MANUAL

3-phase Servo-Drive

TVD3-230-xx-R/bl

for ac synchro servo motors

with

a rotor position encoder and a brushless tacho



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Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230-xx- R/bl

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1 Basic Information

Electronic equipment is not fault proof. This fact should be borne in mind for all possible operating conditions.

ATTENTION! High voltage

AC 255V~, DC 400V=



Before installation or commissioning begins, this manual must be thoroughly read and understood by the technical staff involved.

If any uncertainty arises, the manufacturer or dealer should be contacted.

TVD3-230 devices are power electric parts used for regulating energy flow for power plants. Protection rating IP23.

It must also be ensured that the machine or equipment are fitted with device independent monitoring and safety features.

Standards and guidelines

The device and its associated components can only be installed and switched on where the local regulations and technical standards have been strictly adhered to:

EU Guidelines 89/392/EWG, 84/528/EWG, 86/663/EWG, 72/23/EWG

EN60204, EN50178, EN60439-1, EN60146, EN61800-3

IEC/UL IEC364, IEC 664, UL508C, UL840

VDE Regulations VDE100, VDE110, VDE160

TÜV Regulations

Trade body guidelines VGB4

The user must ensure that in the event of:

- device failure
- incorrect operation
- loss of regulation or control

the axis will be safely de-activated.

The operation of the devices is only permissible when the protective earth conductor (PE) is correctly connected!

If the protective earth conductor is not properly connected, bare housing parts may carry high voltages which are a danger to life!

The operation of the devices is only permissible when the switch cabinet is closed or secured. The control and power connections may be voltage-carrying without the axis operating!

The discharge time of the bus circuit is superior to 4 min!

Measure the voltage before any disassembly!

Setting adjustments

- should only be carried out by suitably trained personnel
- should only be carried out in accordance with health and safety guidelines
- should only be carried out when all voltages have been removed.

QS

Test results are archived with the device serial number by the manufacturer.

CE

The device adheres to the following: Guideline EU 89/336/EWG. EMV standards EN61000-2 and EN61000-4.

Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230-xx- R/bl

The transistor 3-phase current servo amplifier **SERVO-TVD3-230** in combination with the brushless dc motor (EC synchro servo motor) provide a drive solution free of maintenance and with a wide dynamic control range. The drive displays the well-known good control characteristics of dc drives without the disadvantages of the carbon brushes' wear and the commutation limits.

The rotor moment of inertia is notably lower and the limit power is greater than with equally constructed dc motors. This results in up to 5 times higher acceleration values.

The generated heat in the motor only occurs in the stator (cold shaft).

The motors always have the protection rating IP 65.

From the electrical view, the EC synchro motor is a synchro motor with a permanent magnet rotor and a three-phase current stator.

The physical characteristics correspond to those of dc motors, that is, the current is proportional to the torque and the voltage is proportional to the speed.

Current and voltage are precisely measured. The analog circuits are simply constructed.

It is possible to control the speed via the motor voltage, however, in order to achieve the best control precision, always a speed control with speed actual value is used. The speed actual value is generated in the brushless tacho.

The difference of the command value and the actual value is amplified in the speed control loop circuit (P-I-controller) of the servo drive. The current command value and the current actual value are compared in the current control loop. This results in the PWM voltage. The PWM signals are transferred by means of the rotor position signal to the output stage. In the course of this the stator magnetic field leads the rotor magnetic field by 90° electrically.

This field frequency is not controllable, it is automatically adjusted.

The motor currents are trapezoidal.

For dc and ac synchro servo amplifiers which are supplied by a dc bus, it must be checked that the energy is fed back into the bus during brake operation (winding machines, lifts, great centrifugal masses).

The ballast circuitry is rated for 3% duty cycle. An extended operating time can be achieved by additional external resistors. (Option)

Information:

For motors with incremental encoder UNITEK TVD3-230-xx-IN

with resolver UNITEK TVD3-230-xx-RS

with bl-tacho UNITEK TVD3-230-xx-bl

For low-voltage applications UNITEK TVD3-2-xx

For high power UNITEK TVD6-2 -bl,IN,RS

200V/400V up to 25/40A

For digital servo controllers UNITEK DS 400

200V/400V up to 50/100A

1 Basic Information

Applications

Machines and installations for all types with a drive power of up to 1.6kW.

Especially as 4Q-servo-drive for feed axes where the following is required:

- high dynamic acceleration and braking cycles
- a wide control range
- high efficiency
- small motor dimensions
- highly repeatable, accurate and quiet moves
- 'cold shaft'

For speed or torque control or combined speed/torque control incorporated within or independent of position control loops.

Drives with constant speed as in conveyors, spindle drives, pumps, transversal or longitudinal pitch drives.

AC synchro-servo-drives are more compact than other electric drives.

Particularly suitable for:

component equipment inserting machines, sheet-metal working machines, machine tools, plastic working machines, assembly machines, knitting and sewing machines, textile working machines, grinding machines, wood and stone working machines, metal working machines, food processing machines, robots and handling systems, conveyors, extruders, calenders, and many other machines and installations.

Note

Drives where braking operations are predominant, e.g. when deceleration is mainly required:

- winding machines, lifts, great centrifugal masses The braking energy is annihilated in the ballast circuitry. Energy compensation is possible for drives with several axes.

Motor features

- protection rating IP 65
- compact
- suitable for rough surroundings
- suitable for high dynamic overload
- free of maintenance

Build

- Switch cabinet mounting or 3HE plug-in device according to the VDE, DIN and EU regulations
- Standard analog control electronics
- Power electronics for 5A and 10A
- Galvanic isolation between the power connection and device ground (GND)

Components

- IGBT power semiconductors, comfortably over-dimensioned
- Only components customary in trade and industrially standardised are used
- SMD basic equipment
- LED displays
- 4 position binary switches for system set-up
- Precision potentiometers for fine adjustment

Characteristics

- * Connection directly to the mains up to 230V~
- Potential-free control electronics
- * Differential command value input
- Speed and torque control
- Static and dynamic current limiting
- * Current command value output
- * Measurement points for current and speed
- Enable logic
- * Emergency stop
- * Braking in case of a mains failure
- * Temperature watchdog for the motor and the device

1 Basic Information

Technical Data Power connection

Compact device, multiple axes mounting 24V~ bis 230V~ + 10%

20V~ +10%/-5% Auxiliary voltage 24V= +10%/-5%

300mA/device

3x200V~ output voltage max.

