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XC330-T181-T

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2. Performance Graph
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XC330-T181-T

1. Specifications

Item	Specifications
MCU	ARM CORTEX-M0+ (64 [MHz], 32Bit)
Position Sensor	Contactless absolute encoder (12Bit, 360 [°]) Maker : ams(www.ams.com), Part No : AS5601
Motor	Coreless DC
Baud Rate	9,600 [bps] ~ 4 [Mbps]
Control Algorithm	PID control
Resolution	4096 [pulse/rev]
Operating Modes	Current Control Mode Velocity Control Mode Position Control Mode (0 ~ 360 [°]) Extended Position Control Mode (Multi-turn) Current-based Position Control Mode PWM Control Mode (Voltage Control Mode)
Weight	23 [g]
Dimensions (W x H x D)	20.0 x 34.0 x 26.0 [mm]
Gear Ratio	180.62 : 1
Stall Torque	0.65 [N.m] (at 9.0 [V], 0.61 [A]) 0.76 [N.m] (at 11.1 [V], 0.80 [A]) 0.80 [N.m] (at 12.0 [V], 0.88 [A])
No Load Speed	83 [rev/min] (at 9.0 [V]) 104 [rev/min] (at 11.1 [V]) 113 [rev/min] (at 12.0 [V])



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Item	Specifications
Operating Temperature	-5 ~ +70 [°C]
Input Voltage	6.5 ~ 12.0 [V] (Recommended : 11.1 [V])
Command Signal	Digital Packet
Physical Connection	TTL Multidrop Bus (5V Logic) TTL Half Duplex Asynchronous Serial Communication (8bit, 1stop, No Parity)
ID	253 ID (0 ~ 252)
Feedback	Position, Velocity, Current, Realtime tick, Trajectory, Temperature, Input Voltage, etc
Case Material	Engineering Plastic
Gear Material	Full Metal Gear, 2 Bearing
Standby Current	17 [mA]



DANGER

(May cause serious injury or death)

- Never place items containing water, flammables, or solvents near the product.
- Never place fingers, arms, toes, and other body parts near product during operation.
- Cut the power off if the product begins to emit strange odors or smoke.
- Keep product out of reach of children.
- Check input polarity before installing wiring or cables.



CAUTION

(May cause injury or damage to product)

- Always comply with operating environment specifications including voltage, current, and temperature.
- Do not insert blades or other sharp objects during product operation.



ATTENTION

(May cause injury or damage to product)

- Do not disassemble or modify the product.
- Do not drop or apply strong impacts to the product.
- To ensure a stable power supply, it is recommended to use a ROBOTIS controller, or [LB-020 battery](#).
- Do not connect or disconnect DYNAMIXEL cables while power is being supplied.

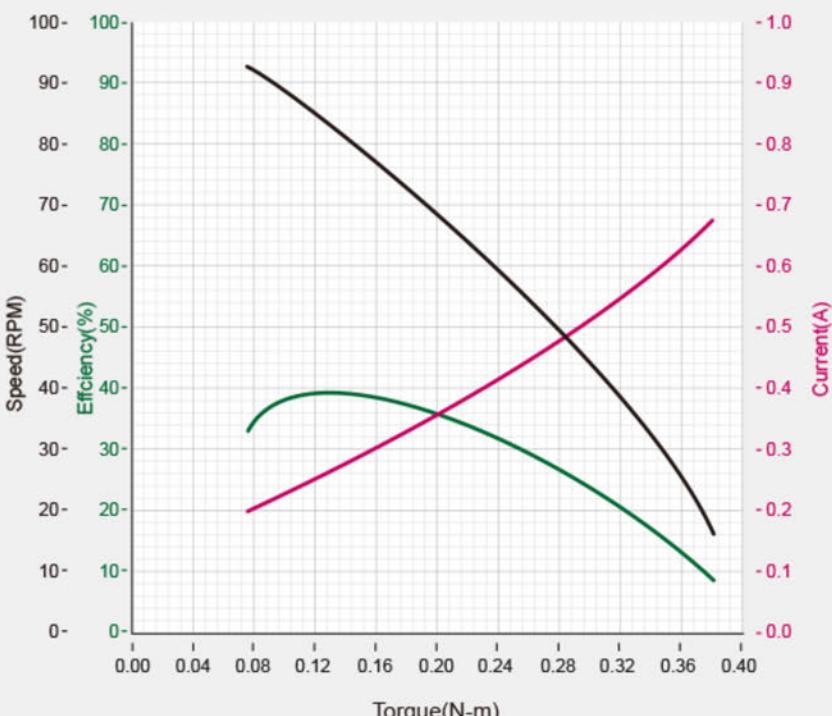
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1. 1. Performance Graph



