WEST

Technical Documentation

PAM-199-P

Power amplifier for all typical proportional valves



Electronics
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1 General Information

1.1 Order Number

PAM-199-P - Power amplifier for proportional directional, pressure or throttle valves with analog command signal input

Alternative / extended products

PAM-199-P-ETC - Power amplifier for proportional directional, pressure or throttle valves with EtherCAT – interface
PAM-199-P-PFN - Power amplifier for proportional directional, pressure or throttle valves with Profinet IO – interface
PAM-199-P-PDP - Power amplifier for proportional directional, pressure or throttle valves with Profibus DP – interface
PAM-190-P - Power amplifier in plug housing with 0… 10 V or 4… 20 mA command signal input
PAM-190-P-IO - Power amplifier in plug housing with IO – Link interface
PAM-140-P - Mobile amplifier in IP65 housing with 0… 10 V or 4… 20 mA command signal input
PAM-193-P - Power amplifier with potentiometers and DIL switches for top hat rail mounting

1.2 Scope of supply

The scope of supply includes the module plus the terminal blocks which are a part of the housing.
The Profibus plug, interface cables and further parts which may be required should be ordered separately.
This documentation can be downloaded as a PDF file from www.w-e-st.de.

1.3 Accessories

WPC-300 - Start-Up-Tool (downloadable from our homepage – products/software)

Any standard cable with USB-A and USB-B connector can be used as the programming cable.

1.4 Symbols used



General information



Safety-related information

1.5 Legal notice

W.E.St. Elektronik GmbH

Gewerbering 31
D-41372 Niederkrüchten

Tel.: +49 (0)2163 577355-0

Homepage: www.w-e-st.de
EMAIL: contact@w-e-st.de

Date: 20.01.2026

The data and characteristics described herein serve only to describe the product. The user is required to evaluate this data and to check suitability for the particular application. General suitability cannot be inferred from this document. We reserve the right to make technical modifications due to further development of the product described in this manual. The technical information and dimensions are non-binding. No claims may be made based on them.

This document is protected by copyright.

1.6 Safety instructions

Please read this document and the safety instructions carefully. This document will help to define the product area of application and to put it into operation. Additional documents (WPC-300 for the start-up software) and knowledge of the application should be taken into account or be available.
General regulations and laws (depending on the country: e.g. accident prevention and environmental protection) must be complied with.



These modules are designed for hydraulic applications in open or closed loop control circuits. Uncontrolled movements can be caused by device defects (in the hydraulic module or the components), application errors and electrical faults. Work on the drive or the electronics must only be carried out whilst the equipment is switched off and not under pressure.



This handbook describes the functions and the electrical connections for this electronic assembly. All technical documents which pertain to the system must be complied with when commissioning.



This device may only be connected and put into operation by trained specialist staff. The instruction manual must be read with care. The installation instructions and the commissioning instructions must be followed. Guarantee and liability claims are invalid if the instructions are not complied with and/or in case of incorrect installation or inappropriate use.



CAUTION!
All electronic modules are manufactured to a high quality. Malfunctions due to the failure of components cannot, however, be excluded. Despite extensive testing the same also applies for the software. If these devices are deployed in safety-relevant applications, suitable external measures must be taken to guarantee the necessary safety. The same applies for faults which affect safety. No liability can be assumed for possible damage.



Further instructions

- The module may only be operated in compliance with the national EMC regulations. It is the user's responsibility to adhere to these regulations.
- The device is only intended for use in the commercial sector.
- When not in use the module must be protected from the effects of the weather, contamination and mechanical damage.
- The module may not be used in an explosive environment.
- To ensure adequate cooling the ventilation slots must not be covered.
- The device must be disposed of in accordance with national statutory provisions.

2 Characteristics

This module is used for the control of one directional valve with two solenoids or one/two independent pressure or throttle valves with one solenoid each. Various adjustable parameters allow for an optimized adaptation to the respective valve. The integrated power amplifier with a short cycle time of 0.125 ms for the current loop is an inexpensive and space-saving solution.

FUNCTION MODES:

195 (comparable to PAM-195): the amplifier can be used to control one directional valve. The current is controlled by a +/- 10 V (or 4… 20 mA with cable breakdown monitoring) input signal.

196 (comparable to PAM-196): the amplifier can be used to control one/two throttle or pressure valves. The output current is controlled by 0...10 V (or 4… 20 mA with cable breakdown monitoring) input signal.

197 (comparable to PAM-197): the amplifier can be used to control proportional valves with one or two solenoids by three digital input signals to select up to eight pre-programmed command and ramp values.

The output current is closed loop controlled and therefore independent from the power supply and the solenoid resistance. The output stage is monitored for cable breakdown, is short circuit proof and disables the power stage in case of an error.

RAMP, MIN and MAX, the DITHER (frequency and amplitude) and the PWM frequency are programmable.

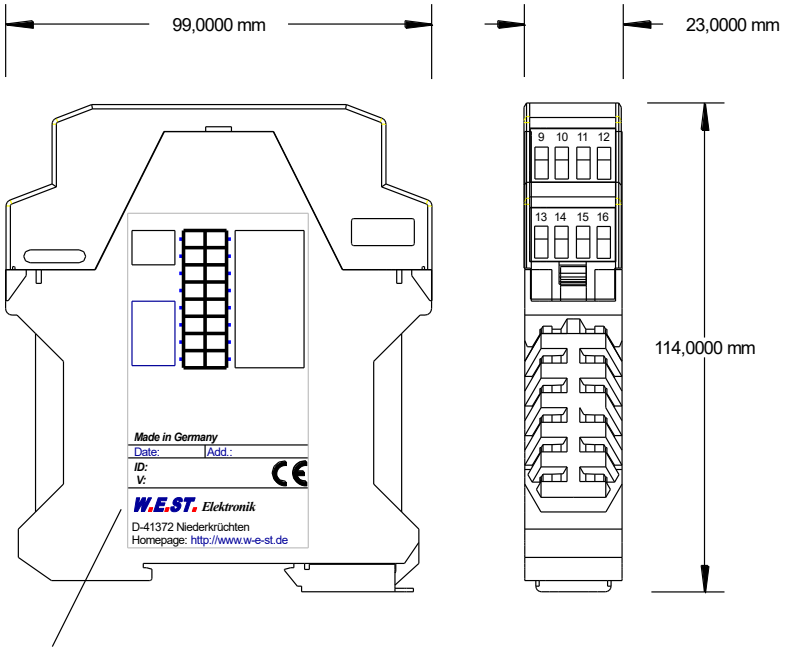
In addition, the valve characteristics can be linearized via 10 XY-points. For example: using pressure valves a linear behavior between input signal and pressure can be reached.

Typical applications: Control of directional, throttle and pressure valves, which need a flexible adaptation of the solenoid control. All typical proportional valves of the different manufactures (BOSCH REXROTH, BUCHER, DUPLOMATIC, PARKER ...) can be controlled.

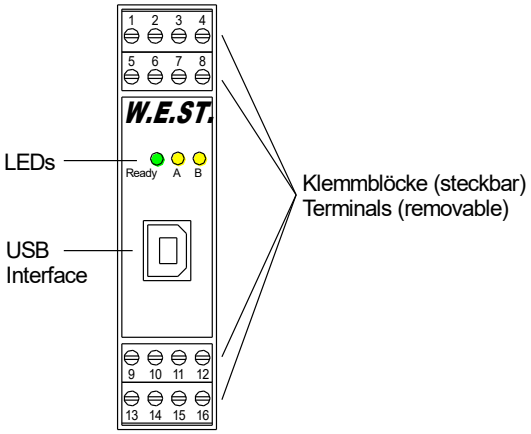
Features

- **General power amplifier, one unit for all applications**
- **GL-certification** (GL)
- **Control of directional valves or two pressure or throttle valves**
- **Controlled by analogue or digital inputs**
- **Compact housing**
- **Digital reproducible adjustments**
- **Free scaling of the analogue inputs**
- **Range monitoring of the input signal (e.g. joysticks)**
- **Characteristics linearization via 10 XY-points per direction**
- **Free parameterization of RAMPS, MIN und MAX, output current, DITHER (frequency, amplitude)**
- **Nominal output current range: 0.5… 2.6 A**
- **Simple and application orientated parameter settings via WPC-software**
- **Failure monitoring and extended function check**

2.1 Device description



Typenschild und Anschlussbelegung
Type plate and terminal pin assignment



3 Use and application

3.1 Installation instruction

- This module is designed for installation in a shielded EMC housing (control cabinet). All cables which lead outside must be screened; complete screening is required. It is also a requirement that no strong electro-magnetic interference sources are installed nearby when using our open and closed loop control modules.

- **Typical installation location:** 24V control signal area (close to PLC)
  The devices must be arranged in the control cabinet so that the power section and the signal section are separate from each other.
  Experience shows that the installation space close to the PLC (24 V area) is most suitable. All digital and analogue inputs and outputs are fitted with filters and surge protection in the device.

- The module should be installed and wired in accordance with the documentation bearing in mind EMC principles. If other consumers are operated with the same power supply, a star-connected ground wiring scheme is recommended. The following points must be observed when wiring:
  - The signal cables must be laid separately from power cables.
  - Analogue signal cables **must be screened**.
  - All other cables must be screened if there are powerful interference sources (frequency converters, power contactors) and cable lengths > 3m. Inexpensive SMD ferrites can be used with high-frequency radiation.
  - The screening should be connected to PE (PE terminal) as close to the module as possible. The local requirements for screening must be taken into account in all cases. The screening should be connected to at both ends. Equipotential bonding must be provided where there are differences between the connected electrical components.
  - With longer lengths of cable (>10 m) the diameters and screening measures should be checked by specialists (e.g. for possible interference, noise sources and voltage drop). Particular care is required with cables of over 40 m in length – the manufacturer should be consulted if necessary.

- A low-resistance connection between PE and the mounting rail should be provided. Transient interference is transmitted from the module directly to the mounting rail and from there to the local earth.

- Power should be supplied by a regulated power supply unit (typically a PELV system complying with IEC364-4-4, secure low voltage). The low internal resistance of regulated power supplies gives better interference voltage dissipation, which improves the signal quality of high-resolution sensors in particular. Switched inductances (relays and valve coils connected to the same power supply) must always be provided with appropriate overvoltage protection directly at the coil.

3.2 Commissioning

Step	Task
Installation	Install the device in accordance with the circuit diagram. Ensure it is wired correctly and that the signals are well shielded. The device must be installed in a protective housing (control cabinet or similar).
Switching on for the first time	Ensure that no unwanted movement is possible in the drive (e.g. switch off the hydraulics). Connect an ammeter and check the current consumed by the device. If it is higher than specified, there is an error in the wiring. Switch the device off immediately and check the wiring.
Setting up communication	Once the power input is correct the PC (notebook) should be connected to the serial interface. Please see the WPC-300 program documentation for how to set up communication. Further commissioning and diagnosis are supported by the operating software.
Pre-parameterization	Now set up the following parameters (with reference to the system design and circuit diagrams): The nominal output CURRENT and the typical valve parameters such as DITHER and MIN/MAX. Pre-parameterization is necessary to minimize the risk of uncontrolled movements.
Control signal	Check the control signal with an amp meter. The control signal (the current of the solenoid) is within the range of 0... 2.6A. In the actual status it should show approximately 0 A. **ATTENTION!** You can monitor the current of the solenoids also in the WPC-300 program.
Switching on the hydraulics	The hydraulics can now be switched on. The module is not yet generating a signal. Drives should be at a standstill or drift slightly (leave its position at a slow speed) if it is a proportional valve.
Activating ENABLE	**CAUTION!** The drive can now leave its position and move to an end position with full speed or the pressure can reach maximum. Take safety measures to prevent personal injury and damage.

