DOCUMENTATION ISG-kernel

Functional description
Axis position lag

Short Description:
FCT-A1

Preface

Legal information

This documentation was produced with utmost care. The products and scope of functions described are under continuous development. We reserve the right to revise and amend the documentation at any time and without prior notice.

No claims may be made for products which have already been delivered if such claims are based on the specifications, figures and descriptions contained in this documentation.

Personnel qualifications

This description is solely intended for skilled technicians who were trained in control, automation and drive systems and who are familiar with the applicable standards, the relevant documentation and the machining application.

It is absolutely vital to refer to this documentation, the instructions below and the explanations to carry out installation and commissioning work. Skilled technicians are under the obligation to use the documentation duly published for every installation and commissioning operation.

Skilled technicians must ensure that the application or use of the products described fulfil all safety requirements including all applicable laws, regulations, provisions and standards.

Further information

Links below (DE)

https://www.isg-stuttgart.de/produkte/softwareprodukte/isg-kernel/dokumente-und-downloads

or (EN)

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contains further information on messages generated in the NC kernel, online help, PLC libraries, tools, etc. in addition to the current documentation.

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General and safety instructions

Icons used and their meanings

This documentation uses the following icons next to the safety instruction and the associated text. Please read the (safety) instructions carefully and comply with them at all times.

Icons in explanatory text

➢ Indicates an action.

⇨ Indicates an action statement.

⚠ DANGER

Acute danger to life!

If you fail to comply with the safety instruction next to this icon, there is immediate danger to human life and health.

⚠ CAUTION

Personal injury and damage to machines!

If you fail to comply with the safety instruction next to this icon, it may result in personal injury or damage to machines.

Attention

Restriction or error

This icon describes restrictions or warns of errors.

Notice

Tips and other notes

This icon indicates information to assist in general understanding or to provide additional information.

Example

General example

Example that clarifies the text.

Programing Example

NC programming example

Programming example (complete NC program or program sequence) of the described function or NC command.

Release Note

Specific version information

Optional or restricted function. The availability of this function depends on the configuration and the scope of the version.

Table of contents

List of figures

1   Overview

Task

To monitor position lag, check the difference between the command position and the actual position value of a CNC axis.

If a configurable limit is exceeded, the CNC generates an error message and the axis is stopped.

Characteristics

The position lag monitor checks the correct functioning of the position controller.

For example, it can detect the following problems:

- Dynamic axis overload due to excessive velocity or acceleration settings
- Mechanical changes to axes, e.g. increased friction due to damaged bearings or guides
- Errors in the axis position measuring systems

Parameterisation

The position lag monitor is configured for each individual axis in the axis parameter list.

Mandatory note on references to other documents

For the sake of clarity, links to other documents and parameters are abbreviated, e.g. [PROG] for the Programming Manual or P-AXIS-00001 for an axis parameter.

For technical reasons, these links only function in the Online Help (HTML5, CHM) but not in pdf files since pdfs do not support cross-linking.

2   Description

Task

The monitor monitors whether the current position lag of a specific axis exceeds its limit. The difference between the output command value and the actual value reported back is referred to as the position lag.

$$\Delta s = s_{ref} - s_{act}$$

Each axis is monitored with different limits at

- standstill and
- during motion

When a position lag occurs, the associated path compound is stopped.

If the actual value position window P-AXIS-00236 (exact stop window, see function description "Position monitoring", section Description [FCT-A3]) is reached after a motion, the CNC automatically switches back to position lag monitoring "Standstill" for the axis.

⚠ Attention

Use of the position lag monitor does not release the commissioning engineer or the machine operator in any way from their obligation to exercise due diligence or use additional monitoring systems, e.g. the encoder monitor in the drive controller.

Prerequisites

In order to use the position lag monitor, the Monitored Axis must be operated in 'position control' mode.

Position control may take place in the CNC or in the drive.

Position lag monitoring is not possible for axes that are not operated in 'position control' mode, e.g. spindles.

Restrictions

A configured position lag monitor is always active except if:

- tracking mode is active
- measurement at fixed stop is active
- referencing at hardware limit switch is active

The above functions deactivate position lag monitoring temporarily and they re-activate position lag monitoring at the end of each function.

Possible applications

Position lag monitoring is used for:

- drives where the CNC assumes position control
- drives where position control is executed in the drive controller

i	**Notice**
	A possible position lag monitor in the drive should always be used with drives which have their own position controller.
	If the drive does not execute its own position lag monitoring, the CNC must assume the monitoring function.