Looking for the same form factors?

NOTE : The given Stall torque rating for a servo is different from its continuous output rating, and may also differ from its expected real world performance.

Stall torque is the maximum momentary torque output the servo is capable of, and is generally how RC servos are measured. The Performance graph, or N-T curve, from the above graph is measured under conditions simulating a gradually increasing load.

The actual real world performance of the servo will generally be closer to the performance graph measurements, not the rated stall torque. For this reason, the performance graph is broadly used in the industrial field.

Generally, the Maximum Torque shown through Performance Graph testing is

less than the maximum Stall Torque.

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CAUTION - When supplying power:

- It is recommended to use a ROBOTIS controller or SMPS2DYNAMIXEL power adapter.
- Do not connect or disconnect DYNAMIXEL actuator cables while power is being supplied.

2. Control Table

The Control Table is a structure of data implemented in the device. Users can read a specific Data to get status of the device with Read Instruction Packets, and modify Data as well to control the device with WRITE Instruction Packets.

2. 1. Control Table, Data, Address

The Control Table is a structure that consists of multiple Data fields to store status or to control the device. Users can check current status of the device by reading a specific Data from the Control Table with Read Instruction Packets. WRITE Instruction Packets enable users to control the device by changing specific Data in the Control Table. The Address is a unique value when accessing a specific Data in the Control Table with Instruction Packets. In order to read or write data, users must designate a specific Address in the Instruction Packet. Please refer to [DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0](#) for more details about Instruction Packets.

NOTE : Two's complement is applied for the negative value. For more information, please refer to [Two's complement](#) from Wikipedia.

2. 1. 1. Area (EEPROM, RAM)

The Control Table is divided into 2 Areas. Data in the RAM Area is reset to initial values when the power is reset(Volatile). On the other hand, data in the EEPROM Area is maintained even when the device is powered off(Non-Volatile).

Data in the EEPROM Area can only be written to if Torque Enable() is cleared to '0'(Torque OFF).

2. 1. 2. Size

The Size of data varies from 1 ~ 4 bytes depend on their usage. Please check the size of data when updating the data with an Instruction Packet. For data larger than 2 bytes will be saved according to [Little Endian](#).

2. 1. 3. Access

The Control Table has two different access properties. 'RW' property



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stands for read and write access permission while 'R' stands for read only access permission. Data with the read only property cannot be changed by the WRITE Instruction. Read only property('R') is generally used for measuring and monitoring purpose, and read write property('RW') is used for controlling device.

2. 1. 4. Initial Value

Each data in the Control Table is restored to initial values when the device is turned on. Default values in the EEPROM area are initial values of the device (factory default settings). If any values in the EEPROM area are modified by a user, modified values will be restored as initial values when the device is turned on. Initial Values in the RAM area are restored when the device is turned on.