Spezification				
Servo amplifier TVD3.230		5	10	
Stationary current output - continuous	A=	5	10	
peak	A=	5	10	
Max. el. power	W	10	20	
Integrated quick ZW fuses	AF	900	1800	
Max. dissipation power	W	12,5 16	12,5 16	
Min. ballast resistance	Ohm	80	42	
Dimensions plug-indevice	wxh	12TE/3HE	12TE/3HE	
Cooling at	60% d.cyc.	self	self	
	100% d.cyc.	self	fan	
Masse - Kompaktgerät	wxhxd	see Dimensions	3	

Mains module TVD3-230N		10	30
Power supply	V= max.	1x 230V~	1x or 3x 230V~
Output voltage	V= max.	360	
Output current	A= max.	10	30
Regen circuit with	V=	380	
Ballast power cont.	W	50	
Ballast power 1s	W	6000	

Common specification

IP 23 Protection rating

Format VDE 0100 group C, VDE 0160 class F acc. to DIN 40040 **Humidity rating** Site of installation < 1000m above sea level

Operating temperature range 0 ... 45°C

Extended operating temp. range up to 60°C reduced by 2%/°C

-30°C to + 80°C Storage temperature range

Speed control loop circuit

- control precision

without actual value error ± 0.5%

- control range 1: 1000

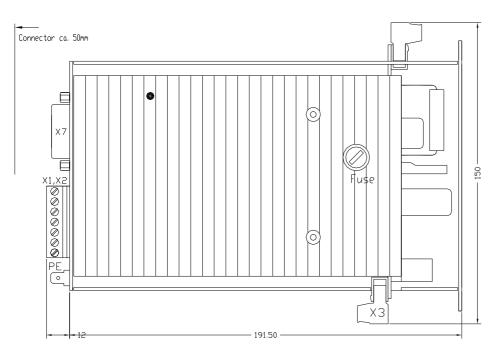
Caution:

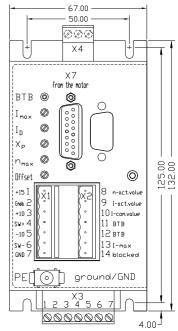
The maximum connection voltages 255V~, 360V= must not be exceeded even for short times.

The regen circuit may be destroyed.



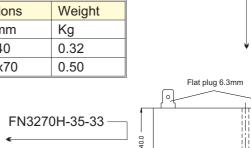
Compact device dimensions





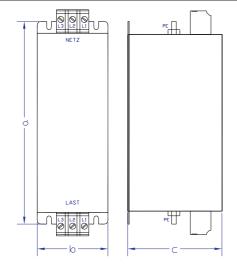
Dimensions of the power line filters und the chokes

Туре	Voltage	Current	Dimensions	Weight
	V~	A~	hxwxd mm	Kg
F250V-B90-16	1x250	1x16	45x90x40	0.32
FN3270H-35-33	3x480	3x135	66x180x70	0.50

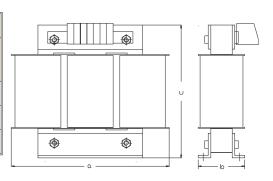


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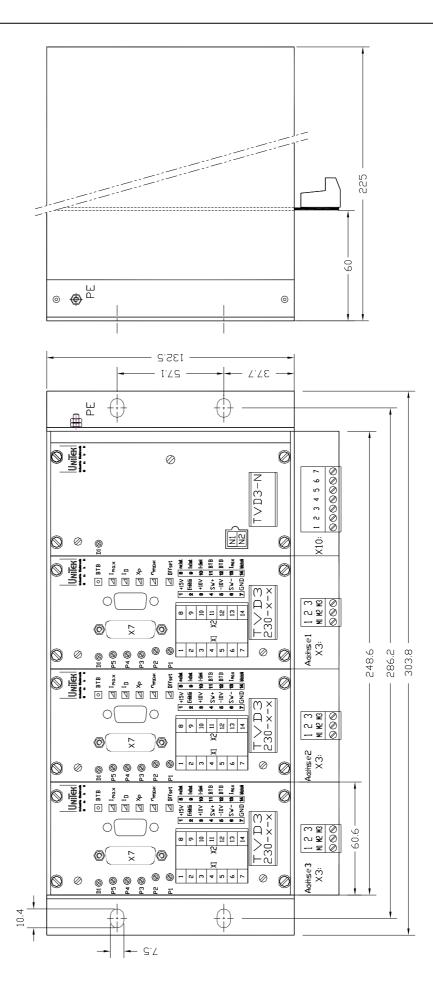
F250V-B90-16 -



Motor power chokes				
Choke	rated current A	Induct mH	Dimensions A/b/c mm	Weight kg
MDD 1.3a	-2.5	3.5	80x48x90	1.1
MDD 1.6a	-5	1.9	95x54x108	1.3
MDD 1.6b	-10	1.0	95x58x108	1.4



9



TVD3-230-R/bl

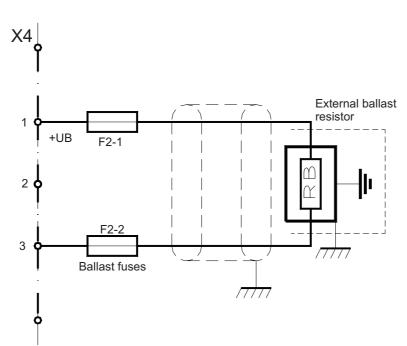
before having fastened it with screws! Check the PE

connection!

do not switch on the amplifier

Attention:

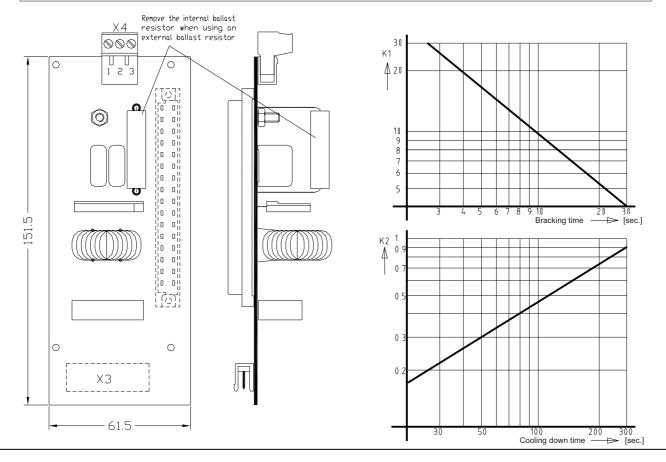
Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230 -xx-R/bl