Activation

Position lag monitoring is switched on or off by the P-AXIS-00172 parameter.

⚠	**⚠ CAUTION**
	Possible risk of personal injury and machine damage
	Do not deactivate position lag monitoring P-AXIS-00172 otherwise this may result in a collision of axes.

Warnings, errors and reactions

- Error message P-ERR-70020: The permitted position lag is exceeded when axes are moved. This may be caused, for example, by collision, stiff guides or overload.
  - ➢ Position controller in CNC: Open the position control circuit and stop the axes using a controlled emergency stop ramp.
  - ➢ Position controller in drive: Stop the axes using a deceleration that is adjustable in the axis parameter list P-AXIS-00003.
  - ➢ Stop all axes that are interpolated with the affected axis in the path compound.
    - ⇨ Check the cause of the error message and rectify
    - ⇨ Resetting the controller

- Error message P-ERR-70081: The permitted position lag is exceeded when the axis is at standstill. This may be caused, for example, if an external force is applied to the mechanical system or by a drift in the actual drive position.
  - ➢ Immediate stop of the affected axis.
  - ➢ Stop all axes that are interpolated with the affected axis in the path compound.
    - ⇨ Check the cause of the error message and rectify
    - ⇨ Resetting the controller

i	**Notice**
	The PLC can perform further measures via the controller interface.

Parameterisation

Position lag monitoring is configured by P-AXIS-00172 for the following types:

- Type 0: no position lag monitoring
- Type 1: Standard method
- Type 2: Linear method
- Type 3: Is no longer supported.
- Type 4: Velocity-independent method

The permitted position lag of a moving axis is calculated for Types 1 and 2 depending on the command velocity. Similarly, in both methods, the permitted position lag can be offset in time by a timer.

The Standard Type 1 uses a parameterisable filter.

The Linear Type 2 is based on the theoretical position lag at constant velocity which can be increased by a factor.

With Type 4, a check is made for a constant velocity-independent limit, even during path motion.

Recommended type selection

Selecting the suitable type depends on the given prerequisites. Recommendation:

- Type 1: $_K$ factor is unknown
- Type 2: $_K$ factor is known
- Type 4: The axis is operated with speed feedforward control depending on whether control is performed by the CNC or in the drive.

Adjusting and controlling position lag monitoring

Position lag monitoring during axis start-up is adjusted and controlled as follows:

1. Select type for position lag monitoring and enter it in P-AXIS-00172.
2. Suppress error output of position lag monitor by setting P-AXIS-00176to the value 1. The limits defined by the monitoring type settings are then calculated.
3. Test run and observe the actual position lag value and calculated limits in the object browser.
4. Set limits P-AXIS-00168 and P-AXIS-00169 taking margins into consideration.
5. Release error output of position lag monitor by setting P-AXIS-00176 to the value 0.

⚠ **CAUTION**

Possible risk of personal injury and machine damage

Personal injury and machine damage may occur when the error output of the position lag monitor is suppressed by setting P-AXIS-00176 to the value 1.

Test run

The recommended test run consists of a G1 axis motion without machining action but with the usual load of a typical workpiece on the machine.

Position lag can be observed with the ISG browser.

The "absolute_position_lag" value shows the amount of position lag in the test. The maximum permitted value configured P-AXIS-00168 can be displayed for comparison at "max.position_lag". "Max.position_lag is determined depending on the method used.
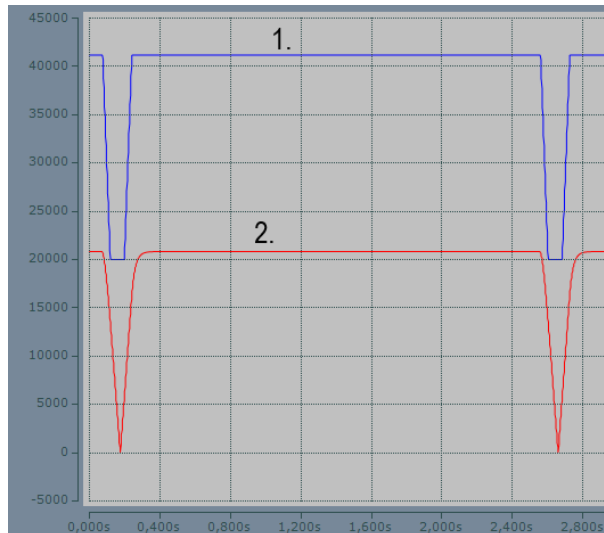

Fig. 1: Example of VT diagram for position lag

1. absolute_position_lag: Absolute value of position lag
2. max.position_lag: Maximum value of position lag

Causal system, system run time

The theoretical position lag Δs depends on the command velocity v and the effective position controller gain k_v as follows:

$$\Delta s = \frac{v}{K_v}$$

However, the real axis has a real position lag which is delayed with respect to the theoretical position lag. This delay is caused by:

• a system-specific cycle offset in the position controller in the controller and

• by the system mechanical time constant.