2. 2. Control Table of EEPROM Area

Address	Size (Byte)	Data Name	Access	Initial Value	Range	Unit
0	2	Model Number	R	1,210	-	-
2	4	Model Information	R	-	-	-
6	1	Firmware Version	R	-	-	-
7	1	ID	RW	1	0 ~ 252	
8	1	Baud Rate	RW	1	0 ~ 6	
9	1	Return Delay Time	RW	250	0 ~ 254	2 [μsec]
10	1	Drive Mode	RW	0	0 ~ 13	-
11	1	Operating Mode	RW	3	0 ~ 16	-
12	1	Secondary(Shadow) ID	RW	255	0 ~ 252	-
13	1	Protocol Type	RW	2	2 ~ 22	-
20	4	Homing Offset	RW	0	-1,044,479 ~ 1,044,479	1 [pulse]
24	4	Moving Threshold	RW	10	0 ~ 1,023	0.229 [rev/ min]
31	1	Temperature Limit	RW	70	0 ~ 100	1 [°C]
32	2	Max Voltage Limit	RW	140	55 ~ 140	0.1 [V]
34	2	Min Voltage Limit	RW	55	55 ~ 140	0.1 [V]
36	2	PWM Limit	RW	885	0 ~ 885	0.113 [%]
38	2	Current Limit	RW	910	0 ~ 910	1.0 [mA]
44	4	Velocity Limit	RW	510	0 ~ 2,047	0.229 [rev/ min]
48	4	Max Position Limit	RW	4,095	0 ~ 4,095	1 [pulse]
52	4	Min Position Limit	RW	0	0 ~ 4,095	1 [pulse]



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Address	Size (Byte)	Data Name	Access	Initial Value	Range	Unit
60	1	Startup Configuration	RW	0	3	-
62	1	PWM Slope	RW	255	1 ~ 255	3.955 [mV/msec]
63	1	Shutdown	RW	52	-	-

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2. 3. Control Table of RAM Area

Address	Size (Byte)	Data Name	Access	Initial Value	Range	Unit
64	1	Torque Enable	RW	0	0 ~ 1	-
65	1	LED	RW	0	0 ~ 1	-
68	1	Status Return Level	RW	2	0 ~ 2	-
69	1	Registered Instruction	R	0	0 ~ 1	-
70	1	Hardware Error Status	R	0	-	-
76	2	Velocity I Gain	RW	1,200	0 ~ 16,383	-
78	2	Velocity P Gain	RW	40	0 ~ 16,383	-
80	2	Position D Gain	RW	0	0 ~ 16,383	-
82	2	Position I Gain	RW	0	0 ~ 16,383	-
84	2	Position P Gain	RW	900	0 ~ 16,383	-
88	2	Feedforward 2nd Gain	RW	0	0 ~ 16,383	-
90	2	Feedforward 1st Gain	RW	0	0 ~ 16,383	-
98	1	Bus Watchdog	RW	0	1 ~ 127	20 [msec]
100	2	Goal PWM	RW	-	-PWM Limit(36) ~ PWM Limit(36)	0.113 [%]
102	2	Goal Current	RW	-	-Current Limit(38) ~ Current Limit(38)	1.0 [mA]
104	4	Goal Velocity	RW	-	-Velocity Limit(44) ~ Velocity Limit(44)	0.229 [rev/min]
108	4	Profile Acceleration	RW	0	0 ~ 32,767	214.577 [rev/min2] 1 [msec]
112	4	Profile Velocity	RW	0	0 ~ 32,767	0.229 [rev/min]



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Address	Size (Byte)	Data Name	Access	Initial Value	Range	Unit
116	4	Goal Position	RW	-	Min Position Limit(52) ~ Max Position Limit(48)	1 [pulse]
120	2	Realtime Tick	R	-	0 ~ 32,767	1 [msec]
122	1	Moving	R	0	0 ~ 1	-
123	1	Moving Status	R	0	-	-
124	2	Present PWM	R	-	-	0.113 [%]
126	2	Present Current	R	-	-	1.0 [mA]
128	4	Present Velocity	R	-	-	0.229 [rev/min]
132	4	Present Position	R	-	-	1 [pulse]
136	4	Velocity Trajectory	R	-	-	0.229 [rev/min]
140	4	Position Trajectory	R	-	-	1 [pulse]
144	2	Present Input Voltage	R	-	-	0.1 [V]
146	1	Present Temperature	R	-	-	1 [°C]
147	1	Backup Ready	R	-	0 ~ 1	-
168	2	Indirect Address 1	RW	208	64 ~ 227	-
170	2	Indirect Address 2	RW	209	64 ~ 227	-
172	2	Indirect Address 3	RW	210	64 ~ 227	-
...
202	2	Indirect Address 18	RW	225	64 ~ 227	-
204	2	Indirect Address 19	RW	226	64 ~ 227	-
206	2	Indirect Address 20	RW	227	64 ~ 227	-
208	1	Indirect Data 1	RW
209	1	Indirect Data 2	RW	0	0 ~ 255	-
210	1	Indirect Data 3	RW	0	0 ~ 255	-
...	0	0 ~ 255	-
225	1	Indirect Data 18	RW	0	0 ~ 255	-
226	1	Indirect Data 19	RW	0	0 ~ 225	-

