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Compliance

Electromagnetic Compatibility Information

This hardware has been tested and found to comply with the applicable regulatory requirements and limits for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) as indicated in the hardware’s Declaration of Conformity (DoC). These requirements and limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the hardware is operated in the intended electromagnetic environment. In special cases, for example when either highly sensitive or noisy hardware is being used in close proximity, additional mitigation measures may have to be employed to minimize the potential for electromagnetic interference.

While this hardware is compliant with the applicable regulatory EMC requirements, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. To minimize the potential for the hardware to cause interference to radio and television reception or to experience unacceptable performance degradation, install and use this hardware in strict accordance with the instructions in the hardware documentation and the DoC.

If this hardware does cause interference with licensed radio communications services or other nearby electronics, which can be determined by turning the hardware off and on, you are encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient the antenna of the receiver (the device suffering interference).
- Relocate the transmitter (the device generating interference) with respect to the receiver.
- Plug the transmitter into a different outlet so that the transmitter and the receiver are on different branch circuits.

Some hardware may require the use of a metal, shielded enclosure (windowless version) to meet the EMC requirements for special EMC environments such as, for marine use or in heavy industrial areas. Refer to the hardware’s user documentation and the DoC for product installation requirements.

When the hardware is connected to a test object or to test leads, the system may become more sensitive to disturbances or may cause interference in the local electromagnetic environment.

Operation of this hardware in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference. Users are required to correct the interference at their own expense or cease operation of the hardware.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by National Instruments could void the user’s right to operate the hardware under the local regulatory rules.

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1 The Declaration of Conformity (DoC) contains important EMC compliance information and instructions for the user or installer. To obtain the DoC for this product, visit ni.com/certification, search by model number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.
Contents

About This Manual
Conventions ................................................................................................................... ix
Related Documentation ............................................................................................. x

Chapter 1
Introduction and Installation
About the NI 951x Drive Interface Modules ................................................................. 1-1
Features ...................................................................................................................... 1-1
Hardware .................................................................................................................... 1-1
What You Need to Get Started ...................................................................................... 1-2
Using the NI 951x Modules in Scan Interface Mode ..................................................... 1-2
Using the NI 951x Modules in LabVIEW FPGA Interface Mode .................................. 1-3
Safety Information ....................................................................................................... 1-3
Special Conditions for Marine Applications ............................................................... 1-3
Optional Equipment .................................................................................................... 1-4

Chapter 2
Hardware Overview
NI 951x Connections ................................................................................................... 2-2
NI 9512 Connections .................................................................................................... 2-2
NI 9514 Connections .................................................................................................... 2-4
NI 9516 Connections .................................................................................................... 2-6
User Connectors ............................................................................................................ 2-8
NI 9512 Connectors ...................................................................................................... 2-9
NI 9514 Connectors ...................................................................................................... 2-11
NI 9516 Connectors ...................................................................................................... 2-13
LED Indicators ............................................................................................................. 2-15
Axis Status ................................................................................................................... 2-15
Encoder Active ............................................................................................................ 2-15
Limit Active ................................................................................................................ 2-16
Axis Fault .................................................................................................................... 2-16
Chapter 3
Signal Connections

Power Connections ................................................................. 3-4
Command Signals ................................................................. 3-4
  Stepper Command Signals .................................................. 3-4
  Step (CW)± and Direction (CCW)± ..................................... 3-4
Servo Command Signals ....................................................... 3-7
  Drive Command Output ..................................................... 3-7
  Drive Command COM ....................................................... 3-7
Additional Drive Signals ....................................................... 3-7
  Drive Enable ................................................................. 3-7
Motion I/O Signals ............................................................... 3-9
  Limit and Home Inputs ..................................................... 3-9
  Limit and Home Input Circuit ........................................... 3-9
Encoder Inputs ........................................................................ 3-11
  Encoder Phase A/Phase B .................................................. 3-12
  Encoder Index ............................................................... 3-12
  Encoder Input Circuit ....................................................... 3-13
Position Capture Input and Position Compare Output ............... 3-14
Digital I/O Signals ............................................................... 3-15
  Digital Inputs ............................................................... 3-15
  Digital Outputs ........................................................... 3-17

Chapter 4
Accessory and Cable Connections

Connection to P7000 Series Stepper Drives .................................. 4-1
NI 951x Connection Accessories ............................................ 4-5
  37-Pin Terminal Block Pin Assignments ................................ 4-5
Signal Connection Recommendations ....................................... 4-7
  General Connection Recommendations ................................ 4-7
  Limit and Digital Input Connection Recommendations ............ 4-8
  Encoder Connection Recommendations ................................ 4-8
Connecting Optional Signals .................................................. 4-9
  Connecting a Brake Signal ................................................ 4-9
About This Manual

This manual describes the electrical and mechanical aspects of the National Instruments 951x C Series drive interface modules and contains information concerning installation and operation.

Conventions

This manual uses the following conventions:

<> Angle brackets that contain numbers separated by an ellipsis represent a range of values associated with a bit or signal name—for example, AO <3..0>.

» The » symbol leads you through nested menu items and dialog box options to a final action. The sequence File»Page Setup»Options directs you to pull down the File menu, select the Page Setup item, and select Options from the last dialog box.

This icon denotes a tip, which alerts you to advisory information.

This icon denotes a note, which alerts you to important information.

This icon denotes a caution, which advises you of precautions to take to avoid injury, data loss, or a system crash. When this symbol is marked on a product, refer to the Safety Information section for information about precautions to take.

This icon denotes that the component may be hot. Touching this component may result in bodily injury.

Bold text denotes items that you must select or click in the software, such as menu items and dialog box options. Bold text also denotes parameter names.

Italic text denotes variables, emphasis, a cross-reference, or an introduction to a key concept. Italic text also denotes text that is a placeholder for a word or value that you must supply.

Text in this font denotes text or characters that you should enter from the keyboard, sections of code, programming examples, and syntax examples. This font is also used for the proper names of disk drives, paths, directories, programs, subprograms, subroutines, device names, functions, operations, variables, filenames, and extensions.
Related Documentation

The following documents contain information you might find helpful as you read this manual:

- Operating Instructions for the controller and modules (shipped with the hardware and available from ni.com/manuals)
- **NI-Motion Help**—Contains information about motion programming concepts and the NI-Motion architecture. Access the **NI-Motion Help** by going to Start→All Programs→NI-Motion→Documentation.
- **LabVIEW NI SoftMotion Module Help**—Use this help file to learn about using NI SoftMotion in LabVIEW including information about function blocks and using NI SoftMotion with the LabVIEW Project. To access this help file from LabVIEW, select **Help→Search the LabVIEW Help**, then expand the **LabVIEW NI SoftMotion Module** book on the Contents tab.
- **LabVIEW Help**—Contains LabVIEW, LabVIEW Real-Time Module, and LabVIEW FPGA Module programming concepts, instructions, and reference information. Access the **LabVIEW Help** by selecting **Help→Search the LabVIEW Help** from within LabVIEW.
Introduction and Installation

This chapter includes information about the features of the National Instruments 9512, 9514, and 9516 drive interface modules.

Note The remainder of this document will refer to these modules collectively as NI 951x modules.

About the NI 951x Drive Interface Modules

The NI 951x drive interface modules are a family of C Series motion modules. These modules enable advanced motion with configuration and programming using NI LabVIEW.

Features

The NI 951x modules provide servo or stepper drive interface signals for a single axis, a full set of motion I/O including inputs for a home switch and limit switches, incremental encoder inputs for position feedback, and 0 to 30 V digital input and digital output lines. Refer to Chapter 3, Signal Connections, for more information about the signals available on each module.

- The NI 9512 is a single-axis stepper or position command drive interface module with incremental encoder feedback.

Note Refer to Appendix B, Position Command Connections, for information about using the NI 9512 module with position command servo drives.

- The NI 9514 is a single-axis servo drive interface module with incremental encoder feedback.
- The NI 9516 is a single-axis servo drive interface module with dual incremental encoder feedback.

Hardware

The NI 951x drive interface modules include a processor to run the spline interpolation engine and patented NI step generation algorithm or PID control loop/PVff control loop. Working together they produce smoother motion resulting in precise motion control.
What You Need to Get Started

Using the NI 951x Modules in Scan Interface Mode

Scan Interface mode enables you to use C Series modules directly from the LabVIEW Real-Time Module. Refer to the CompactRIO Reference and Procedures (Scan Interface) section of the LabVIEW Help for more information about using C Series modules in Scan Interface mode.

