

# Programmable SSI

## Manual / Users Guide

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LEINE  LINDE

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## 1 General information

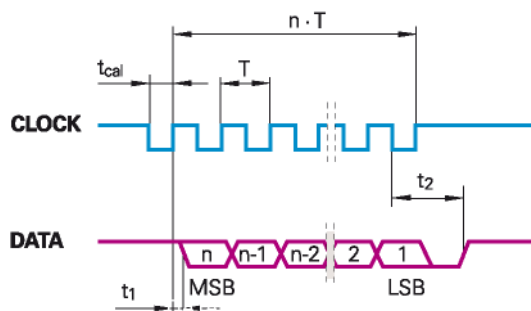
### 1.1 Absolute Encoders

With an absolute encoder each angular position is assigned a coded position value generated by a code disc equipped with several parallel fine graduations tracks which are scanned individually. On singleturn encoders, i.e. an encoder producing absolute positions within one revolution, the absolute position information repeats itself with every revolution. A multiturn encoder can also distinguish between revolutions. The numbers of unique revolutions is determined by the resolution of the multiturn scanning and repeats itself after the total resolution is reached.

### 1.2 SSI Technology

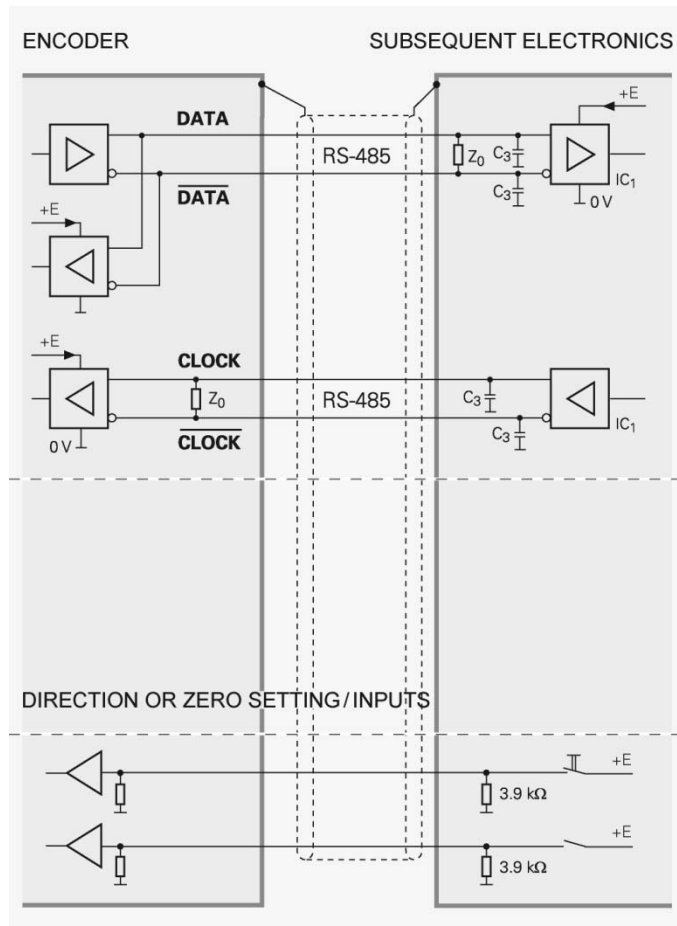
SSI or Synchronous Serial Interface is a digital point-to-point interface. It provides unidirectional communication at speeds up to 1.0 MHz by the use of only 4 wires. The absolute position value, beginning with the most significant bit, is transferred over the data lines (DATA) in synchrony with a CLOCK signal from the control. The SSI standard data word length for singleturn absolute encoders is 13 bits, and for multiturn absolute encoders 25 bits. The position value is transmitted in Gray or binary code format.

In the quiescent state the clock and data lines are on high level. The current position value is stored on the first falling edge of the clock. The stored data is then clocked out on the first rising edge. After transmission of a complete data word, the data line remains low for a period of time ( $t_2$ ) until the encoder is ready for interrogation of a new value. If another data output request (CLOCK) is received within this time, the same data will be output once again. If the data output is interrupted (CLOCK = high for  $t > t_2$ ), a new position value will be stored on the next falling edge of the clock, and on the subsequent rising edge clocked out to the subsequent electronics.



Data transfer SSI.

Interface		SSI
Clock frequency	T	1... 10 $\mu$ s
Calculation time for Position value	$t_{cal}$	< 5 $\mu$ s
Recovery time	$t_1$	0.4 $\mu$ s
	$t_2$	12...30 $\mu$ s
	n	13...25 bit



Recommended subsequent electronics.

**Note:** The programming inputs must always be terminated with a resistor (see input circuitry of the subsequent electronics).

**1.2 About Leine & Linde AB**

For almost 40 years the Swedish based company Leine & Linde has concentrated on one thing – development and manufacturing of advanced encoders that meet the most rigorous demands. That is why a wide selection of incremental and absolute encoders with obvious concentration on robust products and quality down to the last detail can be offered. Leine & Linde encoders provide the utmost in reliability year after year, in working conditions where vibration, dirt, cold and other harsh environments are common.

