Functional description | EN

TF5200 | TwinCAT 3 CNC

Position lag monitoring
Notes on the documentation

This description is only intended for the use of trained specialists in control and automation engineering who are familiar with the applicable national standards. It is essential that the documentation and the following notes and explanations are followed when installing and commissioning the components. It is the duty of the technical personnel to use the documentation published at the respective time of each installation and commissioning.

The responsible staff must ensure that the application or use of the products described satisfy all the requirements for safety, including all the relevant laws, regulations, guidelines and standards.

Disclaimer

The documentation has been prepared with care. The products described are, however, constantly under development. We reserve the right to revise and change the documentation at any time and without prior announcement. No claims for the modification of products that have already been supplied may be made on the basis of the data, diagrams and descriptions in this 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

1. Indicates an action.

⇒ Indicates an action statement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>DANGER</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acute danger to life!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you fail to comply with the safety instruction next to this icon, there is immediate danger to human life and health.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>CAUTION</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personal injury and damage to machines!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If you fail to comply with the safety instruction next to this icon, it may result in personal injury or damage to machines.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NOTE</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Restriction or error</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This icon describes restrictions or warns of errors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tips and other notes

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

**General example**

Example that clarifies the text.

**NC programming example**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Specific version information</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Optional or restricted function. The availability of this function depends on the configuration and the scope of the version.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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.

Links 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.

\[ \Delta s = s_{\text{ref}} - s_{\text{act}} \]

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.

NOTE
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

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.
  1. Position controller in CNC: Open the position control circuit and stop the axes using a controlled emergency stop ramp.
  2. Position controller in drive: Stop the axes using a deceleration that is adjustable in the axis parameter list P-AXIS-00003.
  3. 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.
  1. Immediate stop of the affected axis.
  2. 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

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-00176 to 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.”
Figure 1: Example of VT diagram for position lag

Causal system, system run time

The theoretical position lag $\Delta s$ 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 (PT1).

1. Configure timer with P-AXIS-00170.

Figure 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.

Using position lag calculated in the drive

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

Figure 3: Command value delay to calculate position lag
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.

Also see about this

Description [9]
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:

\[
\begin{align*}
    \Delta s_{perm} & = \Delta s_{perm} - v_{curr} \\
    v_{curr} & \quad \text{current motion velocity}
\end{align*}
\]

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

---

**Figure 4:** Position lag monitoring - Standard Method
**Recommended parameterisation:**

\[ P-AXIS-00169 \geq 5 \cdot \Delta s_{\text{Standstill}} \]

\( \Delta s_{\text{Standstill}} \): real position lag at standstill. Even when the axis is at standstill, a remaining position lag \( \Delta s_{\text{Standstill}} \) 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:

\[ \Delta s = \frac{v}{K_p} \]

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:

\[ \Delta s_{\text{zul}}[\text{mm}] = \left(1.0 + \frac{P - AXIS - 00167}{1024.0}\right) \times \frac{1}{60} \times \frac{v_{\text{akt}}[\text{mm/s}]}{K_p[\text{s}^{-1}]} \]

- \( \Delta s_{\text{zul}} \): calculated permitted position lag [mm]
- \( K_p \): gain factor of the position controller [0.01/s] s P-AXIS-00099
- \( v_{\text{akt}} \): current motion velocity [mm/min]

If \( \Delta s_{\text{zul}} < P-AXIS-00168 \), P-AXIS-00168 is used as the limit of the permitted position lag.

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.

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.
Figure 5: Position lag monitoring - Linear method

**Recommended configuration:**

P-AXIS-00169 ≥ 5 · ΔsStandstill

ΔsStandstill: real position lag at standstill
Also see about this
- Type 2: Linear Method [16]

2.3 Type 4: Velocity-independent Method

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 \sim 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.

Figure 6: Position lag monitoring - Velocity-independent Method
3 Parameter

3.1 Overview of parameters

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

3.2 Axis parameters

**P-AXIS-00099** Proportional factor kv for P-positional control

**Description**
The P position controller has a gain factor $k_v$. The parameter is only active when the CNC-internal position controller is used. For drive amplifiers with integrated position control the amplification has to be defined inside the drive.

