

# MANUAL

## 3-Phase-Transistor-Servo-Drive

for

AC-Synchro-Servomotors

with

## Resolver

**TV D6.2-RS**

**UNITEK**

Industrieelektronik  
G m b H

Industriestraße 1  
D-71397 Leutenbach 3 - Nellmersbach

Tel.: 07195/9283-0  
Fax 07195/928329  
email [info@unitek-online.de](mailto:info@unitek-online.de)  
Http// [www.unitek-online.de](http://www.unitek-online.de)

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# 1 Basic-Information

Electronic devices always involve the risk of failure.

## Caution High Voltage

AC 460V~, DC 750V=



This manual has to be read carefully and must be understood by experts before installing or starting the device.

If there are any doubts call your trader or the manufacturer.

The TVD6 series is designed to regulate electrical currents; protection standard IP00.

### Instructions and rules:

the devices and accessory components must be set up and connected according to the local technical regulations. In Germany they are:

- EU-machine guide lines 89/392/EWG, 84/528/EWG, 86/663/EWG
- VDE-regulation VDE 100, VDE 110, VDE 160 und VDE 0113
- TÜV-regulations
- Regulations of the professional guild.

The user has to assure that:

after

- a failure of the device
- an incorrect handling
- a failure of the control unit etc.

the drive is brought to a secure operating condition.

Machines and installations are to be provided with supervisory and safety equipment, that is independent of the device.



### Adjustment

- only by qualified personnel
- adhere to safety regulations

### Installation work

- only when disconnected from all power lines.

### QS

The devices are archived by the manufacturer with serial number and their test specifications.

### CE

The EU-guide line 89/336/EWG with the EMC-Regulations EN50081-2 and EN50082-2 are observed.

The transistor 3-phase current servo amplifier SERVO-TVD6.2 forms together with the brushless direct current motor (synchro-servo (EC-) motor) a propulsion unit distinguished by its rear-zero maintenance and by its high dynamic control range.

The drive displays the wellknown good regulation characteristics of the direct current drives without the disadvantages of the carbon brush wear and of the communication limits.

The rotor inertia is notably lower and the power envelope is greater than with equally constructed DC-motors. The result are up to 5 times higher acceleration values. As the generated heat in the motor occurs in the stator, the ec-motors are always designed to the protection standard IP 65.

The brushless direct current motor is electrically a synchro-motor with a permanent magnet rotor and 3-phase stator.

The physical characteristics correspond to those of the direct current motors, that is, the current is proportional to the torque and the voltage is proportional to the speed. As both values can be measured precisely, the servo-control unit can be mounted easily. It is possible to control the speed from the motor voltage, but in order to achieve exact regulation it is preferable to use always a tachometer regulation.

The tachometer actual value is generated from the sensor unit (resolver). In the speed controller (P-I-controller) of the servo-drive is the difference of nominal value and actual value amplified. The result is the current nominal value, which is transferred by the resolver signal onto the three phase current controllers such that the stator magnetic field leads ca. 90° electrically the rotor magnetic field.

This field frequency is not a controlled variable, it adjusts itself automatically. The motor currents, following the resolver interpretation, form a sine-waved rotating field.

As occurs in all DC-, AC or ec-servo-amplifiers which are supplied by the dc-bus, the feed-back of the energy must be observed when braking in the dc-bus (especially where stroke or eccentric cycles are concerned). The bleeder switch is set for a 3 % duty cycle. The ballast-resistors have to be mounted externally.

Information:

For lower power >>> UNITEK Serie TVD3.2  
100V upto 10/20A

For higher power >>> UNITEK Serie MODULA  
400V upto 100/200A

# 1 Basic-Information

## Application :

for all kinds of machines up to 8KW drive power especially as 4Q-servo-drive in travel axes with

- high dynamic acceleration and deceleration cycles
- great regulation range
- high efficiency
- small motor size
- even and smooth travel

for speed or torque regulation or

combined speed-torque regulation with or without superposed position controller.

Drives with constant speed as in conveyors, lead screw drives, pumps or divider units.

Synchro-Servo-drives are smaller than other drives.

## For Use in:

component insertion machines, metal-sheet working machines  
machine tools, plastic working machines, assembly machines,  
knitting and sewing machines, textile working machines, grinding  
machines,

wood and stone working machines, food processing machines,  
robots and manipulators, storage access machines, Extruder, Kalanders,  
and many other machines and installations

## Notice:

In BL-drives which mainly require deceleration  
for example:

- winding machines, lifts, great centrifugal masses
- the braking energy will be annihilated in the ballast circuit  
or re-fed to the mains using an external dc-bus converter.

With multiple-axes an energy compensation is possible.



## The motors are

- designed to protection standard IP 65
- compact
- suitable in rough surroundings
- suitable with high dynamic overload
- service-free

### Construction:

- cubicle-mount or 6HE-plug-in unit according to the VDE- DIN- and EU- regulations.
- standard analog regulation electronics.
- power electronics for 5A, 10A, 16A and 25A.
- wide-band chopper supply unit for the auxiliary voltages.
- power supply unit on the back circuit board .

### Galvanic isolation between

- power section and covering
- power section and regulation electronics
- regulation electronics and control inputs

The leakage distances are according to the VDE regulations.

### There are used:

- fully isolated six-pack IGBT-power semiconductors, generous dimensioning.
- only industrial standard components are used
- All ICs with external connections are mounted on high-quality sockets
- LED displays
- 16 digit binary switches for PI-setup of the speed regulator
- precision trimers for fine adjustment
- plug-in jumpers for system setup.

### Characteristics:

- \* Direct power supply 400V~
- \* Electronic starting current limitation
- \* 2 differential reference inputs
- \* Acceleration and deceleration ramp with second nominal value
- \* Speed and torque regulation
- \* Static and dynamic current limit
- \* Current nominal value output
- \* Test connectors for current and speed
- \* Galvanic isolated logic in- and outputs
- \* Enable and end-switch logic
- \* Integral disabling
- \* Quick stop
- \* Mains failure braking
- \* Temperature control for motor and device
- \* Parameter adjustments without soldering
- \* 10 pin control plug
- \* Incremental encoder output

# 1 Basic-Information

## Power connection:

directly on the mains

1x 400V~  
3x 400V~  
maximum: 460V~

Option :connection voltage < 300V~ >>> notice the advise

## Technical data:

type TVD6.2-400-		5	10	16	25
output voltage max.	V~eff.	400	400	400	400
output standstill current					
duration	A=	5	10	16	25
peak	A=	10	20	32	40
electrical power max	kW	2	4	6,4	10
rapid fuses					
built-in	A	20	20	20	20
measurements					
plug-in device	BxH	16TE	16TE	16TE	24TE 6HE
cooling	60% ED 100% ED	convect	convect convect	fan fan	fan fan

fan

switch cabinet mounting BxHxT

see illustrations of the dimensions

## Common specifications:

protection standard  
device layout

IP 00  
VDE 0100 group C  
VDE 0160

humidity stress  
operation altitude  
operation range  
expanded operation range  
bearing reach

class F according to DIN 40040  
< 1000m above NN  
0 ... 45°C (with external fan 0 ... 35°C)  
up to 60° C red. 2%/ °C  
-30°C up to + 80°C

speed controller  
control precision (excl. tacho error)  
control range

± 0,1%  
> 1: 1000

reference inputs  
logic inputs  
logic outputs

± 10V=  
+10 ... +30V=  
>+14V, 6mA



## When order please specify:

notice cyclic duration factor >>>  
several axes with >=10A >>>  
within one rack >>>  
input voltages <300V~ >>>  
exact torque control >>>  
high centrifugal mass >>>

external cooling system with 100%  
external cooling system recommended  
modify power supply unit  
current controller with PI-wiring  
external ballast resistor

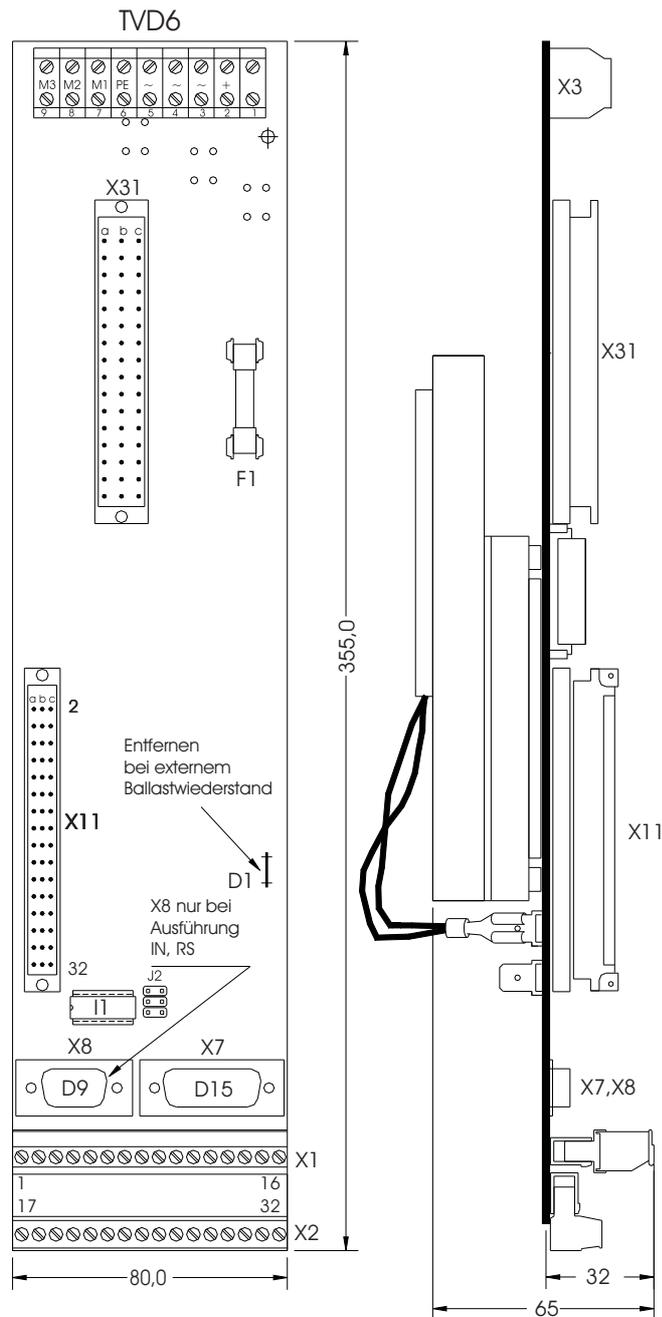
Compact-	10 and 16A	25A
Device	Wanne	Wanne or mounting angles