The methods for calculating the permitted position lag do not take this influence into consideration. Therefore, the permitted position lag must be offset by an additional timer (PT_1).
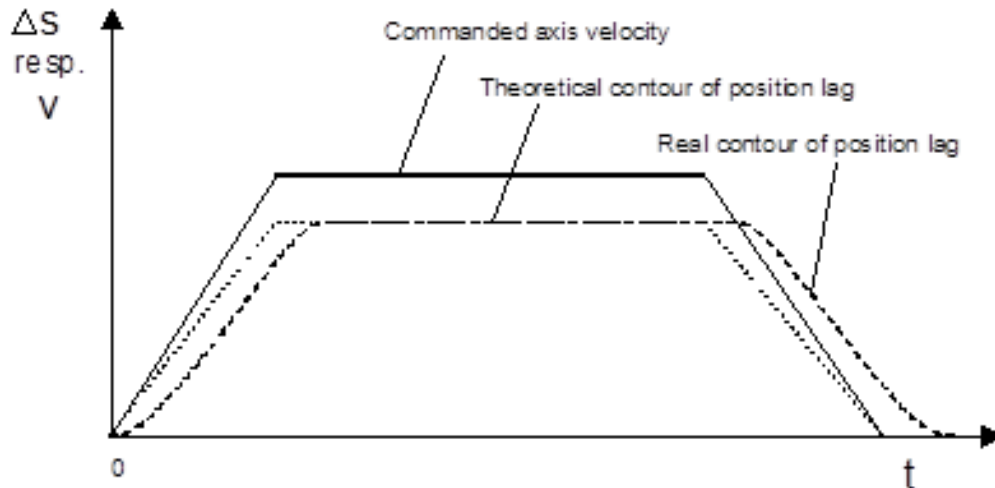
➢ Configure timer with P-AXIS-00170.

Fig. 2: Offsetting real position lag

Run time with drives with integrated position control

On drives with an integrated position controller, the CNC can additionally perform position lag monitoring.

Due to the run time of the drive bus and calculations in the drive itself (filtering, fine interpolation), the command position value calculated by the controller only becomes active after a delay of possibly several CNC cycles.

To calculate position lag, however, the last transmitted command value and the current actual value are used as standard with the result that the calculated position lag is greater than the actual position lag.

This delay can be compensated by using an older command value to calculate position lag instead of the command value of the current cycle. The parameter P-AXIS-00191 can set which of the past command values should be used to calculate position lag.

Setting the parameter

To set the parameter P-AXIS-00191 proceed as follows:

1. Read out position controller gain (k_v) from the drive controller.

2. Move axis at constant velocity and calculate related position lag with:

$$\Delta s = \frac{v}{K_v}$$

3. Set P-AXIS-00191 so that the difference between the position lag calculated in the controller and the calculated position lag is minimal.

In general, it is not possible to obtain an exact match between the calculated position lag and the position lag calculated in the controller. The reason for this is that the cycle time of the drive position controller is smaller than the bus cycle time with the result that the correct delay may contain fractions of the bus cycle time.

