
SSI 9006

Digital Panel Meter

for Absolute Encoders with Synchron-Serial-Interface

Instruction Manual



ERMA

Electronic GmbH

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CONTENTS

1. Description	5
2. Safety instructions	6
2.1. Symbol explanation	6
3. Mounting	7
3.1. Place of operation	7
3.2. Mounting of signal converter.	7
4. Electrical connections	8
4.1. General instructions	8
4.2. Hints against noisy environment.	8
4.3. Connection and pin assignment.	9
4.4. Connection of absolute encoder.	10
4.5. Connection of digital user inputs	10
4.6. Connection of alarm outputs (relay)	10
4.7. Connection of RS 485 interface	11
4.8. Connection of power supply voltage.	11
4.8.1. Supply voltage 18 ... 36 V DC.	11
5. Startup procedure	11
6. Pushbuttons- and LED-functions	12
6.1. Function of buttons and LEDs	12
7. Modes	13
7.1. Operation level.	13
7.2. Access-code level	14
7.3. Programming level.	15
8. Procedure of programming	16
8.1. Changing or controlling parameters	16
8.2. Overview of the programming levels	17
8.3. Programming level for configuration P-00.	18
8.3.1. Scaling the display range	20
8.4. Programming level of alarms P-02	21
8.4.1. Alarm output functions.	23

8.4.2.	Alarm high setpoint	24
8.4.3.	Alarm low setpoint.	24
8.5.	Programming level of serial interface P-04	25
8.5.1.	Transmission-Mode	25
8.6.	Programming quick reference	26
9.	Software functions	28
9.1.	Master/Slave-Mode	28
9.2.	Zero point adjustment	28
9.2.1.	Zero point adjustment by pressing button	28
9.2.2.	Zero point adjustment by offset value	29
9.3.	Incremental measurement.	30
9.4.	Direction of rotation	30
9.5.	MIN/MAX value detection	30
9.6.	Hold function.	31
9.7.	Removing bits of the encoder value	31
9.8.	Display test	33
9.9.	Main reset	33
10.	Error codes	33
10.1.	Encoder not connected "Err01"	33
10.2.	Waiting for data input "Err02"	33
10.3.	External clock frequency too high "ERR03"	33
11.	Technical Specifications.	34
11.1.	Electrical datas.	34
11.2.	Mechanical datas	35
11.3.	Environmental conditions	35
12.	Ordering Information	35
13.	Notes	36

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All details are subject to change

1. Description

The digital converter Model SSI 9006 is an instrument to convert data of absolute encoders with **Synchronous-Serial-Interface (SSI)** in an analog output signal. Simultaneously, it can carry out an alarm point controlling.

Standard hardware

- Four relay alarm outputs
- two programmable digital input channels
- three programmable pushbuttons

Standard software

- Encoder adjustments
 - Adjustable for encoder with 9-32 bits
 - Bit programming for fir-tree data format
 - Scaling factor
 - Zero point adjustment
 - Direction of rotation
 - Offset value
 - Incremental measurement
 - Display test and display hold (Latch)
 - MIN/MAX value detection
 - Auto-Reset for MIN/MAX value
 - Set point editing during normal measurement
- Following options are available**

Optional

- RS485 interface

2. Safety instructions

This instrument is produced in accordance with Class II of IEC 348 and VDE 0411. When delivered the instrument has been tested to meet all functions described. Before installing the instrument please read the mounting and servicing instructions.

We have no liability or responsibility to customer or any other person or entity with respect to any liability, loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused directly or indirectly by equipment or software sold or furnished by us. Read the installation instruction carefully. No liability will be assumed for any damage caused by improper installation.

Inspect the instrument module carton for obvious damage. Be shure there are no shipping and handing damages on the module before processing. Do not apply power to the instrument if it has been damaged.

ERMA's warranty does not apply to defects resulting from action of the buyer, such as mishandling, improper interfacing, operation outside of design limits, improper repair or unauthorized modifications.

2.1. Symbol explanation



Caution

Caution: Will be used at **dangerous for life and health !**

Attention

Attention: Will cause **damage**

Instruction

Instruction: If not noticed, **trouble** may occur

Tip

Tip: Useful hints for **better operation**

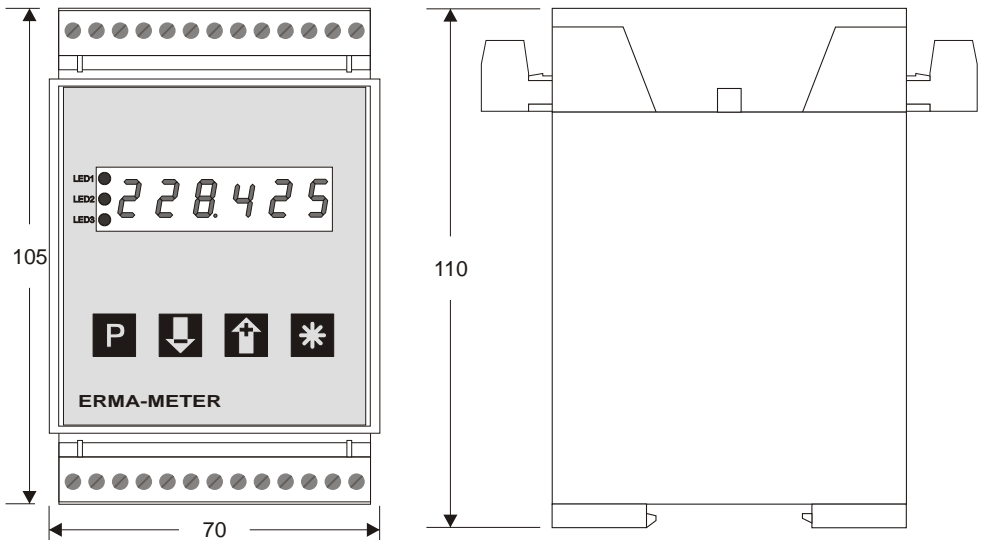
3. Mounting

3.1. Place of operation

Attention must be paid to the protection against humidity, dust and high temperatures at the place of operation.