Address	Size (Byte)	Data Name	Access	Initial Value	Range	Unit
227	1	Indirect Data 20	RW	0	0 ~ 225	-

2. 4. Control Table Description

CAUTION : Data in the EEPROM Area can only be written when the value of Torque Enable(64) is cleared to '0'.

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2. 4. 1. Model Number(0)

This address stores model number of DYNAMIXEL.

2. 4. 2. Firmware Version(6)

This address stores firmware version of DYNAMIXEL.

2. 4. 3. ID(7)

The ID is a unique value in the network to identify each DYNAMIXEL with an Instruction Packet. 0~253 (0xFD) values can be used as an ID, and 254(0xFE) is occupied as a broadcast ID. The Broadcast ID(254, 0xFE) can send an Instruction Packet to all connected DYNAMIXEL simultaneously.

NOTE : Please avoid using an identical ID for multiple DYNAMIXEL. You may face communication failure or may not be able to detect DYNAMIXEL with an identical ID.

NOTE : If the Instruction Packet ID is set to the Broadcast ID(0xFE), Status Packets will not be returned for READ or WRITE Instructions regardless of the set value of Status Return Level (68). For more details, please refer to the [Status Packet](#) section for [DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0](#).

2. 4. 4. Baud Rate(8)

The Baud Rate(8) determines serial communication speed between a controller and DYNAMIXEL.

Value	Baud Rate	Margin of Error
6	4M [bps]	0.000 [%]
5	3M [bps]	0.000 [%]
4	2M [bps]	0.000 [%]
3	1M [bps]	0.000 [%]
2	115,200 [bps]	0.0064 [%]
1(Default)	57,600 [bps]	0.0016 [%]
0	9,600 [bps]	0.000 [%]

NOTE : Less than 3% of the baud rate error margin will not affect to UART

communication.



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NOTE : For the stable communication with higher Baudrate using U2D2, configure USB Latency value to the lower.

USB Latency Setting

2. 4. 5. Return Delay Time(9)

If the DYNAMIXEL receives an Instruction Packet, it will return the Status Packet after the time of the set Return Delay Time(5).

Note that the range of values is 0 to 254 (0XFE) and its unit is 2 [μsec]. For instance, if the Return Delay Time(5) is set to '10', the Status Packet will be returned after 20[μsec] when the Instruction Packet is received.

Unit	Value Range	Description
2[μsec]	0 ~ 254	Default value '250'(500[μsec]) Maximum value: '508'[μsec]

2. 4. 6. Drive Mode(10)

The Drive Mode(10) configures Drive Mode of DYNAMIXEL.

Bit	Item	Description
Bit 7(0x80)	-	Unused, always '0'
Bit 6(0x40)	-	Unused, always '0'
Bit 5(0x20)	-	Unused, always '0'
Bit 4(0x10)	-	Unused, always '0'
Bit 3(0x08)	Torque On by Goal Update	[0] Performing a given command only if the value of Torque Enable(64) is '1' [1] Performing a given command regardless of the set value of Torque Enable(64). If the value of Torque Enable(64) is '0' and the command is given, the Torque Enable(64) switches to '1' and perform the command.
Bit 2(0x04)	Profile Configuration	[0] Velocity-based Profile: Create a Profile based on Velocity [1] Time-based Profile: Create Profile based on time ※ See What is the Profile
Bit 1(0x02)	-	Unused, always '0'
Bit 0(0x01)	Normal/ Reverse Mode	[0] Normal Mode: CCW(Positive), CW(Negative) [1] Reverse Mode: CCW(Negative), CW(Positive)

NOTE: Torque On by Goal Update is available from firmware V46.