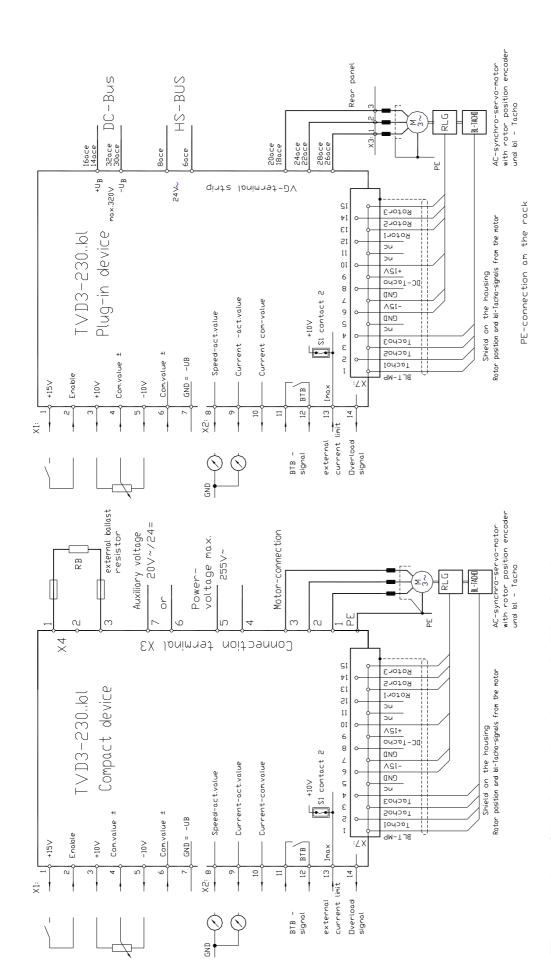


The energy arising during the braking operation is fed back into the bus circuit. The bus circuit capacitors can store only little energy. Any surplus of energy is transformed into heat in the ballast resistor in order to avoid an excessive voltage in the bus circuit.

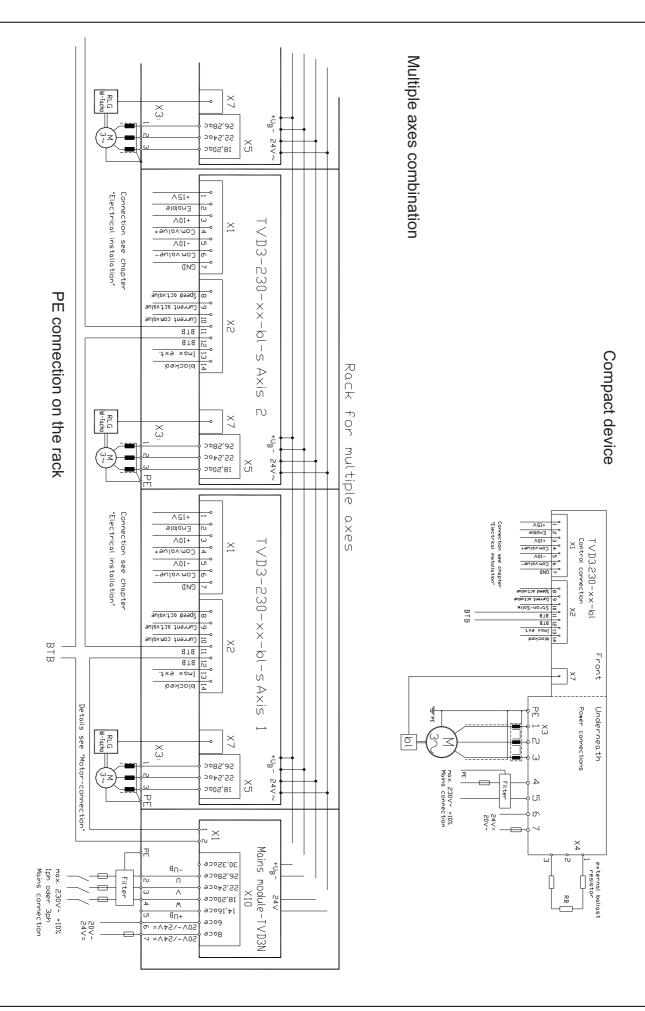
The internal resistor has been rated for feed axes with small centrifugal masses.

Type TVD3-230-K	5A	10A
Internal resistance	100 Ohm	100 Ohm
Continuous power	50W	
Pulse power	6kW	
Ext. resistance min. Ohm	80	42
Fuse F2	6.3 AF	

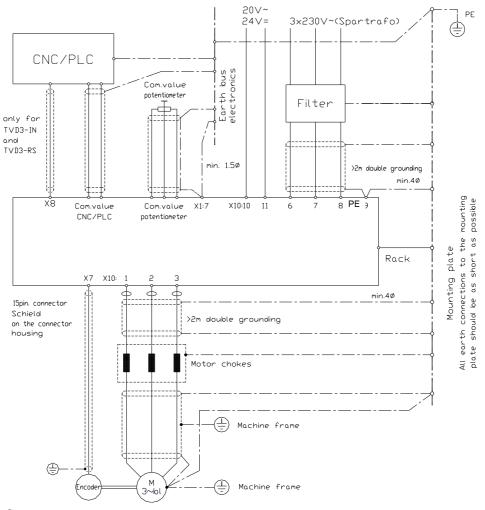




The operation of the devices is only permissible when the protective earth conductor (PE) is correctly connected!



3 Electrical Installation



EMC Advice

The devices adhere to the EU guidelines 89/336/EWG and the technical standards EN 61000-2 and 61000-4 provided that the following conditions are observed:

- The device, the transformer, motor chokes and power line filter are conductively mounted on a 500x500x2 mm mounting plate.
- The mounting plate must be connected to ground using a 10mm² wire.
- The motor housing must be connected to ground using a 10mm² wire.
- The device ground X1:7 must be connected to the mounting plate using a 2.5mm² wire.
- PE bolt must be connected to the mounting plate using a 4mm² wire, I = 50mm.
- The rack ground screw must be connected to the mounting plate using a 4mm² wire, I = 50mm.

Single-phase connection:

Filter type: F250V-B90-16

Conductor length between the device and the power line filter <100mm

Three-phase connection:

Filter type: FN3270H-35-33

Motor connection:

Motor conductor choke type: 5A= MD66-5 10A= MD78-10

Motor conductor I = 1.5m, 4-core, shielded.