4 Function modes and technical description

4.1 General Information

The PAM-199 is replacing the functionality of several power amplifiers. The functionality can be chosen by the command FUNCTION (195, 196 or 197). After this selection the settings have to be saved before the module may be loaded with a previously saved parameter set.

Due to safety reasons the switching takes places within protected conditions.

4.2 LED Indications

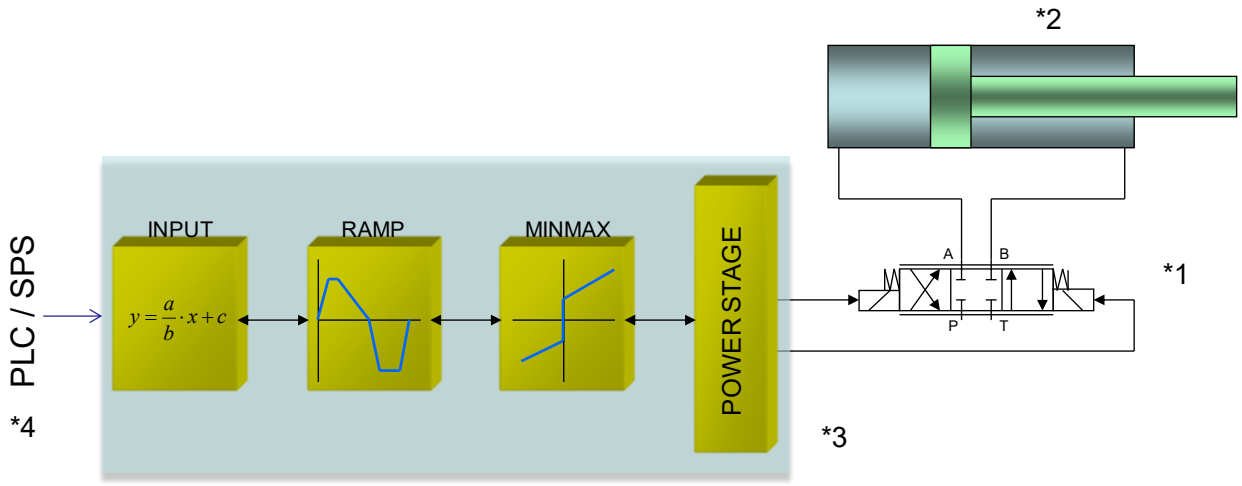
LEDs	Description of the LED function
GREEN + YELLOW	1. **Chasing light (over all LEDs):** The bootloader is active. No normal functions are possible. 2. **All LEDs flash shortly every 6 s:** An internal data error was detected and corrected automatically! The module still works regularly. To acknowledge the error the module has to be cycle powered.
YELLOW + YELLOW	**Both yellow LEDs flash oppositely every 1 s:** The nonvolatile stored parameters are inconsistent! To acknowledge the error the data have to be saved with the SAVE command or the corresponding button in the WPC. If the function of the module has changed via the FUNCTION parameter, all parameters are deleted purposely and set to default values. In this case the LEDs indicate no error, but a desired state. To acknowledge please save.
GREEN	Identical to the READY output. **OFF:** No power supply or ENABLE is not activated **ON:** System is ready for operation **Flashing:** Error detected (e. g. valve solenoid or 4… 20 mA). Not active when SENS = OFF.
YELLOW	LED in the middle position = Current, Channel A; the intensity is proportional to the output current LED in the right position = Current, Channel B; the intensity is proportional to the output current

4.3 Control of directional valves (195)

4.3.1 Typical system structures

This minimal system consists of the following components:

(*1) proportional valve
(*2) hydraulic cylinder
(*3) power amplifier
(*4) interface to PLC with analogue and digital signals



4.3.2 Method of operation

This power amplifier is controlled by an analogue signal (from the PLC, from a joystick or a potentiometer). An ENABLE signal (typically 24V) activates the module and the READY output indicates this, if no internal or external error was detected.

The integrated standard functions will be configured via different parameters.

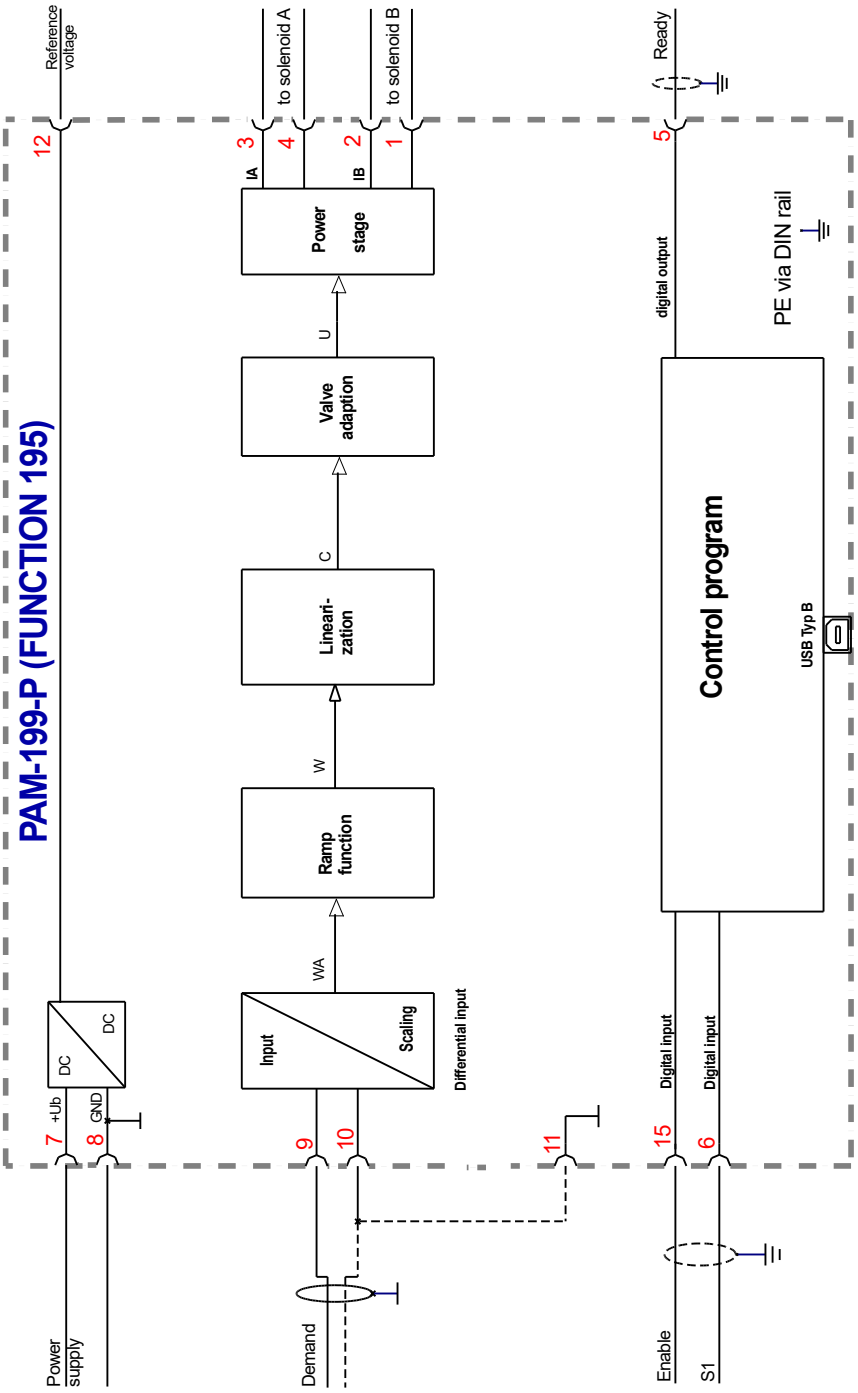
In case of a fault, the power output stage will be deactivated and the fault will be indicated through a deactivated READY output and a flashing READY LED. To leave the error state the ENABLE has to be reset.

The output current is closed loop controlled whereby a high accuracy and a good dynamic will be obtained. All custom proportional valves (up to 2.6A) may be controlled with this power amplifier.

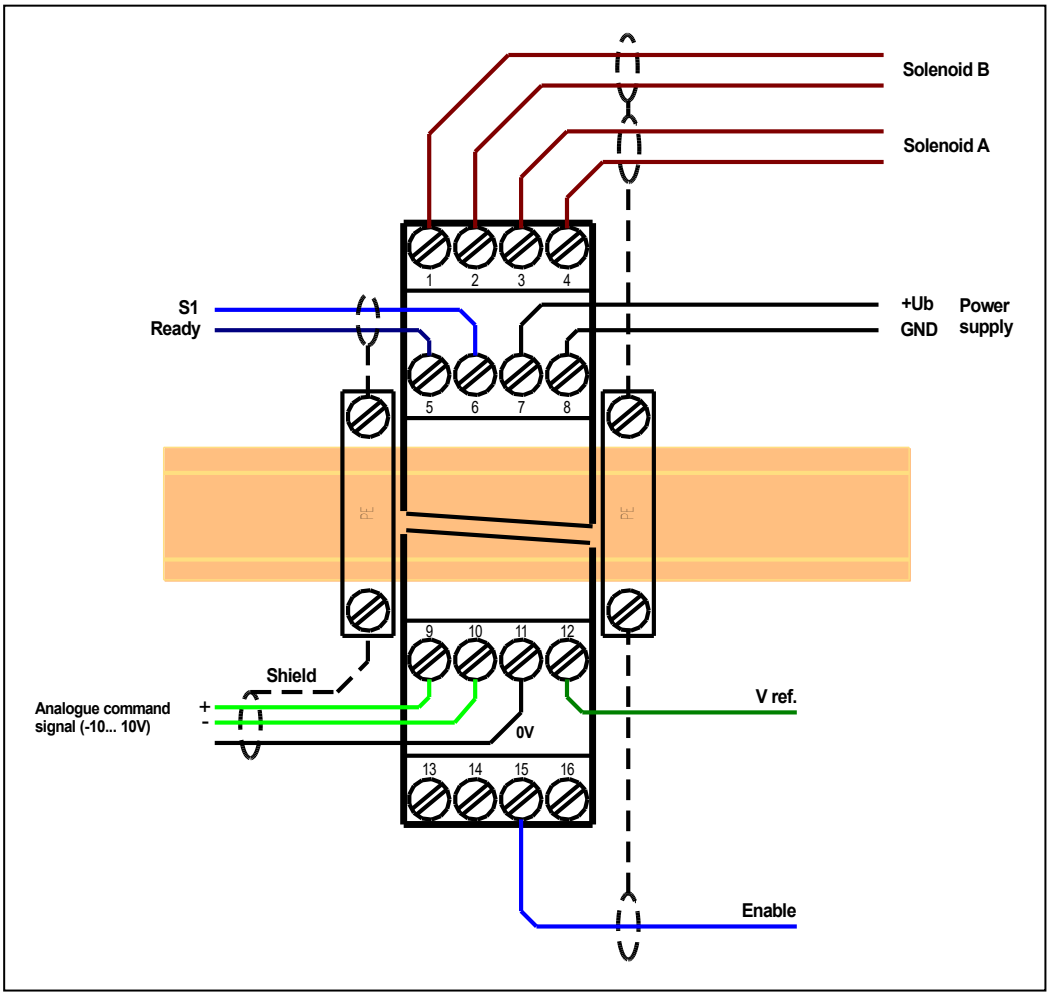
4.3.3 Input and output signals

Connection	Supply
PIN 7	Power supply (see technical data)
PIN 8	0 V (GND) Power supply (ground).
Connection	**Reference voltages output**
PIN 12	Reference output voltage (8 V).
Connection	**PWM output**
PIN 3 / 4	Current controlled PWM outputs for solenoid A.
PIN 1 / 2	Current controlled PWM outputs for solenoid B.
Connection	**Analogue input signals**
PIN 9 / 10	Command signal (W), range -100…100 % corresponds with -10…10 V or 4…20 mA, scalable.
PIN 11	0 V reference for the signal inputs (potential from PIN 8).
Connection	**Digital inputs and outputs**
PIN 15	**Enable Input**: General enabling of the application.
PIN 6	**S1 input:** Function depends on parameter **PIN:6** (USCALE/WSCALE/RAMP). **OFF:** Output current depends on parameter USCALE; ramp function is deactivated. **ON:** Output current is not scaled by USCALE, ramp function is activated.
PIN 5	**READY output**: **ON:** Module is ready, no errors are detected **OFF:** ENABLE is deactivated or an error is detected.