3.2. Mounting of signal converter

- through simple snap up at 35 mm rail (DIN EN 50022)



4. Electrical connections

4.1. General instructions



- It is forbidden to plug or unplug connectors with voltage applied
- Attach input and output wires to the connectors only without voltages applied
- Cords must be provided with sleeves
- Attention must be paid that the power supply voltage applied will agree with voltage noticed at the name plate.
- The instrument has no power-on switch, so it will be in operation as soon as the power is connected.

4.2. Hints against noisy environment

All inputs and outputs are protected against noisy environment and high voltage spikes. Nevertheless the location should be selected to ensure that no capacitive or inductive interference can have an effect on the instrument or the connection lines.

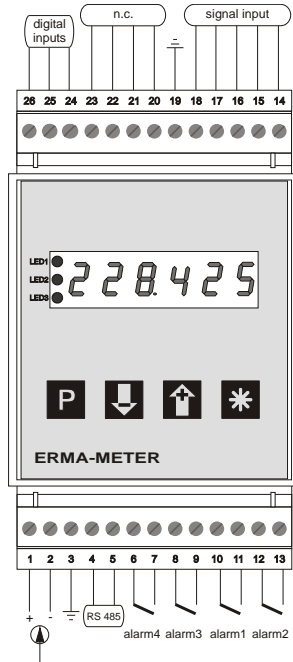
It is advisable:



- To use shielded cables.
- The wiring of shields and ground (0V) should be star-shaped.
- The distance to interference sources should be as long as possible. If necessary, protective screen or metal enclosures must be provided.
- Coils of relays must be supplied with filters.
- Parallel wiring of input signals and AC power lines should be avoided.

4.3. Connection and pin assignment

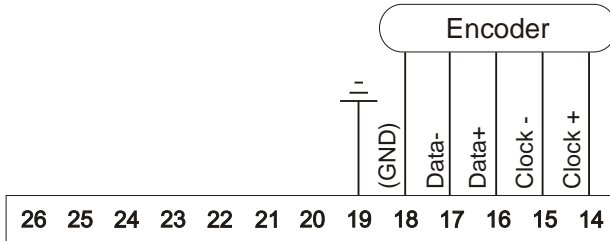
All inputs and outputs are connectors, designed as plug-in screw terminals.



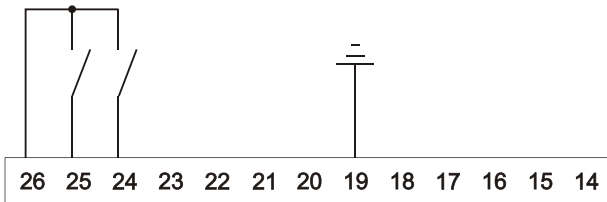
Pin assignment:

1	Power supply DC (+)	14	SSI-Signalinput, Clock (+)
2	Power supply DC (-)	15	SSI-Signalinput, Clock (-)
3	Ground connection	16	SSI-Signalinput, Data (+)
4	Option RS485, A (+)	17	SSI-Signalinput, Data (-)
5	Option RS485, B (-)	18	SSI-Signalinput, GND (0 V)
6/7	Alarm (relay) output 4	19	Ground connection
8/9	Alarm (relay) output 3	24	Digital user input 1
10/11	Alarm (relay) output 1	25	Digital user input 2
12/13	Alarm (relay) output 2	26	Digital GND

4.4. Connection of absolute encoder



4.5. Connection of digital user inputs



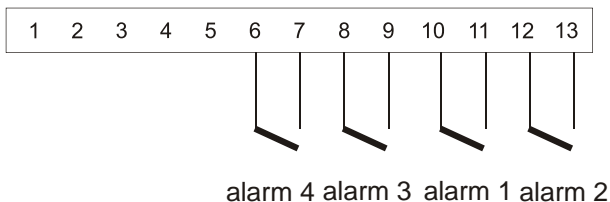
Digital input 1

- active => Connecting Screw Terminal 24 to 26
- Connecting to Ground, low active

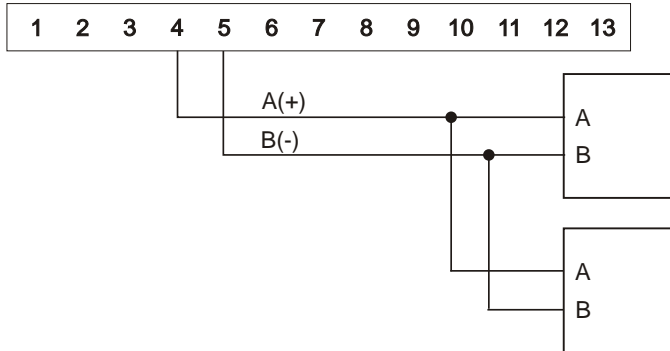
Digital input 2

- active => Connecting Screw Terminal 25 to 26
- Connecting to Ground, low-active

4.6. Connection of alarm outputs (relay)

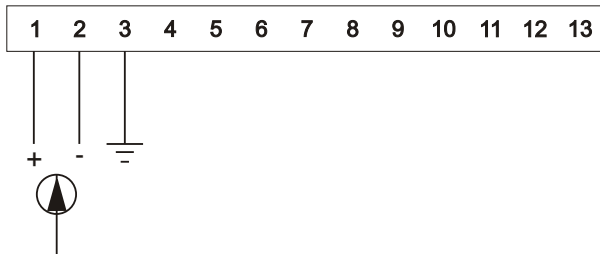


4.7. Connection of RS 485 interface



4.8. Connection of power supply voltage

4.8.1. Supply voltage 18 ... 36 V DC



5. Startup procedure



Attention must be paid that the power supply voltage applied will agree with the voltage noticed at the name plate. Switch the power supply on (supply voltage applied to screw terminal 1 and 2). After about 2 seconds the display will indicate the applied input signal.