Shield must be connected to the mounting plate on the device side as well as to the ground on the motor side.

Connection of the control conductors:

All control conductors must be shielded 1.5m. Shield must be connected to the ground.

Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230 -xx-R/bl

Warning:

The order of the connections to the connector numbers or screw terminals is obligatory. All further advice is non-obligatory.

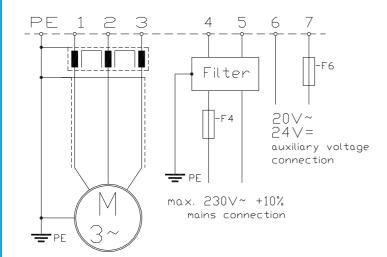
The input and output conductors may be altered or supplemented in accordance with the electrical standards.

Note:

- connection and operating instructions
- local regulations
- EU guideline 89/392/EWG
- VDE and TÜV regulations and Trade body guidelines
- CE and EMC advice



Connection of the compact device X3





Warning:

Do not earth 20V~

Auxiliary voltage connection terminal X3:6, X3:7

- from an external source 24V~
- from the isolating transformer

Warning: The maximum voltage 255V~ must not be exceeded!

Check that the PE connection is correct!

Auxiliary voltage 20V~/24V= +10%/-5%



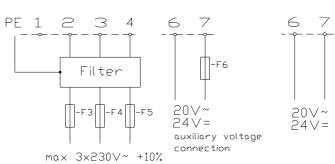
3 Electrical Installation

Connection to the mains module X10

Alternating voltage

PE 1 2 3 6 7 Filter 20 7 Filter 20 7 24 V= auxiliary voltage connection mains connection

Three-phase voltage



mains connection

Auxiliary voltage

Auxiliary voltage connection terminal X3:6, X3:7

- from an external source 24V~
- from the isolating transformer

Warning:

PE connection on the rack

Connecting cable						
Dimensioning		5A-k	10A-k	Mains module 10A	Mains module 30A	Auxiliary voltage
Conductor cross-section	mm²	0.5	0.75	0.75	2.5	0.5
Fuse - safety fuse	AF	6	10	10	25	0.5
-automatic cut-out B	Α	6	10	10	25	

Motor power connection				
Cable no.	PE	M1	M2	M3
Connection	PE bolt	X3:1	X3:2	X3:3
Motor cable for	5A	10A	thermo	brake
Cross-section	0.75	1.5	0.5	0.5

Cable type

3x motor conductor + PE **shielded** + (if required: 2x thermo+2x brake)

Shielding

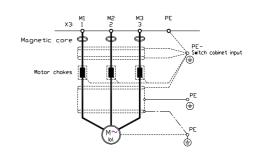
- -with earth clamp
- -directly to be connected to the switch cabinet input and to the motor
- -multiple earthing in case of long conductor cables

Magnetic cores

- against HF failures

Motor chokes

- against LF failures
- against high leakage currents
- for motor efficiency



Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230 -xx-R/bl

The connection advice is a general information and it is non-obligatory.

Adhere to:

- connection and operating instructions
- local regulations
- EU guideline 89/392/EWG
- VDE and TÜV regulations and Trade body guidelines



Connection no. terminal connector

X1:1 to X1:7 and X2:8 to X2:14

Signal conductors

Shielded and separated from power conductors, command value pairs twisted and shielded.

Logic connections

Relays with gold contacts or reed relays. Contact current 6mA

Drive enable - internal logic voltage

- internal logic voltage X1:1 +15V/10mA

- contact circuit between X1:1 and X1:2

Drive enable - external logic voltage

- drive enable voltage +10 to +30V X1:2 - GND X1:7

Drive enabled

- command value and speed control loop circuit are immediately active

Drive disabled

- emergency stop

command value
 after 2 seconds
 switched internally immediately to 0
 speed control loop circuit is de-activated

Braking in case of a mains failure

Braking function

- command value switched to 0V in case of a mains failure
- max. braking time 150ms

Feed-back to the bus circuit

3 Electrical Installation

Speed command value

Voltage source for command values ±10V, 10mA

+10V X1:3 -10V X1:5 GND X1:7

Command value inputs

- command value voltage max. ±10V=
- differential input
- input resistance 50 k Ω
- relay contacts: use gold or reed contacts

Attention:

Command value pairs should be twisted and shielded. The shield should be connected on one side only.



Connections

Command value with an internal voltage source

Command value X1:4 (signal)

X1:7 (GND)

Bridge X1:6 — X1:7

Command value from an external PLC/CNC voltage

Command value X1:4 (signal)

X1:6 (GND)

Command value current from an external PLC/CNC

Resistor for a current command value of 0 to ± 20 mA Rcom. = 500Ω

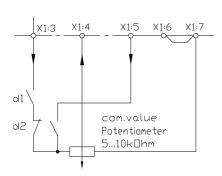
Current command value X1:4 (signal)

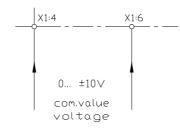
X1:6 (GND)

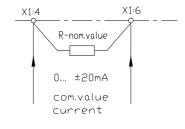
Internal supply

CNC/PLC

Current command value







Attention:

Do not use a command value current of 4 to 20mA!



External current limiting

Voltage source for an external current limit

+10V/10mA	X1:13
GND	X1:7

Range

0 ... + 5V >>> 0 to 100% rated device current 0 ... +10V >>> 0 to 200% rated device current

internal over-current watchdog >>> max. 1sec.

Current limit input

Max. input voltage +10VInput resistance $10 \text{ k}\Omega$ Internal attenuation with potentiometer I_{max1} Relay contacts: use gold or reed contacts Switch S1, contact 2 = OFF

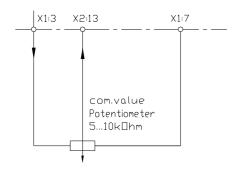
Connections

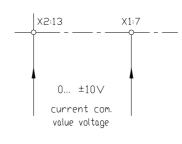
Current limit X2:13 (signal) X1:7 (GND)

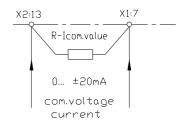
Internal source

CNC/PLC

Current com. value







Attention:

When internally adjusting the current limit Switch S1 >>> contact 2 = ON



3 Electrical Installation

Actual value connection

Connector X7

- 15-pin D-connector
- metallized plastic housing
- shield connected to the housing

Cable: up to 10m 12 x 0.14 shielded

> 10m 12 x 0.25 shielded

Connections

Colour (recommended)	Pin no.
grey	1
yellow	2
black	3
white	4
violet	10
blue	6
pink	6
orange	12
brown	13
green	14
red	15
	grey yellow black white violet blue pink orange brown green

Additional connection when using a dc tacho:

-15V	grey	7
dc tacho signal	yellow	9
dc tacho GND	black	8

(The BL-tacho connections at pin no. 1 and 4 are removed)

Pin no. 6 is double-coated.