Leine & Linde can meet very specific individual customer demands. The encoders are easily adapted, due to a modular design, to the customer’s exact need with respect to resolution, electrical connections and interfaces, casings, etc. That is due to the fact that tomorrow’s technology already is used today in Leine & Linde’s product lines. Leine & Linde concentrate on advanced development of intelligent encoders with integrated ASICs, new special features and with adaptations to different field bus systems such as CANopen®, Profibus and PROFINET. This enables us to meet the need for increasingly effective and dependable machines and automation to an even higher degree.

### 1.3 Technical and commercial support

Leine & Linde are represented by subsidiaries in many countries around the world. In addition, there are many services agencies and distributors located worldwide ready to reply to commercial enquires or technical support. For more contact information, please visit our web site or contact Leine & Linde in Strängnäs, Sweden.

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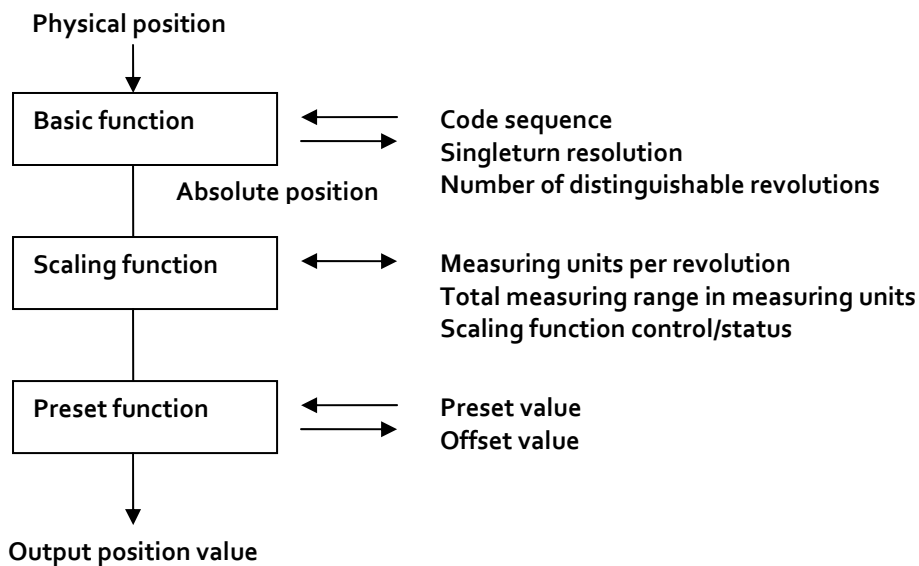
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## 2 Programmable encoder functions

### 2.1 Basic encoder functionality

The figure below gives an overview of the basic encoder functions and how the functionality is conducted within the encoder.



## 2.2 Scaling function

The scaling function converts the encoder's physical absolute position value by means of software in order to change the resolution of the encoder. The scaling parameters are securely stored in case of voltage breakdown and are reloaded at each start-up. Two types of scaling are defined in the PC software, both operates in endless cyclic mode:

**Scaling 1:** The parameter "Scaling factor" is multiplied with the basic resolution. The encoder uses the Number of revolutions to get the required measuring range.

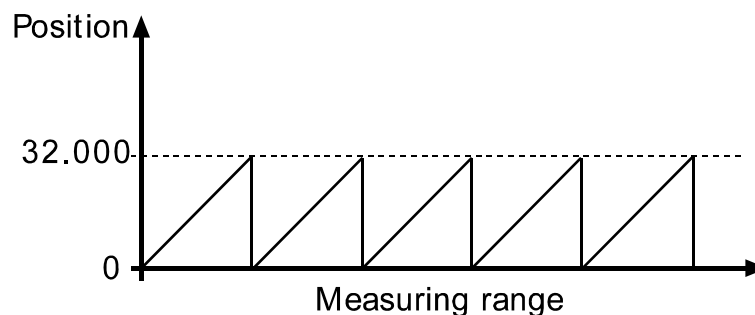
**Scaling 2:** The parameters "units per revolution" and "revolutions" set the output resolution.

### Example of a cyclic scaling:

Units per revolution = 1000

Revolutions: = 32

Total number of position = 32000 ( Measuring units per revolution x Revolutions= 1000 x 32)



**NOTE!** The offset value is cleared when new scaling parameters are sent to the encoder. After downloading new scaling parameters the Preset function must be used to set the encoder starting point to absolute position 0 or to any required starting position within the scaled operating range.

## 2.3 Code Sequence

The Code sequence function defines whether the absolute position value should increase during clockwise (CW) or counter clockwise (CCW) rotation of the shaft encoder seen from flange side. The code direction is by default set to increase the absolute position value when the shaft is turned clockwise (CW).

**Note:** The position value will be affected when the code sequence is changed during operation. It might be necessary to perform a preset after the code sequence has been changed.