4.3.4 Circuit diagram



4.3.5 Typical wiring



4.3.6 Parameter list

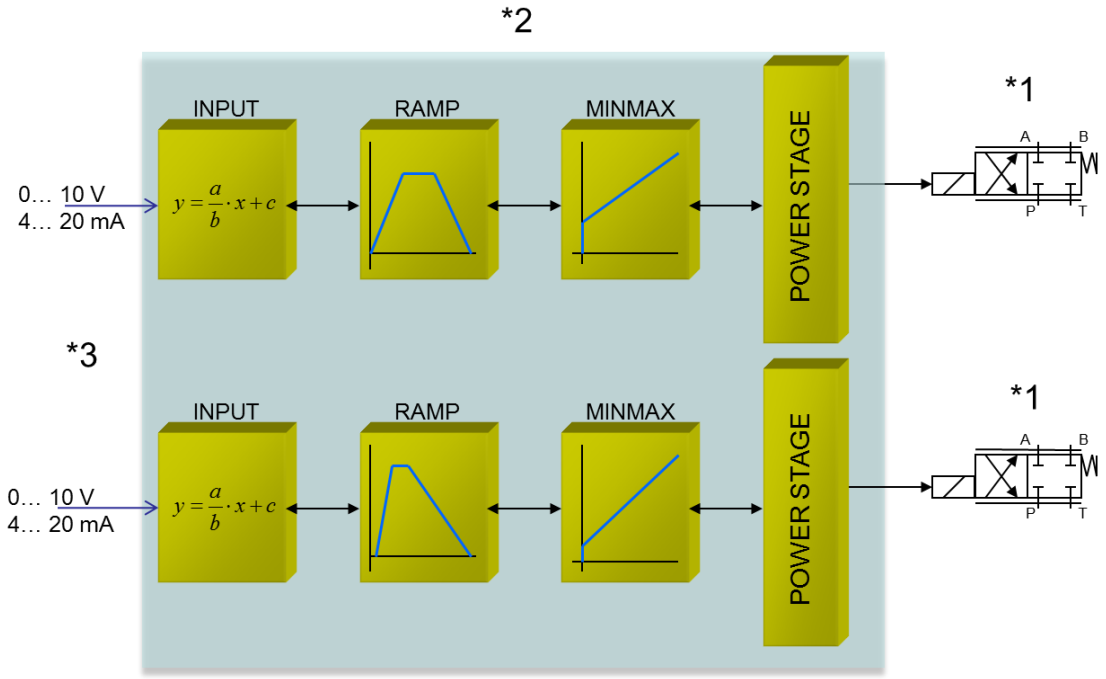
Command	Default	Unit	Description
FUNCTION	195	-	Defining functionality
LG	EN	-	Changing language help texts
MODE	STD	-	Parameter mode (standard or expert)
SENS	AUTO	-	Activation and deactivation of the monitoring functions
CCMODE	OFF	-	Activation and deactivation of the characteristic linearization
PIN:5	RDY	-	Switching function of PIN 5
PIN:6	USCALE	-	Switching function of PIN 6
USCALE	10000	0,01 %	Output current scaling depending on PIN:6
LIM	0	0,01%	Range of the input signal monitoring (e. g. detecting failures of joy-sticks)
POL	+	-	Changing output polarity
AINA	V	-	Simple input switchover between current (4...20 mA) and voltage (±10 V)
AIN:A	A: 1000 B: 1000 C: 0 X: V	-	Free scaling of the analogue input signal.
AA:1 AA:2 AA:3 AA:4	100 100 100 100	ms ms ms ms	Four quadrant ramp times
CC:-10… +10	X Y	-	Linearization function
MIN:A MIN:B	0 0	0,01% 0,01 %	Zero-point adjustment / Compensation of the deadband
MAX:A MAX:B	10000 10000	0,01% 0,01 %	Scaling of the maximum output signal
TRIGGER	200	0,01%	Trigger point for activating the **MIN** value
CURRENT	1000	mA	Nominal output current
DAMPL	500	0,01%	Dither amplitude
DFREQ	121	Hz	Dither frequency
PWM	2604	Hz	PWM frequency.
ACC	ON	-	Automatic adjustment of PPWM and IPWM parameters
PPWM IPWM	7 40	- -	Control parameter for the current control loop

4.4 Control of two throttle and / or pressure valves (196)

4.4.1 Typical system structure

This minimal system consists of the following components:

(*1) proportional valves
(*2) power amplifier
(*3) interface to PLC with analogue and digital signals



4.4.2 Method of operation

This power amplifier is controlled by an analogue signal (from the PLC, from a joystick or a potentiometer). ENABLE signals (typically 24V) activate the power stages and the READY output indicates this, if no internal or external error was detected.

The integrated standard functions will be configured via different parameters.

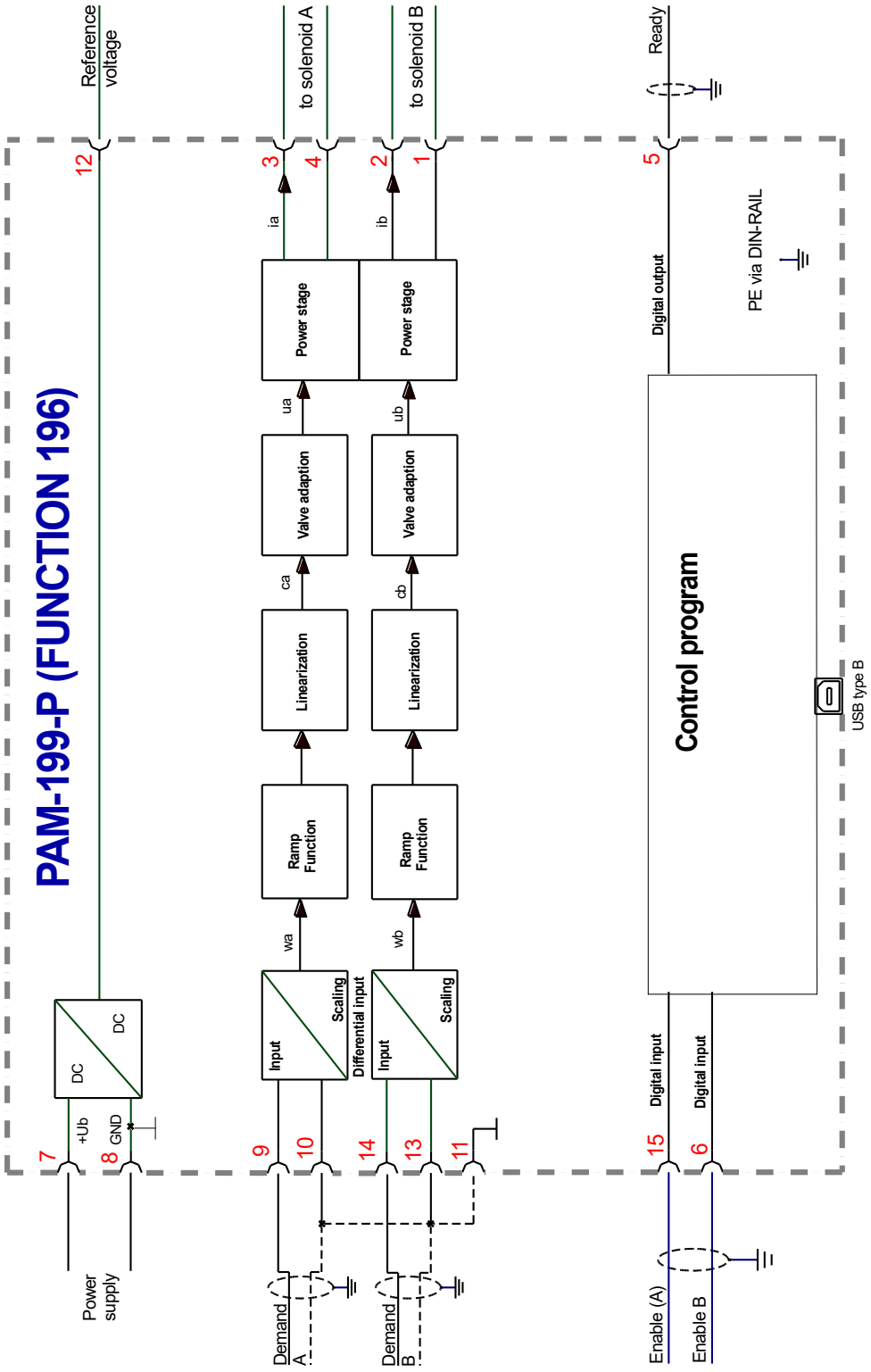
In case of a fault, the power output stage will be deactivated and the fault will be indicated through a deactivated READY output and a flashing READY LED. To leave the error state the ENABLE has to be reset.

The output current is closed loop controlled whereby a high accuracy and a good dynamic will be obtained. All custom proportional valves (up to 2.6A) may be controlled with this power amplifier.