## Dimensions



# Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD6.2-RS

## Structure of Device



**Power supply unit back panel with plug-in-device (without rack)**

**Power supply unit setup**

**Incremental encoder output X8  
external ballast resistor**

**Jumper J2  
Bridge D open**

**IC I7  
cable 1**

**Rack**

**Hight unit : 6HE**

**Wide unit : 10/16A = 16TE, 25A = 24TE**

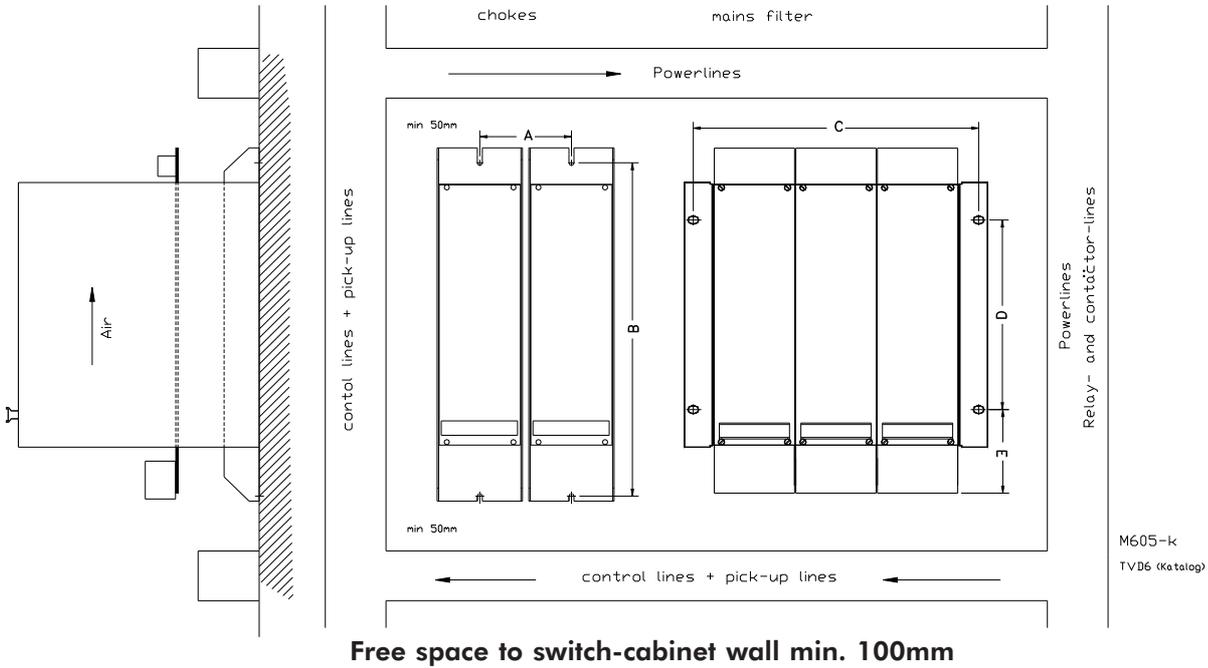
**Mixed 6HE, 3HE (TVD3) racks on request**

## 2 Mechanical Installation

mounting height 255mm

Compact device 10/16A  
Compact device 25A (w)

Kompakt device 25A (sw)  
Multi-axes combination



### Fixing dimensions [mm]

compact device current	A	B	C	D	E	screw
5,10, 16 Wanne	95	335				M4
5-w Wanne	135	335				M4
25 sw		mounting angles	180		158	
190,555						M5

multi-axes combinations mounting angles	A	C	D	E	screw
wall mounting	n x E+60	n x E+40	190,5	55	M5

front mounting with 19" systems

E at  $\leq 16A = 81,28$  mm  
E at 25A = 121,92 mm  
n = number of plug-in units

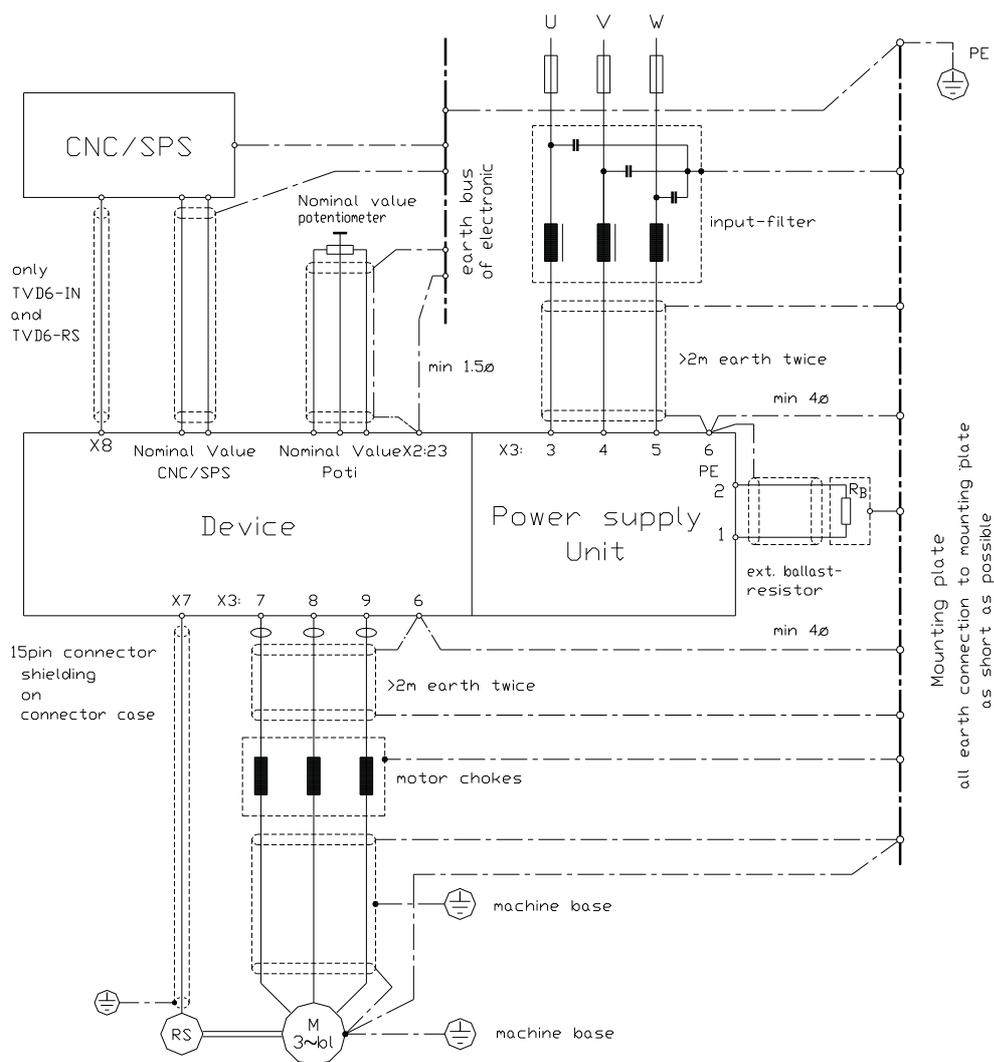
### Dissipation power at maximum power

rated current	dissipation power[W] Device	supply unit	fuse	M-choke	filter
5A	70	20	xx	xx	
xx 10A	90	20	xx	xx	xx
16A	125	30	xx	xx	xx
25A	180	43	xx	xx	xx

## Connection Overview

Chokes device- rated current	mains filter		motor chokes	ferrite core
	1ph	3ph		
5A	FE1-10	FE3-10	MDD 1,3 a	EMI742 70107
10A	FE1-16	FE3-16	MDD 1,6 a	EMI742 70107
16A	FE1-16	FE3-16	MDD 2 b	EMI742 70107
25A	-	FE3-25	MDD 2,5 b	EMI742 70107





The devices are according to EU-regulation 89/336/EWG, the standards EN 50081-2 and prEN 50082-2 will be observed under the following conditions.

Device, transformer, motor chokes and mains filter fixed on a 500x500x2 mm mounting board.

Mounting board and motor frame connected to gnd with a 10mm<sup>2</sup> wire.

Devices reference X1:13 connected to mounting board with a 2,5mm<sup>2</sup> wire.

Device-PE-screw connected to mounting board with a 50mm long 4mm<sup>2</sup> line.

Single-phase power supply:

mains filter Type : up to 16A = FE1-16  
 linelength device - mains filter <100mm

Three-phase power supply:

mains filter Type : up to 16A = FE3-16  
 up to 25A = FE3-25

linelength transformer - mains filter <500mm  
 linelength device - mains filter <100mm

Motor connection:

motor chokes Type : 10A = MDD1,6-10  
 16A = MDDxx-20  
 25A = MDDxx-30

motor line 1,5m long, 4core shielded. Shielding on device side fixed to mounting board and on motor side flächig connected to PE.

# 3 Electrical Installation

**Caution:**

The connection advice concerning the individual attachments of the connections to the plug numbers or terminals are binding.

All further advices to this are not binding.

The input and output lines can be altered or completed in consideration of the electrical regulations.

**Notice:**

- connection advice and operation advice
- local technical regulations
- EU-machine regulation 89/392/EWG



**Input filter:**

see CE-advice (page 14)

short line length between input filter and device or shielded line

**FI-switch**

- design to DIN VDE 0664
- tripping current > 200mA
- only combined with other protective measure

**Connection to 400 V~ mains**

Alternating voltage connection 1x400V~ 50/60Hz

compact device up to 10A.

multi axis combination up to 20A

Three-phase current-connection 3x400V~ 50/60Hz

with >10A (multi axes rack >20A) necessary

dimensioning		5/10A	16A	25A	max. 30A
wire cross section	mm <sup>2</sup>	0.75	1.5	2.5	2.5
fusing					
blow-out fuse	AF	10	16	25	30
automatic circuit breaker	A	10	16	25	25
electronical starting current limitation	>>> max. current				7A~

# Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD6.2-RS

## Mains Connection

Connection at 400 V mains  
 AC or three-phase voltage supply  
 autotransformer or isolation transformer  
 one transformer for several devices

### Notice:

- set safety contacts on transformer inrush current.
- slow fuses in front of the transformer
- fuse value corresponding to the transformer rated current
- quick fuses after the transformer
- fuse value for each power supply unit max. 30AF

### Transformer capacity:

primary voltage 500V~  
 secondary voltage 400V~

### Autotransformer

transformer rated power [VA]=  $0,2 \times 400 \times IM \times GLF \times nF$

### Isolation transformer

transformer rated power [VA]=  $1,25 \times 430 \times IM \times GLF \times nF$

IM = total power of the motors

GLF = coincidence factor

nF = speed ratio factor

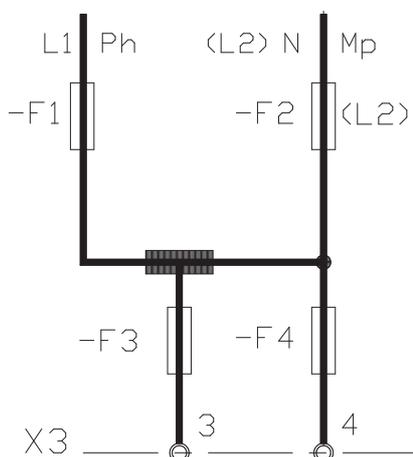
GLF =

- 1 with one motor
- 0,5 ... 0,7 with 2 motors
- 0,4 ... 0,6 with >2 motors

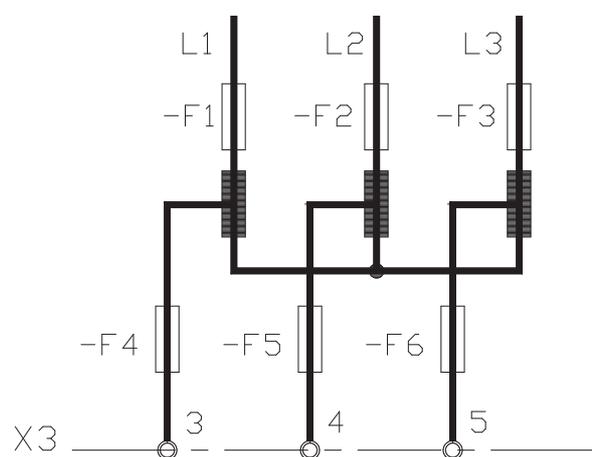
nF =

$\frac{\text{effective speed}}{\text{maximum speed}}$

### AC



### three phase current



# 3 Electrical Installation

## Motor connections

wire number	PE	M1	M2	M3
connection	X3:6	X3:7	X3:8	X3:9

X3:6 is internally connected with the devices PE-bolt.

motor line at	5A	10A	16A	25A	thermo	brake
cross section	0,75	1,5	1,5	2,5	0,75	0,75
kind of cable	3x motor line shielded + PE + (if required: 2x thermo + 2x brake)					

Shielding with earth clamp connected directly with the entry of the switch cabinet and the motor earth manifold if there are long lines .

