

# **Soft Servo Macro Specifications**

#### **Summary of Variable Types**

- One undefined variable (null: #0)
- 99 local variables (#1 #99)
- 400 numbered global variables (#100 #499) of global scope (their values are lost when the control restarts)
- An unlimited number of symbolic global variables, with meaningful variable naming (such as "#position"). Symbolic global variables must be all lower case letters (#axxx #zxxx)
- 500 numbered permanent variables (#500 #999) of permanent scope (their values remain even when the control restarts)
- Up to 24,0000 system variables (depending upon the no. of axes, no. of tool offsets, no. of workpiece coordinate offsets, etc.)

#### Flow of Control — Branching and Repetition

Control Command	Statement Format	
Conditional branch	IF [ <conditional expression="">] GOTO n</conditional>	
Unconditional branch	GOTO n	
Conditional execution	IF [ <conditional expression="">] THEN</conditional>	
Conditional execution with branching	IF [ <conditional expression="">] ELSE  ENDIF</conditional>	
Conditional loop	WHILE [ <conditional expression="">] DO n END n</conditional>	

Notes:

- 1) Unlimited nesting of sub loops is allowed.
- 2) n is a direct number NXXX (a line number) or variables can also be used.

Examples: GOTO 1000; GOTO N1000; #1 = 1000; GOTO #1

#### **Macro Calls**

• <u>Simple macro call</u>: G65 P\_<Macro Number>L\_<Argument> (The macro must be in the same file as the main program.)

• Sub program call:

M98 P\_<Sub Program Name> R\_<Repetition Number> (The subprogram must named O<Sub Program Name>.dat and must be in a separate file located in the same folder as the main program.)

• <u>Custom Macro Calls Using G, M, S or T Codes</u>: Examples: G34, M3.1, T20, S1000

(You must use the macro parameters to associate G, M, S and T codes with specific macro program files. The macro file can be anywhere, including on a network.)

#### **Mathematical and Logical Operations**

Onerend	Format(a)
Operand	Format(s)
Assignment	#A = #B
Sum	#A = #B + #C
Product	#A = #B * #C
Difference	#A = #B - #C
Quotient	#A = #B / #C
Exponent	$#A = #B^{A}#C$
Or	#A = #B  or  #C
And	#A = #B and #C
Xor	#A = #B  xor  #C
Not	#A = not #B, #A = !#B
Sine (degree)	#A = sin [#B]
Cosine (degree)	$#A = \cos [#B]$
Tangent (degree)	#A = tan [#B]
Arcsine	#A = asin [#B]
Arccosine	#A = acos [#B]
Arctangent	#A = atan [#B]
Absolute value	#A = abs [#B]
Natural logarithm	$#A = \ln [#B]$
Exponential function	$#A = \exp [#B]$
Square root	#A = sqrt [#B]
Rounding off	#A = round [#B]
Rounding down	#A = fix [#B]
Rounding up	#A = fup [#B]

#### **Comparison Operators**

Operator	Meaning	Acceptable Formats
EQ (=)	Equal to	(#A EQ #B), (#A = #B)
GT (>)	Greater than	(#A GT #B) , (#A > #B)
GE (≥)	Greater than or equal to	(#A GE #B), (#A >= #B)
NE (≠)	Not equal to	(#A NE #B), (#A != #B)
LT (≦)	Less than	(#A LT #B), (#A < #B)
LE (≤)	Less than or equal to	(#A LE #B), (#A <= #B)

#### **System Variables**

Variable Type	Range	Notes
Input from PLC (by bit)	#1000 - #1015	Read only
Input from PLC (16 bit word)	#1032	Read only
Output to PLC (by bit)	#1100 - #1115	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Output to PLC (16 bit word)	#1132	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Output to PLC (32 bit dword)	#1133	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Alarm <sup>2</sup>	#3000	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
1 millisecond timer	#3001	Read only
G-Code modal groups	#4000 - #4031	Read only
B Code	#4102	Read only
F Code	#4109	Read only
H Code	#4111	Read only
M Code	#4113	Read only
Seq Number	#4114	Read only
S Code	#4119	Read only
T Code	#4120	Read only
Block end Point Position	#5001 - #5008	Read only
Current Position	#5021 - #5028	Read only
Current Position (Work)	#5041 - #5048	Read only
External work compensation <sup>1</sup>	#5201 - #5208	Read only
Work Coordinate 1	#5221 - #5228	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Work Coordinate 2	#5241 - #5248	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Work Coordinate 3	#5261 - #5268	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Work Coordinate 4	#5281 - #5288	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Work Coordinate 5	#5301 - #5308	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Work Coordinate 6	#5321 - #5328	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
I/O Information <sup>1</sup>	#6000 -#6999	Read only
Servo Drive Control <sup>2,3</sup>	#7000 - #7999	Read only
Parameter Setting <sup>1</sup>	#8000 - #9999	Read only
Tool length wear compensation <sup>4</sup>	#10001 - #10999	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Tool length geometry compensation <sup>4</sup>	#11001 - #11999	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Tool radius wear compensation <sup>4</sup>	#12001 - #12999	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
Tool radius geometry compensation <sup>4</sup>	#13001 - #13999	Read/Write <sup>5</sup>
1.S-100T only4.2.Under development	ServoWorks MC-Qu S-120M and S-140M	

3. Hardware dependent 5.

S-120M and S-140M only Limitation applies: contact Soft Servo Systems for details.

## **Referencing a Variable**

Type of	Examples	
Direct reference	#1=1. #position = 23.0 $G01X#1Y#position \rightarrow G01X1.Y23.$	
In a formula or conditional expression	#1=1. #2=2. G01X[#1+#2].	

### **Processing a Null Variable**

Any variable (local, global, permanent or symbolic) which has not been initialized with a value is undefined, or equal to the null variable (#0). A null variable is processed differently, depending upon whether it is used in a formula, in a movement command, or in a conditional expression.

When a null variable occurs	Null variable is treated	Examples
In a mathematical formula	As a zero (0.0)	#1=1. #2=#0. #3=#1+#2. → #3=1.0+0.0. #4= $\cos[#2]$ . → #4= $\cos[0.0]$ . #5= $\cos[#1+#2]$ . →
In a movement command	As if it weren't there (i.e., it is ignored)	#1=1. #2=#0. G01X#1Y#2 → $G01X1$
In a conditional expression	As a zero, except for EQ (equal to) or NE (not equal to)	#1=0. #2=#0. IF[#1 GT #2] → IF[0 GT 0] → FALSE IF[#1 EQ #2] → IF[0 EQ Null] → FALSE

<u>NOTE</u>: " $\rightarrow$ " indicates "is evaluated as."

# **Argument Specifications**

Argument specifications map argument addresses to variables. The argument assignment protocol for Soft Servo macros uses all letters once except the letters G, L, O, N and P.

Two examples follow:

G65 P9000 A1.0 B2.0 C3.0 G65 P9000 #1=1.0 #2=2.0 #3=3.0