## 2.4 Offset and Preset values

The preset function enables adaptation of the position value from the encoder to a known mechanical reference point of the system. The preset function sets the actual value of the encoder to zero or to the selected preset values. The preset values are stored in a non-volatile memory, which means that in case of a power interruption the preset values are reloaded at start-up.

A preset is handled by the encoder in the following way: The encoder reads the current position value and calculates an offset value from the preset value and the read position value. The actual position value is then shifted with the calculated offset value.

If scaling is used the preset function must always be used to set the encoder starting point. The preset function shall always be used after the scaling function. This means that the preset values are entered in the current measuring unit. The default value for preset 1 and the offset value is zero (0) and for preset 2 the end position.

**Note:** The preset function should only be used at encoder standstill.

### **2.5 Pushbutton for preset 1 value (option)**

As an option Leine & Linde's RSA/RHA 608 Programmable SSI encoders can be equipped with a pushbutton. The function of the pushbutton is to set the encoder position to the predefined preset 1 value. The pushbutton can for example be used for zero setting of the encoder if the preset 1 value has been set to zero. The pushbutton needs to be activated for at least 1 second before the encoder will be set to the preset 1 value. For more information, please contact Leine & Linde.

### **2.6 Code type**

The output code can be programmed to be either in Gray or in pure binary format.

### **2.7 Data format**

The data format for transfer of the position values can be programmed to be either synchronous serial with right alignment or in the 25-bit Tannenbaum structure, allowing it to be adapted to the current subsequent electronics.

## **3 Diagnostic functions**

Leine & Linde's programmable RSA/RHA 608 encoders also offer additional diagnostic functions, such as operating status (alarm, warnings), encoder identification and operating time.

### **3.1 Alarms**

An alarm output (STATUS) which is output via a separate wire, can be evaluated in the PLC resulting in shorter dead times. An alarm is set if a malfunction in the encoder could lead to incorrect position values. If an alarm occurs, the STATUS output signal is set low and the related alarm bit is set to logical high until the alarm is cleared and the encoder is able to provide an accurate position value. Alarms are cleared automatically when the functionality is within the specification and the position value correct.

### **3.2 Warnings**

Warnings indicate that tolerances for certain internal parameters of the encoder have been exceeded. In contrast to alarms warnings do not imply incorrect position values. All warnings are cleared after the status message is read from the encoder, but if the tolerances are still exceeded, the warning will again be set.

### **3.3 Encoder identification**

With the encoder identification function the user can easily read out the following identification parameters from the encoder:

- Type/part number
- Serial number (base encoder, interface card)
- Resolution (singleturn, multiturn)
- Soft- and hardware version

### **3.4 Operating Time**

The operating time monitor stores the operating time for the encoder in operating hours. The operating time is stored in the non volatile memory at encoder power-down and is reloaded at power-up.

## 4 Programming the encoder via the connecting element

For the RSA/RHA 6o8 Series of encoders, the following functions can be activated via the programming inputs of the interfaces by applying the input to a logic high level, i.e. +E Volt:

### Code sequence

By applying a logic high level (+E Volt) to Pin 2 in the connector the code sequence function is activated and the direction of rotation is CCW for ascending position values. +E Volt needs to be applied for as long as the reversed direction of rotation is required.

**Note:**            **The position value will be affected when the code sequence is changed during operation. It might be necessary to perform a preset after the code sequence has been changed.**

### PRESET 1

By applying a logic high level (+E Volt) to Pin 5 in the connector the encoder position is set to the preset 1 value. +E Volt needs to be applied for  $t > 1$  ms in order to change the preset 1 value.

### PRESET 2

By applying a logic high level (+E Volt) on Pin 6 in the connector the encoder position is set to the preset 2 value. +EV needs to be applied for  $t > 1$  ms in order to change the preset 2 value.



## 5 Programming the encoder via the Leine & Linde programming software

### 5.1 Installing Leine & Linde programming software

Leine & Linde's programming software can be downloaded from our website [www.leinelinde.com](http://www.leinelinde.com).

1. Download and save the file to your hard drive.
2. Browse to the folder where the file was saved and run "ProgSSI-Setup.msi" to start the installation.
3. Follow the instructions on the screen.

#### Minimum System Requirements:

PC with at least 486 processor.

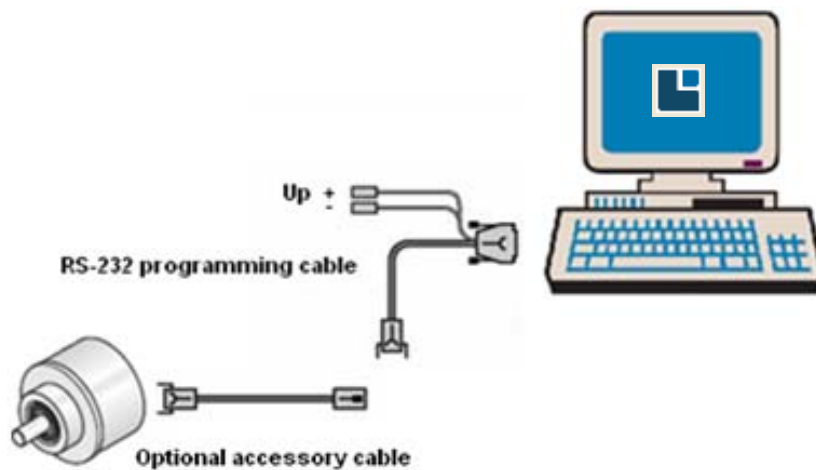
- Microsoft Windows 95, 98, NT or XP.