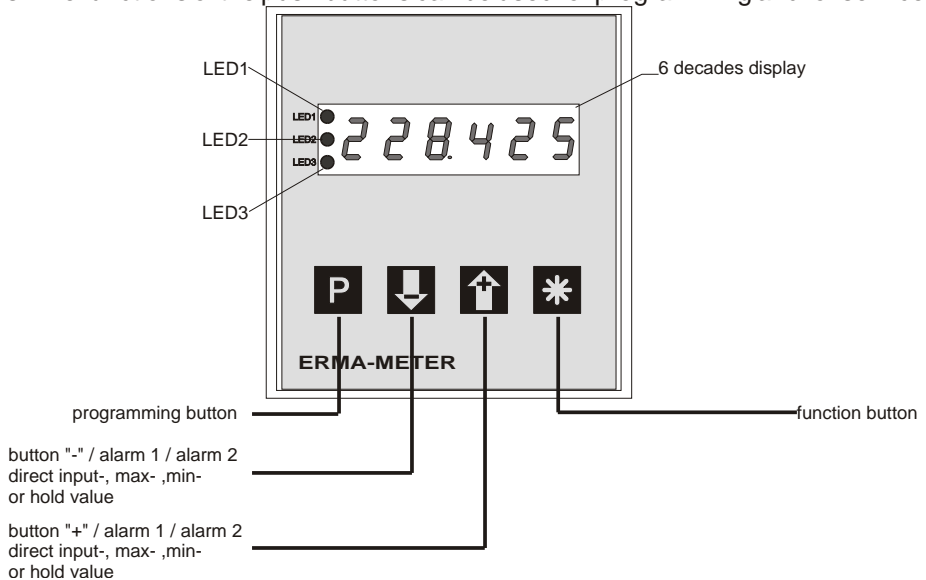
When delivered, the instrument is programmed with a standard configuration (default values). By programming the customer can change the standard configuration according to his measuring task.



Attention ! When the instrument is built in a machine and the customer wants to change the configuration, attention must be paid, that no damage will occur to the machine!

6. Pushbuttons- and LED-functions

There are four push buttons in the front. These push buttons can have different functions. The functions of the push buttons can be used for programming and for service.



6.1. Function of buttons and LEDs

LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	Description
x	x	off	encoder- or hold value is displayed
x	x	red	MIN value is displayed
x	x	green	MAX value is displayed
x	x	green/flashes	programming mode is activated
x	off	x	alarm 2 is not activated
x	lights	x	alarm 2 is activated
x	flashes	off	alarm point 2 is displayed
x	flashes	green/flashes	alarm point 2 is changed
off	x	x	alarm 1 is not activated
lights	x	x	alarm 1 is activated
flashes	x	off	alarm point 1 is displayed
flashes	x	green/flashes	alarm point 1 is changed

x = state of the LED is not considered

7. Modes




The operation and the programming of the panel meter is organized in several states:


- Operation level
- Access-code level
- Programm level

7.1. Operation level


In the state “operation level” the normal functions of the instrument are activated. A normal measurement cycle looks like below:


- Read the value of encoder, calculate and display
- Evaluate the digital inputs
- Alarm outputs
- Analog output

Dependent on the programming of the parameter **0-14** (function of key ) , **0-15** (function of key ) and **0-13** (function of key ) , following key-functions are available in the operation level.


Parameter 0-13 Function of pushbutton “*”	 By pressing
0	No function
1	Reset the MIN/MAX value
2	Taring
3	Clear tara value
4	Incremental measurement
5	Manual reset of alarms
6	start single serial transmission





7. Modes

Parameter 0-14 Function of pushbutton “-”		
	By pressing	Pressing during 3 sec.
0	No function	-
1	Display value of encoder	-
2	Display MAX value	-
3	Display MIN value	-
4	Display hold value	-
5	Display alarm point 1	Change alarm point 1
6	Display alarm point 2	Change alarm point 2


Parameter 0-15 Function of pushbutton “+”		
	By pressing	Pressing during 3 sec.
0	No function	-
1	Display value of encoder	-
2	Display MAX value	-
3	Display MIN value	-
4	Display hold value	-
5	Display alarm point 1	Change alarm point 1
6	Display alarm point 2	Change alarm point 2

7.2. Access-code level





The state “access-code level” becomes active by pressing the pushbutton  during the state “operation level”. The display shows “c000”. During the state “access-code level” the normal functions of the instrument are active.

pushbutton	Function
	Confirm of the displayed access-code
	Increase the access-code
	Decrease the access-code
	Programmed function

7.3. Programming level

The state “programm level” becomes active by entering the right access-code. The access-code must be confirm by pressing the pushbutton . The programming is organized in following steps:





- Selection of a programming level
- Selection of a parameter
- Change of the selected parameter

Pushbutton	Press	Pressing during 3 sec.
	Selection of - Programming level - Parameter	-
	Decrease of - Programming level - Number of parameter - Value of parameter	-
	Increase of - Programming level - Number of parameter - Value of parameter	-
	-	Break the programming routine

8. Procedure of programming

The procedure of programming is organized in several different steps.





Access to the selection of the programming levels

- Pressing pushbutton  => access-code enter is active
- The display shows "c000"
- Changing the access-code by pressing the pushbutton  or  and confirm the changed access-code by pressing the pushbutton 




If the entered access-code is not correct, the instrument will jump back to the state "operation level".