**Parameter**
getriebe[i].kv

**Data type**
UNS32

**Data range**
$0 < kv \leq \text{MAX(UNS32)}$

**Axis types**
T, R, S

**Dimension**
T: 0.01/s, R, S: 0.01/s

**Default value**
1000

**Drive types**
Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive

**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**
$700 \leq \text{slep_dyn} \leq 1024$

**Description**
Linear position lag monitoring:
The parameter defines the slope within the estimation of the dynamic position lag using the following equation:

$$
\frac{(1.0 + \frac{slep\_dyn}{1024.0}) \ast r\_axl[m/min]}{k_v[m/min/mm]}
$$

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.
### Parameter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Parameter</strong></th>
<th><strong>Data range</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF5200</td>
<td>$0 \leq \text{slep}_\text{dyn} \leq 1024$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Data type** | SGN16 |
| **Axis types** | T, R, S |

| **Dimension** | T: ---- | R,S: ---- |
| **Default value** | 1000 |

| **Drive types** | Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive, CANopen |

**Remarks**

ATTENTION:
The position lag monitoring is disabled if the parameter has the value $\geq 1024$.

### 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: 0.1µm | R,S: 0.0001° |
| **Default value** | 1000000 |

| **Drive types** | Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive, CANopen |

**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. By this a reaction of the position lag monitoring (adhesive friction) can be avoided, 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** | $1 \leq \text{slep}_\text{min} \leq \text{MAX(SGN32)}$ |

| **Axis types** | T, R, S |

| **Dimension** | T: 0.1µm | R,S: 0.0001° |
| **Default value** | 20000 |

| **Drive types** | Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive, CANopen |
Remarks

Standard position lag monitoring:
The parameter is used for plausibility test for the dynamic position lag monitoring. Since in the case of non-high dynamic systems, under certain circumstances, large position lags can arise which, in rare cases, are recognized as position lag even in the case of P-AXIS-00167 = 1023 (dynamic position lag monitoring being as if switched off), a helpful value must be empirically determined 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, here, a value from some of a few 'mm' or "°" can be used.

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 on 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 way the monitoring curve is shifted in time and so 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 $0 \leq \text{slep\_time\_const} \leq \text{MAX(UNS32)}$
Axis types T, R, S
Dimension T: $\mu$s 
R, S: $\mu$s
Default value 0
Drive types Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive, CANopen
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 $0 \leq \text{slep\_ueberw\_typ} \leq \text{MAX(UNS32)}$

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 Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive, CANopen
Remarks

P-AXIS-00176  Suppression of position lag
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>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 to set the corresponding parameters.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>lr_param.suppress_pos_lag_error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>BOOLEAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data range</td>
<td>0/1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis types</td>
<td>T, R, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>T: ----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive types</td>
<td>Simulation, Conventional, Terminal, Lightbus, Profidrive, CANopen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-AXIS-00191</th>
<th>Delay between command value and actual value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>antr.nbr_delay_cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>UNS16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data range</td>
<td>0 ≤ nbr_delay_cycles ≤ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis types</td>
<td>T, R, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>T: Number of interpolation cycles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive types</td>
<td>SERCOS, CANopen, KUKA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remarks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-AXIS-00488</th>
<th>Delayed generation of position lag error message</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>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 to reduce 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>getriebe[i].pos_lag_mon_error_delay_time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data type</td>
<td>UNS32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data range</td>
<td>0 ≤ pos_lag_mon_error_delay_time ≤ 250000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axis types</td>
<td>T, R, S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimension</td>
<td>T: µs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default value</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive types</td>
<td>----</td>
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<td>Remarks</td>
<td>Specifying a time delay &gt; 0 leads to a delayed error message generation and delayed stopping of the drives, when the permitted position lag is exceeded.</td>
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Support and Service

Beckhoff and their partners around the world offer comprehensive support and service, making available fast and competent assistance with all questions related to Beckhoff products and system solutions.

Beckhoff’s branch offices and representatives

Please contact your Beckhoff branch office or representative for local support and service on Beckhoff products!

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You will also find further documentation for Beckhoff components there.

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Fax: +49 5246 963 9157
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- on-site service
- repair service
- spare parts service
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Fax: +49 5246 963 479
e-mail: service@beckhoff.com

Beckhoff Headquarters

Beckhoff Automation GmbH & Co. KG
Huelshorstweg 20
33415 Verl
Germany

Phone: +49 5246 963 0
Fax: +49 5246 963 198
e-mail: info@beckhoff.com
web: https://www.beckhoff.com
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More information:
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