To set up and use the NI 951x drive interface modules in Scan Interface mode, you must have the following items:

- The following software packages and documentation:
  - NI SoftMotion. This software package contains the following NI software products:
    - NI SoftMotion software
    - NI-Motion driver software
  - LabVIEW Development System
  - LabVIEW Real-Time Module
  - NI-RIO driver software

  **Tip** Refer to the software documentation for installation instructions.

- The following hardware and documentation:
  - NI 9512, NI 9514, or NI 9516 drive interface module
  - External power supply

  **Note** Refer to the Power Requirements section of Appendix A, Specifications, for power supply requirements.
  - CompactRIO controller and chassis that support the RIO Scan Interface
    or
  - NI 9144 distributed chassis
Using the NI 951x Modules in LabVIEW FPGA Interface Mode

LabVIEW FPGA Interface mode enables you to use C Series modules from LabVIEW FPGA VIs. Refer to the *CompactRIO Reference and Procedures (FPGA Interface)* section of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about using C Series modules in LabVIEW FPGA Interface mode.

To set up and use the NI 951x drive interface modules in LabVIEW FPGA Interface mode, you must have the following items:

- The following software packages and documentation:
  - (optional) NI SoftMotion. This software package contains the following NI software products:
    - NI SoftMotion software
    - NI-Motion driver software
  - LabVIEW Development System
  - LabVIEW Real-Time Module
  - LabVIEW FPGA Module
  - NI-RIO driver software

**Tip** Refer to the software documentation for installation instructions.

- The following hardware and documentation:
  - NI 9512, NI 9514, or NI 9516 drive interface module
  - External power supply

**Note** Refer to the *Power Requirements* section of Appendix A, *Specifications*, for power supply requirements.

- CompactRIO controller and chassis

Safety Information

Special Conditions for Marine Applications

Some modules are Lloyd’s Register (LR) Type Approved for marine applications. To verify Lloyd’s Register certification, visit [ni.com/certification](http://ni.com/certification) and search for the LR certificate, or look for the Lloyd’s Register mark on the module.
Caution To meet radio frequency emission requirements for marine applications, use shielded cables and install the system in a metal enclosure. Suppression ferrites must be installed on power supply inputs near power entries to modules and controllers. Power supply and module cables must be separated on opposite sides of the enclosure and must enter and exit through opposing enclosure walls.

Optional Equipment

National Instruments offers several options for connecting NI 951x drive interface modules to external stepper drives or servo amplifiers including the following:

- **NI 9512-to-P7000 Stepper Drives Connectivity Bundle**—Connects the NI 9512 to the P70530 or P70360 stepper drives available from NI. (NI part number 780552-01)
- **NI 951x Cable and Terminal Block Bundle**—Connects the NI 951x module with the 37-pin spring terminal blocks. (NI part number 780553-01)
- **DSUB and MDR Solder Cup Connectors**—Simplifies custom cable creation.
  
  NI part number for DSUB connector: 780549-01
  NI part number for MDR connector: 780551-01
- **DSUB to Pigtails Cable and MDR to Pigtails Cable**—Simplifies custom cable creation.
  
  NI part number for DSUB cable: 193412-04
  NI part number for MDR cable: 193413-04

Caution Do not use the recommended module power supplies to power a drive. Check your drive documentation for drive power supply requirements.

- +24 V DC power supply

Note Refer to the National Instruments Web site at ni.com for available power supplies.

Refer to Chapter 4, Accessory and Cable Connections, for cable and terminal block pin assignments. For additional information about these and other available products refer to the National Instruments Web site at ni.com, or call your National Instruments sales representative.
This chapter presents an overview of the National Instruments 951x drive interface module hardware, including connections and connector pin assignments. The following figure shows the NI 951x module.

Figure 2-1. NI 951x Module
NI 951x Connections

This section contains connection information for each drive interface module, including connection diagrams for a complete system setup.

NI 9512 Connections

Complete the following steps to connect the NI 9512 stepper drive interface module to drives and other I/O:

1. Install the module in the chassis as specified in the chassis documentation.

   **Note**  Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for information about chassis, slot, or software restrictions.

2. Connect the module to a drive and other I/O using the NI 9512-to-P7000 Stepper Drives Connectivity Bundle, the NI 951x Cable and Terminal Block Bundle, or a custom cable for direct connectivity.

3. Connect the NI 9512 module to an external power supply.

   Figure 2-2 shows a simplified connection diagram.

   **Note**  Refer to Appendix B, *Position Command Connections*, for position command signal information and information about connecting the NI 9512 module to drives that support position command mode.

   **Caution**  Do *not* connect anything to pins marked Reserved.
The NI 9512 requires an external power supply. You can connect the external power supply to the $V_{sup}$ input provided on the DSUB or MDR connector. Do not connect more than one external power supply to the module.

Figure 2-2. NI 9512 Connection Diagram
Figure 2-3 shows the NI 9512 block diagram. Refer to Chapter 3, *Signal Connections*, for more information about the individual signals and connecting devices to the module.

![NI 9512 Block Diagram](image)

**NI 9514 Connections**

Complete the following steps to connect the NI 9514 drive interface module to drives and other I/O:

1. Install the module in the chassis as specified in the chassis documentation.

   **Note**  
   Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for information about chassis, slot, or software restrictions.

2. Connect the module to a 37-pin terminal block using the NI 951x to 37-pin cable, or use a custom cable for direct connectivity.

3. Connect the NI 9514 module to an external power supply.
Figure 2-4 shows a simplified connection diagram.

![NI 9514 Connection Diagram](image)

**Note** The NI 9514 requires an external power supply. You can connect the external power supply to the V<sub>sup</sub> input provided on the DSUB or MDR connector. Do not connect more than one external power supply to the module.

**Caution** Do not connect anything to pins marked Reserved.
Figure 2-5 shows the NI 9514 block diagram. Refer to Chapter 3, *Signal Connections*, for more information about the individual signals and connecting devices to the module.

![NI 9514 Block Diagram](image)

**Figure 2-5.** NI 9514 Block Diagram

### NI 9516 Connections

Complete the following steps to connect the NI 9516 drive interface module to drives and other I/O:

1. Install the module in the chassis as specified in the chassis documentation.

   **Note** Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for information about chassis, slot, or software restrictions.

2. Connect the module to a 37-pin terminal block using the NI 951x to 37-pin cable, or use a custom cable for direct connectivity.
Figure 2-6 shows a simplified connection diagram.

![NI 9516 Connection Diagram](image)

**Note**  The NI 9516 requires an external power supply. You can connect the external power supply to the \( V_{sup} \) input provided on the DSUB or MDR connector. Do not connect more than one external power supply to the module.

**Caution**  Do not connect anything to pins marked Reserved.
Figure 2-7 shows the NI 9516 block diagram. Refer to Chapter 3, *Signal Connections*, for more information about the individual signals and connecting devices to the module.

**User Connectors**

The NI 951x has two connectors, a 15-pin DSUB drive interface connector and a 20-pin MDR feedback connector. The 15-pin DSUB includes command signals for interfacing with stepper drives or servo amplifiers, 0 to 30 V general-purpose digital input and digital output lines, and an input for power connection.

The 20-pin MDR connector includes incremental encoder feedback inputs, a +5 V output for encoder power, home, limit, and position compare inputs, an output for position compare, an additional input for power connection, and an additional 0 to 30 V general-purpose digital input line. Refer to Chapter 3, *Signal Connections*, for details about the signals in each connector.

**Note**  The remainder of this document does not distinguish between drives and amplifiers. All references to drives also apply to amplifiers.
NI 9512 Connectors

Refer to Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for cabling options and connection accessory pin assignments.

⚠️ Caution Do not connect anything to pins marked Reserved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drive Enable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Digital Input 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Digital Input 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Digital Output 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>COM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Digital Input 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Direction (CCW)–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Step (CW)–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Digital Output 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>$V_{sup}$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Direction (CCW)+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>COM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Step (CW)+</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

⚠️ Note Refer to Appendix B, *Position Command Connections*, for position command signal information and information about connecting the NI 9512 module to position command drives.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Forward Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Digital Input 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>+5 V OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Position Compare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Reverse Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Vsup</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A-</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Position Capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 2-8. NI 9512 MDR Connector Pin Assignments
NI 9514 Connectors

Refer to Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for cabling options and connection accessory pin assignments.

⚠️ **Caution**  Do *not* connect anything to pins marked Reserved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Drive Command COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Drive Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Drive Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Digital Input 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>V_{sup}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Figure 2-9. NI 9514 MDR Connector Pin Assignments
NI 9516 Connectors

⚠️ **Caution**  Do *not* connect anything to pins marked Reserved.