For motors without thermal sensor >>> bridge between pin no. 6 and 12

Attention:

It is absolutely necessary to observe the motor-specific connection data sheets. Appendix $\ensuremath{\mathsf{A}}$



Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230 -xx-R/bl

Drive ready - BTB signal

Relay RL1

Signal contact X2:11 - X2:12 Switch rating max. 48V, 0.5A

The BTB contact signals to the PLC/CNC that the drive is functional.

The BTB signals of several axes can be connected in series.

Delay time after switching on the power supply >>> max. 1sec.

Display

Drive ready

Drive not ready

LED bright green contact closed

LED bright red contact open

Fault

LED bright red contact open

contact open

BTB contact drops in case of

over-temperature controller, motornot savedover-voltagesavedshort-circuit, short-circuit to earthsavedvoltage errornot savedbus circuit errornot saved

To clear the error re-enable the drive (switch off/on)

Attention:

In any case the BTB contact (drive ready) must always be used with the CNC/PLC or wired into the emergency stop circuit.

It is possible that the drive initiates motion without being instructed to do so.

Fault memory

Fault saving is not effective for all errors!



Signal blocked		
Current demand	Normal	overload
output X2:14	>+12V	<+2V

Analog parameter measurement outputs		
Function	Motor current	Speed
Connector	X2:9 - X1:7	X2:8 - X1:7
Measured value	2.5V = type current 5.0V = peak current unipolar positive	tacho voltage at the input of the divider bipolar
Output resistance	1 kΩ	4.7 kΩ

3 Electrical Installation

Control connections

Function	Terminal no.
+ 15 Volt (for enable)	X1: 1
Enable input(+10 to +30 Volt)	X1: 2
+ 10 Volt (for command value)	X1: 3
Command value + input	X1: 4
- 10 Volt (for command value)	X1: 5
Command value - input	X1: 6
GND	X1: 7
Speed actual value output	X2: 8
Current actual value output	X2: 9
Current command value output	X2: 10
BTB contact	X2: 11
BTB contact	X2: 12
External current limit input	X2: 13
blocked output	X1: 14

Power connections - compact device

Function	Terminal no.
Motor 1	X3: 1
Motor 2	X3: 2
Motor 3	X3: 3
Power	X3: 4
Voltage	X3: 5
Auxiliary voltage	X3: 6, X3: 7

Power connections - plug-in unit

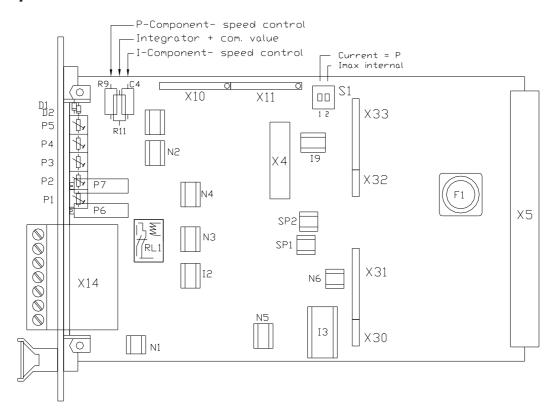
Function	Plug-in connector	Terminal no.
Bus circuit - (UB-)	X5: 30, 32 ace	
Motor 1	X5: 26, 28 acc	X3: 1
Motor 2	X5: 22, 24 ace	X3: 2
Motor 3	X5: 18, 20 ace	X3: 3
Bus circuit + (UB+)	X5: 14, 16 ace	
20V~/24V=	X5: 8 ace	
20V~/24V=	X5: 6 ace	

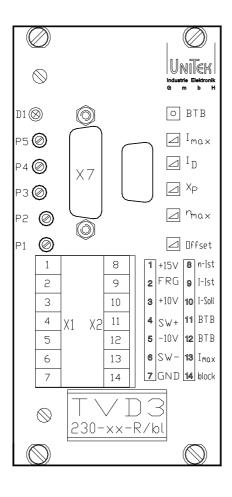
Mains module - plug-in unit

Function	Plug-in connector	Terminal no.
Bus circuit - (UB-)	X5: 30, 32 ace	X10: 1
Power U	X5: 26, 28 acc	X10: 2
Power V	X5: 22, 24 ace	X10: 3
Power W	X5: 18, 20 ace	X10: 4
Bus circuit + (UB+)	X5: 14, 16 ace	X10: 5
Auxiliary voltage	X5: 8 ace	X10: 6
	X5: 6 ace	X10: 7

Encoder connections (see page 19)

Components





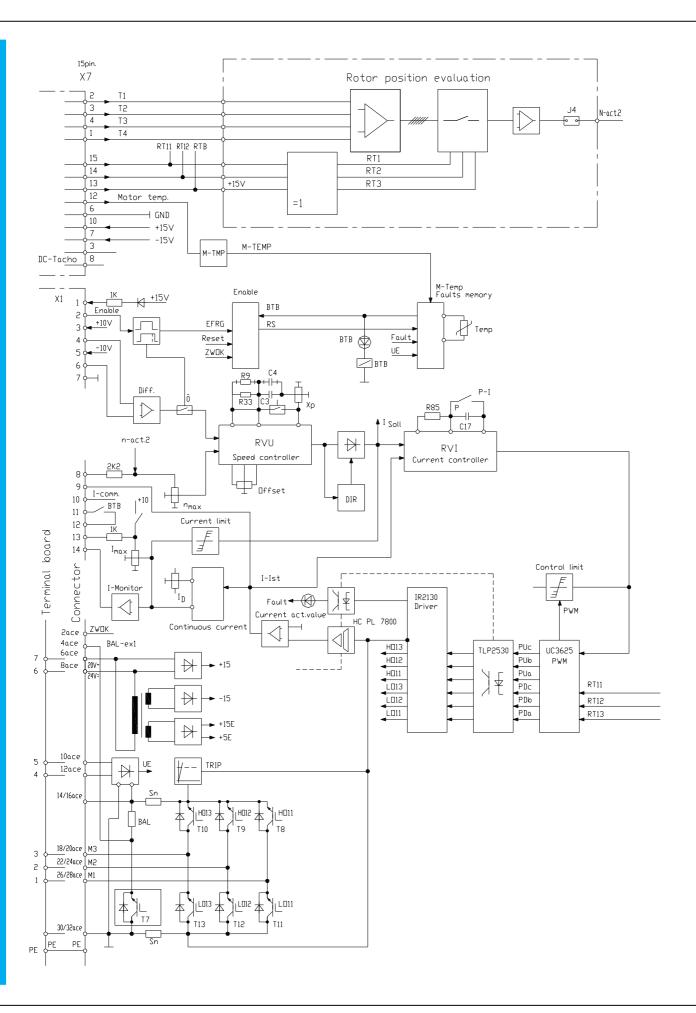
Display	D1 green D2 red	BTB fault
Potentiometer Connector	P5 P4 P3 P2 P1 X7	I _{max} I _D X _P n _{max} offset encoder input
	X1:1 X1:2 X1:3 X1:4 X1:5 X1:6 X1:7	+15V enable +10V com.value+ (-) -10V com.value- (+) GND
	X2:8 X2:9 X2:10 X2:11-12 X2:13 X2:14	n-act. value I-act. value I-com. value BTB contact external current limit blocked