8.1. Changing or controlling parameters




Activating the programming routine

- Pressing pushbutton 
- LED 3 flashes green
- The display shows "c000"
- Changing the access-code by pressing the pushbutton  or 
- Confirm access-code by pressing the pushbutton 
- The display shows "P-00"




Leaving the programming routine

- Pressing the pushbutton  or  until the display shows "PEnd"
- Confirm the display "PEnd" by pressing the pushbutton 
- LED 3 is off
- The active state of the panel meter is "operation level"




Selection of the programming level

- Selecting the programming level by pressing the pushbutton  or 
- Confirm the programming level by pressing the pushbutton 
- The display shows the number of the parameter of the selected programming level
For example: "0-00" => parameter 0 of the programming level 0
For example: "2-00" => parameter 0 of the programming level 2




Leaving the programming level

- Pressing the pushbutton  or  until the display shows "xEnd"
For example: "0End" => leaving programming level 0
For example: "2End" => leaving programming level 2
- Confirm the display "xEnd" by pressing the pushbutton 
- The display shows the programming level
For example: "P-00" => for programming level 0
For example: "P-02" => for programming level 2

Selection of the parameter

- Selection the parameter by pressing the pushbutton  or 
- Confirm the parameter by pressing the pushbutton 
- The display shows the last programmed value of the selected parameter

Change and control the selected parameter

- Change the value of the parameter by pressing the pushbutton  or 
- Confirm the value of the parameter by pressing the pushbutton 
- The display shows the programming level and the number of the parameter
For example: "0-05" => parameter number 5 of programming level 0
For example: "2-08" => parameter number 8 of programming level 2

8.2. Overview of the programming levels

The parameters of the panel meter are organized in different programming levels.

P-00: Programming level for configuration of the panel meter

The configuration is used to adapt the absolute encoder and the panel meter.

P-02: Programming level for the alarms

This programming level is used to programm all settings for the alarm outputs.

P-04: Programming level of the serial interface

This programming level is used to programm the address and baud rate of the serial interface.

8.3. Programming level for configuration P-00

Param.	Description	Setting range	Default value
0-00	Resolution (Bits)	09 .. 32	12
0-01	Output code 0 -> Gray 1 -> Binary	0 .. 1	0
0-02	Master/Slave-Mode 0 -> Instrument = Master 1 -> Instrument = Slave	0 .. 1	0
0-03	Clock for Master-Mode 0 -> Frequency = 200 kHz 1 -> Frequency = 100 kHz 2 -> Frequency = 500 kHz 3 -> Frequency = 1 MHz	0 .. 3	0
0-04	Zero adjustment 0 -> Zero adjustment without sign 1 -> Zero adjustment with \pm display	0 .. 1	0
0-05	Counting direction 0 -> increasing clockwise rotation 1 -> increasing anticlockwise rotation	0 .. 1	0
0-06	Scalingfactor	0.00001 .. 9.99999	1.00000
0-07	Offset value	-99999 .. 999999	0
0-08	Programmable decimal points 0 -> XXXXXX 1 -> XXXXX.X 2 -> XXXX.XX 3 -> XXX.XXX 4 -> XX.XXXX 5 -> X.XXXXX	0 .. 5	0
0-09	Data source of the display 0 -> Encoder value 1 -> MAX value 2 -> MIN value 3 -> Hold value	0 .. 3	0
0-10	Reset time of the MIN/MAX value 0 -> No automatically reset X -> Reset time in seconds	0 .. 100	0

8. Procedure of programming

Param.	Description	Setting range	Default value
0-11	Function of digital user input 1 0 -> No function 1 -> Reset MIN/MAX value 2 -> Taring of encoder 3 -> Clear tara value of encoder 4 -> Incremental measurement	0 .. 11	0
0-11	continue of 0-11: Function of digital input 1 5 -> Manual reset of alarms 6 -> Hold function 7 -> Display test 8 -> Display value of encoder 9 -> Display MAX value 10 -> Display MIN value 11 -> start single serial transmission	0 .. 11	0
0-12	Function of digital user input 2 0 -> No function 1 -> Reset MIN/MAX value 2 -> Taring of encoder 3 -> Clear tara value of encoder 4 -> Incremental measurement 5 -> Manual reset of alarms 6 -> Hold function 7 -> Display test 8 -> Display value of encoder 9 -> Display MAX value 10 -> Display MIN value 11 -> start single serial transmission	0 .. 11	0
0-13	Function of push button "***" 0 -> No function 1 -> Reset MIN/MAX value 2 -> Taring of encoder 3 -> Clear tara value of encoder 4 -> Incremental measurement 5 -> Manual reset of alarm 6 -> start single serial transmission	0 .. 6	0
0-14	Function of pushbutton "-" 0 -> No function 1 -> Display value of encoder 2 -> Display MAX value 3 -> Display MIN value 4 -> Display hold value 5 -> Display/change alarm point 1 6 -> Display/change alarm point 2	0 .. 6	0

8. Procedure of programming

Param.	Description	Setting range	Default value
0-15	Function of pushbutton "+" 0 -> No function 1 -> Display value of encoder 2 -> Display MAX value 3 -> Display MIN value 4 -> Display hold value 5 -> Display/change alarm point 1 6 -> Display/change alarm point 2	0 .. 6	0
0-16	Number of removed most significant bits from the encoder data (MSBs)	0 .. 31	0
0-17	Number of removed least significant bits from the encoder data (LSBs)	0 .. 31	0
0-18	Access-code	0 .. 999	0
0End	Leaving programming level 0		

8.3.1. Scaling the display range

The scaling of the display range is matched by using a scaling-factor and an offset value. The calculation of the display value looks like below:

$$\text{Display} = (\text{Enc_value} - \text{Zero_adjustmet}) \times \text{Sca_faktor} + \text{Offset value}$$

The overflow or underflow becomes active, if the displayed value is greater than 999999 or smaller than -99999.

- When **overflow** is activ the display shows "nnnnnn"
- When **underflow** is active the display shows "uuuuuu"