### 5.2 Connecting the encoder with the RS-232 programming cable

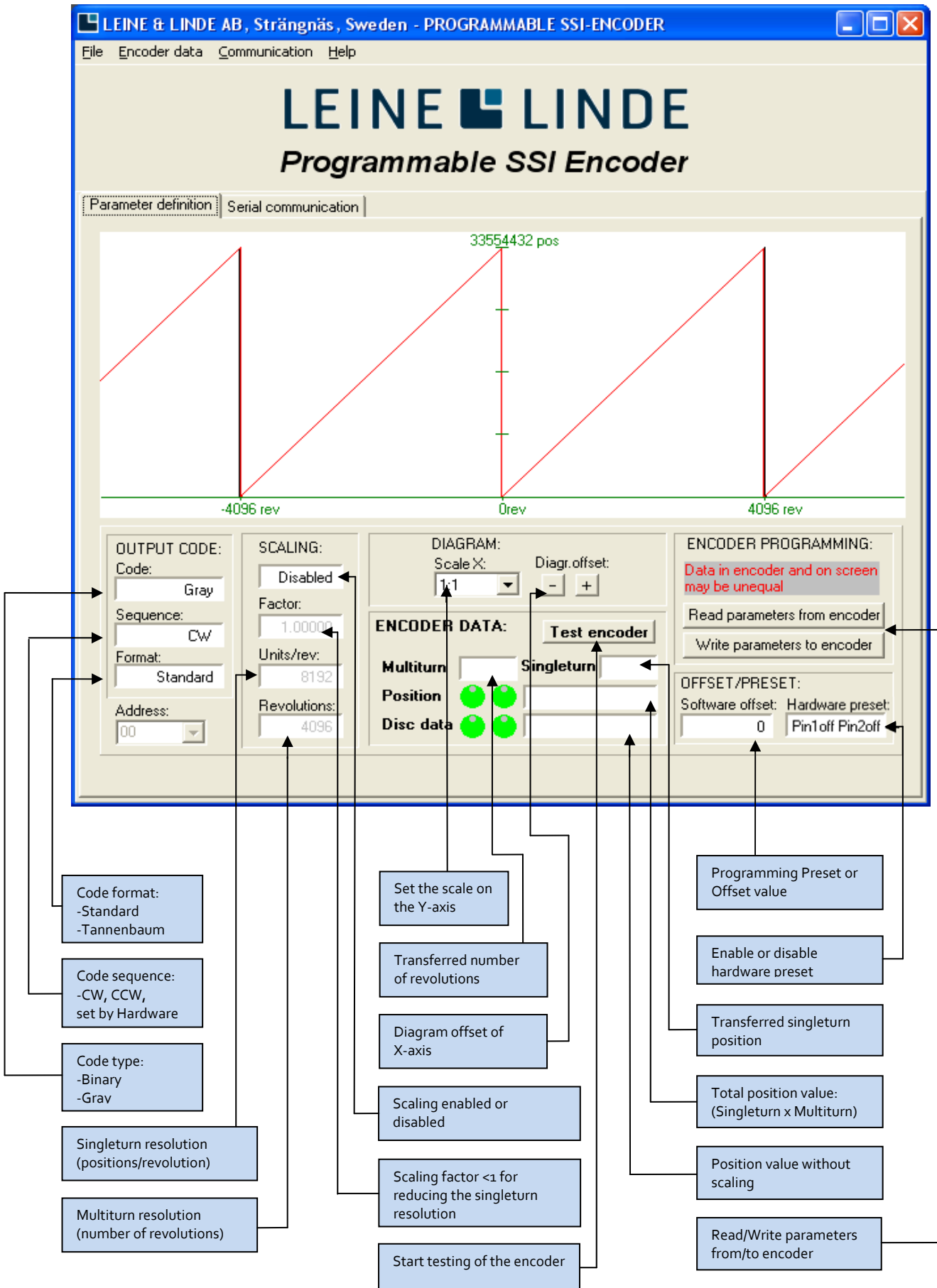
To connect the encoder to the RS-232 programming cable follow the steps below:

1. Connect the RS-232 programming cable to your computers COM-port.
2. Connect the encoder to the RS-232 programming cable.
3. Connect the red wire on the RS-232 programming cable to +E Volt.
4. Connect the blue wire on the RS-232 programming cable to 0 Volt.