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NOTE : If the value of Bit 0(Normal/Reverse Mode) of the Drive Mode(10) is set to **1**, rotational direction is inverted.
Thus, **Goal Position**, **Present Position** will have a inverted direction.
This feature can be very useful when configuring symmetrical joint.

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2. 4. 7. Operating Mode(11)

Value	Operating Mode	Description
0	Current Control Mode	DYNAMIXEL only controls current(torque) regardless of speed and position. This mode is ideal for a gripper or a system that only uses current(torque) control or a system that has additional velocity/position controllers.
1	Velocity Control Mode	This mode controls velocity. This mode is identical to the Wheel Mode(endless) from existing DYNAMIXEL. This mode is ideal for wheel-type robots.
3(Default)	Position Control Mode	This mode controls position. This mode is identical to the Joint Mode from existing DYNAMIXEL. Operating position range is limited by the Max Position Limit(48) and the Min Position Limit(52) . This mode is ideal for articulated robots that each joint rotates less than 360 degrees.
4	Extended Position Control Mode(Multi-turn)	This mode controls position. This mode is identical to the Multi-turn Position Control from existing DYNAMIXEL. 512 turns are supported(-256[rev] ~ 256[rev]). This mode is ideal for multi-turn wrists or conveyer systems or a system that requires an additional reduction gear. Note that Max Position Limit(48) , Min Position Limit(52) are not used on Extended Position Control Mode.
5	Current-based Position Control Mode	This mode controls both position and current(torque). Up to 512 turns are supported(-256[rev] ~ 256[rev]). This mode is ideal for a system that requires both position and current control such as articulated robots or grippers.
16	PWM Control Mode (Voltage Control Mode)	This mode directly controls PWM output. (Voltage Control Mode)



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NOTE : When the Operating Mode(11) switches to another mode, value of Gains, such as [Velocity PI\(76, 78\)](#); [Position PID\(80, 82, 84\)](#); [Feedforward\(88, 90\)](#), will be reset fitting to a selected Operating Mode(11). Beside, the profile generator and the data of determining the limit value will be reset either. See the next description for more details.

1. The [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#), [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) : Reset to '0'
2. The [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) and [Goal Current\(102\)](#) are reset to the value of [PWM Limit\(36\)](#) and [Current Limit\(38\)](#) respectively
3. When the Operating Mode(11) is **Current-based Position Control Mode**, [Position PID\(80, 82, 84\)](#) and [PWM Limit\(36\)](#) values will be reset.

Note that the changed value of [Position PID\(80, 82, 84\)](#) and [PWM Limit\(36\)](#) can be read via the Control Table.

NOTE : PWM stands for **Pulse Width Modulation** that modulates PWM Duty to control motors. It changes pulse width to control average supply voltage to the motor, and this technique is widely used in the motor control field.

1. PWM Control Mode is similar to the Wheel Mode of [AX](#) and [RX](#) series.
2. Input [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) value to control supply voltage for DYNAMIXEL in **PWM Control Mode**.

NOTE : [Present Position\(132\)](#) represents a 4 byte continuous range from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 when Torque is turned off regardless of Operating Mode(11).

However, [Present Position\(132\)](#) will be reset to an absolute position value within one full rotation in the following cases:

1. When the Operating Mode(11) is changed to **Position Control Mode**.
2. When torque is turned on in **Position Control Mode**.
3. When the actuator is turned on or when rebooted using a [Reboot Instruction](#).

Note that a [Present Position\(132\)](#) value that has been reset to the absolute value within a single rotation will still be affected by the configured [Homing Offset\(20\)](#) value.

2. 4. 8. Secondary(Shadow) ID(12)

The Secondary(Shadow) ID(12) assigns a secondary ID to the DYNAMIXEL.

The Secondary ID(12) can be shared to group between DYNAMIXELs and to synchronize their movement, unlike [ID\(7\)](#) which must be unique and not be overlapped to use. Be aware of differences between the Secondary ID(12) and ID(7) by reading the following.

