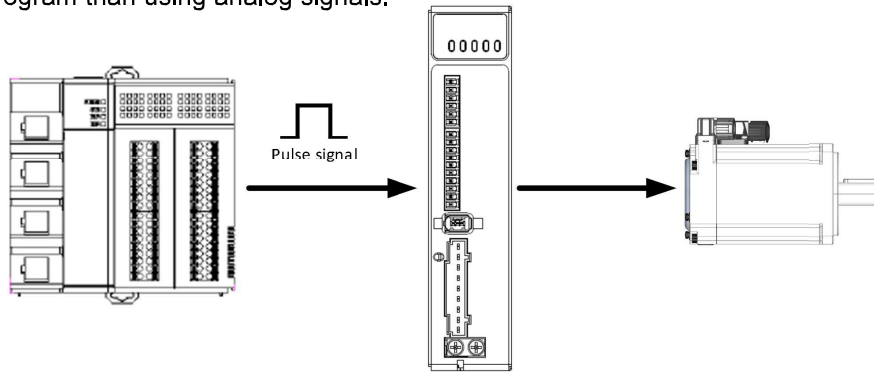


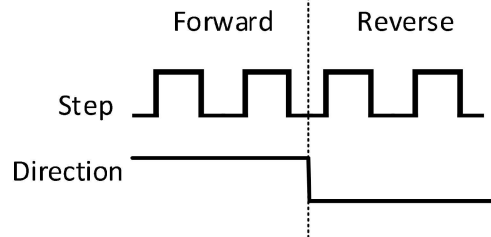
### 1.3 Pulse Control for T6-D/RS AC Servo Drives

Using pulse signal from a PLC/master device is a cost-effective way to get simple motion. Our T6-D/RS Series AC Servo Drives provide simple ways to control servo motors using pulse train signal, so when a simple machine needs to be automated on only two or three axes on electric actuators, pulse outputs can be much easier to set up, wire, and program than using analog signals.

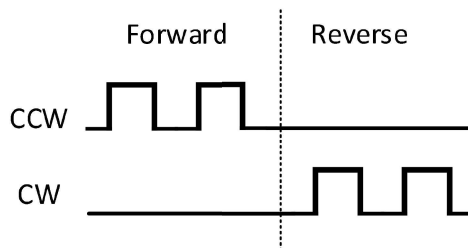


Pulse-controlled versions of servo motors can rotate in both directions. This means a controller needs to provide, at a minimum, two control signals to the drive. There are two ways to provide these signals: “Step/Direction mode” or “CW/CCW mode” or “clockwise/counterclockwise mode”. Both modes require two control signals from the controller to the drive. Max. frequency for both input mode signal is 500kHz(Differential), 300kHz(Single-ended).

In step/direction mode, one control signal is a pulse train or “step” signal. The other signal is a directional input. If the directional input is on, and a pulsed signal is present on the step input, the motor rotates clockwise. Conversely, if the direction signal is off and a pulsed signal is present on the step input, the motor rotates the other direction, or counterclockwise. The pulse train is always on the same input no matter what direction is desired.



Our T6-D/RS series AC servo drives also provide CW/CCW mode for a more flexible setup, both signals are a pulse train. Only one input at a time will have a frequency, so if the CW pulse train is present, the motor rotates CW. If the CCW pulse train is present, the motor rotates CCWs. Which input receives the pulse train depends on the desired direction.



Please refer to Pr0.06 and Pr0.07 in Chapter 5 for details on setting up pulse direction and input mode.