### Ferrit core

- against HF-failure

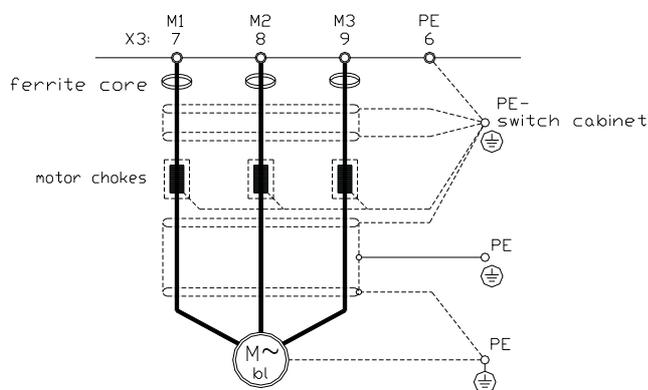
### Motor chokes

- against HF-failure

- against high discharge current

- for high efficiency of the motor

- for the duration of the motors life



## External ballast resistor

dimensioning :

average of the brake power per axis

$$P_{ballast} [W] = \frac{1 \times J_g \times n^2}{2} - \frac{J_g^2 \times a \times n}{M} \times f$$

$J_g$	=	motor- and effective load torque	[kgm <sup>2</sup> ]
$n_{max}$	=	maximum speed	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]
$M_M$	=	maximum motor torque	[Nm]
$a$	=	deceleration	[s <sup>-2</sup> ]
$f$	=	repeating frequency of the braking	[s <sup>-1</sup> ]

To change on back panel power supply unit:

- remove jump wire connection D
- mount cable 1(external ballast resistor)

external ballast resistor >>>  
internal ballast resistor

smallest resistance value 40Ω  
42Ω/ 50W, at 3%ED = 1,5 kW

The connecting advices are for general information and without obligation.

**Notice:**

- Connecting- and operating instructions
- Local regulations
- EU-machine regulation 89/392/EWG



**Clamp terminal pin numbers**

X1: 1 to X1:16 and X2 : 17 to X2 : 32

**Signal lines**

shielded and seperated from power lines

nominal value lines paired twisted and shielded

**Logical connections**

Relay with golden pins or reed relay. Maximum currenxy on contact 6mA.

**Internal logical voltage 15V=**

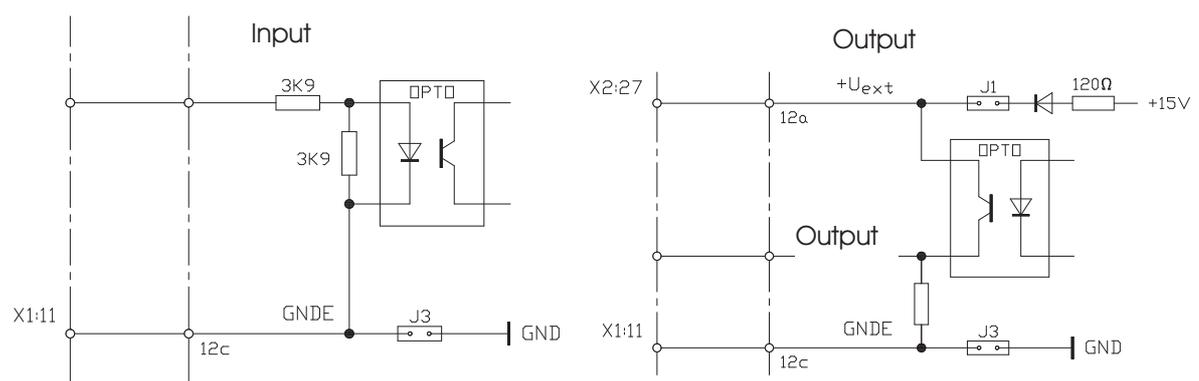
- Potential connection
- With relay control
- Jumper J1 and J3 plugged

**External logical voltage**

- Galvanic isolation
- With SPS or CNC
- UEXT +15 up to 30V= on clamp X2:27
- GNDE on clamp X1:11
- jumper J1 and J3 unplugged
- residual ripple of the logical voltage <20%

**Default setup: jumper J1 and J3 plugged.**

**Inputs and outputs with optocoupler.**



### 3 Electrical Installation

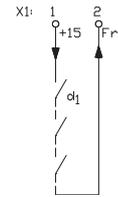
**Enable >>> active with forward voltage**

jumper SW1 position 2-3 (default setup)

- internal logical voltage

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

- chain of contacts between X1:1 and X1:2



**Enable -external logical voltage**

- enable voltage +10 ... +30V X1:2



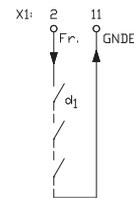
**Enable >>> active at zero point**

Jumper position 1-2 (US-version)

- internal logical voltage

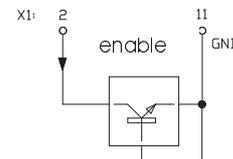
- logical zero point X1:11

- chain of contacts between X1:2 and X1:11



**Enable -external logical voltage**

- enable voltage 0V X1:2



**Enable switching on**

- nominal value and torque control are cleared immediately
- LED D1B bright

**Enable switching off**

jumper J2 plugged (quick stop) (default setup)

- nominal value immediately set to zero internally (deceleration)
- LED D1B dark.
- after five seconds >>> speed controller locked

jumper J2 unplugged (no braking)

- speed controller immediately locked.
- LED D1B dark

**Notice:**

Jumper SW1 Pos: 2-3 >> enable active with > +10V (default setup)  
 Pos: 1-2 >> enable active at zero point

Jumper J2 plugged >> quick stop (default setup)  
 unplugged >> free run out

### Limit switch

#### Limit switch inputs

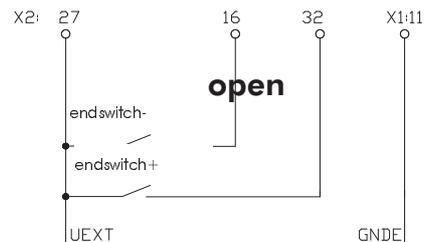
enable for

- positive nominal value      LED 1D >>> contact between X2:27 and X1:16

- negative nominal value      LED 1H >>> contact between X2:27 and X2:32

#### Limit switch direction

contact	function
locked	enable > LED bright
direction lock	



> limit switch is occupied      >>> contact open

- drive decelerates

> change of the nominal value

- drive moves from limit switch

- limit switch cleared      >>> contact closed



**Caution:**

Without limit switch >>> connection between X2:27, X2:32 and X1:16

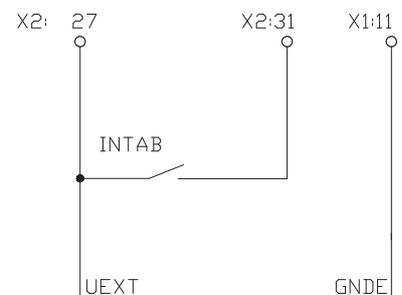
### Integral switching off

#### Function - relay contact

contact	speed controller
open	P-I regulation
locked	P- regulation

#### Function - external logical voltage

voltage X2:31	speed controller
< 2V	P-I regulation
> 10V	P- regulation



**Caution:**

Notice optimization advices.

### Mains failure-braking

#### braking function

- nominal value is set immediately to zero

Generatoric rear feed into the intermediate circuit.

### 3 Electrical Installation

#### Speed-nominal value

voltage source for nominal values  $\pm 10V$ , 10mA

+10V	X1:3
-10V	X1:5
GND	X1:8

with internal voltage source >>> Jumper S11, S12 plugged

#### Nominal value inputs

- maximum nominal value voltage  $\pm 10V =$
- input resistance 50 k $\Omega$
- relay contacts: gold or reed contacts

Nominal value lines paired twisted and shielded. Shield connection one sided

#### Connection

	connection	jumper	function	measuring point
nominal value 1	X1:4 (signal)		directly	X4:1
	X1:8 (GND)			X4:10
nominal value 2	X2:17(signal)	SW2 1-2	directly	X4:2
	X2:28 (GND)	SW2 2-3	ramp	X4:2
				X4:10

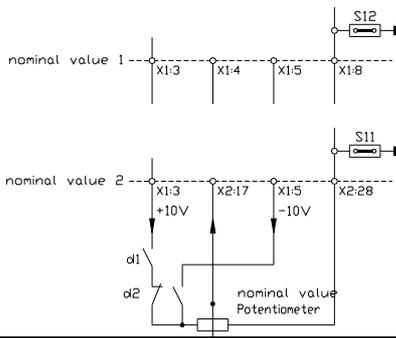
#### Jumper positions

function	jumper	position	default setup
nominal value 1 differential input	S12	unplugged	***
with internal voltage source	S12	plugged	
nominal value 2 differential input	S11	unplugged	***
with internal voltage source	S11	plugged	
with ramp (integrator)	SW2	Pos. 2-3	***
without ramp	SW3	Pos. 1-2	
without nominal value 2	SW2	unplugged	

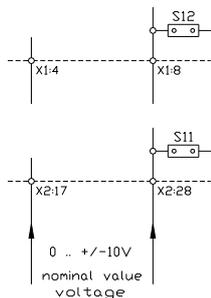
#### Resistors for nominal value current 0 ... $\pm 20mA$

nominal value 1	R121	500 $\Omega$
nominal value 2	R4	500 $\Omega$

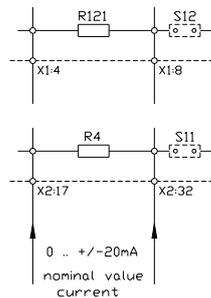
#### internal supply



#### CNC/SPS



#### nominal value current



### External current limitation

voltage source for external current limit  
+10V/10mA X1:3

Control range:

0 ... + 5V >>> 0 up to 100% rated current

0 ... +10V >>> 0 up to 200% rated current

internal overcurrent control >>> max. 5 sec.

### Inputs

maximum input voltage +10V

input resistance 10 kΩ

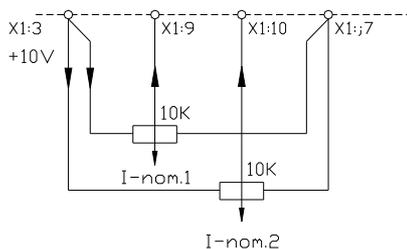
internal attenuation with trimer  $I_{max1}$ ,  $I_{max2}$

relay contacts: gold or reed contacts

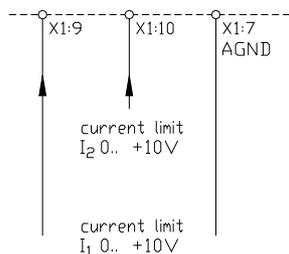
### Connection

current limit	connection jumper	measuring point
positive	X1:9 (signal) X1:7 (GND)	S19 unplugged X4:3 X4:10
negative	X1:10 (signal) X1:7 (GND)	S20 unplugged X4:3 X4:10

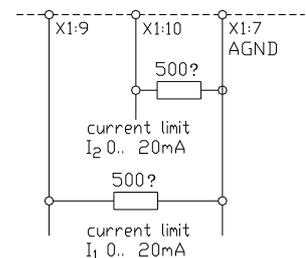
### internal supply



### CNC/SPS



### nominal value current



### Caution:

with internal current limit adjustment >>> jumper S19, S20 plugged.