Alternatively, the position lag calculated in the drive controller can be transmitted to the cyclical process data in the controller. There it can be used for monitoring instead of the position lag calculated in the controller. See the section below for more details.
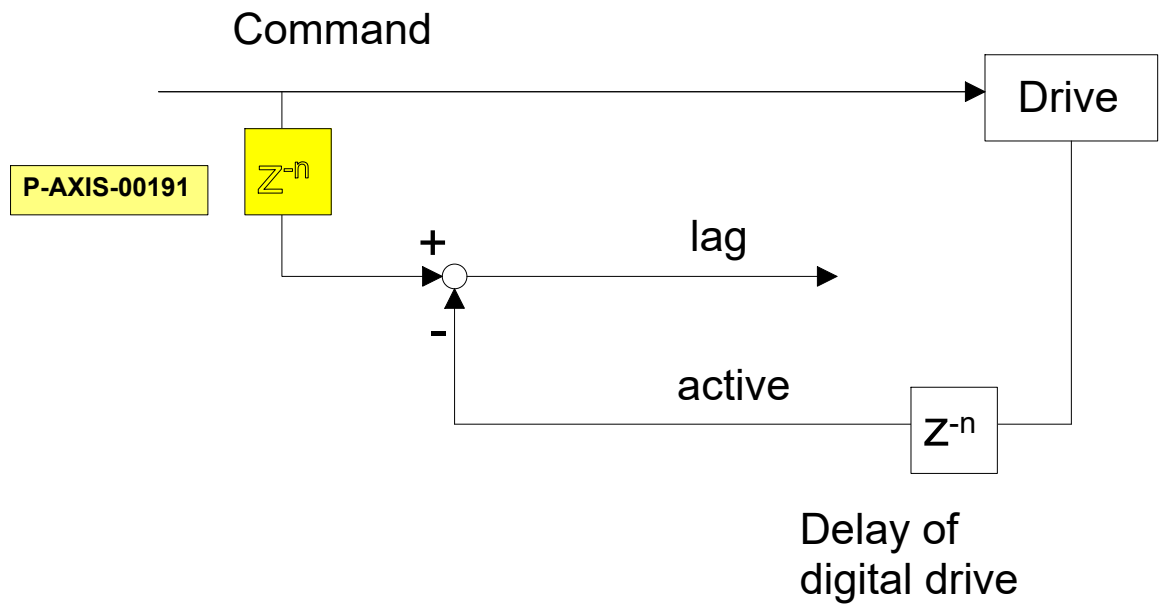
Fig. 3: Command value delay to calculate position lag

Using position lag calculated in the drive

Proceed as follows when using the position lag calculated in the drive:

1. Configuring position lag in the cyclical process data of the drive
2. Activate evaluation of drive position lag by setting the axis parameter P-AXIS-00466.

2.1   Type 1: Standard Method

Description

The standard method (type 1) is selected by setting the P-AXIS-00172 parameter to the value 1.

Type 1 uses an estimation filter to calculate the permitted position lag. This can be parameterised with the time constant P-AXIS-00167 of the filter. The permitted position lag is calculated depending on the velocity and lies within the parameterisable range.

The max. permitted position lag is P-AXIS-00168.

The min. permitted position lag P-AXIS-00169 is described here:

- at standstill: the maximum permitted position lag.
- with dynamic position lag monitoring, the lower limit of the permitted position lag.

A time offset of the permitted position lag can be carried out with P-AXIS-00170:

$\Delta s_{perm} \sim v_{curr}$

Δs_{perm}	calculated permitted position lag
v_{curr}	current motion velocity

---

i | **Notice**

The **Standard Method** does **not** consider the actual Kv factor in the calculation of the max. position lag. After a change in the position controller Kv factor, the monitor must be checked and re-adjusted.
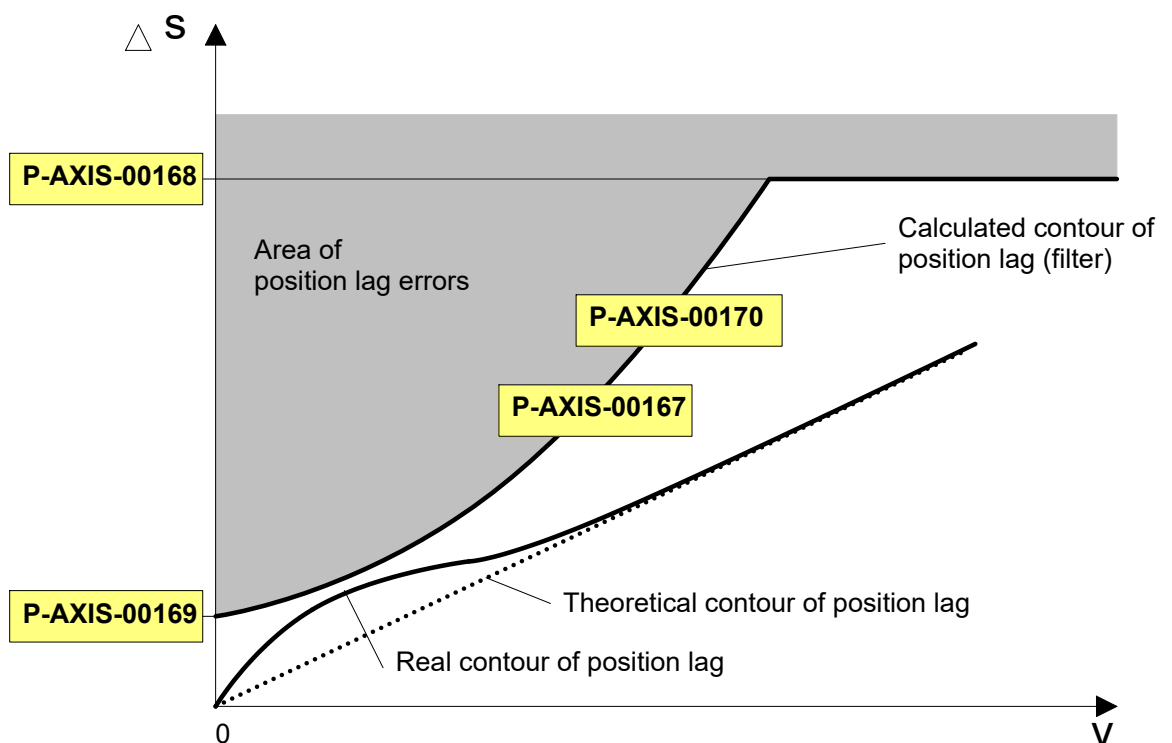