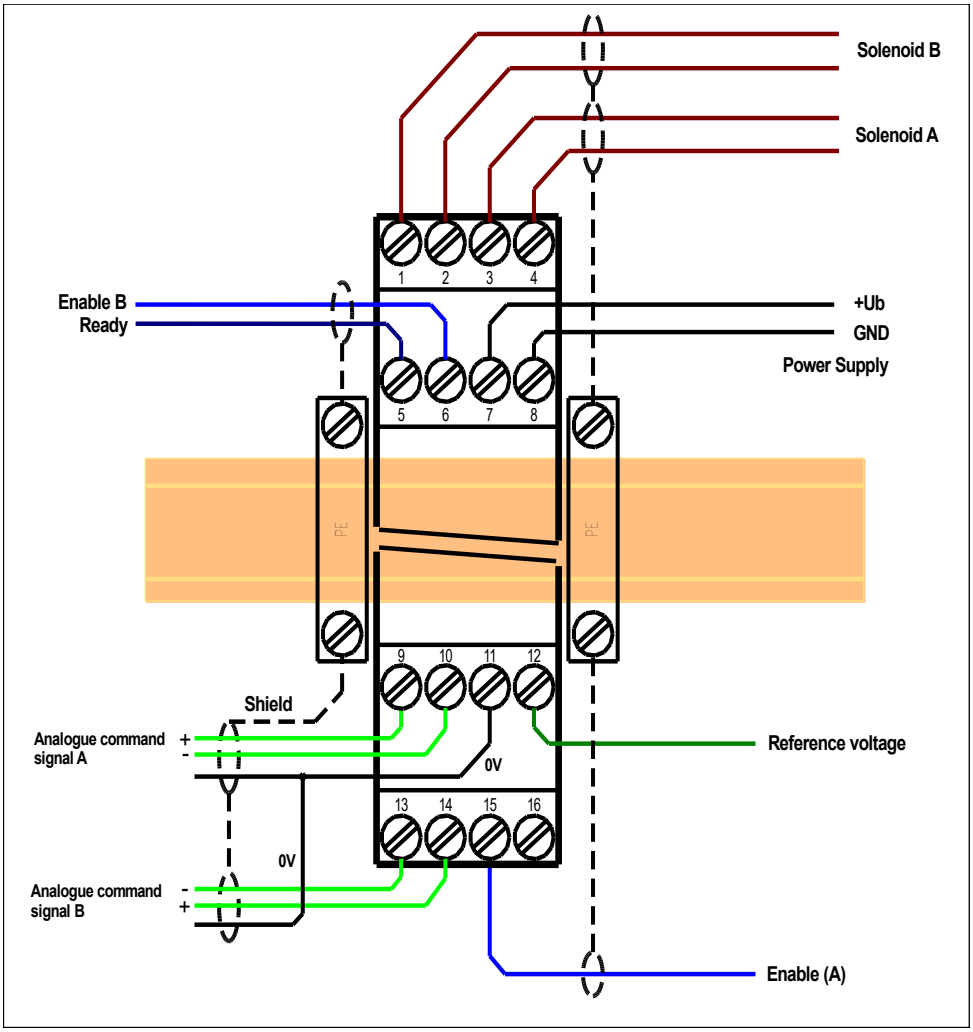
4.4.3 Input and output signals

Connection	Supply
PIN 7	Power supply (see technical data)
PIN 8	0 V (GND) Power supply (ground).
Connection	**Reference voltages output**
PIN 12	Reference output voltage (8 V)
Connection	**PWM output**
PIN 3 / 4	Current controlled PWM outputs for solenoid A
PIN 1 / 2	Current controlled PWM outputs for solenoid B
Connection	**Analogue input signals**
PIN 9 / 10	Command (input) signal A, 0…100 % corresponds with 0…10 V or 4…20 mA, scalable.
PIN 13 / 14	Command (input) signal B, 0…100 % corresponds with 0…10 V or 4…20 mA, scalable.
PIN 11	0 V reference for the signal inputs (potential from PIN 8).
Connection	**Digital inputs and outputs**
PIN 15	**Enable Input Channel A/B or Channel A (dependent on ENABLE_B)**: General enabling of the application (Channel A).
PIN 6	**Enable Input Channel B (dependent on ENABLE_B)**: General enabling of the application of Channel B.
PIN 5	**READY output**: **ON:** No internal or external errors are detected. **OFF:** Both power stages are deactivated or an error is detected.

4.4.4 Circuit diagram



4.4.5 Typical wiring



4.4.6 Parameter list

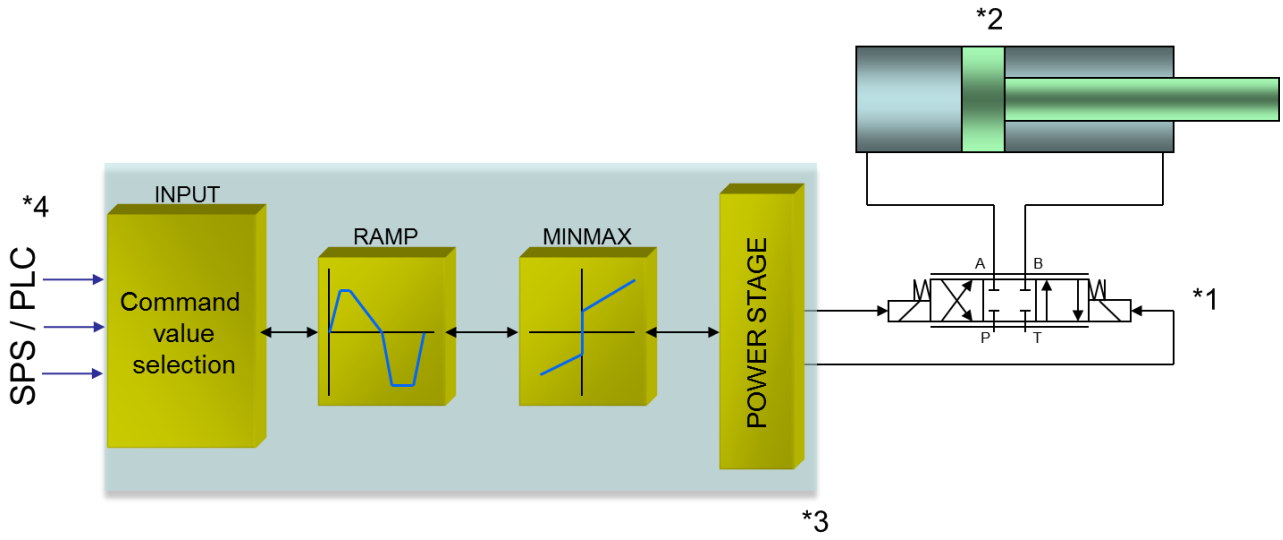
Command	Defaults	Unit	Description
FUNCTION	196	-	Defining functionality
LG	EN	-	Changing language help texts
MODE	STD	-	Parameter mode (standard or expert)
SENS	AUTO		Activation and deactivation of the monitoring functions
CCMODE	OFF	-	Activation and deactivation of the characteristic linearization
ENABLE_B	OFF		OFF = Enable for both channels via PIN 15
LIM:A LIM:B	0 0	0,01 % 0,01 %	Range of the input signal monitoring (e. g. detecting failures of joy-sticks)
POL:A POL:B	+ +	- -	Changing output direction
AINA AINB	V V	- -	Simple input switchover between current (4...20 mA) and voltage (±10 V). Command is active if MODE = STD.
AIN:A AIN:B	A: 1000 B: 1000 C: 0 X: V	- - 0.01 % -	Free scaling of the analogue input signal
AA:UP AA:DOWN	100 100	ms ms	Two quadrant ramp Channel A
AB:UP AB:DOWN	100 100	ms ms	Two quadrant ramp Channel B
CCA CCB	X Y X Y	- -	Linearization function
MIN:A MIN:B	0 0	0,01 % 0,01 %	Compensation of the dead band
MAX:A MAX:B	10000 10000	0,01 % 0,01 %	Scaling of the max. output signal
TRIGGER	200	0,01 %	Trigger point for activating the MIN value.
CURRENT:A CURRENT:B	1000 1000	mA mA	Nominal output current.
DAMPL:A DAMPL:B	500 500	0,01 % 0,01 %	Dither amplitudes. Related to the nominal output current.
DFREQ:A DFREQ:B	121 121	Hz Hz	Dither frequency
PWM:A PWM:B	2604 2604	Hz Hz	PWM frequency
ACC	ON	-	Automatic adjustment of PPWM and IPWM parameters
PPWM:A PPWM:B IPWM:A IPWM:B	7 7 40 40	- - - -	Parameters for the closed loop current controllers

4.5 Control of proportional valves by preprogrammed values and ramp times (197)

4.5.1 Typical system structure

This minimal system consists of the following components:

(*1) proportional valve
(*2) hydraulic cylinder
(*3) power amplifier
(*4) interface to PLC with three digital input signals to select eight demand values



4.5.2 Method of operation

This power amplifier is controlled by 3 digital signals (e. g. from the SPS/PLC). An ENABLE signal (typically 24 V) activates the module and the READY output indicates this, if no internal or external error was detected.

The integrated standard functions will be configured via different parameters.

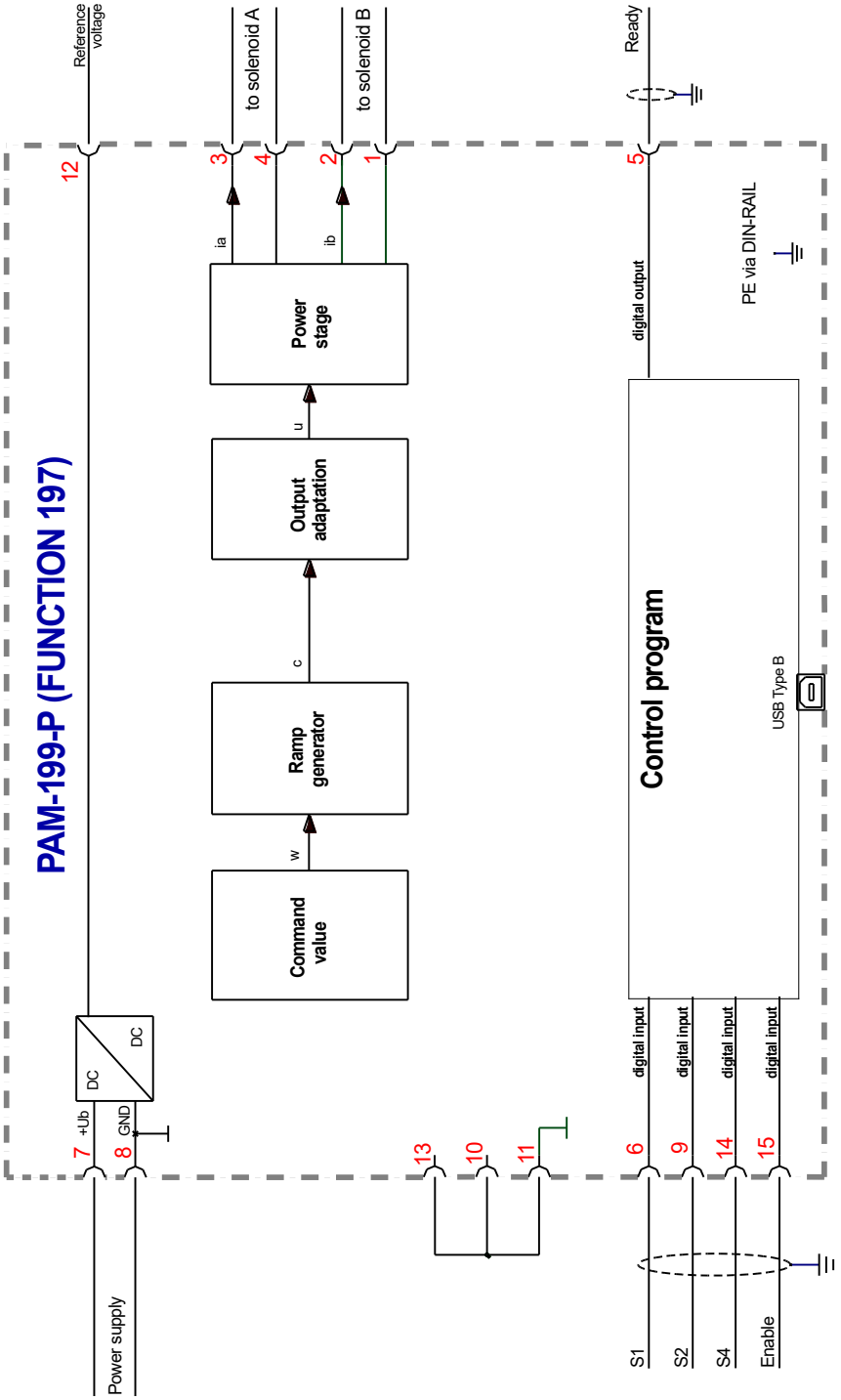
In case of a fault, the power output stage will be deactivated and the fault will be indicated through a deactivated READY output and a flashing READY LED. To leave the error state the ENABLE has to be reset.