8.4. Programming level of alarms P-02

Param.	Description	Setting range	Default value
2-00	Alarm output 1, data source 0 -> Alarm 1 off 1 -> Alarm 1 to value of encoder 2 -> Alarm 1 to maximum value 3 -> Alarm 1 to minimum value 4 -> Alarm 1 to hold value	0 .. 4	0
2-01	Alarm output 1, high or low 0 -> Contact closed by low limit 1 -> Contact closed by high limit 2 -> Contact open by low limit 3 -> Contact open by high limit	0 .. 3	0
2-02	Alarm output 1, alarm point	-99999 .. 999999	0
2-03	Alarm output 1, hysteresis	1 .. 1000	1
2-04	Alarm output 1, release delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2-05	Alarm output 1, operate delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2-06	Alarm output 2, data source 0 -> Alarm 2, off 1 -> Alarm 2 to value of encoder 2 -> Alarm 2 to maximum value 3 -> Alarm 2 to minimum value 4 -> Alarm 2 to hold value	0 .. 4	0
2-07	Alarm output 2, high or low 0 -> Contact closed by low limit 1 -> Contact closed by high limit 2 -> Contact open by low limit 3 -> Contact open by high limit	0 .. 3	0
2-08	Alarm output 2, alarm point	-99999 .. 999999	0
2-09	Alarm output 2, hysteresis	1 .. 1000	1
2-10	Alarm output 2, release delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2-11	Alarm output 2, operate delay time in seconds2 -> Alarm	0 .. 60	0
2-12	Alarm output 3, data source 0 -> Alarm 3 off 1 -> Alarm 3 to value of encoder 2 -> Alarm 3 to maximum value 3 -> Alarm 3 to minimum value 4 -> Alarm 3 to hold value	0 .. 4	0

8. Procedure of programming

Param.	Description	Setting range	Default value
2-13	Alarm output 3, high or low 0 -> Contact closed by low limit 1 -> Contact closed by high limit 2 -> Contact open by low limit 3 -> Contact open by high limit	0 .. 3	0
2-14	Alarm output 3, alarm point	-99999 .. 999999	0
2-15	Alarm output 3, hysteresis	1 .. 1000	1
2-16	Alarm output 3, release delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2-17	Alarm output 3, operate delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2-18	Alarm output 4, data source 0 -> Alarm 4, off 1 -> Alarm 4 to value of encoder 2 -> Alarm 4 to maximum value 3 -> Alarm 4 to minimum value 4 -> Alarm 4 to hold value	0 .. 4	0
2-19	Alarm output 4, high or low 0 -> Contact closed by low limit 1 -> Contact closed by high limit 2 -> Contact open by low limit 3 -> Contact open by high limit	0 .. 3	0
2-20	Alarm output 4, alarm point	-99999 .. 999999	0
2-21	Alarm output 4, hysteresis	1 .. 1000	1
2-22	Alarm output 4, release delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2-23	Alarm output 4, operate delay time in seconds	0 .. 60	0
2End	Leave programming level P-02		

8.4.1. Alarm output functions

Data sources of the alarms:

- Value of the encoder
- Maximum value
- Minimum value
- Hold value


Indication of alarms

- Two relay output
- LED 1 and LED 2 at the front



Programmable functions of the alarms

- Alarm value
- Hysteresis
- Release delay time and operate delay time
- High or low alarm


Manual alarm reset

In dependence of programming the digital inputs and the functional pushbutton  is the alarm output latched or not latched.



Alarm output latched:


- If the digital input 1, 2 (parameter 0-11 and 0-12) or the functional pushbutton  (parameter 0-13) is programmed to manual alarm reset
- Reset the latched alarm output by activate the digital inputs or press the functional pushbutton 

Alarm output not latched:

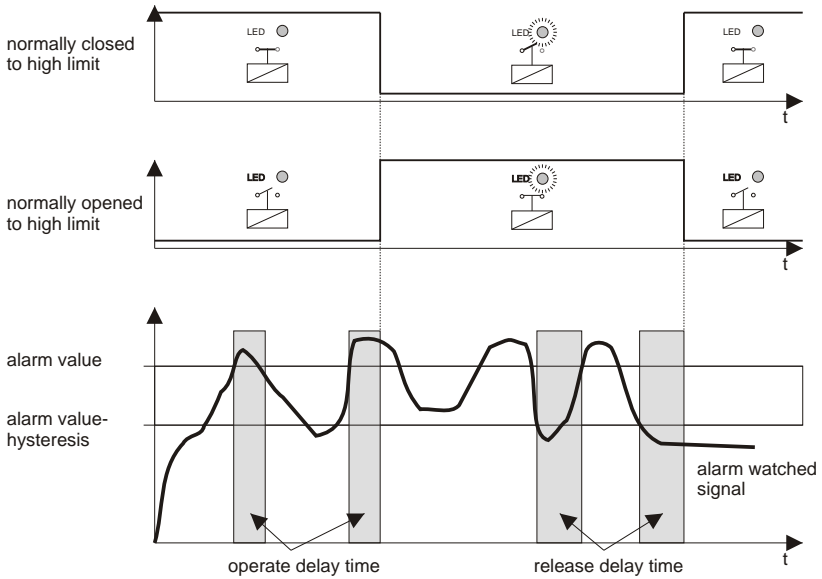
- If the digital inputs and the functional pushbutton  are not programmed to manual alarm reset

Display and edit the alarm values

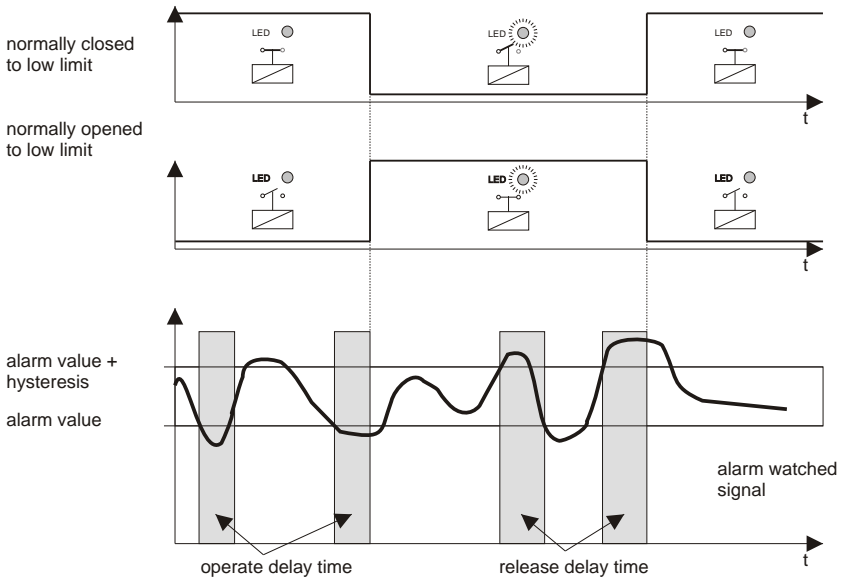
- Inside the programmig routine, which is reached over the enter code. During the programming routine no measurement is taken.
- Outside the programming routine by pressing the pushbutton  or  during normal measurement are taken.