4 Device Overview

Free

TVD3-R/bl 23

Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD3-230 -xx- R/bl



4 Device Overview

Adjustments

Function Component

Actual value adjustment Poti P2 (n_{max})

Internal current limit Switch S1 > contact 2=ON

Poti P5 (I_{max})

External current limit Switch S1 > contact 2=OFF

Poti P5 (I_{max})

Continuous current Poti P4 (I_D)

Amplification P-component Resistor R9

Poti P3 (X_P)

Amplification I-component Capacitor C4

Integrator Resistor R11

Zero adjustment Poti P1 (offset)

Current command value I-command value X2:10 blocked +12V/10mA X2:14

Switch S1			
Function	Contact	ON	OFF
Current limit	2	internal	external
Current amplification	1	Р	PI

LED display		
втв	green	LED D1
fault	red	LED D2

Signal outputs		
Function	Designation	Terminal no.
Speed	n-actual value	X2:8
Current	I-actual valuet	X2:9
Current command value	I-command value	X2:10
Blocked	+12V/10mA	X2:14
BTB - contact	BTB fault	X2:11, X2:12

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Adjustment advice

Adjustments

- to be carried out only by qualified personnel
- observe all safety regulations
- follow the correct adjustment sequence

Pre-settings

Actual value >>> network RN1, RN2 (on TVD-RGL-bl)

Current limit internal/external >>> switch S1, contact 2
Current control P- PI >>> switch S1, contact 1

Optimisation

Actual value adjustment nmax adjustment

Current control switch S1, contact 2 (stand. set-up > ON)

Current limits Imax, ID-adjustment

Speed control XP-adjustment, variable components

Zero point offset adjustment Path-/position control in the CNC/PLC

Attention:

Always optimise beginning with the innermost control loop and work out. Sequence: current loop>speed loop>position loop (CNC/PLC)

Measurement		
	max. value	Test points
Command value	± 10V	X1:4
Speed act. value at the output of the divider	± 5V	X2:8
Current actual value unipolar	+ 5V	X2:9
Current com. value (control func. speed controller)	- 10V	

Command value		
Function	max. value	Connector
Input signal	± 10V=	X1:4
Input GND		X1:6
The signal and the GND connection can be swapped.		

Command value as current signal

Command value from an external current source External load resistance for the command value Command value resistance R-com[Ω] =

com. value voltage/com. value current (max. 500Ω)

Command value integrator

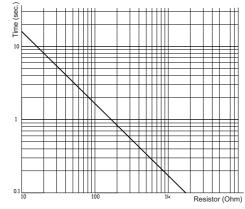
Integration time = R11 (see table below)

Attention:

Do not use a command value current of 4 to 20mA



0 to ± 20 mA 0 to max. ± 10 V



5 Adjustment

Speed actual value with rotor position encoder

- internal actual value generation
- no pre-setting
- fine adjustment with poti nmax (P2)
- rotor position and fine adjustment >>> see below

Speed actual value

Evaluation electronics subprint TVD-RLG-bl

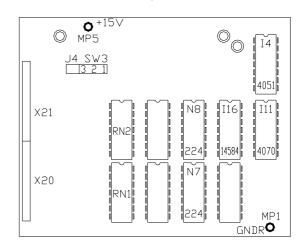
Attention:

Observe in any case the motor-specific connection data sheets (see appendix A).

Connection test

Motor turning anti-clockwise (looking onto the rear side of the motor acc. to DIN) There is only one correct connector configuration.

BI-tacho with rotor position encoder



Rotor position encoder

Signal sequence

X7:15//X7:15+X7:14//X7:14//X7:14+X7:13//X7:13//X7:13+X7:14//

Attention:

When all of the 3 rotor signals are inferior to 8V, the encoder conductor is interrupted.

Tacho signal X2:8

uniform speed-proportional voltage, no saw-tooth voltage

Pre-settings

- with the resistance network RN1, RN2 (resistance values < = speed >)
- Resistance value (Ohm) = tacho voltage x max. speed
- Standard adjustment for 3000 min¹

Fine adjustment with potentiometer nmax (P2)

Command value from the potentiometer:

- with a 1V command value: adjust the speed to 10% of the maximum required
- with a 10V command value: make fine adjustment to achieve 100% (max.speed). Command value from a CNC/PLC:

- with a 0.8V command value: adjust the speed to 10% of the maximum required

Direction change

Swap the command value connections X1:4, X1:6

Current limiting

Peak current range 0 to 200% rated current Poti Imax (P5)

max. reset time 1sec.

Continuous current range 5 to 100% rated current Poti ID (P4)

Internally resetting current limits

Current limit Function Limit

Overload time continuous current

Signal to X2:14 blocked

The lowest current limit is effective!

Peak current

Internal current limit (standard set-up)

Adjustment Switch Poti Imax S1, contact 2=ON Imax1 (P5)

External current limit

Adjustment Input Switch Poti

Imax X1:9 0 to +10V S1, contact 2=OFF Imax1 (P5)

The external current limiting voltage can internally be reduced by means of the potentiometer I_{max}.