The output current is closed loop controlled whereby a high accuracy and a good dynamic will be obtained. All custom proportional valves (up to 2,6A) may be controlled with this power amplifier.

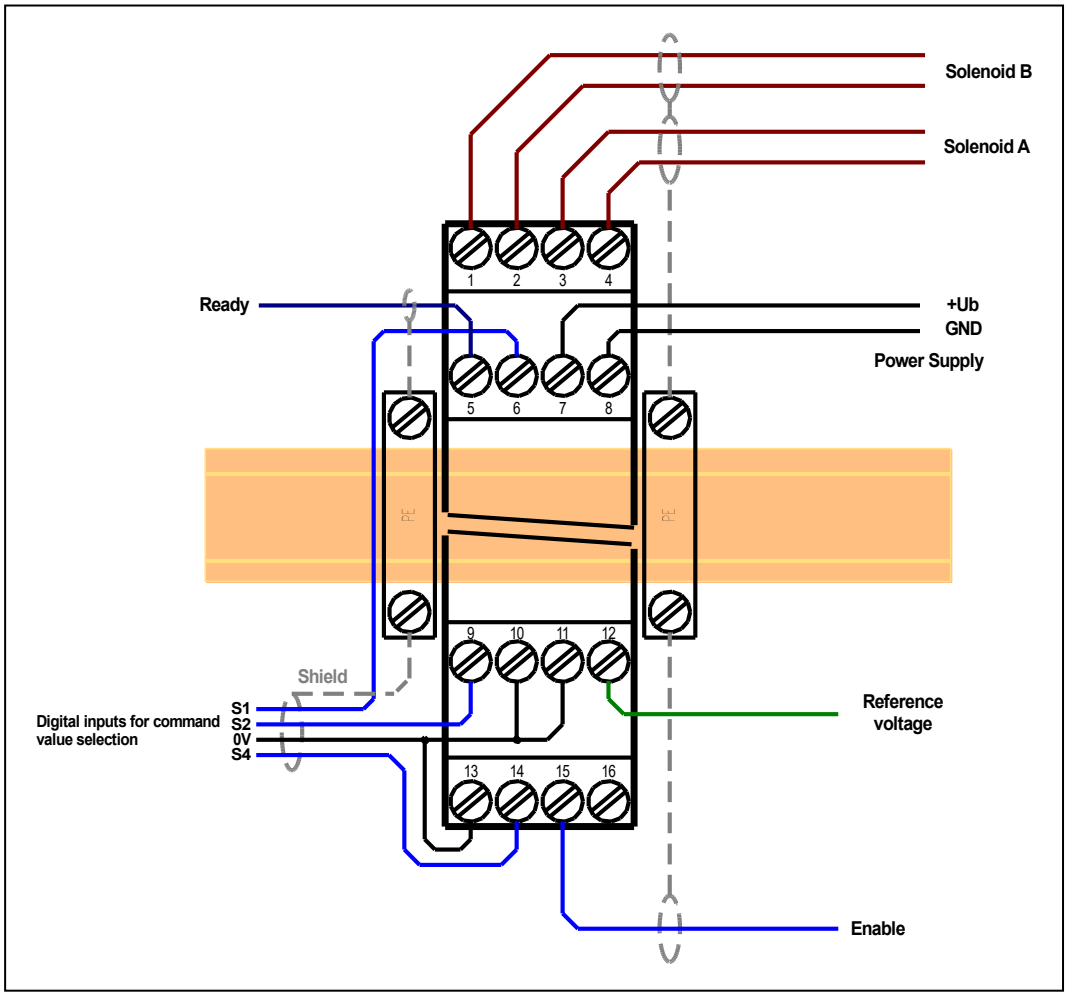
4.5.3 Input and output signals

Connection	Supply
PIN 7	Power supply (see technical data)
PIN 8	0 V (GND) Power supply (ground).
Connection	**Reference voltages output**
PIN 12	Reference output voltage (8 V).
Connection	**PWM output**
PIN 3 / 4	Current controlled PWM outputs for solenoid A
PIN 1 / 2	Current controlled PWM outputs for solenoid B.
Connection	**Analogue input signals**
PIN 6 / 9 / 14	**Digital gate inputs for selecting the command value:** PIN 6: S1 PIN 9: S2 PIN 14: S4 The whole range of set points can be chosen by binary coding of these inputs.
PIN 11	0 V reference for the signal inputs (potential of PIN 8).
Connection	**Digital inputs and outputs**
PIN 15	**Enable Input**: General enabling of the application.
PIN 5	**READY output**: **ON:** No internal or external errors are detected **OFF:** ENABLE is deactivated or an error is detected

4.5.4 Circuit diagram



4.5.5 Typical wiring

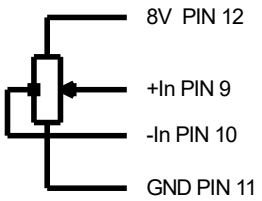


4.5.6 Parameter list

Command	Default	Unit	Description
FUNCTION	197	-	Defining functionality
LG	EN	-	Changing language help texts
MODE	STD	-	Parameter mode (standard or expert)
SENS	AUTO	-	Activation and deactivation of the monitoring functions
PIN:5	RDY	-	Switching function of PIN 5
SOLENOIDS	2	-	Switchover between one and two solenoids
RMODE	SD	-	Ramp function
S:0…7	0	0,01%	Command values selectable by switching inputs
RA:0…7	100	ms	Ramp times
AA:1 AA:2 AA:3 AA:4	100 100 100 100	ms ms ms ms	Four quadrant ramp time
MIN:A MIN:B	0 0	0,01% 0,01 %	Compensation of the dead band
MAX:A MAX:B	10000 10000	0,01% 0,01 %	Scaling of the max. output signal
TRIGGER	200	0,01%	Trigger point for activating the **MIN** value
CURRENT	1000	mA	Nominal output current
DAMPL	500	0,01%	Dither amplitude
DFREQ	121	Hz	Dither frequency
PWM	2604	Hz	PWM frequency.
ACC	ON	-	Automatic adjustment of PPWM and IPWM parameters
PPWM IPWM	7 40	- -	Control parameter for the current control loop

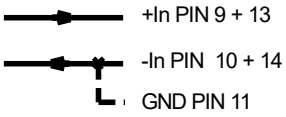
4.6 Input connection (examples)

Joystick



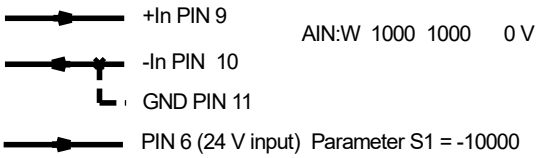
AIN:W 2000 800 4000 V (for +/- 100%)

SPS / PLC 0... 10 V / +/- 10 V



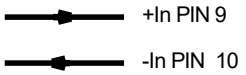
AIN:W 1000 1000 0 V (for +/-100%)

0... 10 V to +/- 100% with polarity switch



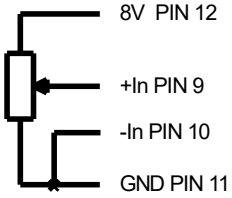
AIN:W 1000 1000 0 V (= 0... 100%)

4... 20 mA input



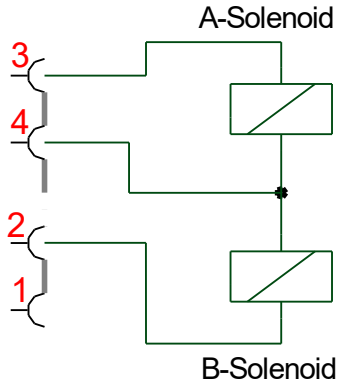
AIN:W 2000 1600 2000 C (for 0... 100%)
AIN:W 2000 800 6000 C (for +/-100%)

Potentiometer / Joystick



AIN:W 1000 800 0 V (für 0... 100%)
AIN:W 2000 800 4000 V (für +/-100%)

Directional valves with 3 wire connection (Mode 195 / 197)



for example: Hawe

4.7 Technical data

Supply voltage (U_b) Current requirement External protection	**[VDC]** **[mA]** **[A]**	12… 30 (incl. ripple) 30 + solenoid current 3 medium time lag
Reference output Voltage Max. load	 **[V]** **[mA]**	 8 25
Digital inputs OFF ON Input resistance	 **[V]** **[V]** **[kOhm]**	 < 2 > 10 25
Digital outputs OFF ON Max. output current	 **[V]** **[V]** **[mA]**	 < 2 max. V_{cc} 50
Analog inputs: Voltage Input resistance Current Burden Signal resolution	 **[V]** **[kOhm]** **[mA]** **[Ohm]** **[%]**	Unipolar/differential 0… 10 / -10… 10 min. 90 4...20 390 0,03
PWM output Max. output current Frequency	 **[A]** **[Hz]**	Wire break and short circuit monitored 2,6 61… 2604 selectable in defined steps
Controller cycle times Solenoid current control Signal processing	 **[µs]** **[ms]**	 125 1
Serial interface Transmission rate	**-** **[kBaud]**	USB - virtual COM Port 9,6… 115,2
Housing Material Flammability class		Snap-on module acc. EN 50022 PA 6.6 polyamide V0 (UL94)
Weight	**[kg]**	0,190
Protection class Temperature range Storage temperature Humidity Vibration resistance	**[IP]** **[°C]** **[°C]** **[%]** **-**	20 -20… 60 -20… 70 < 95 (non-condensing) IEC 60068-2-6 (Category C)
Connections Communication Plug connectors PE		 USB type B 4 x 4-pole terminal blocks via the DIN mounting rail
EMC		EN 61000-6-2: 8/2005 EN 61000-6-4: 6/2007 + A1:2011

5 Parameter description

5.1 FUNCTION (Function mode)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
FUNCTION X	x= 195|196|197	-	STD	**195** **196** **197**

The general function of the module will be defined by this command.

195: Functionality for directional valves with two solenoids and analogue input signals
196: Functionality for two pressure/throttle valves with analogue input signals
197: Functionality for directional, pressure and throttle valves with pre-programmed values, selectable by digital inputs.

CAUTION: After changing this parameter the ID-button has to be pressed in order to rebuild the parameter table and a SAVE has to be conducted.