Refer to Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for cabling options and connection accessory pin assignments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connector</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Signal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drive Command COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drive Enable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Drive Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>Digital Input 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>$V_{sup}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Figure 2-10. NI 9516 MDR Connector Pin Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reverse Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase A–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase B–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Forward Limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>V_sup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Digital Input 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase B–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>COM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Position Capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>+5 V OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Position Compare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LED Indicators

The NI 951x has four LEDs to display status information.

Axis Status

The Axis Status LED (green) has three states to display axis status.

- **Off**—The module is in sleep mode or failed to boot correctly. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for troubleshooting information.
- **Flashing**—The module booted up correctly and is functional.
- **Lit**—The module is functional and the drive enable output is active.

Encoder Active

The Encoder Active LED (green) has three states for encoder and $V_{\text{sup}}$ status.

- **Off**—The power supply ($V_{\text{sup}}$) is not connected. You must connect a power supply to receive encoder pulses.
- **Flashing**—The power supply ($V_{\text{sup}}$) is connected and the module is receiving encoder pulses.

**Note**  The LED flash rate does not correspond to the rate at which the module receives encoder pulses. For the NI 9516 module, the encoder LED flashes when pulses are received on either Encoder 0 or Encoder 1.

- **Lit**—The power supply ($V_{\text{sup}}$) is connected but the module is not receiving encoder pulses.
Limit Active

The Limit Active LED (yellow) has two states to display the status of the limits and home input.

- **Off**—The power supply ($V_{sup}$) is not connected, or both the limits and home input are not active.
- **Lit**—The power supply ($V_{sup}$) is connected and the forward limit, reverse limit, or home input is active.

Axis Fault

The Axis Fault LED (red) has two states to indicate the presence of a fault in the system. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the LabVIEW Help for a list of module faults and troubleshooting information.

- **Off**—No module faults.
- **Lit**—One or more module faults.
This chapter describes how to make input and output signal connections directly to the National Instruments 951x drive interface modules and describes the associated I/O circuitry.

Table 3-1 describes the signals available on the modules.

Table 3-1. NI 951x Signal Reference

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Signal Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stepper Command Signals</td>
<td>Step (CW)+</td>
<td>• Configurable Step/Direction or CW/CCW output mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Step (CW)–</td>
<td>• Configurable single-ended or differential output type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direction (CCW)+</td>
<td>• 5 MHz max pulse rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direction (CCW)–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servo Command Signals</td>
<td>Drive Command</td>
<td>• Separate reference to help keep digital noise separate from the analog output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Drive Command COM</td>
<td>• 16-bit analog output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• ±10 V range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Enable</td>
<td>Drive Enable</td>
<td>• Connects to the enable function of the drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 0 to 30 V output configurable as sinking or sourcing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 100 μs minimum output pulse width</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-1. NI 951x Signal Reference (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Signal Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A+</td>
<td>• Primary encoder for position or velocity feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A–</td>
<td>• RS-422 differential, compatible with single-ended encoders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B+</td>
<td>• 20 × 10⁶ counts/second maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B–</td>
<td>• 100 ns minimum pulse width (differential inputs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index+</td>
<td>• 400 ns minimum pulse width (single-ended inputs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index–</td>
<td>• Index input used to establish reference position</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Digitally filtered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 1</td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase A+</td>
<td>• Secondary encoder for position or velocity feedback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase A–</td>
<td>• RS-422 differential, compatible with single-ended encoders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase B+</td>
<td>• 20 × 10⁶ counts per second maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Encoder 1 Phase B–</td>
<td>• 100 ns minimum pulse width (differential inputs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 400 ns minimum pulse width (single-ended inputs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Digitally filtered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+5 V OUT</td>
<td>+5 V OUT</td>
<td>• +5 V supply output generated from the $V_{sup}$ input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Available for encoder power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 150 mA maximum (NI 9512 and NI 9514)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 300 mA maximum (NI 9516)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limits and Home</td>
<td>Forward Limit</td>
<td>• Connect to switches for system safety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reverse Limit</td>
<td>• Configurable for sinking or sourcing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Home</td>
<td>• 0 to 30 V input range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• 100 μs minimum pulse width</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Digitally filtered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3-1. NI 951x Signal Reference (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Signal</th>
<th>Signal Name</th>
<th>Signal Overview</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Position Capture | Position Capture | • High-speed position capture input  
                           • 5 V TTL input  
                           • 100 ns minimum pulse width  
                           • ±2 mA max input current  
                           • Digitally filtered |
| Position Compare | Position Compare | • High-speed position compare output  
                           • 5 V TTL output  
                           • 100 ns minimum pulse width |
| Digital Inputs   | Digital Input 0  | • General-purpose digital inputs  
                           • Configurable for sinking or sourcing  
                           • 0 to 30 V input range  
                           • 100 μs minimum pulse width  
                           • Digitally filtered |
|                  | Digital Input 1  |                                                                                  |
|                  | Digital Input 2  |                                                                                  |
|                  | Digital Input 3  |                                                                                  |
| Digital Outputs  | Digital Output 0 | • General-purpose digital outputs  
                           • 0 to 30 V digital outputs configurable as sinking or sourcing  
                           • ±100 mA maximum current  
                           • 100 μs minimum pulse width |
|                  | Digital Output 1 |                                                                                  |
| Vsup             | Vsup             | • NI 951x power supply input  
                           • 19 to 30 V  
                           • Connection required to either the DSUB or MDR  
                           • 400 mA maximum current |
| COM              | COM              | • Reference for digital I/O  
                           • Reference for Vsup  
                           • Reference for +5 V OUT |

**Note**  All signals are not available on all modules. Refer to the individual module pinouts in Chapter 2, *Hardware Overview*, for a list of the signals available on each module.
Power Connections

The NI 951x drive interface modules require an external power supply. An onboard regulator generates a +5 V output supply from the V_sup input for both internal and external usage. The positive terminal for the power supply must be connected to V_sup and the reference must be connected to COM.

Note You can connect the external power supply to the V_sup input provided on either DSUB or MDR connectors. Do not connect more than one external power supplies to the module.

Command Signals

The following signals control the stepper or servo drive.

Stepper Command Signals

Step (CW)± and Direction (CCW)±

These signals are the NI 9512 drive interface module stepper command outputs.

The stepper output mode is software configurable for compatibility with various third-party drives. The NI 9512 module supports both industry standards for stepper command signals—step and direction, or clockwise (CW) and counterclockwise (CCW) pulse outputs, as follows:

• When step and direction mode is configured, each commanded step (or microstep) produces a pulse on the step output. The direction output indicates the commanded direction of motion, either forward or reverse. Refer to Figure 3-1 for an illustration.

• CW and CCW modes produce pulses on the CW output for forward-commanded motion and pulses on the CCW output for reverse-commanded motion. Refer to Figure 3-1 for an illustration.
Step and Direction Output Circuit

You can configure the active state of both outputs in software as low or high. The active state of the direction output corresponds to a forward direction. The step and direction output circuits can be configured in software for either single-ended or differential output type. Refer to the NI SoftMotion LabVIEW Help for more information about stepper motor signal settings.

⚠️ **Caution**  Do not connect these outputs to anything other than a +5 V circuit. The output buffers will fail if subjected to voltages in excess of +5.5 V.

⚠️ **Caution**  Do not connect any unused output lines directly to COM, +5 V OUT, or $V_{\text{sup}}$. Leave all unused output lines unconnected.
When connecting to drives with differential receiver inputs, configure the output type in software to differential and connect as shown in Figure 3-2.

![Figure 3-2. Differential Step and Direction Output Connection](image1)

Many stepper drive manufacturers offer opto-isolated inputs for Step (CW)/Direction (CCW) signals. When connecting to opto-isolated inputs, configure the Step output type to single-ended, connect the NI 9512 Step+ output to the negative (cathode) side of the optocoupler input, and leave the Step– output on the NI 9512 disconnected. Connect the positive (anode) side of the drive input to a supply as specified by the drive manufacturer. Figure 3-3 shows a single-ended connection example.

![Figure 3-3. Opto-Isolated Step and Direction Output Connection](image2)

**Caution** If the optocoupler input does not include its own current-limiting resistor, you must provide an external resistor in series with the NI 9512 output. To prevent damage to the NI 9512 drive interface module or stepper drive, use a resistor that limits the current to a value below the maximum specifications of the drive interface module and stepper drive. Refer to Appendix A, *Specifications*, for more information.