Continuous current

The motor protection for both torque directions is adjusted to motor rated current by means of the potentiometer ID (P4).

Measuring adjusted values:

- Do not connect motor

- Set the command value and enable >>> switch off/on

Measured current command value X2:10 (5V = rated current)

Command value Measured value Imax Measured value ID

(approx. 1sec.)

+5V 0 to max. 10V 0.25 to max. 5V - 5V 0 to max. 10V 0.25 to max. 5V

Current actual values

Measured current actual value X2:9 I_{max} = 0 to +5V

ID = 0.12 to +2.5 V

Attention

for an exact torque control:

- a PI-current control switching is necessary
- the device is adjusted to P-control in the factory
- change from P to PI control in the current control loop
- switch S1, contact 1 = OFF



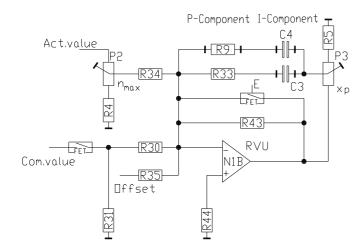
5 Adjustment

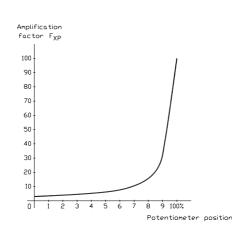
Speed control loop circuit

- variable components R9, C4
- amplification potentiometer P3 (XP)
- Take over the adjusted values when the device is exchanged

Standard set-up

- fixed R, C values: 220kΩ, 22nF
- amplification potentiometer XP to 50%
- suits the majority of drives





Adjustment without measurement equipment

Connect the motor,

command value= 0X_P = 50%

R, C = basic values

Enable the drive,

- Turn the potentiometer Xp clockwise until the axis begins to oscillate
- Turn the potentiometer Xp anti-clockwise until the oscillations disappear
- Turn the potentiometer Xp another 2 clicks anti-clockwise

Drive behaviour:

Amplification too low

Long-wave oscillations 1 to 0.1Hz

Large overshoots

Overruns destination position

amplification too high

short oscillations 30 to 200Hz vibrates during acceleration

vibrates during braking and in position

Attention:

Drive connected to CNC/PLC controllers

For the maximum speed output from the controller, adjust the speed command value to between 8V and 9V by means of the potentiometer n_{max}.



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Standard set-up

Before commissioning check the following connections

Nominal power supply $24V\sim ... 230V\sim \pm 10\%$

Auxiliary voltage $20V\sim/24V=$ +10%/-5%

Caution: The maximum voltage must not be

exceeded even for short times



Power connections

- Protection earth PE contact

Mains + auxiliary voltage
 Motor
 Encoder connection
 1x or 3x 230V~ + auxiliary voltage 20V~/24V=
 3x motor conductors + protect. conductor + shield
 observe the motor-specific connection data sheets

Compact device

Power supply compact terminals X3:4, X3:5,
 Auxiliary voltage compact terminals X3:6, X3:7
 Motor connection compact terminals X3:1, X3:2, X3:3
 Protective conductor earth connection earth connection on the housing earth connection on the housing

Multiple axes combination

Power supply
 Auxiliary voltage
 Motor connection axis
 Protection earth
 Motor-earth connection

mains module

 terminals X10:2, X10:3, X10:4
 terminals X3:1, X3:2, X3:3
 earth screw on the housing
 earth screw on the housing

Always observe the connection advice

Encoder connection X7 observe the motor-specific connection

data sheets (see appendix A)

Control connections

- Enable contact between X1:1 and X1:2

- Command value signal X1:4, GND X1:6

in case of an internal poti supply, bridge between X1:6-X1:7

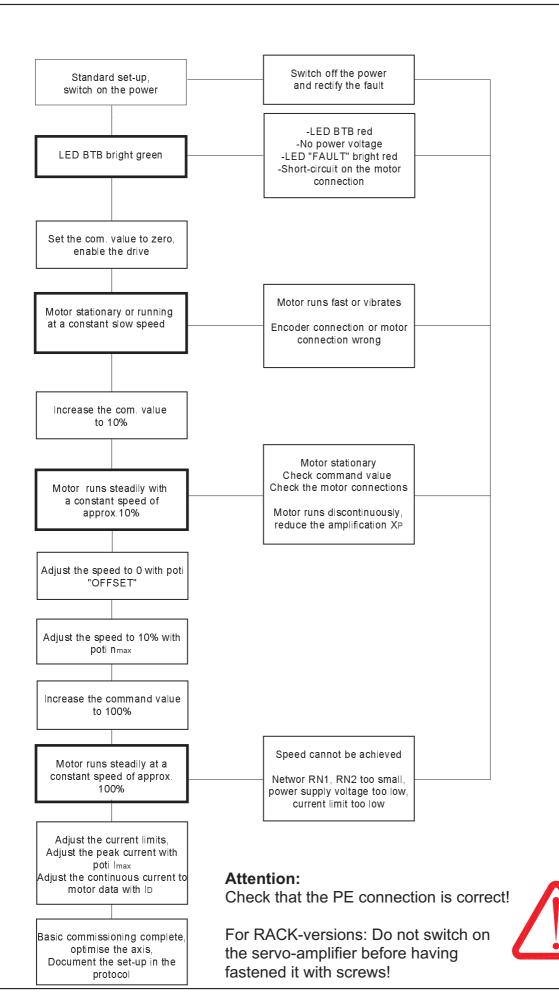
Standard set-up for the first commissioning