Fig. 4: Position lag monitoring - Standard Method

> **Notice**
>
> **Recommended parameterisation:**
>
> P-AXIS-00169 ≥ 5 · ΔsStandstill
>
> ΔsStandstill: real position lag at standstill. Even when the axis is at standstill, a remaining position lag ΔsStandstill is present with a P position controller due to the resolution of the encoder and the measuring system.

2.2 Type 2: Linear Method

Description

The linear method is selected by setting the parameter P-AXIS-00172 to the value 2. It is based on the theoretical position lag at constant axis velocity.

In this case, position lag is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta s = \frac{v}{K_v}$$

In addition, the theoretical position lag can be weighted with a factor dependent on P-AXIS-00167 and this is defined as follows:

$$\left(1.0 + \frac{P - AXIS - 00167}{1024.0}\right)$$

The permitted position lag is calculated as follows:

$$\Delta s_{zul}[mm] = \frac{\left(1.0 + \frac{P - AXIS - 00167}{1024.0}\right) * \frac{1}{60} * v_{akt}}{\frac{1}{100} * K_v} \frac{[\frac{mm}{s}]}{[\frac{1}{s}]}$$

Δs_{zul} :   calculated permitted position lag [mm]

K_v :   gain factor of the position controller [0.01/s] see P-AXIS-00099

v_{akt} :   current motion velocity [mm/min]

If Δs_{zul} < P-AXIS-00168, P-AXIS-00168 is used as the permitted position lag limit.

At standstill, P-AXIS-00169 defines the permitted position lag.

The time offset of the permitted position lag is obtained by P-AXIS-00170. The figure below shows the areas of the permitted position lag for the linear method.

> **Notice**
>
> If position control takes place in the drive, the active position controller gain of the drive must be configured in the parameter P-AXIS-00099.
>
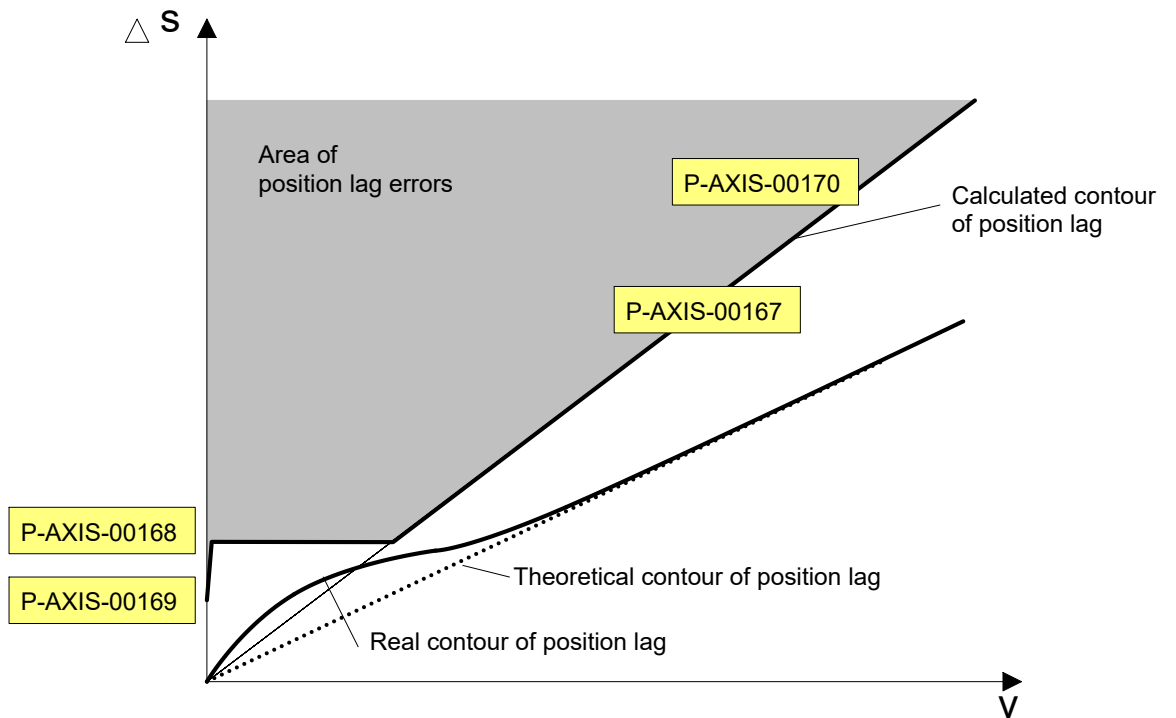> Here, the units must be taken into consideration in each case.