The edition is end when pressing the pushbutton . Therefore the alarm value will be up to date.

8.4.2. Alarm high setpoint



8.4.3. Alarm low setpoint



8.5. Programming level of serial interface P-04

The parameters of the programming level P-04 exists only by panel meters with the option serial interface. The interface modules are bidirectional and works at the slave mode.

Param.	Description	Setting range	Default values
4-00	Interface address	0 .. 31	1
4-01	Interface baud rate 0 -> : 300 baud 1 -> : 600 baud 2 -> : 1200 baud 3 -> : 2400 baud 4 -> : 4800 baud 5 -> : 9600 baud 6 -> : 19200 aud	0 .. 6	6
4-02	Transmission-Mode 0 -> PC-Mode 1 -> Terminal-Mode timer controlled 2 -> Terminal-Mode button/input controlled	0 .. 2	0
4-03	Sendrate in sec. 0 -> permanent transmission	0 .. 3600	0
4-04	Data source for serial interface 0 -> Value of encoder 1 -> MAX value 2 -> MIN value 3 -> Hold value	0 .. 3	0
4End	Leave programming level P-04		

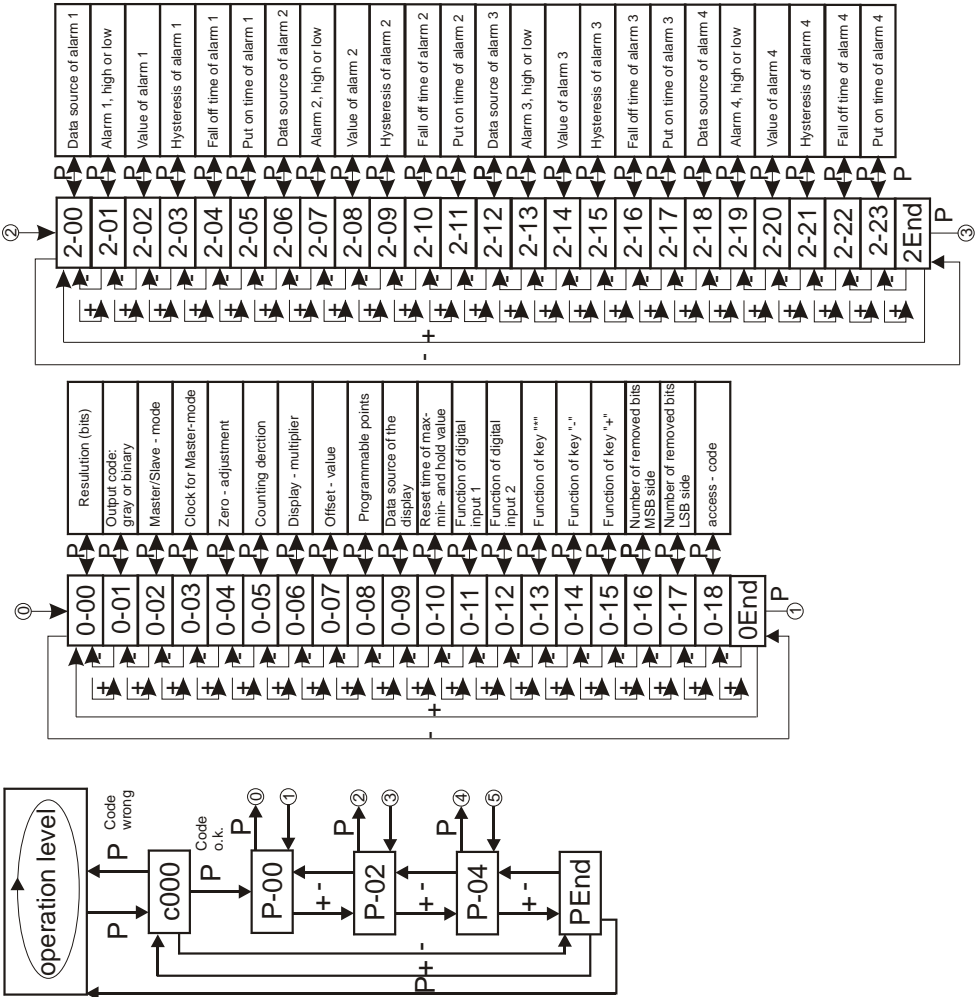
The panel meter can be controlled completely with the serial interface. That means the panel meter can be initialized of a host (unit name, revision number). It can be adjusted all parameters and it can be read all measured values resp. all values of the parameters.



8.5.1. Transmission-Mode

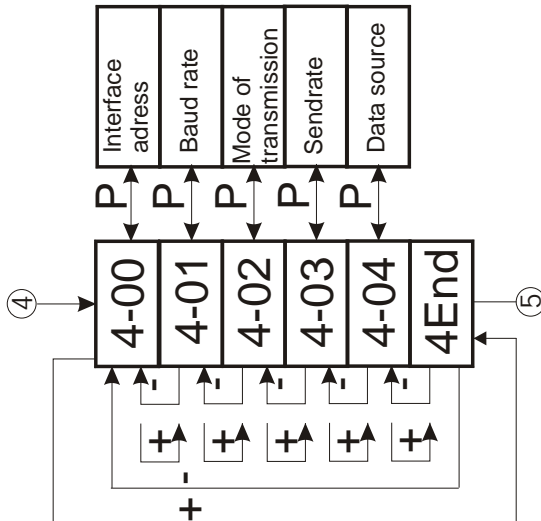
PC-Mode

In PC-Mode a single transmission is started with a special command from the PC. A complete list of all possible commands is available as an additional manual.