Potentiometer nmax speed left full scale

Switch S1 contact 1 = ON

contact 2 = ON

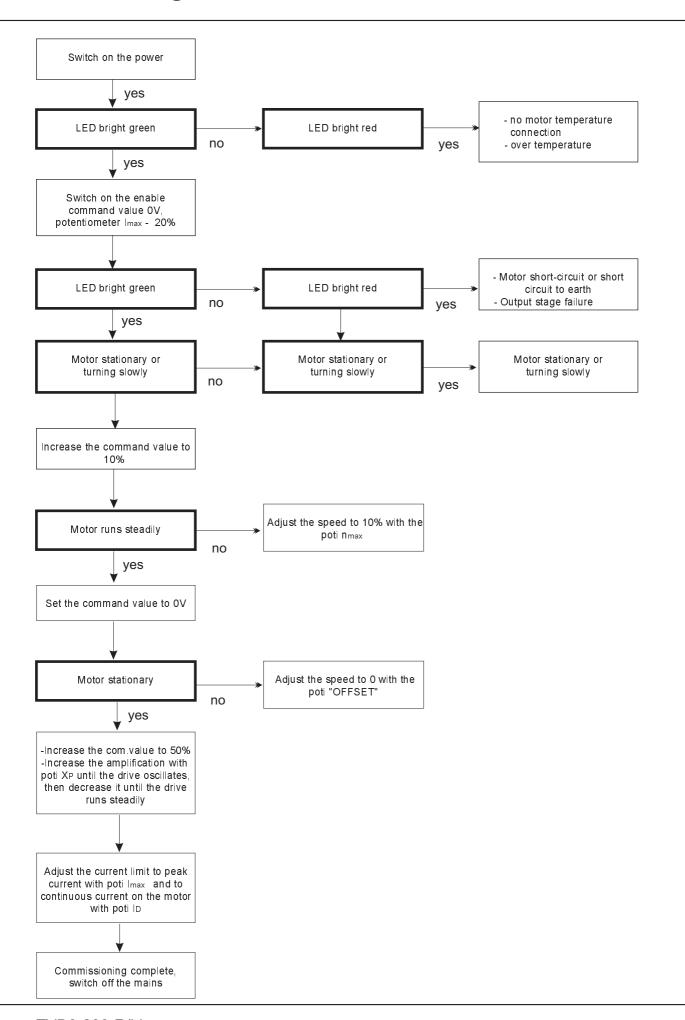
6 Commissioning



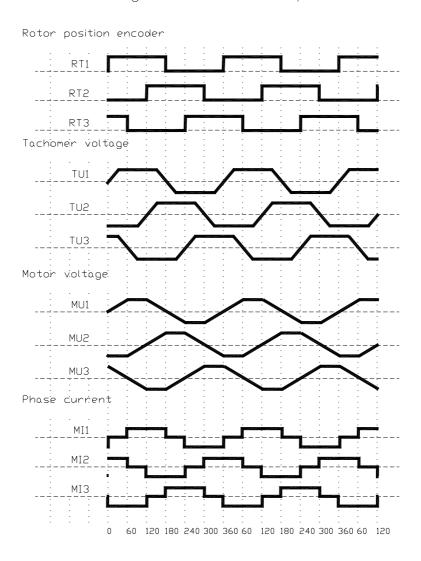
Faults

Fault	Causes
LED 'fault' bright red	- Over-temperature
	- no temperature connection of the encoder cable
	- Short-circuit on the motor connection
	- Final stage fault
	- Over-voltage
Motor stationary, no torque	- no enable, current limit Imax at left full scale
	- Motor connection interrupted
Motor stands in one position, runs jerky or oscillates in one position	- Encoder conductor or motor conductor mixed
	up or interrupted
Motor speeds up	- Motor or rotor position cores leading or
	lagging by 120° in the rotating field
Motor runs unsteadily	- Encoder cores mixed up or interrupted
	- Amplification Xp too high
	- Command value failures
Amplifier switches to failure, LED bright red	- Phase short-circuit or short-circuit to earth,
LED bright red	BTB fault,
	- Output stage failure
Speed cannot be adjusted with poti	- Resistance network RN1, RN2 on the
nmax	evaluation electronics TVD-bl wrong
Mains module switches to failure	- Braking energy too high
during braking	- Over-voltage in the bus circuit
Mains module switches immediately	- Under-voltage
to failure when being switched on	- Over-voltage

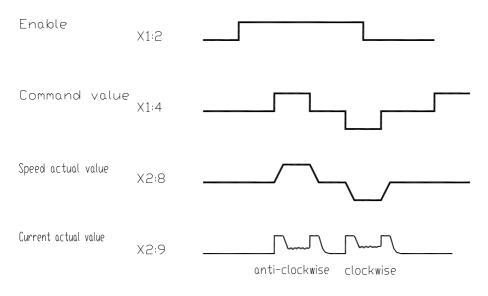
7 Fault Diagnosis



Functional diagram bl/ec motor amplifier



TVD3 - Signal scheme



Motor running (loocking on the shaft)

8 Protocol

Customer				Machine no	
Device				Serial no	
Connection voltage				[V=,V~]	
Inputs Enable	Contact ?			Voltage [V=]	
Command value 1	Туре			Voltage [V=]	
Current com.value Imax1 external				Voltage [V=]	
Actual value setting	gs - evalua	ation			
bl-Tacho	Network RN1, RN2			$Value[k\Omega] \ldots \ldots$	
IN-Evaluation	Jumper SW1, 1-2/2-3			Position	
RS-Evaluation	Switch RS	Switch RS-S1/S2 ON/OFF Position			
Speed control loop	settings				
Variable components P-Component I-Component	S	R9 C4	Value Value		
Potentiometer setti Speed Pea Current Continuous current Amplification Offset	n _{max} I _{max}	P2 P5 P4 P3 P1	Position Position Position Position		5
Current control loop settings P/PI			Switch S1, contact 1 ON/OFF		
Measured dataMotor voltagemax			continuous		
Motor Data Manufacturer				Type	
Serial number					
Encoder type		IMP		Voltage	
Motor voltage				Motor current	
Brake				Fan	

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Guarantee -

UNITEK guarantees that the device is free from material and production defects. Test results are recorded and archived with the serial number.

The guarantee time begins from the time the device is shipped, and lasts one year. Unitek undertakes no guarantee for devices which have been modified for special applications.

During the warranty period, UNITEK will, at its option, either repair or replace products that prove to be defective, this includes guaranteed functional attributes. UNITEK specifically disclaims the implied warranties or merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. For warranty service or repair, this product must be returned to a service facility designated by UNITEK.

For products returned to UNITEK for warranty service, the Buyer shall prepay shipping charges to UNITEK and UNITEK shall pay shipping charges to return the product to the Buyer.

However, the Buyer shall pay all shipping charges, duties, and taxes for products returned to UNITEK from another country.

The foregoing warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from:

- * improper or inadequate repairs effected by the Buyer or a third party,
- * non-observance of the manual which is included in all consignments,
- * non-observance of the electrical standards and regulations
- * improper maintenance
- * acts of nature

All further claims on transformation, diminution, and replacement of any kind of damage, especially damage, which does not affect the UNITEK device, cannot be considered. Follow-on damage within the machine or system, which may arise due to malfunction or defect in the device cannot be claimed.

This limitation does not affect the product liability laws as applied in the place of manufacture (i. e. Germany).

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