### 3 Electrical Installation

#### Actual Value-Connection

##### Connector X7

- D-connector 15 pins
- Case metallized plastic
- Shielding on case

Line: resolver line  
 3x (2x 0,25 drilled and shielded) + 2x 0,5 shielded

##### Pin assignment X7

Function	colour	Pin-No
reference A (R1)	white	X7: 13
reference B (R2)	brown	X7: 4
sine A (S1)	yellow	X7: 2
sine B (S2)	green	X7: 15
cosine A (S3)	pink	X7: 14
cosine B (S4)	grey	X7: 3
temperature sensor		X7: 6
temperature sensor		X7: 12

with motors without temperature sensor >>>>> bridge between pin 6 and 12

#### Incremental encoder- output

##### Connector X8

- D-connector 9 pins
- Case metallized plastic
- Shielding on case

Line: until 10m 6x 0,14 + 2x 0,5 shielded  
 > 10m 6x 0,25 + 2x 0,5 shielded

##### Pin assignment X8

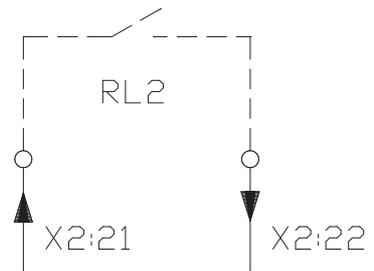
Function	Colour	Pin-No
channel A	red	2
channel /A	black	9
channel B	brown	3
channel /B	green	8
null pulse N	grey	7
null pulse /N	pink	4
supply +5V, 150mA	violet 0,5	1
supply GND	blue 0,5	5

connect allways supply!

**Caution:** Notice motorspecific connection sheets. Appendix A.

### Ready for operation- BTB signal

Relay RL2  
 signal contact X2:21 - X2:22  
 contact values max. 48V, 0.5A



The ready for operation signal (BTB) shows the control (CNC/SPS) that the drive is in working order.

Connect BTB-signals of several axes in series.

delay after switching on the mains >>> max. 1sec.

#### Indication

ready for operation	LED D1A bright	contact closed
error	LED D1A dark	contact open

#### BTB turns off with

individual error	BTB-LED D1A	single signal- LED
actual value error	dark	LED D2H bright
overtemperature	dark	LED D2G bright
short, line-to-earth fault	dark	LED D2F bright
voltage error	dark	LED D2B bright
buffer circuit error	dark	LED D2A bright

#### Caution:

In any case use BTB-contact with CNC/SPS -Control !



#### Analogue measuring outputs

function	motor curren <span style="font-size: small;">cy</span>	speed
connection	X2:20 - X2:24	X1:6 - X1:7
measuring	2,5V= current limit	tachometer vol-
tage		
value	5,0V= peak current	before divider
	unipolar positiv	bipolar
Output-Resistance	1 kΩ	4,7 kΩ

### 3 Electrical Installation

#### Signal output

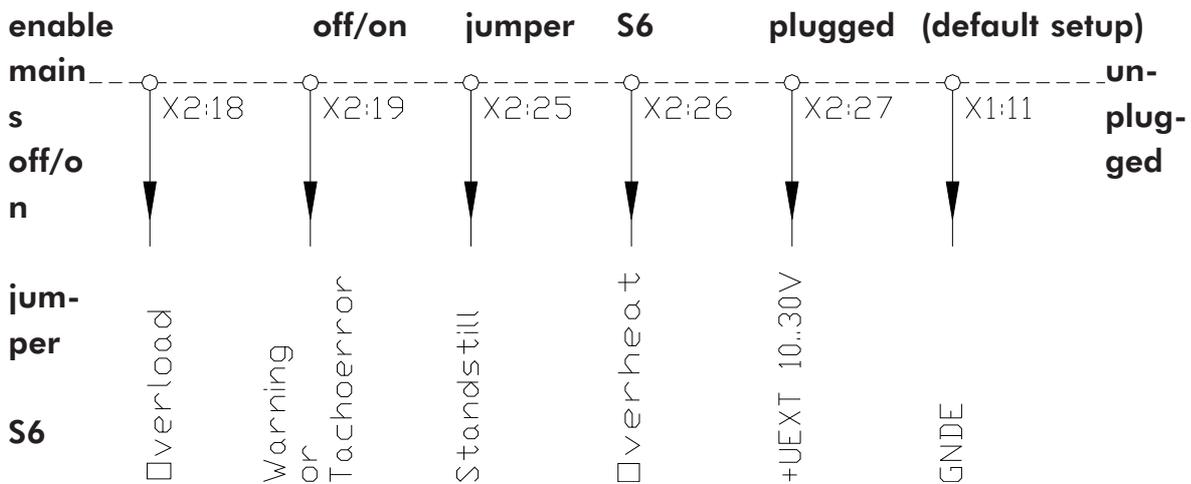
##### logical outputs with opto-coupler

- wire break secure      in case of error output is locked
- output voltage            10 ... 30V=
- output voltage            5mA
- output resistance        1kΩ

##### Overview of signal outputs

signal	function	output	indication	stored
intermediate circuit	power supply unit error	X1:14	LED 2A	yes
overload	blocked	X2:18	LED 1F	no
standstill	speed < 1%	X2:25	LED 1E	no
overtemperature	motor >150°C	X2:26	—	no
	heat sink > 75°C	X2:26		—
no				
yes	heat sink > 80°C	X2:26		LED 2G
warning	motor, heat sink too hot	X2:19	—	no
reference earth	GND	X2:23		

##### memory reset:



### Control Connection X1,X2

Function for No.	Terminal No.	Intern. Connec-
+ 15 Volt (for enable)	X1: 1	X11: 32c
enable input (+10 ... +30 Volt)	X1: 2	X11: 30c
+ 10 Volt (for nominal value)	X1: 3	X11: 28c
nominal value 1-input (signal)	X1: 4	X11: 26c
- 10 V (for nominal value)	X1: 5	X11: 24c
DC-tachometer -input (signal)	X1: 6	X11: 22c
DC-tachometer-input (AGND)	X1: 7	X11: 20c
nominal value 1-input (AGND)	X1: 8	X11: 18c
external current limit I	X1: 9	X11: 16c
external current limit I	X1: 10	X11: 14c
external GNDE	X1: 11	X11: 12c
-15V (external electronics)	X1: 12	X11: 10c
device ground GND	X1: 13	X11: 8c
intermediate circuit error	X1: 14	X11: 6c
amplification 1:1	X1: 15	X11: 4c
limit switch (-)	X1: 16	X11: 2c
nominal value 2-input (signal)	X2: 17	X11: 32a
overload signal	X2: 18	X11: 30a
overload tacho error or		
temperature error	X2: 19	X11: 28a
current (I-actual)	X2: 20	X11: 26a
ready/operational BTB	X2: 21	X11: 24a
ready/operational BTB	X2: 22	X11: 22a
device ground GND (mass)	X2: 23	X11: 20a
analogue device ground (AGND)	X2: 24	X11: 18a
standstill signal	X2: 25	X11: 16a
over-temperature	X2: 26	X11: 14a
external voltage UEXT	X2: 27	X11: 12a
nominal value 2 (AGND) input	X2: 28	X11: 10a
nominal current value	X2: 29	X11: 8a
+15V (external electronics)	X2: 30	X11: 6a
integral component interlock	X2: 31	X11: 4a
limit switch (+)	X2: 32	X11: 2a

### 3 Electrical Installation

#### Power connection X3

Function	Terminal No.	Intern.Connector No.
intermediate circuit ex. load resistor	X3:1	X31: 18, 20 abc
intermediate circuit +	X3:2	X31: 14, 16 abc
power L1      400V~	X3:3	X31: 10, 12 abc
power L2      400V~	X3:4	X31: 6, 8 abc
power L3      400V~	X3:5	X31: 2, 4 abc
earth PE	X3:6	
motor 1	X3:7	X31: 22, 24 abc
motor 2	X3:8	X31: 26, 28 abc
motor 3	X3:9	X31: 30, 32 abc

#### Control Connector X4 (front panel)

Function	Pin-No.
1st nominal value according to the differential amplifier	X4: 1
2nd nominal value according to the diff. amplifier or integrator	X4: 2
I-nominal value	X4: 3
+10 V	X4: 4
-10 V	X4: 5
I-actual value	X4: 6
n-actual value (normalised)	X4: 7
enable	X4: 8
device ground GND	X4: 9, 10

# Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD6.2-RS

## Connector Plan

### Encoder Connector to Motor X7

Function		Colour	D-Connector-No.
reference	A (R1)	white	X7: 13
reference	B (R2)	brown	X7: 4
sine	A (S1)	yellow	X7: 2
sine	B (S2)	green	X7: 15
cosine	A (S3)	pink	X7: 14
cosine	B (S4)	grey	X7: 3
temperature sensor			X7: 6
temperature sensor			X7: 12

Kabel: 3x (2x 0,25 twisted and shielded) + 2x 0,25 (Temp)  
Shield on connector case.

### Encoder Connector to CNC\SPS X8

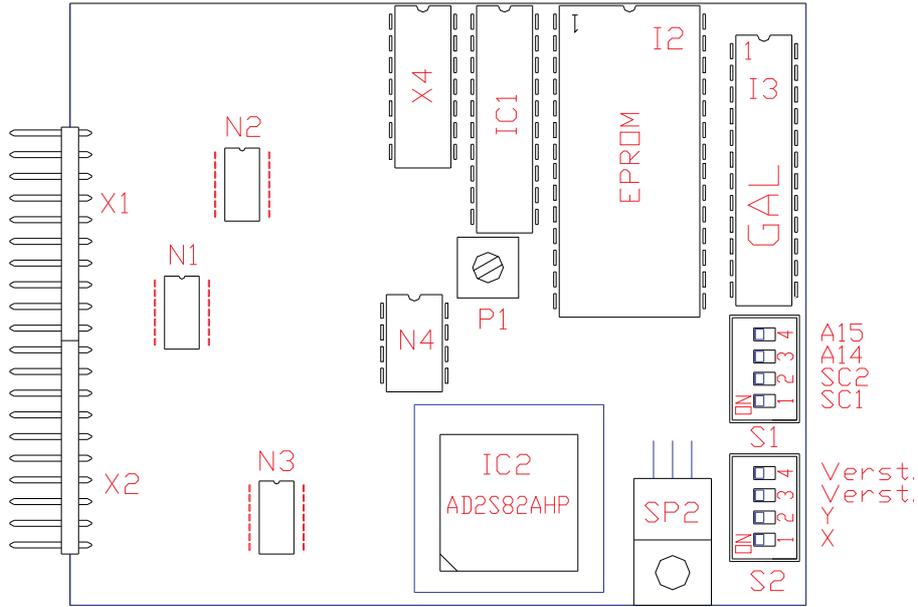
Function		colour	D-Connector-No.
channel	A	red	X8: 2
channel	/A	black	X8: 9
channel	B	brown	X8: 3
channel	/B	green	X8: 8
zero pulse	N	grey	X8: 7
zero pulse	/N	pink	X8: 4
+5V/50mA	external	violet 0,5	X8: 1
GND	internal/external	blue 0,5	

X8: 5

Notice motorspecific connection sheets. Appendix A.