**Note** Refer to Appendix B, *Position Command Connections*, for position command signal descriptions and information about connecting the NI 9512 module to drives that support position command mode.
Servo Command Signals

Drive Command Output
The Drive Command output on the servo drive interface modules provide a ±10 V analog output. The Drive Command output features software configurable torque limits and voltage offset.

Drive Command COM
To help keep digital noise separate from the analog output, there is a separate return connection. Use this reference connection as the reference for the Drive Command output when connecting to servo drives instead of using COM (digital I/O reference).

Additional Drive Signals

Drive Enable
Use the Drive Enable output on the NI 951x module to control the enable function of a drive. The enable input on the drive must be active for the drive to acknowledge commands from the module. The Drive Enable signal is active during normal operation and deactivated upon a fault or error condition. Refer to the NI SoftMotion Module book of the LabVIEW Help for a list of faults, errors, and other conditions that deactivate the Drive Enable output.

Caution  National Instruments strongly recommends using Drive Enable for personal safety, as well as to protect the motion system.

Drive Enable Output Circuit
You can use software to enable and disable the Drive Enable output and to configure the active state of the Drive Enable output to on or off. Refer to the drive documentation to determine the active state of the enable input on the drive. The Drive Enable output type can be configured in software for sinking or sourcing. If the drive has a sinking enable input, configure the output type for the Drive Enable circuit for sourcing. Conversely, if the drive has a sourcing enable input, configure the output type for the Drive Enable circuit for sinking.

Caution  Only connect the Drive Enable output to +5 V input circuitry when the output is configured for sinking.
Figure 3-4 shows an example of wiring the output to a sinking input device. Figure 3-5 shows an example of wiring the output to a sourcing input device.

Figure 3-4. Drive Enable Circuit Configured for Sourcing

Figure 3-5. Drive Enable Circuit Configured for Sinking
Motion I/O Signals

Limit and Home Inputs

The following inputs are available for limit and home functionality on the NI 951x modules:

- Forward Limit Input
- Reverse Limit Input
- Home Input

These inputs are typically connected to limit switches located at physical ends of travel and/or at a specific home position. When enabled, an active transition on the Forward Limit, Reverse Limit, or Home input causes motion on the associated axis to stop. The stop mode is user-configurable in software. Refer to the NI SoftMotion Module book of the LabVIEW Help for information about the available stop modes.

The Forward Limit, Reverse Limit, and Home inputs are digitally filtered and have programmable filter frequencies. Active limit and home signals should remain active to prevent motion from proceeding further into the limit. Pulsed limit signals stop motion, but they do not prevent further motion in that direction if another move is started.

Forward Limit, Reverse Limit, and Home inputs are not required for basic motion control. These inputs are part of a system solution for complete motion control.

Caution National Instruments recommends using limits for personal safety, as well as to protect the motion system.

Limit and Home Input Circuit

You can use software to enable and disable Forward Limit, Reverse Limit, and Home inputs and to configure the active state of the signals to on or off. You can also configure the Forward Limit, Reverse Limit, and Home input circuits for current sinking or sourcing output devices.

Tip Refer to the Signal Connection Recommendations section of Chapter 4, Accessory and Cable Connections, for additional wiring and cabling recommendations.
Figure 3-6 shows an example of wiring the inputs to a sourcing output device. Figure 3-7 shows an example of wiring the inputs to a sinking output device.

**Figure 3-6.** Limit Input Configured for Sinking

**Figure 3-7.** Limit Input Configured for Sourcing
Figure 3-8 shows an example of wiring the inputs to a high-side switch and Figure 3-9 shows an example of wiring the inputs to a low-side switch.

**Figure 3-8.** High-Side Switch Connected to a Sinking Home or Limit

**Figure 3-9.** Low-Side Switch Connected to a Sourcing Home or Limit

### Encoder Inputs

The encoder inputs provide position and velocity feedback information. The encoder channels consist of a Phase A, Phase B, and Index input, as described in the following sections. The NI 9512 and NI 9514 each have a single encoder channel.

The NI 9516 supports two encoder channels that allow for dual-loop feedback, which enhances system stability and precision and provides backlash compensation. The Encoder 0 channel consists of a Phase A, a Phase B, and an Index input. The Encoder 1 channel consists of a Phase A and a Phase B input and does not contain an Index input.

All encoder signals are digitally filtered and provide programmable filter frequencies. The filter settings are based on the software-programmable maximum velocity rate. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about encoder filter settings.
**Encoder Phase A/Phase B**

Encoder input channel converts pulses on Phase A and Phase B into 32-bit up/down counter values. Pulses are generated by optical, magnetic, laser, or electronic devices that provide two signals, Phase A and Phase B, that are 90 degrees out of phase. The leading phase, A or B, determines the direction of motion. The four transition states of the relative signal phases provide distinct pulse edges that are used to determine position.

A typical encoder with a specification of $N$ ($N =$ number) lines per unit of measure in revolutions or linear distance, produces $4 \times N$ counts per unit of measure. The count is the basic increment of position in closed-loop motion systems.

**Note** To determine your encoder counts per revolution, multiply the specified encoder counts per revolution by four. For example, a 500 line encoder has 2,000 counts per revolution.

If an encoder resource is not needed for axis control, it is available for other functions including position monitoring, as a digital potentiometer encoder input, or as a master encoder input for electronic gearing or electronic camming applications.

**Encoder Index**

The Index input is primarily used to establish a reference position. The Index signal produces a single pulse per revolution. You can use software to capture the Index pulse position and establish a reference zero position for absolute position control. Figure 3-10 shows the single-ended representation of the encoder pulses.

![Incremental Encoder Phasing Diagram](image-url)
You can set the index reference criteria in software to change the line state of Phase A and Phase B used in the Index search. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about encoder settings.

**Encoder Input Circuit**

The NI 951x drive interface modules support RS-422 differential and single-ended inputs for Phase A, Phase B, and Index signals, and provide a +5 V output for encoder power.

You also can set the encoder active state for Phases A, Phase B, and Index to high or low using software. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information.

**Tip** Refer to the *Signal Connection Recommendations* section of Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for additional wiring and cabling recommendations.

Figures 3-11 and 3-12 show simplified schematic diagrams of the encoder input circuit connected to differential and single-ended inputs.

![Figure 3-11. Differential Encoder Input Circuit](image)

![Figure 3-12. Single-Ended Encoder Input Circuit](image)
Position Capture Input and Position Compare Output

The NI 951x drive interface modules have a high-speed Position Capture input and Position Compare output. These signals are useful for high-speed synchronization of motion with actuators, sensors, vision and data acquisition devices, and other components in the complete motion system.

**Tip** Refer to the *Signal Connection Recommendations* section of Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for wiring and cabling recommendations.

- **Position Capture**—When enabled, an active transition on a high-speed Position Capture input causes instantaneous position capture of the corresponding encoder count value. You can use this high-speed position capture functionality for applications ranging from simple logging of feedback sensor data to complex camming systems with advance/retard positioning and registration.

**Caution** If you use an open collector driver for the Position Capture input, provide the voltage equivalent of a logical high during the off state of the open collector driver. A common method to achieve this is by adding a pull-up resistor to the output. Refer to the *Motion I/O* section of Appendix A, *Specifications*, for information about the Position Capture input voltage levels.

The active edge on the Position Capture input can be set to rising edge or falling edge. In addition, the Position Capture input signal is digitally filtered. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about Position Capture input configuration options.

- **Position Compare**—You can program a Position Compare output to transition when the associated encoder value equals the position compare position. You can use a Position Compare output to directly control actuators or as a trigger to synchronize data acquisition or other functions in the motion control system.

You can program the Position Compare output for a *single* or for *periodic* positions. The active state of the Position Compare output is configurable in software to high or low, and the action taken at the compare position can be set in software to *pulse*, *set*, or *toggle*. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about Position Compare output functionality and configuration.
Digital I/O Signals

Digital Inputs

The NI 951x drive interface modules have the following digital input signals:

- **Digital Input <0..1>**—The NI 951x drive interface modules include two 5 kHz digital inputs compatible with 0 to 30 V logic outputs.

- **Digital Input <2..3>**—The NI 9512 drive interface module includes two additional 5 kHz digital inputs compatible with 0 to 30 V logic outputs.

**Note**  To use the Drive Fault functionality referenced in the *NI 951x Connections* section of Chapter 2, you must map an available digital input in software. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion LabVIEW Help* for more information about mapping digital inputs and digital outputs to available mappable signals.