Fig. 5: Position lag monitoring - Linear method

> ℹ️ **Notice**
>
> **Recommended configuration:**
>
> P-AXIS-00169 ≥ 5 · ΔsStandstill
>
> ΔsStandstill: real position lag at standstill

2.3   Type 4: Velocity-independent Method

> **Notice**
>
> This method is only useful for axes that always use 100% feedforward.

Description

Select this method by setting the parameter P-AXIS-00172 to the value 4.

If an axis is operated with feedforward control, the position lag of this axis is always ~0 at 100% feedforward control.

In this case, the other types of position lag monitoring normally calculate a position lag with a limit that is too high.

In order to monitor feedforward axes, a constant limit is also used with Type 4 for a moved axis.

If the axis is at standstill, the position lag limit value is P-AXIS-00169; if the axis is moving, the position lag limit value is P-AXIS-00168.

The parameter P-AXIS-00488 delays output of the error message when the permitted position lag is exceeded. This reduces the limit for the permitted position lag P-AXIS-00168.
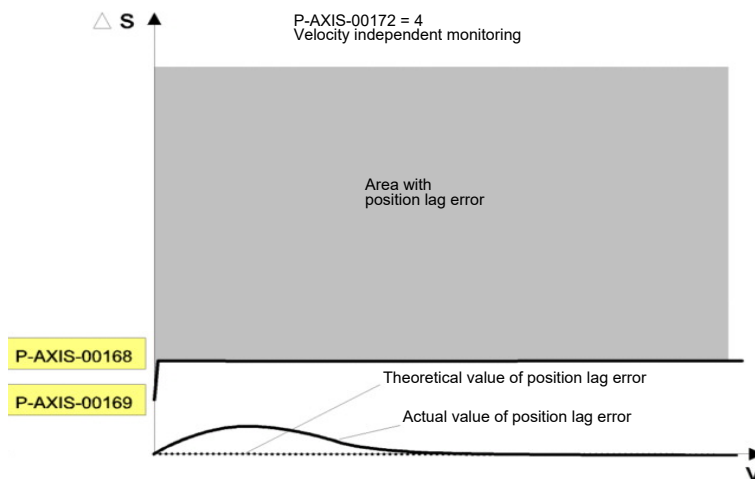
Fig. 6: Position lag monitoring - Velocity-independent Method

2.4   Deactivate position lag monitoring

The are two options to deactivate position lag monitoring.

1.   Set the axis parameter P-AXIS-00176 [▶ 22]

2.   Write the CNC object ac_<ANo>_disable_pos_lag_w [▶ 23] in the COM task

Set the axis parameter

When the axis parameter P-AXIS-00176 [▶ 22] is set, position lag errors are suppressed, as during start-up. This parameter can also be changed by the NC program with the #MACHINE DATA command.
Another option to change this parameter is by updating the parameter lists, for example, for the PLC.

i	**Notice** **A change in the axis parameter remains effective after program end.**

Write the CNC object

When the CNC object ac_<ANo>_disable_pos_lag_w [▶ 23] to written to the COM task, position lag monitoring of the axis can be deactivated.