# 4 Device Overview



Default setup:

S1

A15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4
A14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3
SC2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
SC1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

ON OFF

S2

Amplification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	4
Amplification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3
Y	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2
X	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1

ON OFF

RESO 2-7

Poles-adaption  $P = \frac{\text{Motor-poles}}{\text{Encoder-poles}}$

P=4	P=3	P=2	P=1
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Resolution

16bit	14bit	12bit	10bit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF

Adjustment range  $n_{max}$  -Potentiometer

with 12bit	2400-4900	4900-9200	7300-12000
with 14bit	620-1200	1200-2400	1900-3700

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Pulses Output

2048	1024	512
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ON OFF ON OFF ON OFF

Example 1

6000 Upm  
Motor 6pol.  
Resolver 2pol.  
Resolution 12bit  
Pulses 512

S2

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ON OFF

Example 2

3000 Upm  
Motor 8pol.  
Resolver 2pol.  
Resolution 14bit  
Pulses 2048

S2

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ON OFF

S2

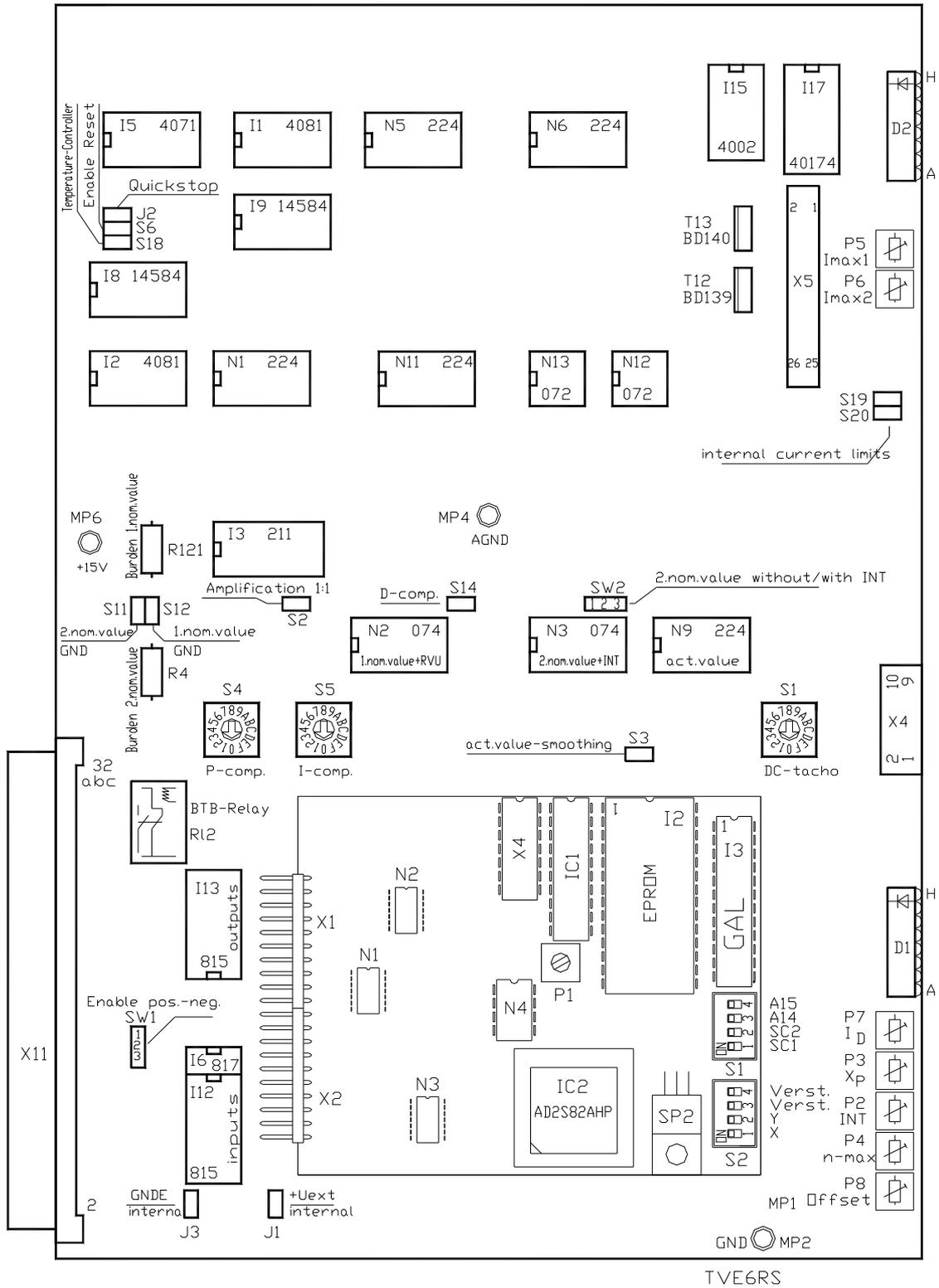
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ON OFF

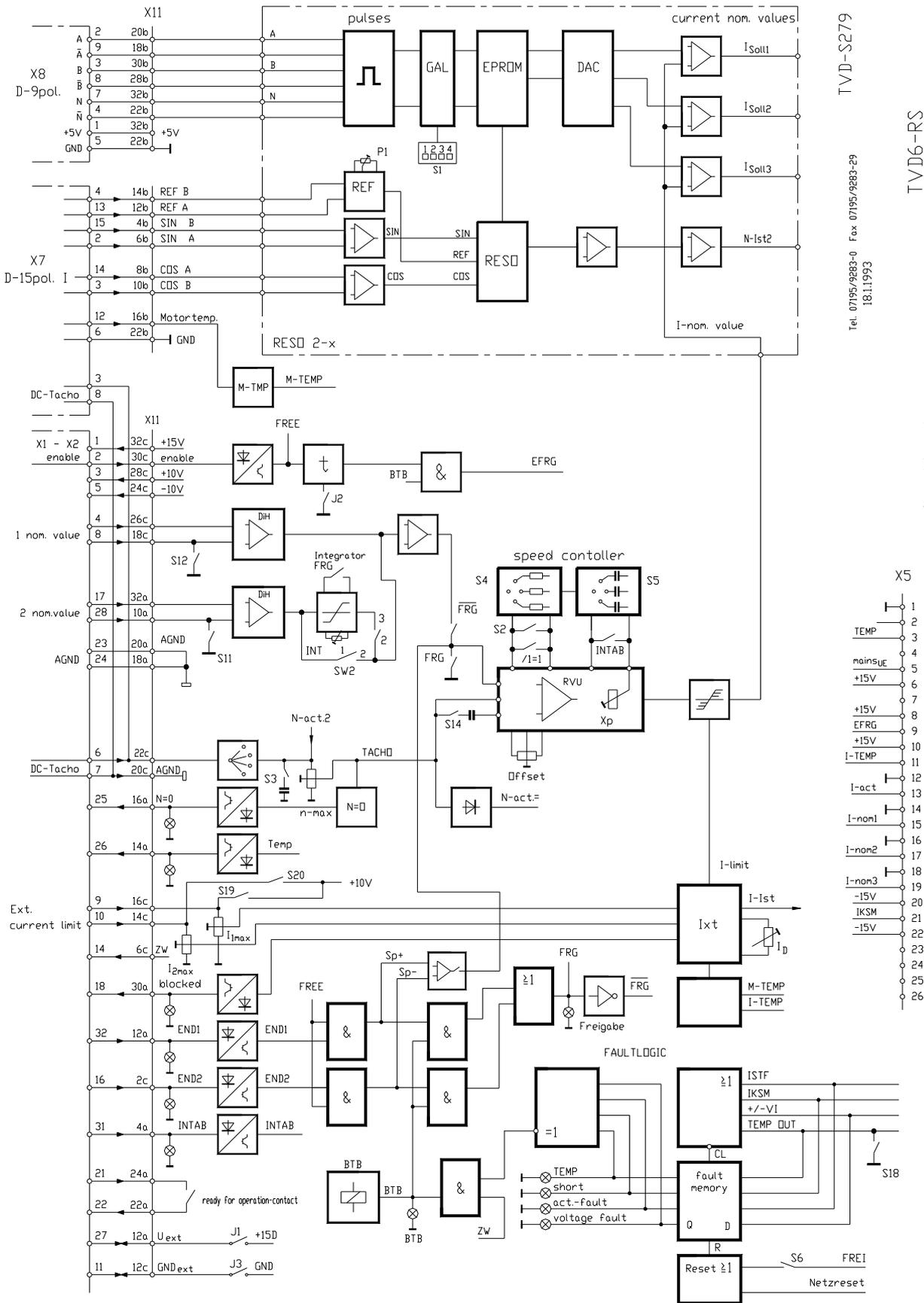
S2

# Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD6.2-RS

## Component Position



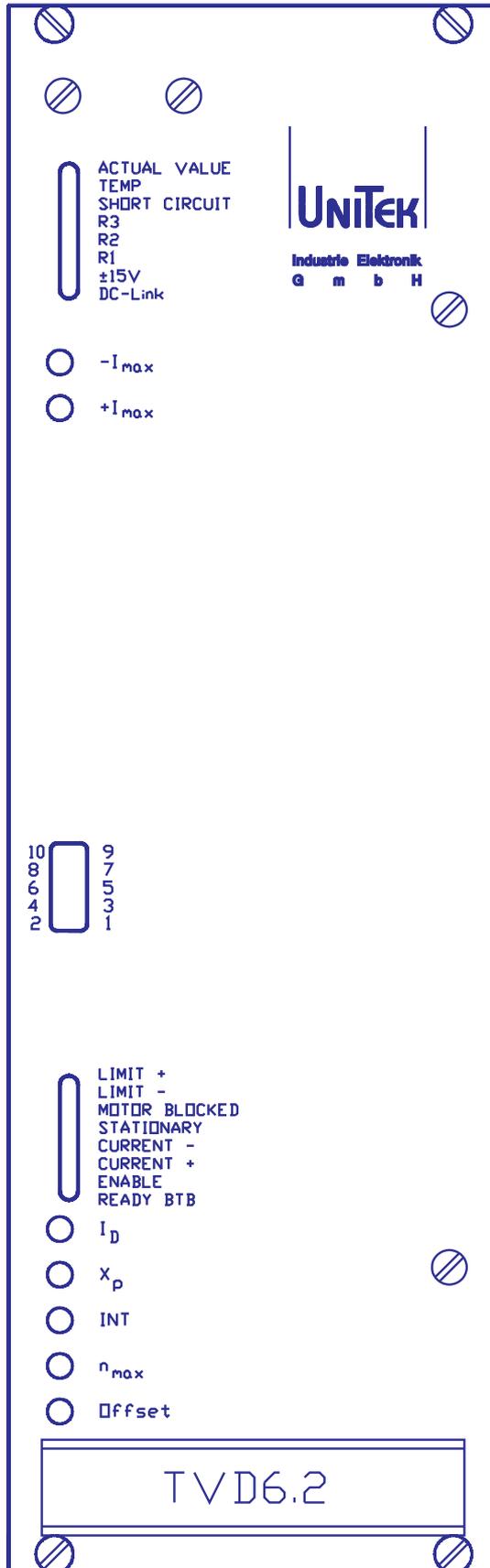
# 4 Device Overview



TV D-S279  
 Tel. 07195/9283-0 Fax. 07195/9283-29  
 181.11993

TV D6-RS  
 01 Kopf-Anschmft 22995 SI

# Block Diagram



### Indicator LEDs 2x

actual value error  
 temperature error  
 short detection  
 rotor position 3  
 rotor position 2  
 rotor position 1  
 voltage error  
 intermediate circuit error

### Adjustment potentiometer

- I. current limit  
 +I. current limit

### Control Connector X4

1 1.nominal value after the diff. amplifier  
 2 2.nominal value after the integrator  
 3 nominal current value  
 4 + 10V  
 5 - 10V  
 6 current - actual value  
 7 speed - actual value  
 8 enable  
 9 n.c.  
 10 device ground GND

### Indicator LEDs 1x

end limit switch +  
 end limit switch -  
 overload - blocked  
 standstill  
 current direction -  
 current direction +  
 enable  
 enable ready/operational BTB

### Adjustment Potentiometer

I. continuous current limit

Xp amplification

INT Integrator-time

n. speed

Offset zero point

## 4 Device Overview

### Adjustment functions

Function	Component
Adjustment functions bl tachometer	poti P4 ( $n_{max}$ )
actual value adjustment Option DC-tacho	binary switch S9 + poti P4
internal current limit	jumper S19, S20 poti P5 ( $I_{max1}$ ), S19 poti P6 ( $I_{max2}$ ), S20
external current limit	poti P5 ( $I_{max1}$ ) poti P6 ( $I_{max2}$ )
steady current	poti P7 ( $I_D$ )
integrator	jumper SW2 (2-3) poti P2 (INT)
amplification P-component	binary switch S4 poti P3 ( $X_p$ )
amplification I-component	binary switch S5
Nullabgleich	Poti P8 (Offset)