You can configure the digital inputs for current sinking or sourcing output devices and set the active state of the inputs in software to on or off. Digital inputs are digitally filtered and have programmable filter frequencies. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about digital input configuration options.

**Tip**  Refer to the *Signal Connection Recommendations* section of Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for additional wiring and cabling recommendations.
Figure 3-13 shows an example of wiring the digital input signals to a sourcing output device. Figure 3-14 shows an example of wiring the digital input signals to a sinking output device.

**Figure 3-13. Digital Input Configured for Sinking**

**Figure 3-14. Digital Input Configured for Sourcing**
Figure 3-15 shows an example of wiring the digital inputs to a high-side switch. Figure 3-16 shows an example of wiring the digital inputs to a low-side switch.

Digital Outputs

The NI 9512 drive interface module also has two general-purpose digital outputs with an output voltage range of 0 to 30 V.

Digital Output Circuit

You can configure the active state of the digital outputs in software for on or off and the digital output circuit can be configured in software for sinking or sourcing output type. If you are connecting to sinking inputs, configure the output type to sourcing. Conversely, if you are connecting to sourcing inputs, configure the output type to sinking.
**Caution** Do not connect digital outputs to +5 V input circuitry in either sinking or sourcing configuration.

**Tip** Refer to the *Signal Connection Recommendations* section of Chapter 4, *Accessory and Cable Connections*, for additional wiring and cabling recommendations.

Figure 3-17 shows an example of wiring the digital outputs to a sinking input device. Figure 3-18 shows an example of wiring the digital outputs to a sourcing input device.
Accessory and Cable Connections

This chapter describes the accessory and cable connections for the National Instruments 951x drive interface modules, including connection diagrams and cable pin assignments, custom cable information, and additional information about software-mappable signals.

Connection to P7000 Series Stepper Drives

This section contains information about connecting the NI 9512 stepper drive interface module to the P7000 series stepper drives using the NI 9512-to-P7000 stepper drives connectivity bundle. This product contains a cable to directly connect the NI 9512 DSUB with the P7000 series stepper drive, and a 37-pin terminal block and cable for connecting the NI 9512 MDR connector to other I/O.

Complete the following steps to connect the NI 9512 drive interface module to the P70530 DC drive or the P70360 AC drive and other I/O:

1. Install the module in the chassis as specified in the chassis documentation.

   **Note** Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for information about chassis, slot, or software restrictions.

2. Connect the module DSUB connector to the P7000 series drive Command I/O connector using the NI 9512-to-P7000 cable.

3. Connect the power supply to the NI 9512-to-P7000 direct connect cable $V_{sup}$ inputs.

   **Note** Refer to the *Power Requirements* section of Appendix A, *Specifications*, for power supply requirements.

4. Connect the module MDR connector to the 37-pin terminal block using the terminal block cable. Refer to the *Signal Connection Recommendations* section of this chapter for cabling recommendations.
5. Connect the limits, feedback, and other I/O signals to the 37-pin terminal block or custom cable.

6. Connect the drive power supply to the P7000 drive.

7. Update the axis configuration settings in software for proper operation with the P7000 drives. Refer to *NI 951x to P7000 Drive Configuration Settings* in the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for axis setting information.

Figure 4-1 shows a simplified connection diagram.
Figure 4-1. NI 9512 to P7000 Series Drive Connection Diagram
When connecting only the MDR connector to the terminal block, all DSUB signals on the terminal block are no connects (NC). The following figure shows the 37-pin terminal block pinout when connecting only the MDR connector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Assignment</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forward Limit</td>
<td>1-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>11-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>21-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Input 0</td>
<td>31-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>41-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Index+</td>
<td>51-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Index-</td>
<td>61-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+5V OUT</td>
<td>71-80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position Compare</td>
<td>81-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>91-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>101-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>111-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>121-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>131-140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>141-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>151-160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>161-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reverse Limit</td>
<td>171-180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>181-190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vsup</td>
<td>191-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>201-210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A+</td>
<td>211-220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A-</td>
<td>221-230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B+</td>
<td>231-240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B-</td>
<td>241-250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position Capture</td>
<td>251-260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>261-270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>271-280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>281-290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>291-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>301-310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>311-320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>321-330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>331-340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>341-350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>351-360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>361-370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 4-2.** NI 9512 37-Pin Terminal Block MDR-Only Pin Assignments
NI 951x Connection Accessories

This section contains information about the NI 951x 37-pin terminal blocks and cables, including pin assignments for each module. Figure 4-3 shows the NI 951x module connected to the 37-pin terminal block using the NI 951x to 37-pin cable.

![NI 951x Module and 37-Pin Terminal Block](image)

**37-Pin Terminal Block Pin Assignments**

Figure 4-4, Figure 4-5, and Figure 4-6 show the pin assignments for the NI 951x to 37-pin terminal blocks.

- **Note** When connecting only the MDR connector to the terminal block, all DSUB signals on the terminal block are no connects (NC) and when connecting only the DSUB connector to the terminal block, all MDR signals on the terminal block are no connects.

- **Caution** The 37-pin terminal block has separate Vsup and COM terminals for each connector. Make sure you are using the correct Vsup and COM terminals for the connector you are using. All signals associated with the DSUB connector in Figures 4-4, 4-5, and 4-6 are marked with a dagger (†).
### Figure 4-4. NI 9512 37-Pin Terminal Block Pin Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Assignment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19</td>
<td>GND 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Limit</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Digital Input 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Digital Output 0†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Index+</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+5V OUT</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position Compare</td>
<td>Position Capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Output 0†</td>
<td>Vsup†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Input 1†</td>
<td>Drive Enable†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction (CCW)+†</td>
<td>Digital Input 3†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM†</td>
<td>Direction (CCW)–†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step (CW)+†</td>
<td>Digital Input 2†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Step (CW)–†</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Indicates DSUB connector signals.

### Figure 4-5. NI 9514 37-Pin Terminal Block Pin Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Assignment</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19</td>
<td>GND 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forward Limit</td>
<td>Home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Digital Input 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Digital Output 0†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encoder 0 Index+</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Index–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase A–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+5V OUT</td>
<td>Encoder 0 Phase B+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position Compare</td>
<td>Position Capture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drive Command†</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Vsup†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Drive Command COM†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital Input 1†</td>
<td>Drive Enable†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>COM†</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COM†</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserved</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shield</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† Indicates DSUB connector signals.
Signal Connection Recommendations

This section contains detailed information about signal wiring including precautions and guidelines for error-free operation.

General Connection Recommendations

Use the following guidelines when wiring signals and creating custom cables:

- Keep all signals and their ground connections wired separately from the drive and encoder signal connections. Wiring these signals near each other can cause faulty motion system operation due to signal noise and crosstalk.
- Use shielded cables with a low impedance connection to chassis ground to minimize noise and signal crosstalk.
- Use a separate power supply for the CompactRIO chassis and the NI 951x module(s) to isolate the I/O from the controller.
- Tie the $V_{sup}$ cable shield to chassis ground at the module side only.
- Route wires along the machine frame to reduce high frequency noise.
• Add clamp-on ferrites to cables to further reduce emissions.
• Add a balun to the power cable to attenuate conducted and radiated emissions.

⚠️ **Caution**  Do not exceed the maximum specifications on any input or output. Refer to Appendix A, *Specifications*, for more information.

### Limit and Digital Input Connection Recommendations

Use the following additional recommendations when connecting limits and other digital inputs:

- For the end of travel limits to function correctly, the forward limit must be located at the forward or positive end of travel, and the reverse limit at the reverse or negative end of travel.
- Limit, home, and digital input signals are digitally filtered. Software configurable filters are provided to filter or debounce the input signals. Use shorter filter periods for noise filtering and longer filter periods to debounce the input.

⚠️ **Caution**  Failure to follow these guidelines may result in motion that stops at, but then travels through, a limit, potentially damaging the motion system. Limits that are wired incorrectly may prevent motion from occurring at all.

### Encoder Connection Recommendations

The encoder inputs are connected to incremental decoder/counter circuits. It is very important to minimize noise at this interface. Excessive noise on these encoder input signals may result in loss of counts or extra counts and reduced motion system accuracy. The following additional recommendations apply to encoder signal connections:

- National Instruments strongly recommends you use encoders with differential line driver outputs for all applications. You must use differential encoders if the encoder cable length is longer than 3.05 m (10 ft). Shielded, 24 AWG (0.25 mm² cross section) wire is the minimum recommended size for the encoder cable.
- Wire encoder signals and their ground connections separately from all other connections. Wiring these signals near the motor drive or other signals can cause positioning errors and faulty operation.
- Cables with twisted pairs and an overall shield are recommended for optimized noise immunity. Figure 4-7 shows twisted pairs in a shielded cable. Unshielded cables can cause noise to corrupt the encoder signals, resulting in lost or additional counts and reduced motion system accuracy.