The CNC object ac_<ANo>_disable_pos_lag_r [▶ 24] checks the current state of position lag monitoring of the axis.

3 Parameter

3.1 Overview of parameters

ID	Description
P-AXIS-00099	Proportional factor kv for P-positional control
P-AXIS-00167	Factor for dynamic position lag monitoring
P-AXIS-00168	Maximum position lag
P-AXIS-00169	Minimum position lag
P-AXIS-00170	Time constant for dynamic position lag monitoring
P-AXIS-00172	Type of dynamic position lag monitoring
P-AXIS-00176	Suppressing position lag monitoring, pure calculation and limit display
P-AXIS-00191	Number of delays between the command and actual values due to bus run time
P-AXIS-00488	Delayed output of position lag error message (only for Type 4: Velocity-independent Method)

3.2 Axis parameters

P-AXIS-00099	Proportional factor kv for P-positional control	
Description	The P-positional controller has the amplification factor k_v. The parameter is only effective if the CNC internal position control is used. With drive amplifiers with integrated position control, the amplification must be defined in the drive. The parameter P-AXIS-00320 determines the manner how an axis moves to its commanded position.	
Parameter	getriebe[i].kv	
Data type	UNS32	
Data range	$0 < kv \leq MAX(UNS32)$	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: 0.01/s	R,S: 0.01/s
Default value	1000	
Drive types	----	
Remarks		

P-AXIS-00167	**Factor for dynamic position lag monitoring**
Parameter	getriebe[i].slep_dyn
Description	For standard and non-linear position lag monitoring the following is valid:
	The factor determines the time constant of an estimation filter for the dynamic position lag monitoring in the position controller. This parameter must be determined empirically.
Data range	700 ≤ slep_dyn ≤ 1024
Description	Linear position lag monitoring:
	The parameter defines the slope within the estimation of the dynamic position lag using the following equation:
	$$\frac{(1.0 + \frac{slep\_dyn}{1024.0}) * v_{akt}[m/min]}{k_v[m/min/mm]}$$
	Non linear position lag monitoring:
	The factor determines the time constant of an estimation filter for the dynamic position lag monitoring in the position controller. This parameter must be determined empirically.
Data range	0 ≤ slep_dyn ≤ 1024
Data type	SGN16
Axis types	T, R, S
Dimension	T: ----	R,S: ----
Default value	1000
Drive types	----
Remarks	**CAUTION:**
	The position lag monitoring is disabled if the parameter has the value ≥ '1024'.

P-AXIS-00168	Maximum position lag
Description	The parameter defines the maximum position lag.
Parameter	getriebe[i].slep_max
Data type	SGN32
Data range	MAX(SGN32) > slep_max > 10* position lag at P-AXIS-00212
Axis types	T, R, S
Dimension	T: 0.1 µm	R,S: 0.0001°
Default value	100000
Drive types	----
Remarks	Standard position lag monitoring: The parameter is made use of for limiting the estimated position lag in the position controller. Especially in the case of oscillating systems an internal range overshooting of the operating data in the position controller would be quite conceivable. Linear position lag monitoring: The parameter defines the maximum permissible position lag. This helps to avoid a reaction of the position lag monitoring (adhesive friction), for example, when the axis starts moving from standstill. Non-linear position lag monitoring: For this type of position lag monitoring the parameter is without significance. Velocity-independent position lag monitoring: This parameter sets the position lag limit when the axis is moving.

P-AXIS-00169	Minimum position lag	
Description	The parameter defines the minimum position lag.	
Parameter	getriebe[i].slep_min	
Data type	SGN32	
Data range	1 ≤ slep_min ≤ MAX(SGN32)	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: 0.1 µm	R,S: 0.0001°
Default value	20000	
Drive types	----	
Remarks	Standard position lag monitoring:	
	The parameter is used for plausibility test for the dynamic position lag monitoring.	
	Since large position lags can arise in the case of non-high dynamic systems and under certain circumstances and these position lags are recognized as position lag in rare cases, even in the case of P-AXIS-00167 = 1023 (dynamic position lag monitoring as if switched off), a useful value must be determined empirically in this case. The dynamic position lag monitoring uses a digital filter which estimates the position lag on the basis of the reference variable (command value). Usually, a value from some of a few 'mm' or ' ° ' can be used here.	
	Linear position lag monitoring:	
	The parameter defines the maximum permissible position lag on axis standstill.	
	Non linear position lag monitoring:	
	For this type of position lag monitoring the parameter is without significance.	
	Velocity independent position lag monitoring:	
	The parameter defines the maximum permissible position lag at axis standstill.	