**Note!** The cable length between the encoder and the computer must not exceed 10m.

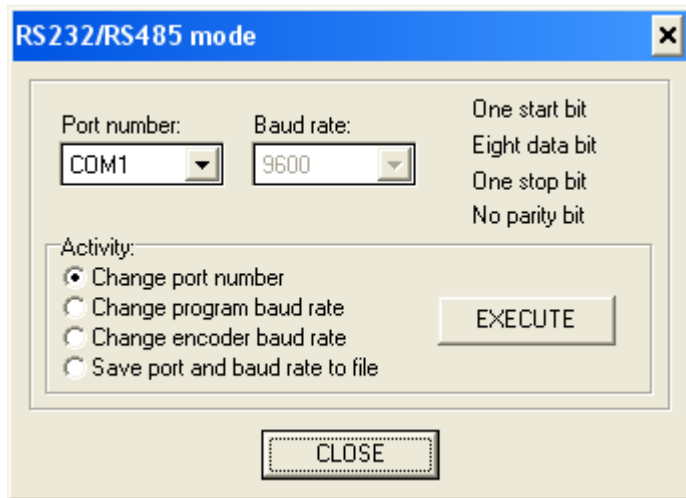


### 5.3 Software Overview



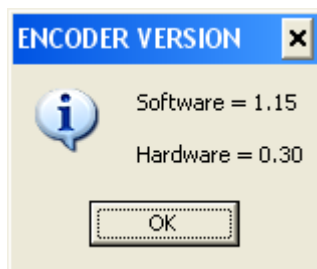
### 5.4 RS-232 Settings

The RS-232 settings can be found under the **Communication ->RS232** tab. If necessary change the port number settings and then click on **EXECUTE** to perform the changes, or click **OK** to close the window.



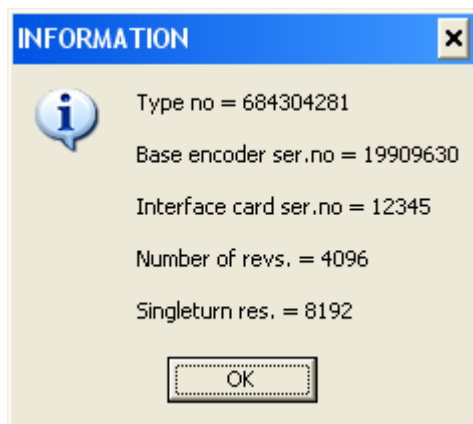
### 5.5 Software and Hardware Version

The software and hardware version of the encoder can be read from the **Encoder data -> Software and Hardware Version** tab. Click **OK** to close the window.



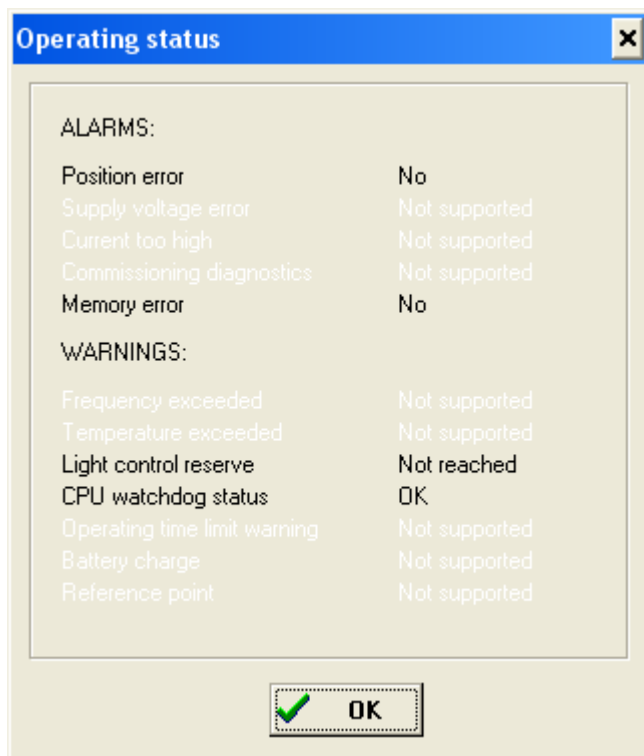
### 5.6 Identification

The encoder identification can be read from the encoder from the **Encoder data ->Identification** tab. Click **OK** to close the information window.



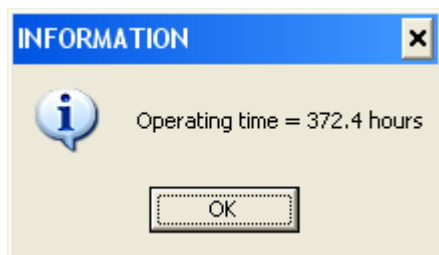
### 5.7 Operating Status

The operating status of the encoder can be read from the *Encoder data -> Operating status* tab. Click **OK** to close the window.