![Shielded Twisted Pairs Diagram]

- Tie the encoder cable shield to COM at the encoder side only.

## Connecting Optional Signals

This section contains information about wiring optional NI 951x signals.

### Connecting a Brake Signal

The NI 951x digital outputs do not provide enough current to drive typical motor brakes. For this reason, the NI 951x digital outputs must not be used to directly control motor brakes. However, you can use the NI 951x digital outputs to control external circuitry that does meet the higher current requirements of motor brakes. Refer to the specifications for the motor brake to determine the maximum current requirements. Use the following recommendations when using an NI 951x digital output to control external circuitry driving the motor brake:

- Do not exceed the maximum current specifications of the NI 951x digital outputs.
- If the same power supply is used for the NI 951x module and the brake circuit, ensure that the power supply meets the maximum requirements of both the NI 951x and the brake circuit.
Specifications

The following specifications are typical for the range –40 to 70 °C unless otherwise noted. All voltages are relative to COM unless otherwise noted.

**Stepper Performance (NI 9512 only)**

- Stepper accuracy: 1 full, half, or microstep
- Interpolation/spline rate: 20 kHz max

**Servo Performance (NI 9514 and NI 9516 only)**

- Module modes of operation: Position loop and torque loop
- Control loop rate\(^1\): 20 kHz max (position loop)
- Servo control loop modes: PID, PI^ff^, and Dual-Loop

**Motion Command Signals**

- Stepper outputs
  - Output type: Programmable: single-ended or differential
  - Digital logic levels, single-ended
    - High, \(V_{OH}\): 5.25 V max
    - Sourcing 20 mA: 3.5 V min
    - Sourcing 12 mA: 3.7 V min
    - Sourcing 4 mA: 3.9 V min
  - Low, \(V_{OL}\)
    - Sinking 20 mA: 0.9 V max
    - Sinking 12 mA: 0.7 V max
    - Sinking 4 mA: 0.5 V max

---

\(^1\) When using a torque loop, the control loop rate depends on the processor speed and communication bus bandwidth. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the LabVIEW Help for more information.
Digital logic levels, differential (Step/Dir(+) – Step/Dir(–))
  At 20 mA..................................±1 V min
  At 12 mA..................................±1.5 V min
  At 4 mA....................................±2 V min
Max pulse rate ..................................5 MHz
Continuous output current
  on each channel ..................................±20 mA
Pulse width ..................................Approximately 50% of the period, up to 6.4 μs max
Output mode ..................................Programmable: step and direction, or CW/CCW
Active state ..................................Programmable: high or low

Servo command analog outputs
  Voltage range...............................±10 V, relative to Drive Command COM
  Resolution.................................16 bits (0.000305 V/LSB), monotonic
  Max output current..........................±2 mA

Drive enable output
  Output type ..................................Programmable: sinking or sourcing
  Voltage range...............................0 to 30 V
  \( V_{sup} \) input..............................19 to 30 V
  Continuous output current \((I_0)\)
  on each channel ..................................±100 mA max
  Output impedance \((R_0)\) ...............0.3 Ω max
  Output voltage \((V_0)\) sourcing...........\( V_{sup} - (I_0R_0) \)
  Output voltage \((V_0)\) sinking...........\( I_0R_0 \)
  Min output pulse width......................100 μs
  Active state ..................................Programmable: on or off
Motion I/O

Encoder 0 and 1 Phase A/B and Encoder 0 Index inputs

Type ................................................ RS-422 differential or single-ended inputs

Digital logic levels, single-ended
  Voltage........................................... –0.25 to 5.25 V
  High, $V_{IH}$ ................................. 2.0 V min
  Low, $V_{IL}$ ................................... 0.8 V max

Digital logic levels, differential (Phase(+) – Phase(–))
  Input high range ....................... 300 mV to 5 V
  Input low range ......................... –300 mV to –5 V
  Common-mode voltage$^1$ .......... –7 to 12 V

Input current at 5 V ....................... ±1 mA

Min pulse width$^2$
  Differential............................... 100 ns
  Single-ended ............................ 400 ns

Max count rate
  Differential............................... $20 \times 10^6$ counts/sec
  Single-ended ............................ $5 \times 10^6$ counts/sec

Forward, reverse, and home inputs

Input type ........................................ Programmable: sinking or sourcing

Digital logic levels, OFF state
  Input voltage ............................... ≤ 5 V
  Input current ............................... ≤ 250 μA

Digital logic levels, ON state
  Input voltage ............................... 11 to 30 V
  Input current ............................... ≥ 2 mA

Input impedance .............................. 30 kΩ ± 5%

Min pulse width$^2$............................. 100 μs

---

$^1$ Common-mode voltage is the average of Phase+ and Phase–.

$^2$ Assumes the minimum filter setting. Refer to the NI SoftMotion Module book of the LabVIEW Help for more information about filter options.
Position capture input

Digital logic levels
- Voltage: -0.25 to 5.25 V
- High, \( V_{\text{IH}} \): 2.0 V min
- Low, \( V_{\text{IL}} \): 0.8 V max

Input current
- \((0 \leq V_{\text{in}} \leq 4.5 \text{ V})\): ±2 mA max
- Min pulse width: 100 ns
- Max capture latency: 200 ns
- Capture accuracy: ±1 count
- Active edge: Programmable: rising edge or falling edge

Position compare outputs
- High, \( V_{\text{OH}} \): 5.25 V max
  - Sourcing 12 mA: 3.7 V min
  - Sourcing 4 mA: 3.9 V min
- Low, \( V_{\text{OL}} \)
  - Sinking 12 mA: 0.7 V max
  - Sinking 4 mA: 0.5 V max
- Compare mode: Programmable: single or periodic
- Compare action: Programmable: set, toggle, or pulse
- Max compare rate (periodic): 5 MHz
- Pulse width (programmable)
  - Min: 100 ns
  - Max: 1.6 ms
- Active state: Programmable: high or low

Digital I/O

Inputs
- Number of inputs
  - NI 9512: 4
  - NI 9514 and NI 9516: 2
- Input type: Programmable: sinking or sourcing
Digital logic levels, OFF state
- Input voltage ................. ≤ 5 V
- Input current .................. ≤ 250 μA

Digital logic levels, ON state
- Input voltage .................. 11 to 30 V
- Input current .................. ≥ 2 mA
- Input impedance ............. 30 kΩ ± 5%
- Min pulse width1 ............. 100 μs

Outputs (NI 9512 only)
- Number of outputs ........ 2
- Output type .................. Programmable: sinking or sourcing
- Voltage range .............. 0 to 30 V
- $V_{\text{sup}}$ input .......... 19 to 30 V
- Continuous output current ($I_0$) on each channel ........... ±100 mA max
- Output impedance ($R_0$) ........ 0.3 Ω max
- Output voltage ($V_0$) sourcing ....... $V_{\text{sup}} - (I_0R_0)$
- Output voltage ($V_0$) sinking ....... $I_0R_0$
- Min output pulse width ........ 100 μs
- Leakage current .............. 200 μA
- Active state .................. Programmable: on or off

MTBF ........................................ Contact NI for Bellcore MTBF or MIL-HDBK-217F specifications.

**Power Requirements**

Power consumption from chassis

Active mode
- NI 9512 .................. 925 mW max
- NI 9514 .................. 900 mW max
- NI 9516 .................. 950 mW max

Sleep mode ....................... 0.4 mW max

---

1 Assumes the minimum filter setting. Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for more information about filter options.
Thermal dissipation (at 70 °C)

- Active mode: 1.5 W max
- Sleep mode: 0.4 mW max

V_{sup} input: 19 to 30 V

- NI 9512: 375 mA max
- NI 9514: 150 mA max
- NI 9516: 150 mA max

+5 V regulated output: 5 V ±5%

- NI 9512: 150 mA max
- NI 9514: 150 mA max
- NI 9516: 300 mA max

**Physical Characteristics**

If you need to clean the module, wipe it with a dry towel.

**Note** For two-dimensional drawings and three-dimensional models of the C Series module and connectors, visit ni.com/dimensions and search by module number.

Weight: 155 g (5.5 oz)

**Safety**

**Safety Voltages**

Connect only voltages that are within the following limits.