- Under the same Secondary ID(12), multiple DYNAMIXELs can be grouped.
- The ID(7) has a greater priority than the Secondary ID(12). If the data of Secondary ID(12) and ID(7) are set as same, the ID(7) will be applied at the top priority.



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- The EEPROM area of the Control Table cannot be modified using Secondary ID(12).
- The RAM area can be modified using the Secondary ID(12).
- If Instruction Packet ID is the same as the Secondary ID(12), the Status Packet will not be returned.
- If the value of the Secondary ID(12) is 253 or higher, the Secondary ID function will be deactivated.

Values	Description
0 ~ 252	Activate Secondary ID function
253 ~ 255	Deactivate Secondary ID function, Default value '255'

2. 4. 8. 1. Secondary ID(12) Example

As mentioned, the Secondary ID(12) can be assigned with the same values unlike the ID(7). See the following Secondary ID(12) example to understand the address properly. Note that The assigned ID(7) on each DYNAMIXELs is '1', '2', '3', '4' or '5' and they are not overlapped to be assigned.

1. Set Secondary ID of five DYNAMIXELs (Assigned ID(7) of each is '1', '2', '3', '4' or '5', not overlapped) to '5'.
2. Send Write Instruction Packet(**ID(7)** = 1, **LED(65)** = 1).
3. The DYNAMIXEL with ID '1' turns on its LED by the Instruction Packet, and Status Packet will be returned.
4. Send Write Instruction Packet(**ID(7)** = 5, **LED(65)** = 1).
5. All DYNAMIXELs turns on their LED, but Status Packet of ID '5' will be returned only.
6. Set the Secondary ID of all DYNAMIXELs to '100'.
7. Send Write Instruction Packet(**ID(7)** = 100, **LED(65)** = 0).
8. All DYNAMIXELs turns off their LED. As no DYNAMIXEL uses ID 100, but uses the same Secondary ID, the Status Packet will not be returned.

2. 4. 9. Protocol Type(13)

To communicate with DYNAMIXEL, it is important to select a proper protocol type.

The following table lists available protocol types compatible with DYNAMIXEL for communication.

Select a desired DYNAMIXEL protocol type according to your application.

Value	Type	Descriptions
2(default)	DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0	Protocol Compatibility table
20	Experimental S.BUS	Compatible with S.BUS Protocol supported RC receivers
21	Experimental iBUS	Compatible with iBUS Protocol supported RC receivers

Value	Type	Descriptions
22	RC-PWM	PWM signal used by RC servos



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WARNING

The [Experimental S.BUS](#) and [Experimental iBUS](#) protocol are an experimental protocol and may not fully support all the features of S.BUS and also may not be fully compatible with other 3rd party devices.

NOTE

- In case that a RC Protocol type (Experimental S.BUS, Experimental iBUS, RC-PWM) is set, DYNAMIXEL will switch to DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0 on condition that RC protocol is not detected during booting. Therefore, it is possible for DYNAMIXEL to access to its Control Table in using software such as [DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0](#).
- If RC protocol type is detected during the booting and operates as its RC mode, DYNAMIXEL will be automatically **Torque On** status.

2. 4. 9. 1. DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0

DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0 is a basic communication protocol to communicate between DYNAMIXELs. See [Protocol 2.0](#) for more detailed information.

2. 4. 9. 2. Experimental S.BUS Protocol

The [Experimental S.BUS](#) protocol is an experimental protocol and may not fully support all the features of S.BUS and also may not be fully compatible with other 3rd party devices.

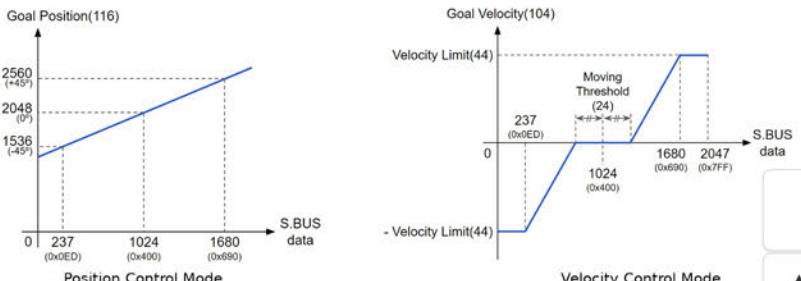
The S.BUS protocol is a communication protocol commonly used in RC products. XL330 series may not fully compatible with other S.BUS devices.