8.6. Programming quick reference



description	
P ≡ P	- pressing the buttom
+ ≡ 	- pressing the buttom
- ≡ 	- pressing the buttom



9. Software functions

9.1. Master/Slave-Mode

Master-Mode Parameter 0-02 have to be programmed to 0

For reading the value of the encoder the clock is generated by the instrument. The clock frequency can be programmed to 1 MHz, 500 kHz, 200 kHz or 100 kHz. (parameter 0-03)

Slave-Mode: Parameter 0-02 have to be programmed to 1

The clock signal have to be generated by an other instrument. The data transmission between the encoder and the instrument dependent on this "external clock".

In slave mode attention should be paid to:


- External clock may not exceed 500 kHz
- Pause of clock brushes have to be min. 500 μ s
- The encoder value will be displayed with 28 values per second



9.2. Zero point adjustment

Sometimes an exactly mechanical zero point adjustment isn't possible. But it's possible to adjust the zero point by software.

9.2.1. Zero point adjustment by pressing button

The zero point can be changed by pressing the  button. Parameter 0-13 have to be programmed to 2.

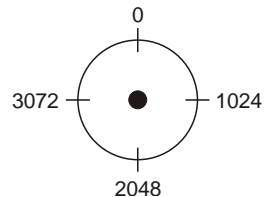
1. Zero point adjustment with sign: Parameter 0-04 have to be programmed to 1

Example:


Absolute Encoder SSI-Encoder, singelturn

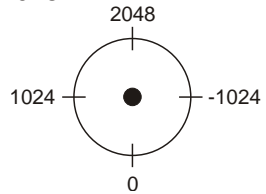
Resolution: 4096 steps per rotation

Display range without changing of the zero point



Display range with changing of the zero point

The pushbutton  have been pressed by a display of 2048



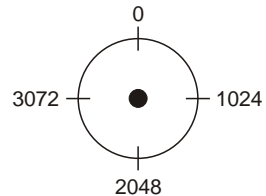
2. Zero point adjustment without sign: Parameter 0-04 have to be programmed to 0

Example:

Absolute Encoder SSI-Encoder, singleturn

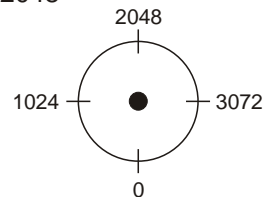
Resolution: 4096 steps per rotation

Display range without changing of the zero point



Display range with changing of the zero point

The pushbutton  have been pressed by a display of 2048



9.2.2. Zero point adjustment by offset value

The calculation of the programmed offset value (parameter 0-07) looks like below:

$$\text{Display} = (\text{Enc_value} - \text{Zero_adjustmet}) \times \text{Sca_faktor} + \text{Offset value}$$

There can be a \pm display, as a result of programming an offset value.

Attention should be paid to:





- The charging of the offset value is followed **after** the charging of the scaling-factor.
- The Parameter 0-04 have to be programmed to 1

9.3. *Incremental measurement*

A relative measurement can be made by using the incremental measurement function. Activating the incremental measurement function will happen, that a incremental measurement value will be stored to a non-volatile EEPROM even after switching of the instrument.

Activating the incremental measurement function

- The digital input 1 (parameter 0-11)
- The digital input 2 (parameter 0-12)
- The functional pushbutton  (parameter 0-13)

Activating the incremental measurement function by pressing the functional pushbutton  or activating digital input 1/digital input 2 (dependent on the programming of the parameter 0-11, 0-12 and 0-13), cause that the current encoder value is stored to an EEPROM. This value will be subtracted from each current encoder value.

Activating the function a second time will switch off the function and clear the incremental measurement value of the EEPROM.

9.4. *Direction of rotation*

The direction of rotation can be changed by software function. The encoder will usually count in increasing direction, if the driving shaft turns with clockwise rotation (top view at the driving shaft).


**Increasing values with clockwise rotation (top view at the driving shaft),
Parameter 0-05 have to be programmed to 0**

**Increasing values with anti-clockwise rotation (top view at the driving shaft),
Parameter 0-05 have to be programmed to 1**



9.5. *MIN/MAX value detection*

The panel meter include a MIN/MAX value detection. The maximum and minimum value can be displayed with the frontal push buttons or the digital user inputs. Besides the maximum and minimum value can be controlled of the alarm output or can be used as the data source for the analog output

Reset the minimum and maximum values:

- Automatically by the programmed memory reset time (parameter 0-10)
- By activating the digital inputs 1 or 2 (parameter 0-11 and 0-12)
- By pressing the functional pushbutton  (parameter 0-13)
- By leaving the programming routine

Display the minimum and maximum value

- By programming as data source of the display (parameter 0-09)
- By activating the digital input 1 or 2 (parameter 0-11 and 0-12)
- By pressing the pushbutton  or  (parameter 0-15 and 0-14)

Indication of the displayed minimum and maximum value

- LED 3 lights red => minimum value is displayed
- LED 3 lights green => maximum value is displayed

9.6. Hold function

When activating the hold function the value of the data source, which is programmed in parameter 0-09, is taken over into the hold memory. If the hold function is not active the hold value is the same as the value of the data source, which is programmed in parameter 0-09.



Activating the hold function by:

- Digital input 1 (parameter 0-11)
- Digital input 2 (parameter 0-12)

Reset the hold value

- By leaving the programming routine

Display the hold value by

- Programming as data source of the display (parameter 0-09)
- Pressing the pushbutton  or  (parameter 0-15 and 0-14)

The hold value can:

- Show on display
- Watched by alarm output
- Set to the analog output

9.7. Removing bits of the encoder value

The parameters 0-16 and 0-17 can be used to set the number of bits which will be ignored processing the encoder data. In parameter 0-16 the number of the leading bits which will be ignored is set; in parameter 0-17 the number of the lower bits to be ignored is set. For example the parameter 0-16 is set to 3. This means the 3 leading bits of the encoder data are ignored forming the position value.

Example1:

Parameter 0-00 is set to 13. This means 13 data bits are read out of the encoder. Therefore the encoder has a maximum resolution of 13 bits = 8192 steps.

Parameter 0-16 is set to 3. The 3 leading bits of the encoder data are ignored forming the value. Therefore the encoder now has a maximum resolution of 10 bits = 1024 steps.