### Jumpers

Function	Jumper
1st nominal value input (zero referenced)	S 12
2nd nominal value input (zero referenced)	S 11
ramps 2nd nominal value on/off	SW2 2-3/1-2
actual value differentiation	S 14
actual value smoothing	S 3
internal current limit 2	S 19
internal current limit 1	S 20
amplification 1=1	S 2
ext. +UL = int. +15V	J 1
ext GND = int. GND	J 3
quick stop (delayed controller interlock)	J 2
actual value-bl-tacho	
enable - reset	S 6
enable positive/negative logic	SW1 2-3/1-2
temperature controller	S 18

### LED- indicators

Function	LED-No.
<b>Control electronics</b>	<b>LED D1x</b>
limit switch +	LED H
limit switch -	LED G
blocked	LED F
standstill	LED E
speed controller output -	LED D
speed controller output +	LED C
enable nominal value	LED B
ready/operational (BTB)	LED A
<b>Power section</b>	<b>LED D2x</b>
actual value error (stored)	LED H
temperature (optional)	LED G
short detection (stored)	LED F
rotor position R3	LED E
rotor position R2	LED D
rotor position R1	LED C
voltage error (stored)	LED B
intermediate circuit error (not stored).	LED A

# 5 Adjustment

## Adjustment Advice

### adjustments

- only by qualified personnel
- adhered to safety regulations
- notice adjusting sequence



### Presettings

actual value	>>>	jumper, networks
nominal value inputs,	>>>	jumper, differential input
logical inputs/outputs	>>>	jumper, int/ext. supply
P-I parameter switch	>>>	jumper, switch

### Optimization

actual value- adjustment	$n_{max}$ adjustment
current regulator	adjustment by the factory (P- or PI-Controller)
current limits	$I_{max}$ , I-adjustment
torque controller	P-I-switch, $X_p$ -adjustment
slope limitation	INT-adjustment (only nominal value 2)
zero point	offset-adjustment
position controller	in CNC\SPS

### Caution:

control systems have to be optimized from inside to outside.

sequence: current controller>> torque controller>>position controller (CNC\SPS)

### Measuring values

#### control connector X4

measuring value	max.value	measuring
point		
1st nominal value after input amplifier	$\pm 10V$	X4:1
2nd nominal value after input amplifier	$\pm 10V$	X4:2
nominal value current (speed controller)	$\pm 10V$	X4:3
actual value current unipolar	+ 5V	X4:6
torque actual value after divider	$\pm 5V$	X4:7



## 5 Adjustment

### Actual Value-Speed

#### Caution:

Please pay attention to the motor specific connection sheets.



see Appendix A

coarse adjustment

see page 29

Fine adjustment

with potentiometer  $n_{max}$  (P4)

with nom. value from potentiometer:

with 1V Sollwert            adjust to 10% maximum speed

with 10V Sollwert        fine adjust to 100% .

with nom. value from CNC\SPS:

with 0,8V Sollwert        adjust to 10% maximum speed

Direction of rotation (looking at motor backside-DIN)

change nominal value polarity at the differential input

.

### Current Limitation

peek current	range 0 up to 200% rated current reset time max. 5 sec.	Poti P5/P6
steady current	range 5 up to 100% rated current	Poti P7

### Internal reducing current limits

current limit	function	limit
overload	time	steady current
heat sink	temperature	50% rated current
motor	temperature	50% rated current

The lowest current limit is active!

### Peek current

#### internal current limit (default setup)

adjustment	Jumper	Poti
I <sub>max1</sub>	S19 plugged	I <sub>max1</sub> (P5)
I <sub>max2</sub>	S20 plugged	I <sub>max2</sub> (P6)

#### external current limit

adjustment	input	Jumper	Poti
I <sub>max1</sub>	X1:9 0 .. +10V	S19 unplugged	I <sub>max1</sub> (P5)
I <sub>max2</sub>	X1:10 0 .. +10V	S20 unplugged	I <sub>max2</sub> (P6)

The external current limit can be internally reduced with the I-potentiometer.

### Steady current

motor protection adjustment for both torque directions to motor rated current potentiometer I<sub>D</sub> (P6)

### Measure adjusted values:

- motor not connected
- predetermine nominal value and enable >> turn on/off
- measuring value at connector X4:3 (5V=rated current)

nom.value	measuring value I <sub>max</sub> (2 sec.)	measuring value I <sub>D</sub>
+5V	0 bis max.10V	0,25 bis max. 5V
- 5V	0 bis max.10V	0,25 bis max. 5V

### Current-actual value

measuring value at connector X4:6 >>> I<sub>max</sub> = 0 up to +5V,  
I<sub>D</sub> = 0,12 up to +2,5V

### Caution:

for exact torque regulation:

- changing of adjustment from P-toPI-regulation in the current regulator by the manufacturer



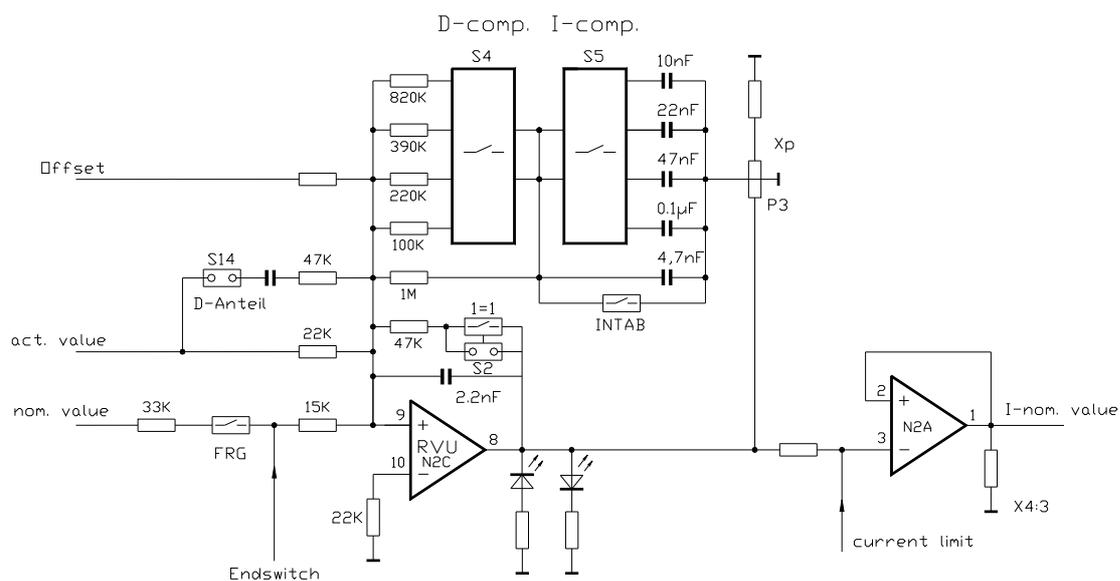
# 5 Adjustment

## Speed control switching

- two 16 pole binary switches S4, S5
- amplification trimmer P3 (Xp)
- D-component with jumper S14
- in case of exchanging the devices>>> take over adjustment values.

## Default setup

- binary switch S4 und S5 on position 4
- amplification trimmer Xp on 50%
- no D-component, jumper S14 open
- optimal for most drives.



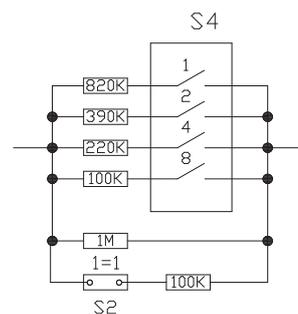
## Adjustment P-component with the binary switch

### S4

#### switch S4

position	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
R-value	1000	450	280	209	180	148	123	107 kΩ

position	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
R-value	90	82	73	67	64	59	55	52 kΩ

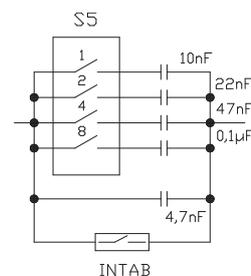


## adjustment I-component with the binary switch S5

### switch S5

position	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C-value	0,01	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,08	0,09	0,1	0,11 µF

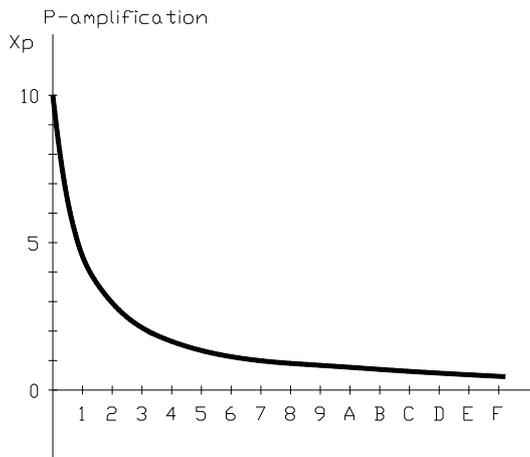
position	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
C-value	0,11	0,12	0,13	0,14	0,18	0,19	0,2	0,21 µF



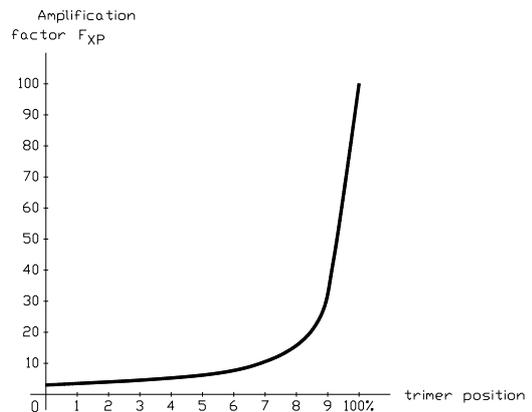
## Caution:

with the input INTAB (X2:31) the I-component can be switched off.

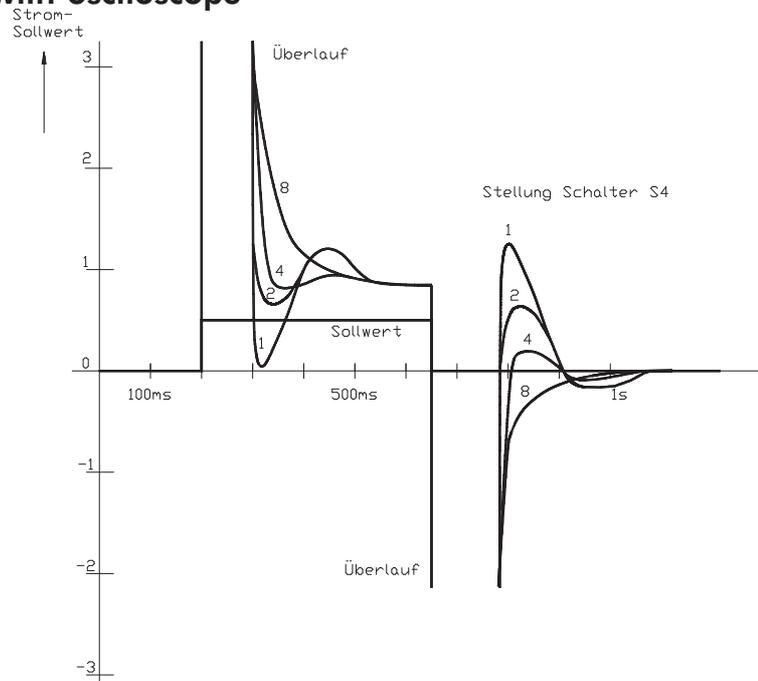
### Proportional amplification function binary switch S4



### function potentiometer X



proportional amplification =  $X_p \times F_{xp}$   
Adjustment with oscilloscope



#### Adjust

- nominal value jump  $\pm 0,5V$
- input INTAB X2:31 activated

#### Measuring value

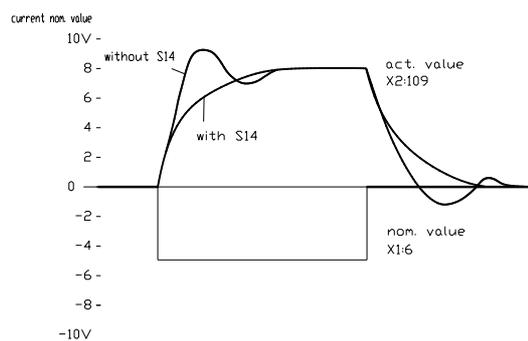
- nominal value X4:1
- reply of the controller
- nominal value current X4:3

#### Effect D-component

- nominal value -differentiation
- jumper S14 plugged

#### Caution:

In case of position control (CNC/SPS)  
do not use D-component



# 5 Adjustment

## Adjustment without measuring instruments

connect the motor,

nominal value = 0

Xp = 50%

switch S4 = position 4

switch S5 = position 4

enable the device,

turn potentiometer Xp clockwise until the drive swings.

if there is no oscillation

-turn switch S4 back to a lower value

-set to swinging with potentiometer Xp

-turn the potentiometer Xp anti-clockwise until the swinging fades out

-turn potentiometer Xp another two positions anti-clockwise.