- Multiple DYNAMIXELs, the maximum is 16, can be wired via signal cables. Notice that S.BUS protocol only allows for use **the range of ID(7) from 1 to 16**.
- The available range of data transmission is from **0 to 2,047 (11 bits)**.
- If the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Position Control Mode**, data will be passed to the [Goal Position\(116\)](#).
- If the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Velocity Mode**, data will be passed to [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#). For your understanding, see the next graph of the control reference by the passed data via the protocol.



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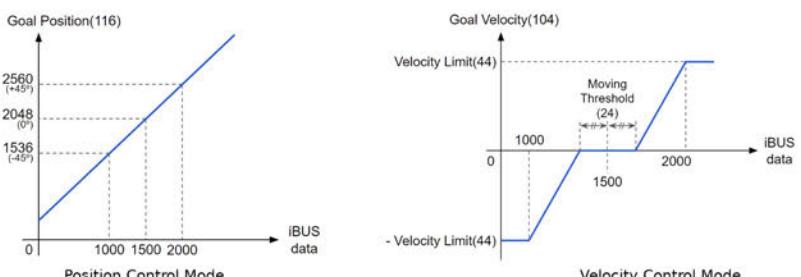
NOTE: The maximum speed at the Velocity Control Mode relies on its **Velocity Limit(44)**. By configuring **Moving Threshold(24)**, it is possible to set a motionless point, where The **Goal Velocity(104)** is 0.

2. 4. 9. 3. Experimental iBUS Protocol

The **Experimental iBUS** protocol is an experimental protocol and may not fully support all the features of iBUS and also may not be fully compatible with other 3rd party devices.

The iBUS protocol is a communication protocol commonly used in RC products. XL330 series may not fully compatible with other iBUS devices.

- Multiple DYNAMIXELs, the maximum is 14, can be wired via signal cables. Notice that the Experimental iBUS protocol only allows for use **the range of ID(7) from 1 to 14**.
- The available range of data transmission is from **0 to 16,383 (16 bits)**.
- If the **Operating Mode(11)** is **Position Control Mode**, data will be passed to the **Goal Position(116)**.
- If the **Operating Mode(11)** is **Velocity Mode**, data will be passed to **Goal Velocity(104)**. For your understanding, see the next graph of the control reference by the passed data via the protocol.



NOTE: The maximum speed at the Velocity Control Mode relies on its **Velocity Limit(44)**. By configuring **Moving Threshold(24)**, it is possible to set a motionless point, where The **Goal Velocity(104)** is 0.

2. 4. 9. 4. RC-PWM Protocol

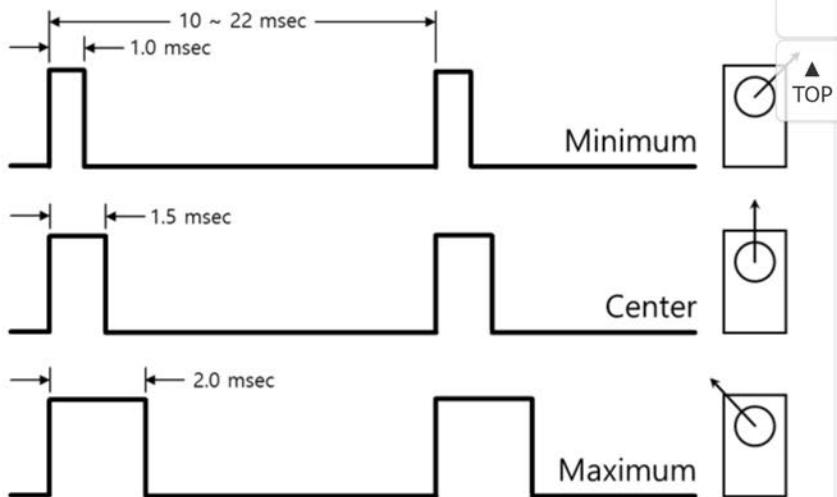
The RC-PWM Protocol is a PWM (Pulse Width Modulation) signal