5.2 LG (Changing the language for the help texts)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
LG X	x= DE|EN	-	STD	**195** **196** **197**

Either German or English can be selected for the help texts in the WPC-300 program.

CAUTION: After changing the language settings the parameter list has to be updated by pressing the speed button “ID”.

5.3 MODE (Switching between parameter groups)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
MODE X	x= STD|EXP	-	STD	**195** **196** **197**

This command changes the parameter mode. Various commands (defined via STD/EXP) are blanked out in standard mode. The several commands in expert mode have more significant influence on the system performance. Therefore they should be changed with care.

5.4 SENS (Failure monitoring)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
SENS X	x= ON|OFF|AUTO	-	STD	**195** **196** **197**

This command is used to activate/deactivate the monitoring functions (4… 20 mA sensors, output current, signal range and internal failures) of the module.

ON: All monitoring functions are active. Detected failures can be reset by deactivating the ENABLE input. This mode should be used in case of active enabling and monitoring by a PLC (READY signal).

OFF: No monitoring function is active.

AUTO: Auto reset mode. All monitoring functions are active. If the failure does not exist anymore, the module automatically resumes to work.



Normally the monitoring functions are always active because otherwise no errors are detectable via the READY output. Deactivating is possible especially for troubleshooting.



AUTO MODE: The module checks each second the actual failure status, which will (in case of a persistent error) trigger the LED and the READY output for a short time.

5.5 CCMODE (Activation of the characteristic linearization)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
CCMODE X	x= ON|OFF	-	EXP	**195** **196**

This command will be used for activation or deactivation of the characteristics linearization (CC, CCA and CCB). Through deactivating this parameter a simple and quick estimation of the linearization is possible.

5.6 SOLENOIDS (One or two solenoids)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
SOLENOIDS X	x= 1|2	-	STD	**197**

This parameter allows you to adapt the amplifier to valves with one solenoid (e.g. pressure valves) or to such with two solenoids (directional valves).

5.7 PIN:5 (Choice of the additional function of PIN 5)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
PIN:5 x	x= RDY | SOL	-	EXP	**195** **197**

This parameter defines the functionality of digital input PIN:6

RDY: Standard READY output.

SOL: Detection of the activated solenoid.
1 = solenoid B is active
0 = solenoid A is active.

5.8 PIN:6 (Choice of the additional function of S1/PIN 6)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
PIN:6 x	x= USCALE|WSCALE|RAMP	-	EXP	**195**

This parameter defines the functionality of digital input PIN:6

USCALE: PIN 6 = active, USCALE will not scale the output.
PIN 6 = inactive, the output may be scaled by the USCALE parameter.

Ramps are active.

WSCALE: PIN 6 = active, USCALE will not scale the setpoint.
PIN 6 = inactive, the setpoint may be scaled by the USCALE parameter.

Ramps are active.

RAMP: PIN 6 = active, the internal ramp generator is activated.
PIN 6 = inactive, the internal ramp generator is deactivated.

USCALE is inactive.

5.9 USCALE (Output current scaling depending on PIN:6)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
USCALE x	x= -10000… 10000	0.01 %	EXP	**195**

If PIN:6 is set to USCALE and no signal is present at input S1 (PIN 6), this parameter can be used to set a reduced or polarity-changed output current. In the default setting, the output current is not scaled (USCALE = 10000 = 100 %).

If PIN:6 is set to WSCALE and no signal is present at input S1 (PIN 6), the setpoint input can be influenced with this parameter.



If USCALE is set to -10000, the polarity can be switched via input S1 (PIN 6). The power amplifier can be controlled by the PLC with a simple 0... 10 V signal. For this purpose, parameter PIN:6 must be set to "WSCALE" so that the ramp and MIN/MAX function can be used in a meaningful way.

5.10 ENABLE_B (Switching of the ENABLE Function)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
ENABLE_B x	x= ON|OFF	-	EXP	**196**

The setting of this parameter activates independent enable signals for channel A and B. If set to OFF, digital input PIN 15 enables both output channels. If set to ON, digital input PIN 15 enables only channel A and digital input PIN 6 enables channel B. If only one solenoid is to be controlled, ENABLE_B has to be set to ON and only the corresponding digital input has to be switched on.

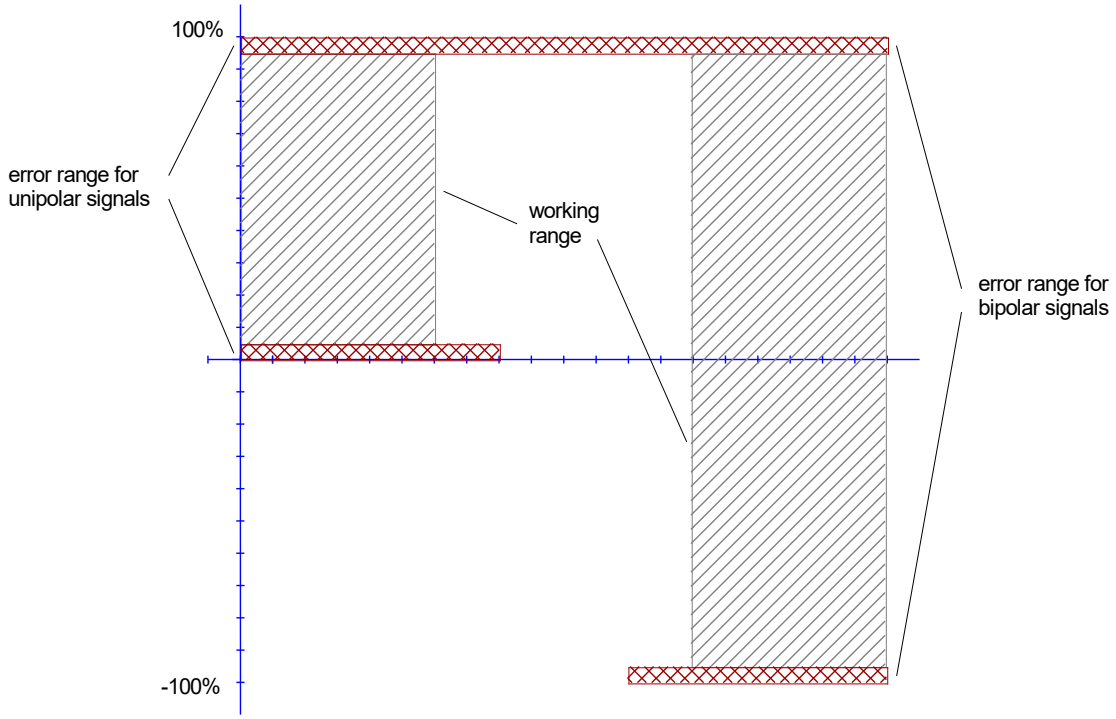
5.11 LIM (Signal monitoring)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
LIM:I X	i= A|B x= 0… 2000	0.01%	EXP	**196**
LIM X	x= 0… 2000	0.01%	EXP	**195**

The signal monitoring deactivates the output current and the READY output if the input signal leaves the permitted range after scaling. This function makes it possible to detect a short circuit or cable break of a joystick or potentiometer.

Example: LIM 500 (5% lower/upper limitation)

If the input signal gets higher than 95 % or lower than 5%, it leaves the permitted range and the outputs will switch off.



5.12 POL (Output polarity)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
POL:I X	i= A|B x= +|-	-	STD	**196**
POL X	x= +|-	-	STD	**195**

Valves with one solenoid:

This command allows a switch over of the output signal direction (upstream the MIN-MAX function).

Example: POL:A + Input signal 0… 100 %, nominal output current 0… 100 %.
POL:A - Input signal 0… 100 % nominal output current 100… 0 %.

Directional valves:

This command allows a switch over of the output polarity.

5.13 AINA (Current- / Voltage input)

5.14 AINB (Current- / Voltage input)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
AINA X **AINB X**	x=V|C	-	STD	**195** **196**

By the use of this command the type of input signal may be chosen between voltage (0...10 V or +/- 10 V) or current (4…20mA). If current is chosen, the shunt will be activated automatically.

5.15 AIN (Analogue input scaling)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
AIN:I a b c x	i = A|B a= -10000… 10000 b= -10000… 10000 c= -10000… 10000 x= V|C	- - - 0.01% -	EXP	**195** **196**

This command offers an individual scalable input. The following linear equation is used for the scaling.

$$Output = A/B \cdot (Input - C)$$

The ***"C" value*** is the offset (e.g. to compensate the 4 mA in case of a 4… 20 mA input signal).
The variables ***A*** and ***B*** are defining the gain factor with which the signal range is scaled up to 100 % (e.g. 1.25 if using 4… 20mA input signal, defined in default current settings by A = 1250 and B = 1000). The internal shunt for the current measuring is activated with switching the ***X*** value.

The gain factor is calculated by setting the usable range (***A***) in relation to the real used range (***B***) of the input signal. Usable are 0… 20mA, means (***A***) has the value **20**. Really used are 4… 20mA, means (***B***) has a value of **16** (20-4). Not used are 0… 4mA. In a range of 20mA this is an offset of 20%, means a value of **2000** for (***C***). Last but not least (***X***) has to be set to **C** choosing current signal.

In this case AIN command would look like this:

AIN:I 20 16 2000 C or AIN:I 1250 1000 2000 C (see last example of FUNCTION = 196 below)

Typical settings (examples):

FUNCTION = 195					Input signal	Description
AIN:I	**20**	**20**	**0 V**	OR	-10… 10 V	Voltages input: Usable -10… 10V (20V) for a working range of -100… 100% (**two solenoids**).
AIN:I	**1000**	**1000**	**0 V**			
AIN:I	**20**	**10**	**0 V**	OR	-5… 5 V	Voltages input: Usable -10… 10V (20V) for a working range of -100… 100% (**two solenoids**). Really used are -5… 5V (10V).
AIN:I	**2000**	**1000**	**0 V**			
AIN:I	**20**	**10**	**5000 V**	OR	0… 10 V	Voltages input: Usable -10… 10V (20V) for a working range of -100… 100% (**two solenoids**). Really used are *only* 0… 10V for **both solenoids** with **5V zero point** setting (e.g. for joystick use).
AIN:I	**2000**	**1000**	**5000 V**			
AIN:I	**40**	**16**	**6000 C**	OR	4… 20 mA	Current input: *theoretically* usable range -20… 20mA (40mA) for a working range of -100… 100% (**two solenoids**). Really usable are *only* 4… 20mA (16mA) for both solenoids with 12mA zero point setting.
AIN:I	**2500**	**1000**	**6000 C**			
FUNCTION = 196					**Input signal**	**Description**
AIN:I	**10**	**5**	**0 V**	OR	0… 5 V	Voltages input: Usable 0… 10V for a working range of 0… 100% (**one solenoid**). Really used are 0… 5V for 0… 100%.
AIN:I	**2000**	**1000**	**0 V**			
AIN:I	**10**	**8**	**1000 V**	OR	1… 9 V	Voltages input: Usable 0… 10V for a working range of 0… 100% (**one solenoid**). Really used are 1… 9V (8V) for 100% with 10% offset.
AIN:I	**1250**	**1000**	**1000 V**			
AIN:I	**20**	**16**	**2000 C**	OR	4… 20 mA	Current input: *theoretically* usable range 0… 20mA for a working range of 0… 100% (**one solenoids**). Really usable are 4… 20mA (16mA).
AIN:I	**1250**	**1000**	**2000 C**			

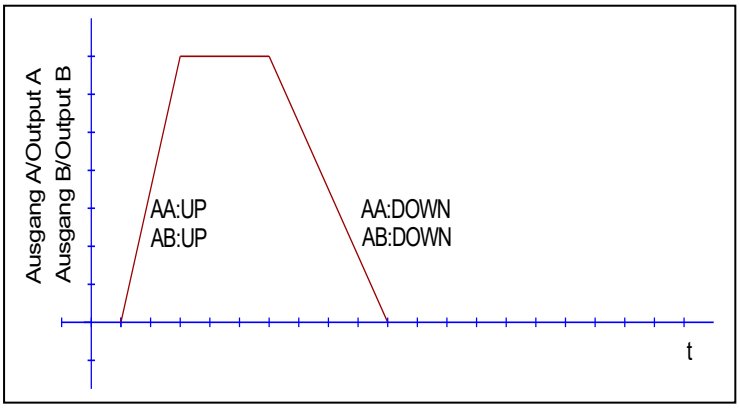
5.16 AA (Ramp function/Acceleration time)

5.17 AB (Ramp function/Acceleration time)

Commando	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
	i= UP|DOWN		STD	**196**
AA:I X	x= 1… 120000	ms		
AB:I X	x= 1… 120000	ms		

Two quadrant ramp function.