Channel-to-COM: 0 to +30 VDC max, Measurement Category I

**Isolation**

- Channel-to-channel: None
- Channel-to-earth ground
  - Continuous: 60 VDC, Measurement Category I
  - Withstand: 500 V_{rms}, verified by a 5 s dielectric withstand test
Measurement Category I is for measurements performed on circuits not directly connected to the electrical distribution system referred to as MAINS voltage. MAINS is a hazardous live electrical supply system that powers equipment. This category is for measurements of voltages from specially protected secondary circuits. Such voltage measurements include signal levels, special equipment, limited-energy parts of equipment, circuits powered by regulated low-voltage sources, and electronics.

**Caution** Do not connect the NI 951x to signals or use for measurements within Measurement Categories II, III, or IV.

**Safety Standards**

This product meets the requirements of the following standards of safety for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use:

- IEC 61010-1, EN 61010-1
- UL 61010-1, CSA 61010-1

**Note** For UL and other safety certifications, refer to the product label or the Online Product Certification section.

**Electromagnetic Compatibility**

This product meets the requirements of the following EMC standards for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use:

- EN 61326 (IEC 61326): Class A emissions; Industrial immunity
- EN 55011 (CISPR 11): Group 1, Class A emissions
- AS/NZS CISPR 11: Group 1, Class A emissions
- FCC 47 CFR Part 15B: Class A emissions
- ICES-001: Class A emissions

**Note** For the standards applied to assess the EMC of this product, refer to the Online Product Certification section.

**Note** For EMC compliance, operate this device with double-shielded cables.

**CE Compliance**

This product meets the essential requirements of applicable European Directives as follows:

- 2006/95/EC; Low-Voltage Directive (safety)
- 2004/108/EC; Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)
Online Product Certification

Refer to the product Declaration of Conformity (DoC) for additional regulatory compliance information. To obtain product certifications and the DoC for this product, visit ni.com/certification, search by module number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.

Shock and Vibration

To meet these specifications, you must panel mount the system.

Operating vibration
- Random (IEC 60068-2-64)..............5 g$_{rms}$, 10 to 500 Hz
- Sinusoidal (IEC 60068-2-6)............5 g, 10 to 500 Hz

Operating shock (IEC 60068-2-27)........30 g, 11 ms half sine,
50 g, 3 ms half sine,
18 shocks at 6 orientations

Environmental

National Instruments C Series modules are intended for indoor use only, but may be used outdoors if installed in a suitable enclosure. Refer to the manual for the chassis you are using for more information about meeting these specifications.

Operating temperature
(IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2).........−40 to 70 °C

Storage temperature
(IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2).........−40 to 85 °C

Ingress protection .........................IP 40

Operating humidity (IEC 60068-2-56) ....10 to 90% RH, noncondensing

Storage humidity (IEC 60068-2-56).....5 to 95% RH, noncondensing

Max altitude..................................2,000 m

Pollution Degree ............................2
Environmental Management

National Instruments is committed to designing and manufacturing products in an environmentally responsible manner. NI recognizes that eliminating certain hazardous substances from our products is beneficial to the environment and to NI customers.

For additional environmental information, refer to the NI and the Environment Web page at ni.com/environment. This page contains the environmental regulations and directives with which NI complies, as well as other environmental information not included in this document.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)

EU Customers  At the end of their life cycle, all products must be sent to a WEEE recycling center. For more information about WEEE recycling centers and National Instruments WEEE initiatives, visit ni.com/environment/weee.htm.

电子信息产品污染控制管理办法 (中国 RoHS)

中国客户 National Instruments 符合中国电子信息产品中限制使用某些有害物质指令 (RoHS)。关于 National Instruments 中国 RoHS 合规性信息，请登录 ni.com/environment/rohs_china。(For information about China RoHS compliance, go to ni.com/environment/rohs_china.)
Position Command Connections

This Appendix contains information about using the NI 9512 drive interface module with drives that support position command mode or pulse command input.

Connecting the NI 9512 to a P-Command Drive

Complete the following steps to connect the NI 9512 drive interface module to p-command drives and other I/O:

1. Install the module in the chassis as specified in the chassis documentation.

   **Note** Refer to the *NI SoftMotion Module* book of the *LabVIEW Help* for information about chassis, slot, or software restrictions.

2. Connect the module to a drive and other I/O using the NI 951x 37-pin terminal block and NI 951x 37-pin terminal block cable or a custom cable.

   **Note** Many p-command drive manufacturers refer to the Step± signal as Pulse± and the Direction± signal as Sign±.
Figure B-1 shows a simplified connection diagram.
Note For operation the NI 9512 requires an external power supply. You can connect the external power supply to the V_{sup} input provided on the DSUB or MDR connector. Do not connect more than one external power supply to the module.

3. Map the additional position command drive signals as described in the Position Command Drive Signals section of this appendix.

## Position Command Drive Signals

This section describes additional signals that are used with position command drives. You can use these signals with your drive if you map the signal functionality to an available digital input or digital output using software. Refer to the NI SoftMotion Module book of the LabVIEW Help for more information about mapping digital inputs and digital outputs. Refer to Chapter 3, Signal Connections, for information about other NI 9512 module signals.

The following inputs are driven from the drive to provide system status to the module.

- **Servo Alarm/Drive Fault**—Disables the drive in case of a drive error. The module does not generate step and direction outputs when the alarm input is active. The alarm signal is inactive during normal operation.

- **In-Position**—Indicates that the drive has completed the move and has reached the target position.

- **Servo Ready/Drive Ready**—Indicates that the drive is ready or enabled.

The following signal is driven from the module to the position command drive:

- **Alarm Clear**—Clears the alarm or fault outputs on the drive.

Note The Alarm Clear functionality is not mappable in software. Refer to the NI SoftMotion LabVIEW Help for information about implementing this functionality using an available digital output.
Visit the following sections of the award-winning National Instruments Web site at ni.com for technical support and professional services:

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Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nano</td>
<td>$10^{-9}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>μ</td>
<td>micro</td>
<td>$10^{-6}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>milli</td>
<td>$10^{-3}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>$10^3$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>mega</td>
<td>$10^6$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers/Symbols

+5 V OUT +5 VDC source signal

A

acceleration/deceleration A measurement of the change in velocity as a function of time.

amplifier A device that delivers power to operate the motor in response to control signals.

axis Unit that controls a motor or any similar motion or control device.

C

CCW counterclockwise—Implies direction of motor rotation.

closed-loop A control system that uses feedback to achieve control.

COM Reference signal for digital I/O.

counts Specified encoder resolution multiplied by four.

crosstalk A phenomenon by which a signal transmitted on one channel causes an undesired effect on another channel.

CW clockwise—Implies direction of motor rotation.
### Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>dedicated</td>
<td>Assigned to a particular function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Direction output</td>
<td>Command signal for stepper motors, indicates the commanded direction of motion, either forward or reverse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>drive</td>
<td>Electronic signal amplifier that converts motor control command signals into higher-voltage signals suitable for driving motors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>driver</td>
<td>A hardware device that provides signals or electrical current to activate a transmission line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>encoder</td>
<td>A device that translates mechanical motion into electrical signals; used for monitoring position or velocity in a closed-loop system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>encoder resolution</td>
<td>The number of lines per unit of measure. Units can be inches, centimeters, revolutions, and so on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>filtering</td>
<td>A type of signal conditioning that removes unwanted noise from the signal being measured.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>full-step</td>
<td>The coarsest mode of stepper motor driving that occurs when fully energizing the windings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>half-step</td>
<td>A stepper motor mode. For a two phase motor, half-step mode is done by alternately energizing two windings and then only one. In half step mode, alternate steps are strong and weak but there is significant improvement in low-speed smoothness over the full-step mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high</td>
<td>An input or output is high if the voltage is higher than the specified digital logic high level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

**High-side switch**: A switch that provides a path to supply when closed.

**Home switch (input)**: A physical position determined by the mechanical system or designer as the reference location for system initialization. Frequently, the home position is also regarded as the zero position in an absolute position frame of reference.

**Incremental encoder**: A device that produces two signals, Phase A and Phase B, which are 90 degrees out of phase, allowing for edge counting to provide relative position information.

**Index**: Marker on an encoder that produces a single signal per revolution and is typically used to establish a reference position.

**Limit switch/end-of-travel position (input)**: Sensors that alert the control electronics that the physical end of travel is being approached and that the motion should stop.