P-AXIS-00170	Time constant for position lag monitoring	
Description	This parameter defines the compensation of time delays during the feedback of the actual values. By this method, the monitoring curve is shifted in time so that the real position lag can be monitored. This time constant is used for all types of position lag monitoring.	
Parameter	getriebe[i].slep_time_const	
Data type	UNS32	
Data range	0 ≤ slep_time_const ≤ MAX(UNS32)	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: µs	R,S: µs
Default value	0	
Drive types	----	
Remarks	Recommended setting: slep_time_const = 0	

P-AXIS-00172	**Type of position lag monitoring**	
Description	The parameter defines the type of position lag monitoring.	
Parameter	getriebe[i].slep_ueberw_typ	
Data type	UNS32	
Data range	0 ≤ slep_ueberw_typ ≤ MAX(UNS32) 1: Standard position lag monitoring 2: Linear position lag monitoring 3: Non linear position lag monitoring (no longer supported!) 4: Velocity independent position lag monitoring For all other values the position lag monitoring is disabled.	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: ----	R,S: ----
Default value	0	
Drive types	----	
Remarks		

P-AXIS-00176	**Suppression of position lag**	
Description	To adjust the position lag monitoring the creation of position lag errors can be suppressed. But the dynamical calculation continues. By this method it is possible to record position lag and position lag monitoring limits and set the corresponding parameters.	
Parameter	lr_param.suppress_pos_lag_error	
Data type	BOOLEAN	
Data range	0/1	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: ----	R,S: ----
Default value	0	
Drive types	----	
Remarks	Recommended setting: suppress_pos_lag_error = 0 'suppress_pos_lag_error = 1' suppresses the monitoring and output of an error message if the permissible position lag is exceeded. May only be TRUE during commissioning.	

P-AXIS-00191	Delay between command value and actual value	
Description	This parameter is only active for digital drives (e.g. SERCOS). It defines the number of cycles between the output of the command values and the read-in of the actual values. The parameter is only used to calculate the position lag.	
Parameter	antr.nbr_delay_cycles	
Data type	UNS16	
Data range	0 ≤ nbr_delay_cycles ≤ 10	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: Number of interpolation cycles	R,S: Number of interpolation cycles
Default value	4	
Drive types	SERCOS, CANopen, KUKA	
Remarks		

P-AXIS-00488	Delayed generation of position lag error message	
Description	The parameter specifies a time delay for the position lag monitoring function from type 4 (velocity independent mode) used to delay the generation of the position lag error message, if the actual position lag exceeds the maximum permissible position lag. This permits a reduction in the maximum permissible position lag error limits (see P-AXIS-00168, P-AXIS-00169) since an exceedance in dynamical phases does not immediately lead to an error message..	
Parameter	getriebe[i].pos_lag_mon_error_delay_time	
Data type	UNS32	
Data range	0 ≤ pos_lag_mon_error_delay_time ≤ 250000	
Axis types	T, R, S	
Dimension	T: µs	R,S: µs
Default value	0	
Drive types	----	
Remarks	Specifying a time delay > 0 leads to a delayed error message generation and delayed stopping of the drives, when the permitted position lag is exceeded.	

3.3   CNC objects

Name	ac_<A_{No}>_disable_pos_lag_w		
Description	This CNC object deactivates the position lag monitoring of the axis.		
Task	COM (Port 553)		
Index group	0x120200	Index offset	0x<A_{No}>0015
Data type	BOOLEAN	Length/byte	1
Attributes	write	Unit	[-]
Remarks			

Name	ac_<A$_{No}$>_disable_pos_lag_r		
Description	This CNC object reads the state of position lag monitoring of the axis. If the value of the CNC object is set, position lag monitoring of the axis is not active.		
Task	COM (Port 553)		
Index group	0x120200	Index offset	0x<A$_{No}$>0016
Data type	BOOLEAN	Length/byte	1
Attributes	read	Unit	[-]
Remarks			

4 Appendix

4.1 Suggestions, corrections and the latest documentation

Did you find any errors? Do you have any suggestions or constructive criticism? Then please contact us at documentation@isg-stuttgart.de. The latest documentation is posted in our Online Help (DE/EN):

QR code link: https://www.isg-stuttgart.de/documentation-kernel/

The link above forwards you to:

https://www.isg-stuttgart.de/fileadmin/kernel/kernel-html/index.html

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Keyword index

P

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