The first quadrant means the ramp up and the second quadrant means the ramp down time. The ramp time is related to 100 % signal step.

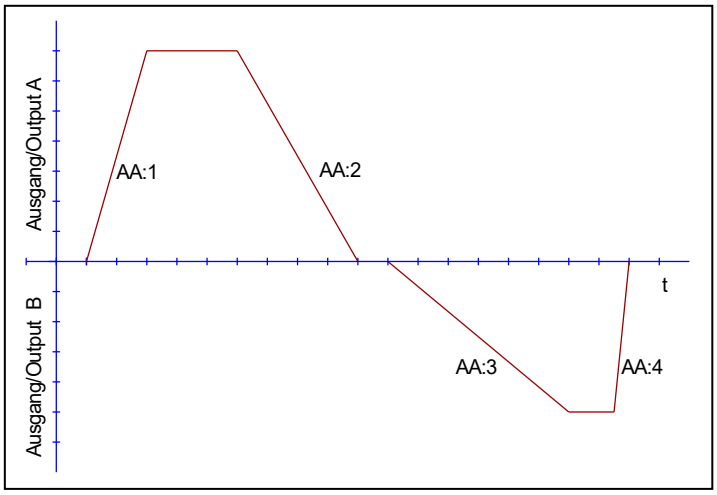


5.18 AA (Ramp function)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
AA:I X	i= 1… 4 x= 1… 120000	- ms	STD	**195** **197**

Four quadrants ramp function.

The first quadrant means the acceleration ramp for solenoid A and the second one stands for the deceleration ramp of solenoid A. According to this the third quadrant represents the acceleration ramp for solenoid B so that the fourth quadrant remains for the deceleration ramp for solenoid B.



5.19 RMODE (Choosing ramp function)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
RMODE X	x= SD|4Q	-	STD	**197**

Choosing the ramp function.

This command allows the switching between a set point related ramp function (SD), which makes it possible to assign an individual ramp time for each command value, and a four quadrant ramp function (4Q) with set point independent ramp times for acceleration and deceleration in both directions.

5.20 S (Presetting command values)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
S:I x	i= 0… 7 x= -10000… 10000	0.01%	STD/EXP	**197**

With this parameter eight possible command values can be set. The binary value of the three digital inputs S1, S2 and S4 determines the setpoint.

Setpoint >	S:0	S:1	S:2	S:3	S:4	S:5	S:6	S:7
Input S1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Input S2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Input S4	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1

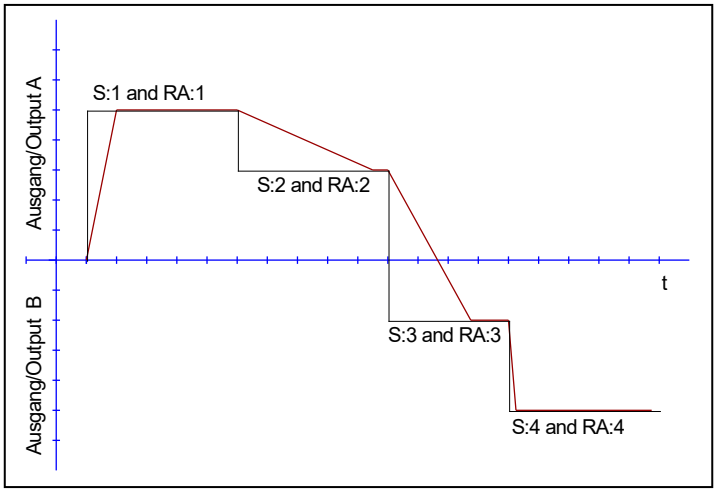
5.21 RA (Ramp function / Acceleration time)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
RA:I x	i= 0… 7 x= 1… 120000	- ms	STD	**197**

Presetting of the ramp times. Functionality depends on command RMODE.

RMODE = SD: In this mode every command value has its own ramp time.
For example: if you choose set point S:1 also ramp time RA:1 is chosen.

RMODE = 4Q Four quadrants ramp function. See command AA (chapter 5.18)



5.22 CCA (Characteristics linearization channel A)

5.23 CCB (Characteristics linearization channel B)

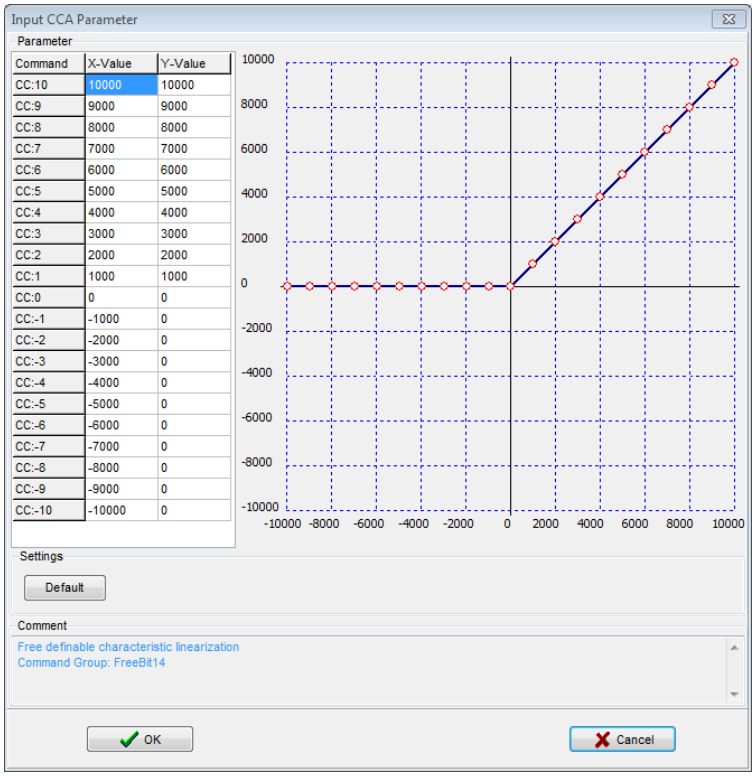
Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
CCA:I X Y **CCB:I X Y**	i= 0… 10 x= -10000… 10000 y= -10000… 10000	- 0.01 % 0.01 %	CCMODE=ON	**196**

A user defined signal characteristic can be set by this function. For activating the parameter CCMODE has to be switched to ON.

In case of using single solenoid valves, only the first quadrant is active. The curve is calculated according to the equation of the linear interpolation **y=(x-x1)*(y1-y0)/(x1-x0)+y1**.

The influence of the linearization can be estimated via the process data on the monitor or on the oscilloscope.

For the input of the characteristics linearization, the WPC-300 program provides a table and a graphic data input. The input signal is mapped on to the X-axis and the output signal is mapped on to the Y-axis.



5.24 CC (Characteristics linearization)

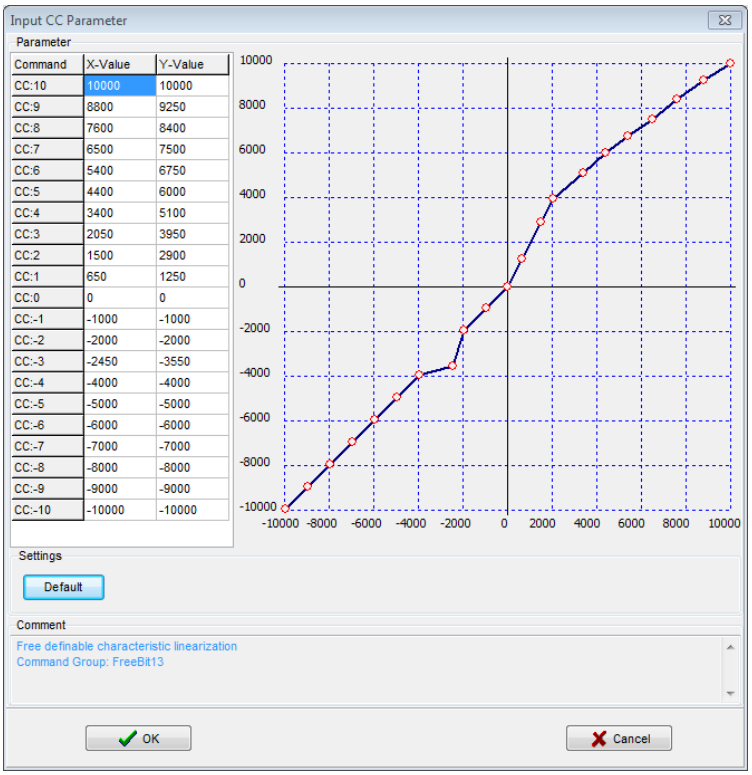
Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
CC:I X Y	i= -10… 10 x= -10000… 10000 y= -10000… 10000	- 0.01% 0.01%	CCMODE=ON	**195** **197**

A user defined signal characteristic can be set by this function. For activating the parameter CCMODE has to be switched to ON.

The positive indexes stand for the solenoid A, the negative ones represent the solenoid B. The curve is calculated according to the equation of the linear interpolation: **y=(x-x1)*(y1-y0)/(x1-x0)+y1**.

The influence of the linearization can be estimated via the process data on the monitor or on the oscilloscope.

For the input of the characteristics linearization, the WPC-300 program provides a table and a graphic data input. The input signal is mapped on to the X-axis and the output signal is mapped on to the Y-axis.