Setup switch S5 so, that the drive runs smoothly after about two oscillations when there was a nominal value jump off 50%.

### Response of the drive:

amplification too low

long wave oscillation 1 ... 0,1Hz

long ballistic factors

overshoots target position

amplification too high

short wave oscillation 30 ... 200Hz

vibrates >in case of acceleration,

vibrates >in case of deceleration

and in position

### Caution:

operation with CNC\SPS - control

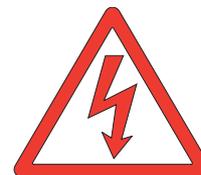
-ad maximum speed >>> speed nominal value from 8 up to 9V



### Default setup

check connections before putting into operation

- mains connection                      clamps X3:3, X3:4, X3:5 max. 460V~
- protective conductor                  earth screw at case
- motor connection clamps X3:7, X3:8, X3:9
- motor earth connection              clamps X3:6
- option
- external ballast resistor              clamps X3:1 and X3:2



mind connection advices on page 12.

Encoder connection X7                  pay attention to the motor specific connection sheets. See appendix A

### Basic connections-supply lines

- protective conductor
- mains                                      1x oder 3x 400V~
- motor                                      3x motorline + earth conductor + screen
- encoder                                  pay attention to the motor specific connection sheets.

### Basic connections - control lines

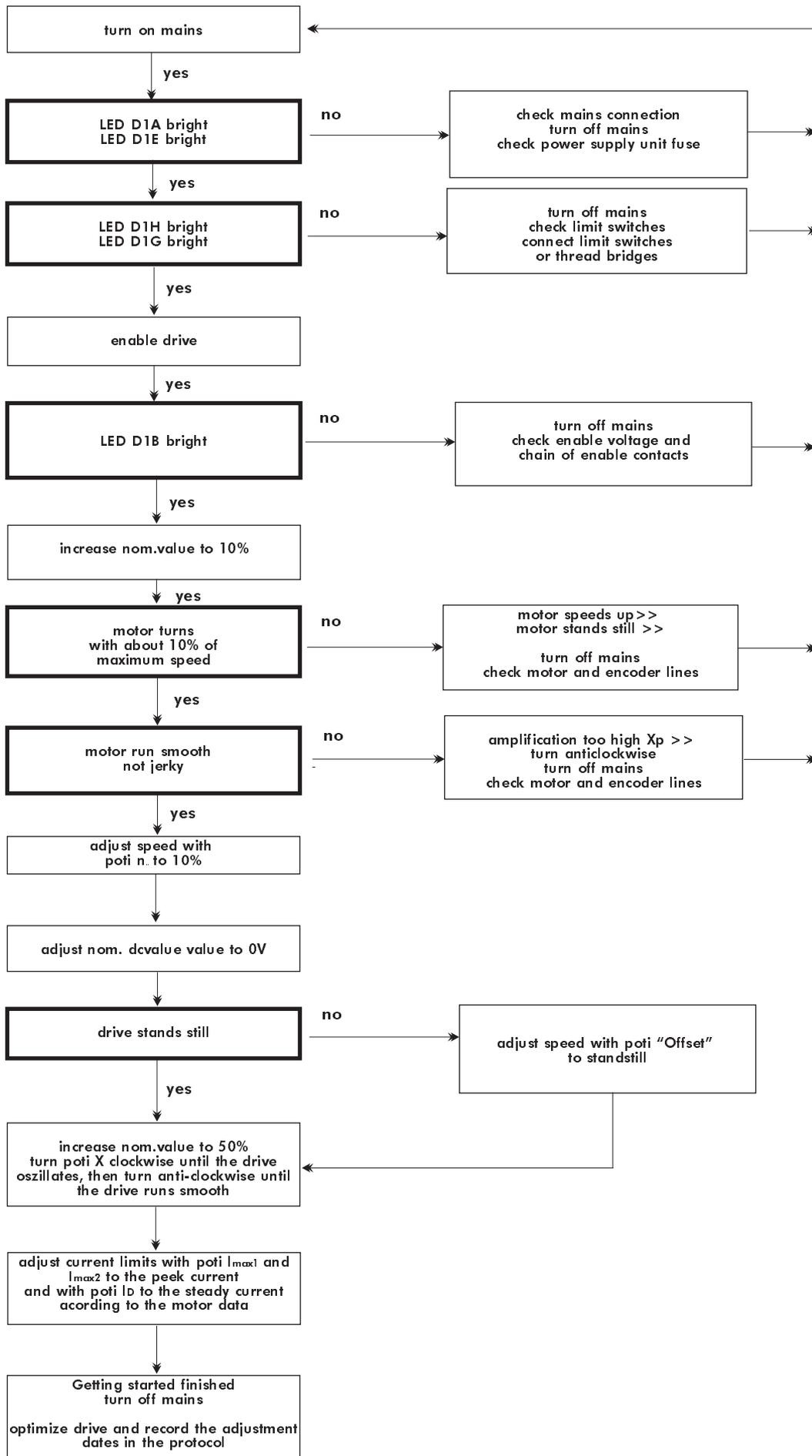
enable                                      contact between X1:1 and X1:2  
 nominal value                          signal X1:4, GND X1:8  
 limit switch                              limit switch at X1:16 and X2:32  
    or bridge X2:27 to X1:16, X2:32

### Default adjustment for first putting into operation

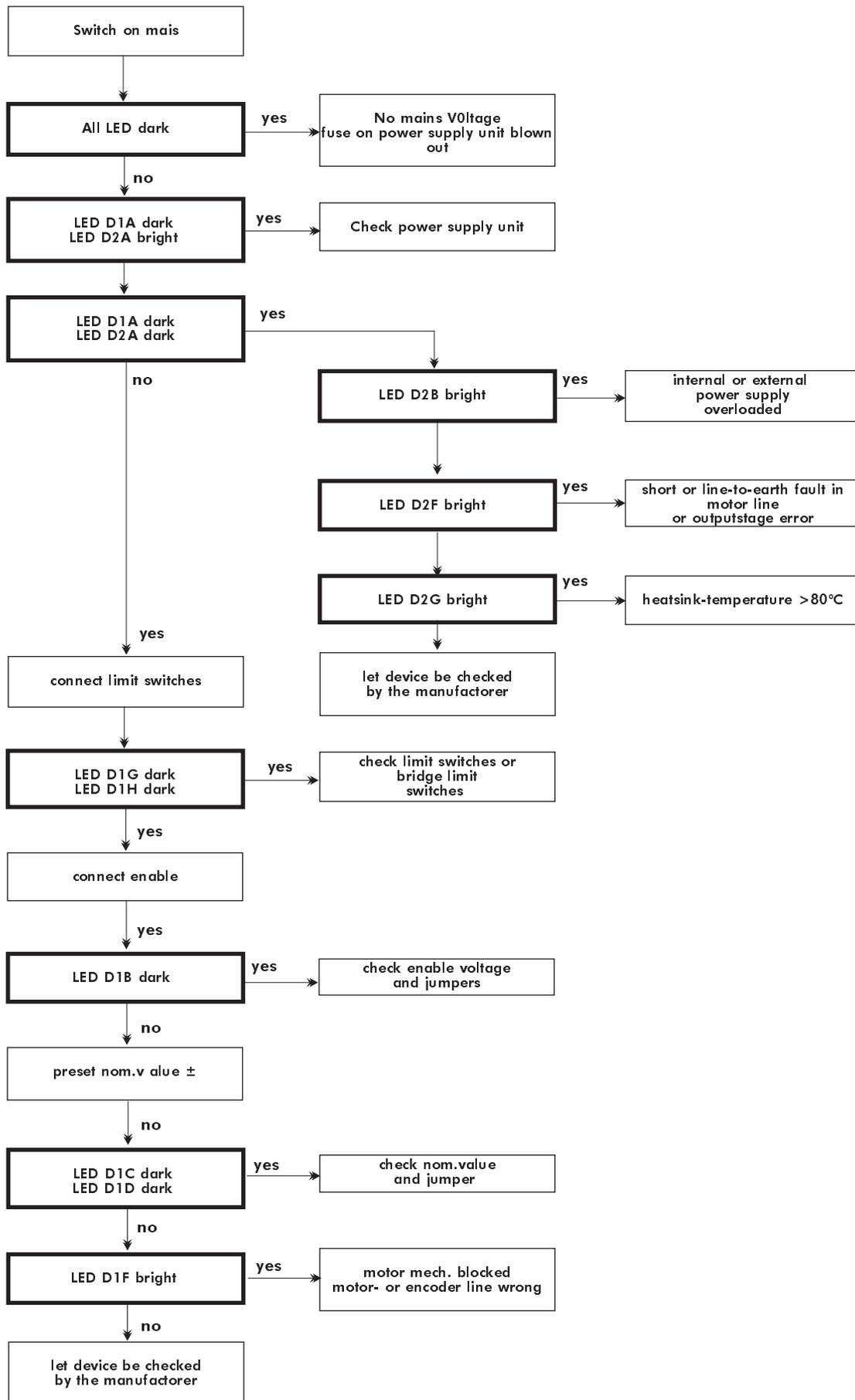
switch	S4	P-amplification	position 4
switch	S5	I-component	position 4
potentiometer	I <sub>max1</sub>	peak current	10%
potentiometer	I <sub>max2</sub>	peak current	10%
potentiometer	I <sub>D</sub>	steady current	100%
potentiometer	X <sub>p</sub>	amplification	50%
potentiometer	INT	integrator	anti-clockwise stroke
potentiometer	n <sub>max</sub>	speed	anti-clockwise stroke

Jumper	unplugged	plugged
	S2, S14, S18	J1, J2, J3, J4 S3, S6, S11, S12, S19, S20
	SW1 Pos.1-2	SW1 Pos.2-3
	SW2 Pos.1-2	SW2 Pos.2-3