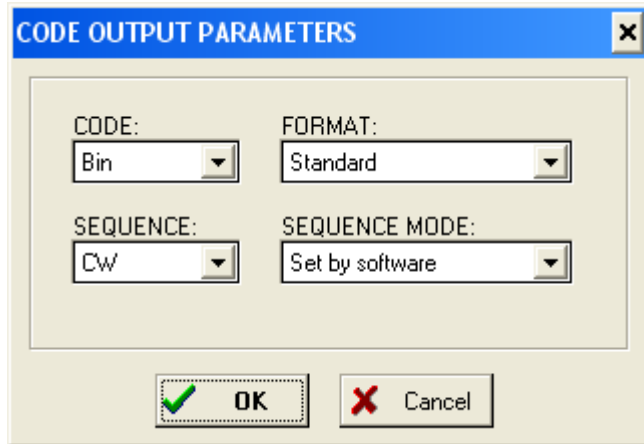
### 5.8 Operating Time

The operating time of the encoder can be read from the *Encoder data -> Operating time* tab. The time is shown in steps of 0.1 hour. Click **OK** to close the window.



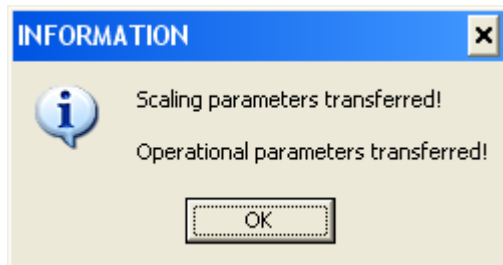
### 5.9 Operating Parameters

The code output settings can be found under the **Encoder data -> Operating parameter** tab. Code type, Data format, Code Sequence and Sequence Mode can be changed from this window. The Sequence mode allows the user to choose if the encoder's counting direction should be set by the programming software or by the connecting element by supplying Pin 2 with +E Volt.



To change the code type, data format and code sequence parameters from Leine & Linde's programming software, set the Sequence mode to "Set by software" and then change the Code, Format and Sequence as wanted. Then click **OK** to close the window.

Press the **Write parameters to encoder** button to write the new parameters to the encoder. Once all parameters have been transferred to the encoder an information window will open. Press **OK** to close the Information window.

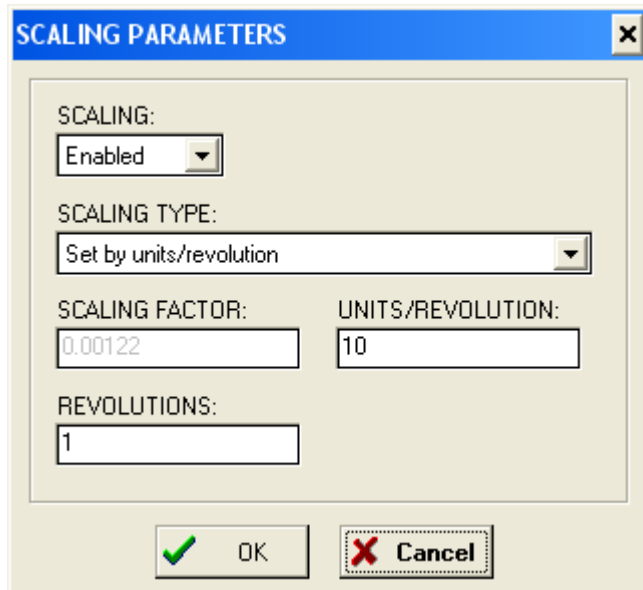


The encoders operating parameters have now been updated and the encoder is ready to be used. Click on the **Test encoder** button to test the new encoder settings.

### 5.10 Scaling Parameters

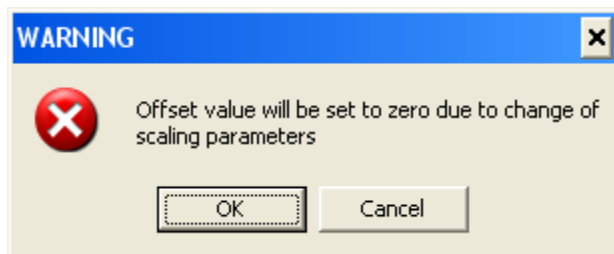
The scaling parameter settings can be found under the **Encoder data -> Scaling parameters** tab.

From this window the Scaling function can be enabled or disabled, and it is also possible to choose the Scaling type, which is either in units/revolution or by a scaling factor.



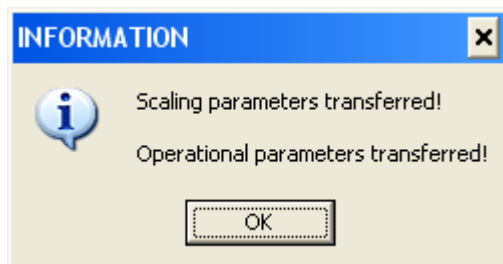
To scale the encoder to a specific resolution, just enable the scaling and choose the scaling type. Then enter the scaling factor or number of units/revolution and revolutions and Click on the **OK** button.

Please note the warning that the offset value will be set to zero due to the change of the scaling parameters. Click **OK** to close the warning window.



After all operating and scaling parameters have been set by the user, the parameters needs to be written to the encoder. To do this, click on the **Write parameters to encoder** button.

Once all parameters have been transferred to the encoder an information window will open. Click **OK** to close the Information window.