5.25 MIN (Overlap compensation)

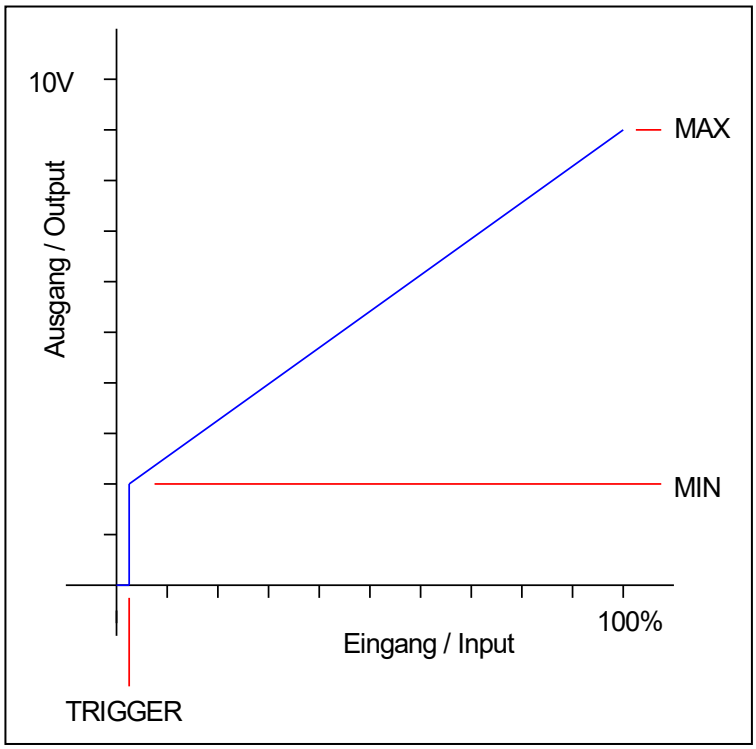
5.26 MAX (output scaling)

5.27 TRIGGER (threshold value of MIN function)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
	i= A|B	-	STD	**196**
MIN:I X	x= 0… 6000	0.01 %		
MAX:I X	x= 5000… 10000	0.01 %		
TRIGGER X	x= 0… 3000	0.01 %		

The output signal is adapted to the valve by these commands. With the MAX value the output signal (the maximum valve current) will be defined. With the MIN value the overlap (dead band of the valve) will be compensated. Via the TRIGGER command the activation point of the MIN function is set and so a non-sensitive range around the zero-point[1] can be specified.

CAUTION: If the MIN value is set too high, it influences the minimal velocity, which cannot be adjusted any longer.



[1] This dead band is necessary, in order to avoid unrequested activations caused by small variations of the input signal.

5.28 MIN (Overlap compensation)

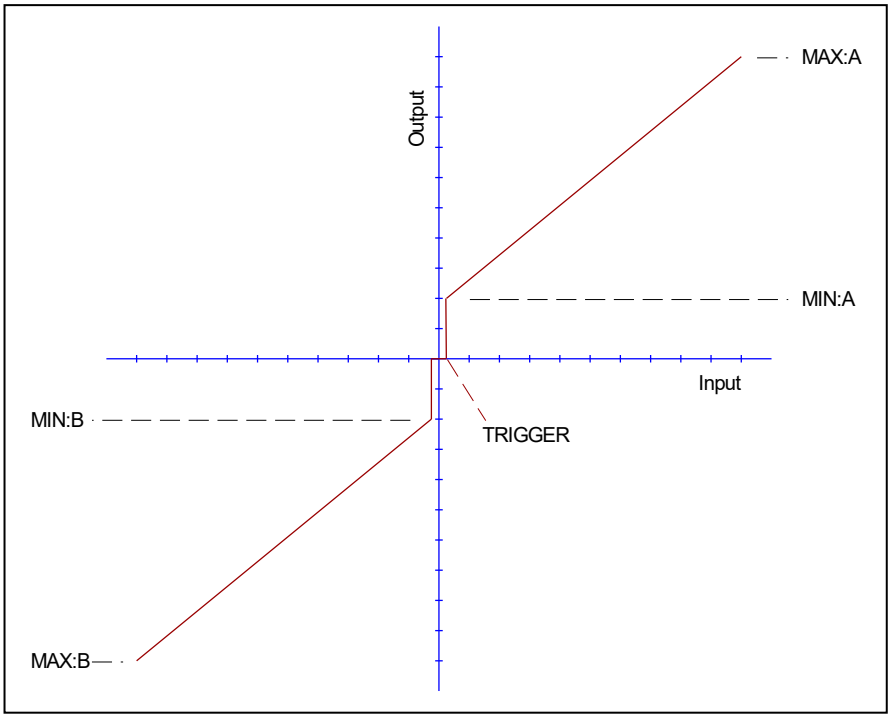
5.29 MAX (Output scaling)

5.30 TRIGGER (Threshold value of MIN function)

Command		Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
		i= A|B	-	STD	**195**
MIN:I	**X**	x= 0… 6000	0.01%		**197**
MAX:I	**X**	x= 5000… 10000	0.01%		
TRIGGER	**X**	x= 0… 3000	0.01%		

The output signal is adapted to the valve by these commands. With the MAX value the output signal (the maximum valve current) will be defined. With the MIN value the overlap (dead band of the valve) will be compensated. Via the TRIGGER the activation point of the MIN function is set and so a non-sensitive range around the zero-point[2] can be specified.

CAUTION: If the MIN value is set too high, it influences the minimal velocity, which cannot be adjusted any longer.



[2] This dead band is necessary, in order to avoid unrequested activations caused by small variations of the input signal. If this module is used in a position controls, the TRIGGER value should be reduced (typical: 1…10).

5.31 CURRENT (Nominal output current)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
CURRENT:I X	i= A|B x= 500… 2600	mA	STD	**196**
CURRENT X	x= 500… 2600	mA	STD	**195** **197**

The nominal solenoid current is set with this parameter. The DITHER and also the MIN/MAX parameter always refer to the selected current range.

5.32 DFREQ (Dither frequency)

5.33 DAMPL (Ditheramplitude)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
DAMPL:I X **DFREQ:I X**	i= A|B x= 0… 3000 x= 60… 400	0.01 % Hz	STD	**196**
DAMPL X **DFREQ X**	x= 0… 3000 x= 60… 400	0.01 % Hz	STD	**195** **197**

The dither[3] can be defined freely with this command. Different amplitudes or frequencies may be required depending on the respective valve. The dither amplitude is defined in % of the nominal current (see: CURRENT command).

CAUTION: *The PPWM and IPWM parameters influence the effect of the dither setting. These parameters should not be changed again after the dither has been optimized.*

CAUTION*: If the PWM frequency is less than 500 Hz, the dither amplitude should be set to zero.*

[3] The DITHER is a superimposed signal to reduce the hysteresis. This function is defined by the amplitude and frequency. The DITHER frequency should not be confused with the PWM frequency. In some proportional valve documentations a mistake is done by the definition of the DITHER / PWM frequency. It is recognizable by missing information about the DITHER amplitude.

5.34 PWM (PWM frequency)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
PWM:I x	i= A|B x= 61… 2604	Hz	EXP	**196**
PWM x	x= 61… 2604	Hz	EXP	**195** **197**

The frequency can be changed in the defined steps (61 Hz, 72 Hz, 85 Hz, 100 Hz, 120 Hz, 150 Hz, 200 Hz, 269 Hz, 372 Hz, 488 Hz, 624 Hz, 781 Hz, 976 Hz, 1201 Hz, 1420 Hz, 1562 Hz, 1736 Hz, 1953 Hz, 2232 Hz and 2604 Hz). The optimum frequency depends on the valve.

Attention: *The PPWM and IPWM parameters should be adapted when using low PWM frequencies because of the longer dead times which forces a reduced stability of the closed loop control (see 5.36 and 5.37).*

5.35 ACC (Auto adaptation of the closed loop current controller)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
ACC x	x= ON|OFF	-	STD	**195** **196** **197**

Operation mode of the closed loop current control.

ON: In automatic mode PPWM and IPWM are calculated depending on the preset PWM-frequency.

OFF: Manual adjustment.

5.36 PPWM (Solenoid current controller P gain)

5.37 IPWM (Solenoid current controller I gain)

Command	Parameters	Unit	Group	FUNCTION
	i= A|B	-	EXP	**196**
PPWM:I X	x= 0… 30	-		
IPWM:I X	x= 1… 100	-		
PPWM X	x= 0… 30	-	EXP	**195**
IPWM X	x= 1… 100	-		**197**

The PI current controller for the solenoids is parameterized with these commands.



CAUTION: These parameters should not be changed without adequate measurement facilities and experiences.



Attention, if the parameter ACC is set to ON, these adjustments are done automatically.

If the PWM frequency is < 250 Hz, the dynamic of the current controller has to be decreased.
Typical values are: PPWM = 1… 3 and IPWM = 40… 80.

If the PWM frequency is > 1000 Hz, the default values of PPWM = 7 and IPWM = 40 should be chosen.

5.38 PROCESS DATA (Monitoring)

Command	Description	Unit	FUNCTION
W	Command value after input scaling	%	**195**
C	Command value after linearization	%	
U	Command value to current controller	%	
IA	Output current of solenoid A	mA	
IB	Output current of solenoid B	mA	
Command	**Description**	**Unit**	**FUNCTION**
WA	Command value after input scaling channel A	%	**196**
CA	Command value after linearization channel A	%	
UA	Command value to current controller channel A	%	
WB	Command value after input scaling channel B	%	
CB	Command value after linearization channel B	%	
UB	Command value to current controller channel B	%	
IA	Output current of solenoid A	mA	
IB	Output current of solenoid B	mA	
Command	**Description**	**Unit**	**FUNCTION**
W	Chosen command value	%	**197**
C	Command value after ramp function	%	
U	Command value to current controller	%	
IA	Output current of solenoid A	mA	
IB	Output current of solenoid B	mA	

The process data are the variable values which can be continuously observed on the monitor or on the oscilloscope.

6 Appendix

6.1 Failure monitoring

Following possible error sources are monitored continuously when SENS = ON / AUTO:

Source	Fault	Characteristics
Command signal PIN 9 / 10 or Command signal PIN 14 / 13, 4...20mA	Out of range	The power stage is deactivated.
Command signal PIN 9 / 10 or Command signal PIN 14 / 13, LIM function	Out of range	The power stage is deactivated.
Solenoid A PIN 3 / 4 Solenoid B PIN 1 / 2	Broken wire	The power stage is deactivated.
EEPROM (monitored during power on procedure)	Data error	The power stage is deactivated. The module can be activated by saving new parameters (pressing of the SAVE Button).

6.2 Troubleshooting

Initial situation is an operable status of the device and existing communication between the module and the WPC-300 program. Furthermore, the parameterization of the valve control has to be done with the assistance of the valve data sheets.

The RC mode in monitor can be used to analyze faults.



CAUTION: If using the RC (Remote Control) mode, all safety aspects have to be checked solidly. In this mode the module is actuated directly and the machine control has no influence on the module.

FAULT	CAUSE / SOLUTION
ENABLE is active, the module does not respond, and the READY LED is off.	Probably the power supply is disconnected or the ENABLE signal is not present. If there is no power supply there is also no communication via our operating program. If the connection to the WPC-300 exists, the power supply is also available. In this case the availability of the ENABLE signal can be checked via the monitor.
ENABLE is active, the READY LED is flashing.	The flashing READY LED indicates that a fault is detected by the module. The fault could be: • Failure detection in case of current input. Input signal below 3 mA. • Failure detection in case of active LIM function (for example joystick monitoring) Input signals are out of range. • A broken cable or incorrect wiring to the solenoids. • Internal data error: execute the command / press the button SAVE to delete the data error. The system reloads the DEFAULT data. With the WPC-300 operating program the failure can be localized directly via the monitor.

7 Notes