# 6 Getting Started



## Fault Finding

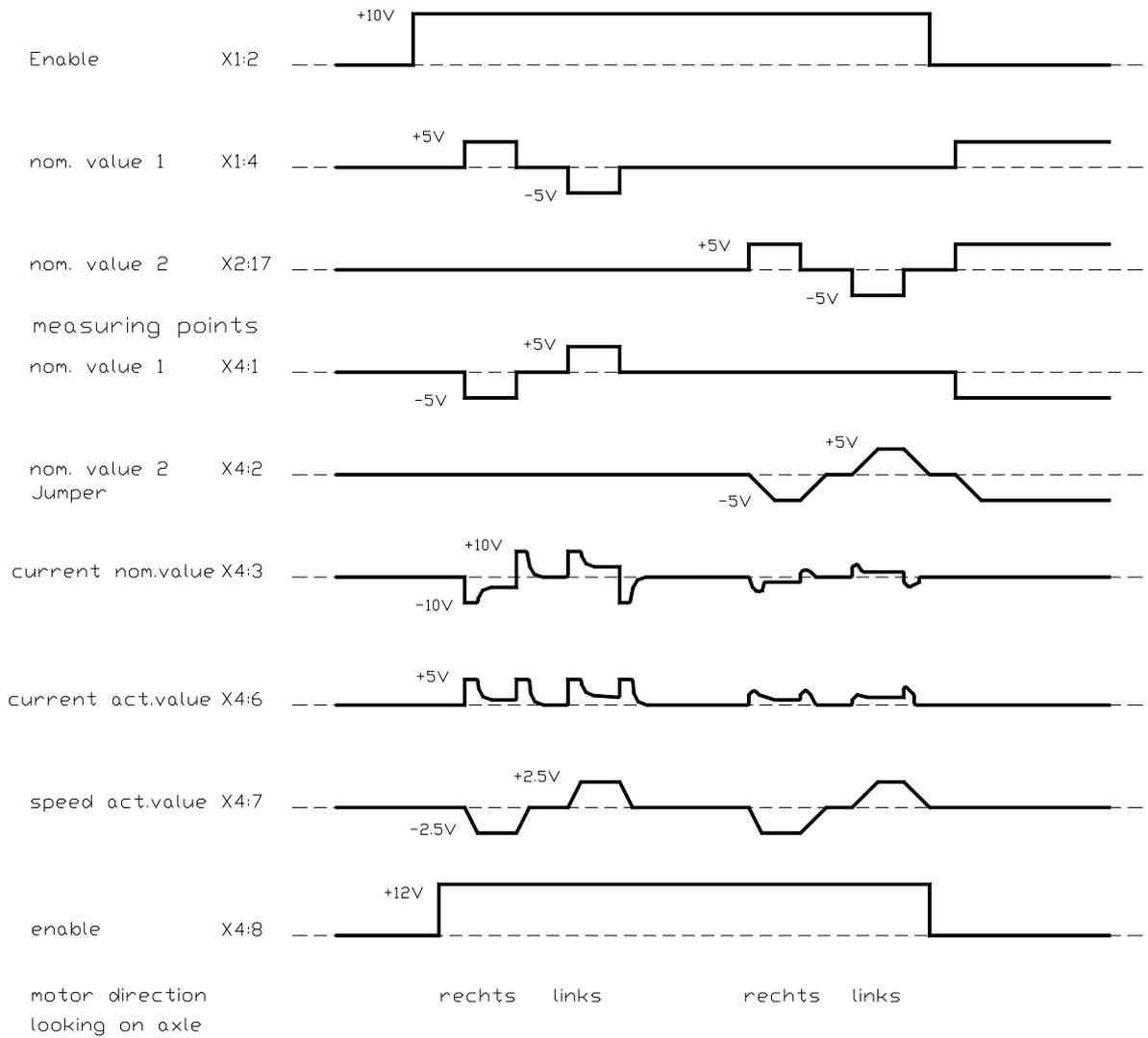


# 7 Fault Finding

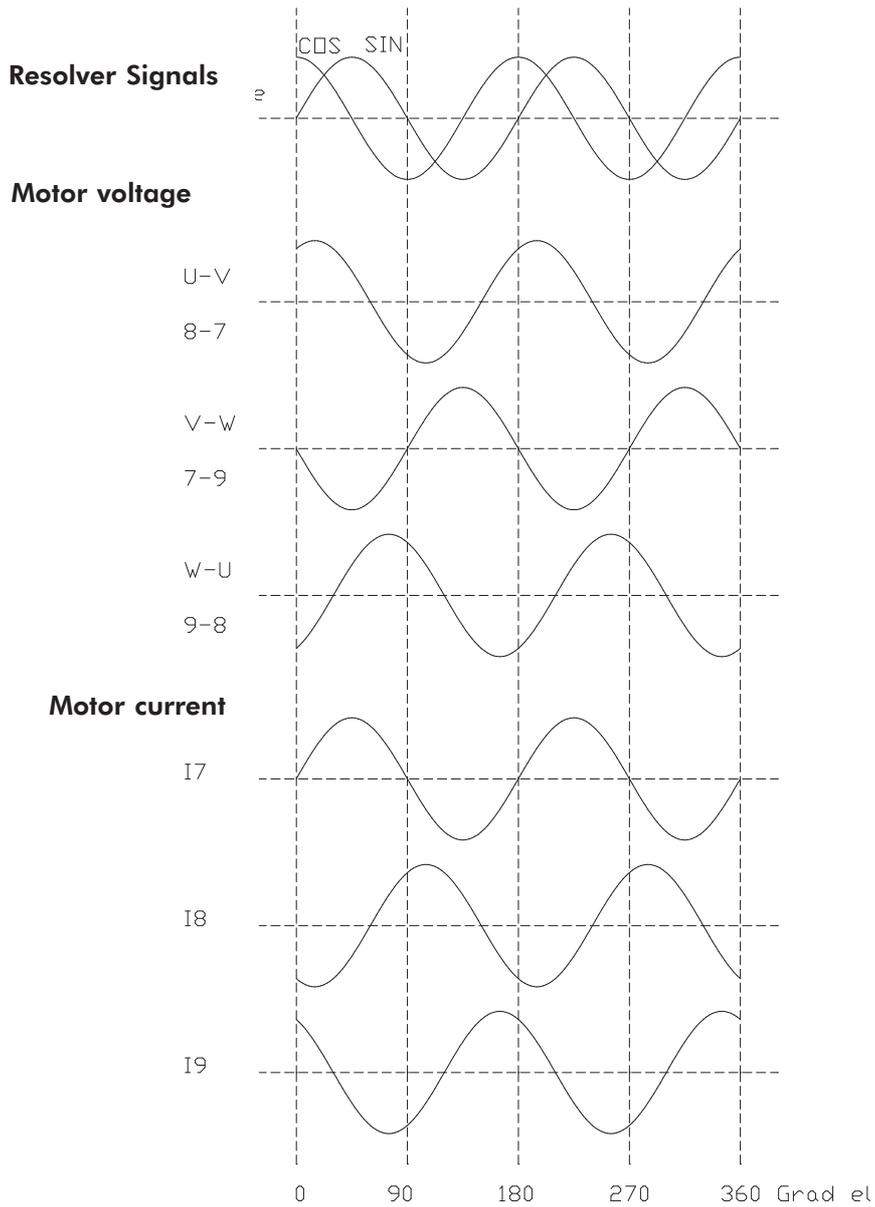
## Faults

Fault	Causes
<p>motor is fixed in one position, runs jerkey or swings in one position</p>	<p>transmitter cable or motor cable connection wire changed or interrupted. Switch position S1: pos3 and pos4 wrong (pole-number adaption)</p>
<p>motor speeds up</p>	<p>motor- or rotor position- line wire in rotating field 120° leading or lagging.</p>
<p>motor runs restless</p>	<p>tachometer- connection wires exchanged or interrupted amplification too high. nominal value failure</p>
<p>power supply unit goes while braking to failure LED D2-A glows</p>	<p>braking energy too high</p>
<p>power supply unit goes while switching on to failure LED D2-A glows</p>	<p>power supply phase is missed or the mains voltage is too low.</p>
<p>amplifier switches to failure</p>	<p>overtemperature, phase- or line-to-earth fault . BTB-fault power amplifier mistake.</p>
<p>speed is not adjustable with potentiometer <math>n_{max}</math></p>	<p>resistor R19 or switch-position S1-1, S1-2 on RESO2-x wrong</p>

## Connector X4

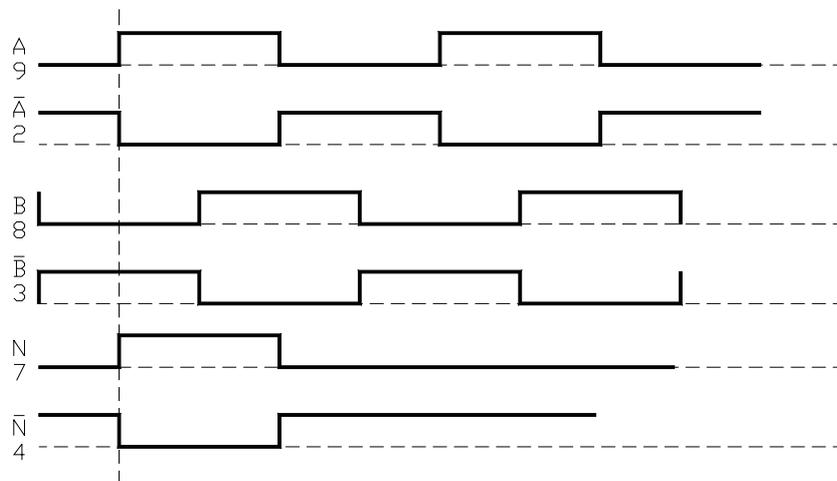


# 7 Fault Finding



## Encoder Signals

Incremental output  
D-plug X8  
GND = X8:5  
+5V = X8:1



UNITEK products have a warranty against defects in material and workmanship for a period of one year from the date of shipment. All values from the pre- and final quality control checks are archived with the devices' serial numbers. UNITEK does not guarantee the suitability of the device for any specific application.

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 pre-pay 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 the 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).

UNITEK reserves the right to change any information included in this MANUAL. All connection circuitry described is meant for general information purposes and is not mandatory.

The local legal regulations, and those of the Standards Authorities have to be adhered to. UNITEK does not assume any liability, expressively or inherently, for the information contained in this MANUAL, for the functioning of the device or its suitability for any specific application.

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The onus is on the reader to verify that the information here is current.

# 9 Protocol

Customer: .....Maschine-No .....

Device: ..... Series-No .....

Anschlußspannung [ V=,V~].....

**Eingänge**

Enable Contact ? voltage [V=]

Nom. value1 Type voltage [V=]

Nom.value 2 additional Type voltage [V=]

current nom.value I<sub>max1</sub> external voltage [V=]

current nom.value I<sub>max2</sub> external voltage [V=]

**Adjustments speed controller**

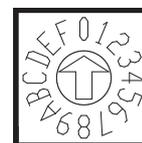
**Act.value coarse adjustment**

DC-Tacho S9 position

**Switch positions**

P-component S4 position

I-component S5 position



**Potistellungen**

Speed n<sub>max</sub> P4 position

Peek current I<sub>max1</sub> P5 position

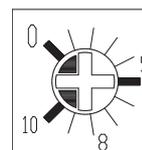
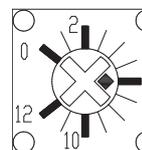
Peek current I<sub>max2</sub> P6 position

Steady current I<sub>D</sub> P7 position

Integrator INT P2 position

Amplification X<sub>p</sub> P3 position

Offset Offset P8 position



**Jumper (plug-in bridges) soldjumper**

plugged Nr. ....

Unplug Nr. ....

# Transistor-Servo-Drive TVD6.2-RS

## Protocol

Adjustment power section

Amplification current controller

Resistors current controller [kW]. . . . .

Measuring values

Motor voltage max. [V~] 3x

Motor current peek [A~] 3x

Motor current steady [A~] 3x

DC-Tacho voltage max [V=]

Acceleration [V/ms]

Deceleration [V/ms]

Motor data

Identification plate specifications

Producer . . . . .

Type . . . . . Series No. . . . .

Motor voltage [V~] . . . . . Motor current[A~] . . . . .

.

Brake [V] . . . . . Fan[V]