Example 2:

Processing the data sent from an encoder the SSI 9006 normally expects that the first bit which is sent is the MSB of the position data. Now some types of encoders are sending other informations (e.g.: a present bit) or zeros before the MSB of the position data is sent.

E.g.: it is possible that you have an encoder which is said to be an 14 bit encoder but the resolution is only 12 bit and the first two MSBs are zeros; that would lead to an incorrect measured value. The parameter P0-16 can be used if leading zeros in the encoder data should not be taken into consideration. If you have an encoder which is sending zeros before the position data you have to do the programming as follows:

-set the parameter in P0-00 to the complete number of bit (zeros included)

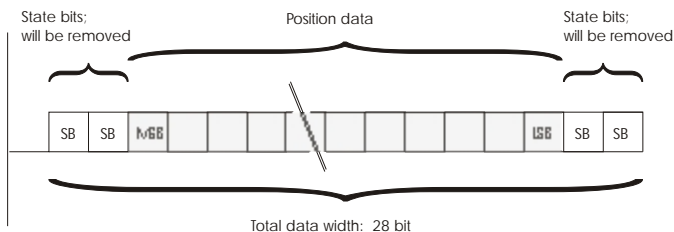
-set the parameter in P0-16 to the number of zeros which are used as leading bits before the actual position value starts.

Example 3:

You've got an encoder which is sending status bits before the position data as well as after the position data. The position data have a width of 24 bits and before the MSB 2 status bits are sent and after the LSB two more status bits are sent. The SSI 9006 shall work in the slave mode. The data from the encoder shall also be sent to a computer which processes both the status bits as well as the position data. The SSI 9006 shall only process the position data. Therefore the following settings have to be made:

- Parameter 0-00 has to be set to 28 which is the sum of the 24 bits of the position data and the 2 x 2 status bits.
- Parameter 0-16 has to be set to 2 to remove the 2 status bits before the MSB of the position data.
- Parameter 0-17 has also to be set to 2 to remove the 2 status bits after the LSB of the position data.

With these settings the display will show the correct position data of the encoder even when status bits are transferred together with the position data.



9.8. *Display test*

When activating the display test all segments of the display are light on. The display shows "8.8.8.8.8.8."

Activating the display test by:

- Digital input 1 (parameter 0-11)
- Digital input 2 (parameter 0-12)

9.9. *Main reset*

The main reset is performed by pressing a key combination at the front of the panel meter. By doing this all parameters are setting to the default value. The value of the parameter 0-00 (input range) is not changing by the main reset. During the main reset the display shows "Init."

Perform the main reset by

Pressing the pushbuttons  ,  and  at the same time during 10 seconds.

10. *Error codes*

10.1. *Encoder not connected "Err01"*

- The display flashes and indicate "Err01"
- Signalizes that no encoder have been connected to the instrument

10.2. *Waiting for data input "Err02"*

- The display flashes and indicate "Err02"
- Signalizes in slave-mode, that after the connection of an encoder no data input have been received by the instrument.

10.3. *External clock frequency too high "ERR03"*

- The display flashes and indicate "Err03"
- Signalizes in slave mode, that the clock frequency of the "external clock" is too high (> 500 kHz).

11. Technical Specifications

11.1. Electrical datas

SSI signal input	: singleturn or multiturn
Resolution	: 10 .. 25 bit
Code	: binary or gray
Clock output	: driver
RS 422/485	
Clock input	: receiver RS 422/485
Data input	: receiver RS 422/485
Master mode	
Clock frequency	: internal, 1 MHz, 500 kHz, 100 kHz or 200 kHz
Conversion rate	: approximate 28 values/second
Slave mode	
Clock frequency	: external, max. 500 kHz
Break of clock brushes	: min. 500 µs
Conversion rate	: approximate 28 values/second
Digital user inputs	: 10 k Ω to +5 V
Logic	: NPN, max. 30 V
Signal level	: L-Pegel < 0,4 V : H-Pegel > 3,5 V
Alarm outputs	: 2 relays (programmable as opened contact or closed contact)
Signaling	: 2 LEDs at the front
Switch voltage	: 250 V AC / 250 V DC
Switch current	: 5 A AC / 5 A DC
Switch power	: 750 VA / 100 W
Analog output	: resolution 16 bit
Accuracy	: $\pm 0,2$ % of final value
Voltage	: 0/2 - 10 V, max. 10 mA
Current	: 0/4 - 20 mA, max. 500
Isolation voltage	: 3 kV / 1 min
Option interface	: RS 485
Protocol	: DIN 66019 / ISO 1745
Baud rate	: 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, 19200
Data format	: 1 Start, 8 Data, N-Parity, 1 Stop
Power supply DC	: 18 .. 36 V DC
Power consumption	: approx. 200 mA
Isolation voltage	: 500 V / 1 min

11.2. Mechanical datas

Display	: 6 decades, 8 mm, red : decimal point programmable : preliminary zero suppression : - sign at negative values
Operation, keyboard design	: front membrane with push buttons
Case	: rail mounting DIN EN 50022 : 35 mm snap in
Dimensions (W x H x D)	: 67,5 x 75 x 105 mm
Weight	: approx. 300 g
Connection	: plug-in screw term. max. 2,5 mm ²

11.3. Environmental conditions

Operating temperature	: 0 .. 50 °C
Storage temperature	: -20 .. 70 °C
Humidity	: < 80 %, not-condensing
Protection	: protection class II
Front protection	: IP 40 : connectors IP 20
Field of application	: class 2 : overvoltage protection II
CE	: in conform with 89/336/EWG : NSR 73/23/EWG

12. Ordering Information

SSI 9006 -				0	
				Reserve	
			Front design		
			0	No logo	
		Power supply			
		0	5 V DC, ± 10%, isolated		
		1	12 V DC, ± 10%, isolated		
		2	18 .. 36 V DC. isolated		
	Option RS 485 interface				
	0	Without RS 485 interface			
	1	With RS 485 interface			

13. Notes

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