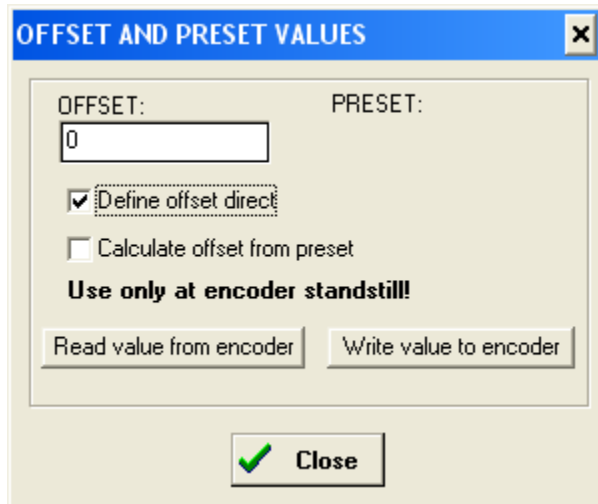
The encoders scaling parameters have now been updated and the encoder is ready to be used. Click on the **Test encoder** button to test the new encoder settings.

## 5.11 Offset and Preset Values

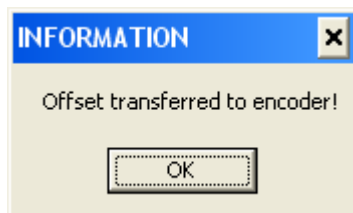
### 5.11.1 Software offset & Preset

The offset and preset settings can be found under the *Encoder data-> Offset and preset values* tab.

Choose the Software choice to change the software offset and preset parameters from Leine & Linde's programming software. To change the offset value, choose option *Define offset direct* and enter the new offset value.

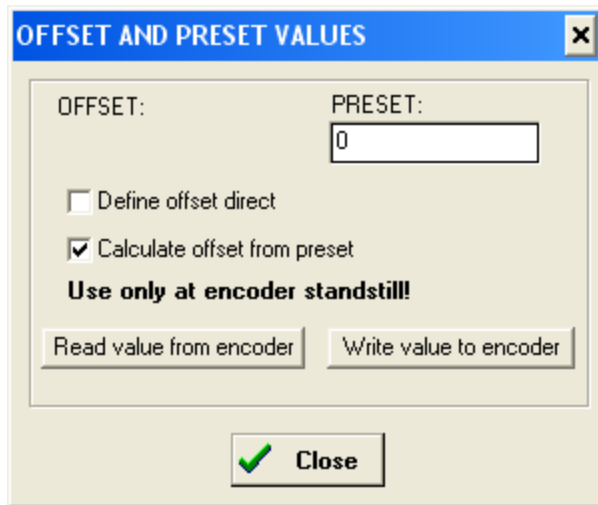


Then click *Write value to encoder* to transfer the parameters to the encoder, or click *OK* to close the window. Once all parameters have been transferred to the encoder an information window will open. Click *OK* to close the Information window.

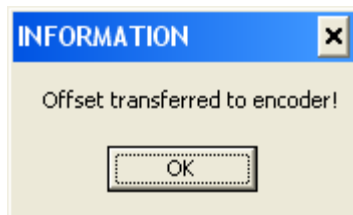


The offset value has now been changed.

To change the preset value, choose option *Calculate offset from preset* and enter the new preset value.



Then click *Write value to encoder* to transfer the parameters to the encoder, or click *OK* to close the window. Once all parameters have been transferred to the encoder an information window will open. Click *OK* to close the Information window.



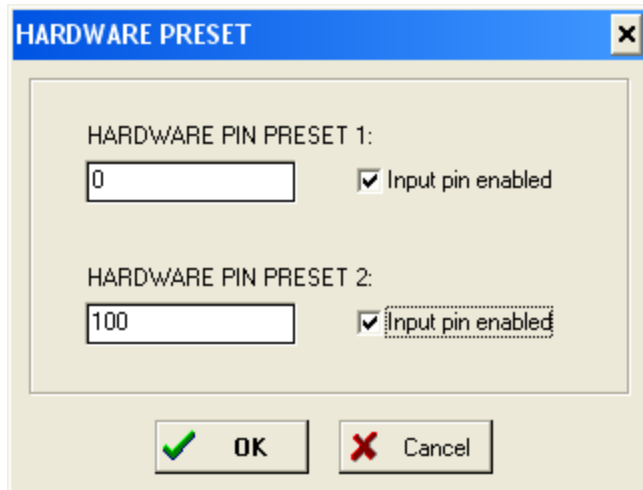
The encoder position has now been changed to the preset value.