**Low**: An input or output is low if the voltage is lower than the specified digital logic low level.

**Low-side switch**: A switch that provides a path to ground when closed.

**Microstep**: Proportional control of energy in the coils of a stepper motor that allow the motor to move to or stop at locations other than the fixed magnetic/mechanical pole positions determined by the motor specifications. This capability facilitates the subdivision of full mechanical steps on a stepper motor into finer microstep locations that greatly smooth motor running operation and increase the resolution or number of discrete positions that a stepper motor can attain in each revolution.
Glossary

N

noise  An undesirable electrical signal—Noise comes from external sources such as the AC power line, motors, generators, transformers, fluorescent lights, soldering irons, CRT displays, computers, electrical storms, welders, radio transmitters, and internal sources such as semiconductors, resistors, and capacitors. Noise corrupts signals you are trying to send or receive.

O

off  An input or output is off when current is not flowing through the input or output circuit.

on  An input or output is on when current is flowing through the input or output circuit.

open-loop  A control system where no external sensors (feedback devices) are used to achieve control of the system.

P

p-command  A command mode used for certain types of servo motor drives that accept step and direction (CW/CCW) information to drive a servo motor.

PID control loop  proportional-integral-derivative control loop—A control method in which the controller output is proportional to the error, the sum of all previous errors, and the rate at which the error is changing. The error is the difference between the observed and the commanded values of the device that is being controlled.

PIVff control loop  proportional-integral-velocity feed forward control loop—A control method in which the controller output is proportional to the error, the sum of all previous errors, and the future trajectory velocity. The error is the difference between the observed and the commanded values of the device that is being controlled.

position capture input  Record position based on an external event.

position compare output  When the encoder reaches a user-specified position, the associated position compare output performs the user-specified action.
### Glossary

**S**

- **servo**
  Specifies an axis that controls a servo motor.

- **sinking device**
  A device that provides a path to ground.

- **sourcing device**
  A device that provides a path to supply.

- **Step output**
  Command signal for stepper motors, each step produces a pulse on the step output, leading to a step (or microstep) of the motor.

- **stepper**
  Specifies an axis that controls a stepper motor.

**T**

- **toggle**
  Changing state between high and low or on and off.

- **torque**
  Rotary force.

**V**

- **V_{sup}**
  Power supply input.
Symbols
+5 V OUT signal
description (table), 3-2

A
alarm clear output, B-3
alarm input, B-3
axis fault LED, 2-16
axis status LED, 2-15

B
brake signal, connection, 4-9

C
calibration certificate (NI resources), C-2
CCW signal. See Direction (CCW) signal
command signals, 3-4
Direction (CCW), 3-4
Drive Command COM, 3-7
Drive Command output, 3-7
servo drives, 3-7
Step (CW), 3-4
stepper drives, 3-4
connections
digital input signals, 4-8
Direction (CCW) signal, 3-5
encoder signals, 4-8
home, 4-8
limit signals, 3-9, 4-8
NI 9512, 2-2
NI 9512 (figure), 2-3
NI 9514, 2-4
NI 9514 (figure), 2-5
NI 9516, 2-6
NI 9516 (figure), 2-7
position capture input, 4-7
Step (CW) signal, 3-5
connectors
NI 9512, 2-9
NI 9514, 2-11
NI 9516, 2-13
customers used in the manual, ix
CW signal. See Step (CW) signal

D
Declaration of Conformity (NI resources), C-2
diagnostic tools (NI resources), C-1
digital I/O connectors, specifications, A-4
digital I/O signals, 3-15
Digital Input <1..4> signal
description (table), 3-3
wiring, 3-8, 3-10, 3-16, 3-18
digital inputs
connection recommendations, 4-8
purpose and use, 3-15
signal descriptions, 3-17
Digital Output <1..2> signal
description (table), 3-3
digital outputs
purpose and use, 3-17
Direction (CCW) signal
connections, 3-5
description (table), 3-1
output circuit, 3-5
purpose and use, 3-4
documentation
conventions used in manual, ix
NI resources, C-1
related documentation, x
Drive Command COM signal
  description (table), 3-1
  purpose and use, 3-7
Drive Command Output Specifications, A-2
Drive Command signal
  description (table), 3-1
  purpose and use, 3-7
Drive Enable Output Specifications, A-2
Drive Enable signal
  description (table), 3-1
  purpose and use, 3-7
drive fault, configuring, 3-15
Drive signals, Drive Enable, 3-7
drivers (NI resources), C-1
DSUB connector
  Digital Inputs, 3-15
  Digital Outputs, 3-17
  Direction (CCW), 3-4
  Drive Command, 3-7
  Drive Command COM, 3-7
  Step (CW), 3-4
  V_sup, 3-4

Encoder 0 Index signal
  description (table), 3-2
Encoder 0 Phase A signal
  description (table), 3-2
Encoder 0 Phase B signal
  description (table), 3-2
Encoder 1 Phase A signal
  description (table), 3-2
Encoder 1 Phase B signal
  description (table), 3-2
encoder active LED, 2-15
Encoder Index signal
  purpose and use, 3-12
Encoder Phase B signal
  purpose and use, 3-12
encoder signals
  connection recommendations, 4-8
  Encoder Index, 3-12
  input circuit, 3-13
  Phase A, 3-11
  Phase B, 3-11
  signal descriptions, 3-13
  wiring concerns, 4-8
examples (NI resources), C-1

F
  feature overview, 1-1
  Forward Limit input signal
    description (table), 3-2
    purpose and use, 3-9

H
  hardware requirements, 1-2
  help, technical support, C-1
  Home input signal
    description (table), 3-2
    purpose and use, 3-9
    home, connection recommendations, 4-8

I
  in-position input, B-3
  instrument drivers (NI resources), C-1

K
  KnowledgeBase, C-1
Index

L
LED indicators
  axis fault, 2-16
  axis status, 2-15
  encoder active, 2-15
  limit active, 2-16
limit active LED, 2-16
limit and home inputs
  connections, 3-9
    Forward Limit input, 3-9
    Home input, 3-9
    input circuit, 3-9
    Reverse Limit input, 3-9
  signal descriptions, 3-9
limit signals, connection recommendations, 4-8

M
MDR connector
  Digital Inputs, 3-15
  Encoder Index, 3-12
  Encoder Phase A, 3-11
  Encoder Phase B, 3-11
  Forward Limit input, 3-9
  Home input, 3-9
  Position Capture, 3-14
  Position Compare, 3-14
  Reverse Limit, 3-9
  $V_{sup}$, 3-4
motion I/O signals, 3-9

N
National Instruments support and services, C-1
NI 9512
  connection diagram (figure), 2-3
  connections, 2-2
  DSUB connector, 2-9
  MDR connector, 2-10
NI 9514
  connection diagram (figure), 2-5
  connections, 2-4
  DSUB connector, 2-11
  MDR connector, 2-12
NI 9516
  connection diagram (figure), 2-7
  connections, 2-6
  DSUB connector, 2-13
  MDR connector, 2-14
NI 951x
  features, 1-1
  requirements for getting started, 1-2
NI support and services, C-1

P
P7000 stepper drive
  connection diagram (figure), 4-3
  connections, 4-1
physical specifications, A-6
position capture input
  connection recommendations, 4-7
Position Capture signal
  description (table), 3-3
  overview, 3-14
  purpose and use, 3-14
position command drive signals
  alarm, B-3
  alarm clear, B-3
  in-position, B-3
  servo ready, B-3
Position Compare signal
  description (table), 3-3
  overview, 3-14
  purpose and use, 3-14
power connections, 3-4
power requirement specifications, A-5
programming examples (NI resources), C-1
Index

R
related documentation, x
Reverse Limit input signal
description (table), 3-2
purpose and use, 3-9

S
servo drive command signals, 3-7
servo performance specifications, A-1
servo ready input, B-3
signal connections. See power connections,
command signals, motion I/O signals, and
digital I/O signals
software
   NI resources, C-1
   requirements, 1-2
specifications
   digital I/O, A-4
   motion I/O, A-3
   physical, A-6
   power requirements (max), A-5
   servo performance, A-1
   stepper performance, A-1
Step (CW) signal
   connections, 3-5
   description (table), 3-1
   output circuit, 3-5
   purpose and use, 3-4
stepper drive
   command signals, 3-4
   P7000 connections, 4-1
Stepper Output Specifications, A-1
stepper performance specifications, A-1
support, technical, C-1

T
technical support, C-1
terminal block pin assignments, 4-5
training and certification (NI resources), C-1
troubleshooting (NI resources), C-1

V
V_sup signal
   connections, 3-4
   description (table), 3-3

W
Web resources, C-1
wiring concerns
   digital input signals, 4-8
   encoder signals, 4-8
   home, 4-8
   limit signals, 4-8
   position capture input, 4-7