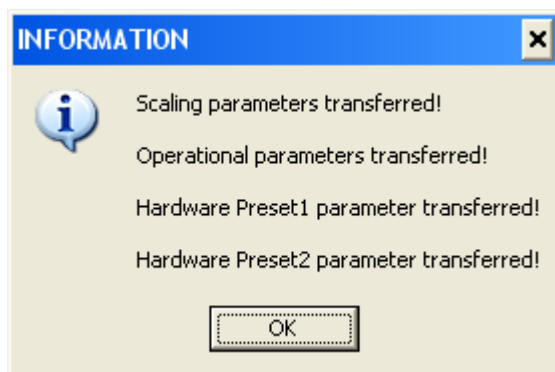
### 5.11.2 Hardware Preset

The Hardware preset settings can be found under the *Encoder data-> Offset and preset values* tab.

Choose the Hardware choice to change the hardware preset parameters from Leine & Linde's programming software. To change the preset values, enter the new values and check the *Input pin enabled* boxes. Then click **OK** to close the Hardware preset window.



Then click *Write parameters to encoder* to transfer the parameters to the encoder, or click **OK** to close the window. Once all parameters have been transferred to the encoder an information window will open. Click **OK** to close the Information window.



The hardware preset values have now been changed.

## 6 Cable and Connectors

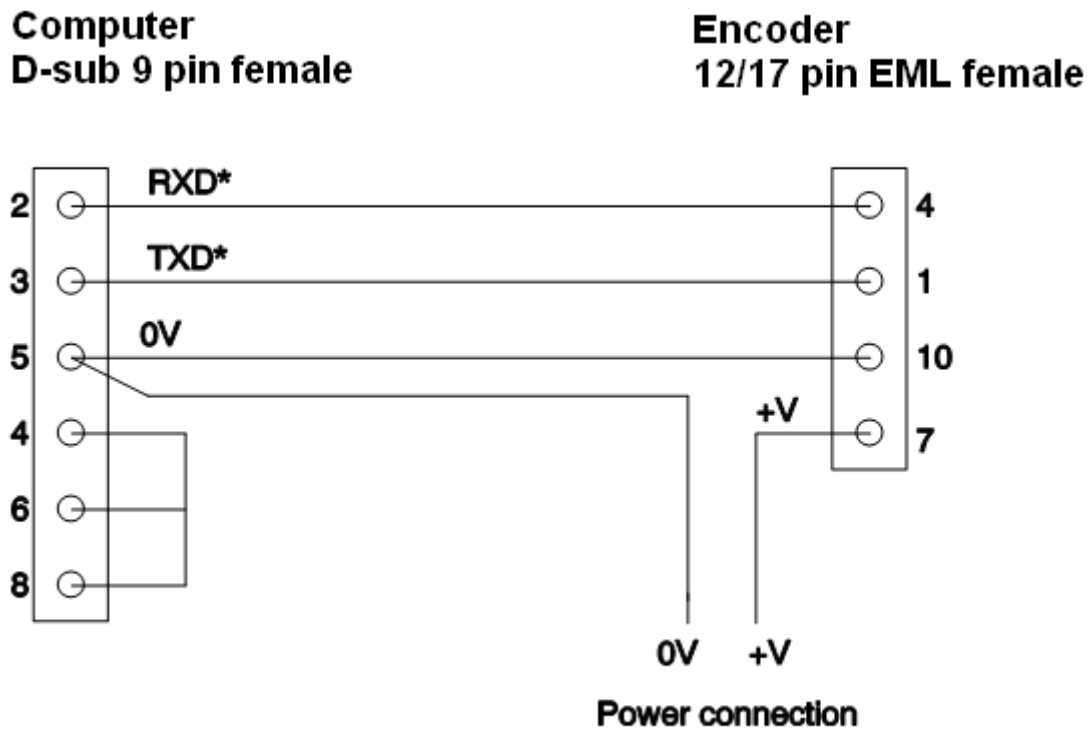
### 6.1 Pinning

Function	12 pin EML	17 pin EML	Cable	Description
RS-232TXD	1	1	Blue/Red	RS232 Transmit *)
Code Sequence	2	2	Yellow	Counting direction control
STATUS	3	3	Green	Error signal
RS-232 RXD	4	4	Grey/Pink	RS232 Receive *)
Preset 1	5	5	Black	Preset input 1
Preset 2	6	6	Violet	Preset input 2
+E Volt	7	7	Red	Supply voltage +
Clock	8	8	White	SSI Clock
Clock\	9	9	Brown	SSI Clock inverted
o Volt	10	10	Blue	Supply voltage o volt
Int. shield	NA	11	NA	Internal Shield
B	NA	12	White/Green	Incremental B
B\	NA	13	White/Yellow	Incremental B inverted
Data	11	14	Grey	SSI Data
A	NA	15	Brown/Green	Incremental A
A\	NA	16	Brown/Yellow	Incremental A inverted
Data\	12	17	Pink	SSI Data inverted

\*) Note that the RS232-TxD from the encoder shall be connected to the RS232 –TxD of the communication port on your PC. The RS232-RxD from the encoder shall be connected to the RS-232 RxD on the communication port on your PC.

### 6.2 RS-232 Programming Cable

The programming cable is used to connect the encoder to a PC serial port for parameter download and diagnostic readout. The length of the cable is 2 meter with a 0.8 meter power connection. See the datasheet for part numbers for accessories.



(\* = seen from computer side)