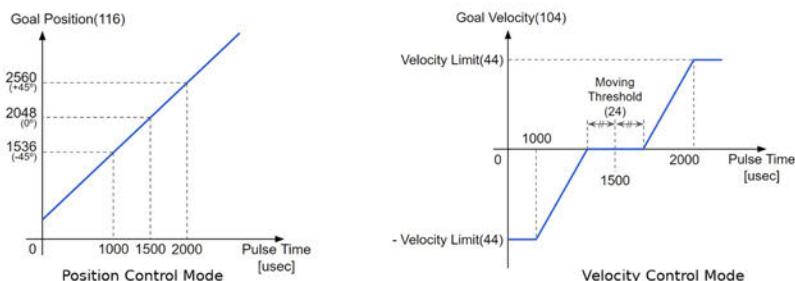
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generally used by RC servo products. Even if it is not possible to wire multiple DYNAMIXELs with a signal cable, this is the most-used protocol to control RC servos. The RC-PWM is the analog data with respect to time as it is the way of transmitting data by proportion of time of signal pulse width.



- If the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Position Control Mode**, data will be passed to the [Goal Position\(116\)](#).
- If the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Velocity Mode**, data will be passed to [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#). For your understanding, see the next graph of the control reference by the passed data via the protocol.



NOTE: The maximum speed at the Velocity Control Mode relies on its [Velocity Limit\(44\)](#). By configuring [Moving Threshold\(24\)](#), it is possible to set a motionless point, where The [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#) is 0.

2. 4. 10. Homing Offset(20)

The Home Offset(20) adjusts the home position. The offset value is added to the [Present Position\(132\)](#).

$$\text{Present Position}(132) = \text{Actual Position} + \text{Homing Offset}(20)$$

Unit	Value Range
------	-------------

about 0.088 [$^{\circ}$] -1,044,479 ~ 1,044,479
(-255 ~ 255[rev])

NOTE : In case of the Position Control Mode(Joint Mode) that rotates less than 360 degrees, any invalid Homing Offset(20) values will be ignored(valid

range : -1,024 ~ 1,024).

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2. 4. 11. Moving Threshold(24)

The Moving Threshold(24) determines whether the DYNAMIXEL is in motion or not.

When the absolute value of [Present Velocity\(128\)](#) is greater than the Moving Threshold(24), [Moving\(122\)](#) is set to '1'. Otherwise it is cleared to '0'.

Unit	Range	Description
about 0.229 rpm	0 ~ 1,023	All velocity related Data uses the same unit

2. 4. 12. Temperature Limit(31)

The Temperature Limit(31) limits operating temperature of the DYNAMIXEL.

When the [Present Temperature\(146\)](#) is greater than the Temperature Limit(31), the [Overheating Error Bit\(0x04\)](#) and [Alert Bit\(0x80\)](#) in the [Hardware Error Status\(70\)](#) will be set. If Overheating Error Bit(0x04) is configured in the [Shutdown\(63\)](#), [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) will be set to '0' (Torque OFF). See the [Shutdown\(63\)](#) for more detailed information.

Unit	Value Range	Description
About 1°	0 ~ 100	0 ~ 100°

CAUTION : Do not set this value higher than its default. In case that DYNAMIXEL encounters temperature warning alarm (Overheating Error Bit(0x04)), let it cool for 20 minutes or more. Otherwise, it may cause severe damage in operating.

2. 4. 13. Min/Max Voltage Limit(32, 34)

The Min Voltage Limit(32) and Max Voltage Limit(34) determine the maximum and minimum operating voltages.

When the [Present Input Voltage\(144\)](#) indicating the present input voltage to the device exceeds the range of Max Voltage Limit(32) and Min Voltage Limit(34), the Input Voltage error Bit(0x10) in the [Hardware Error Status\(70\)](#) will be set, and the Status Packet will send Alert Bit(0x80) via the Error field.

If Input Voltage Error Bit(0x10) in the [Shutdown\(63\)](#) is set, [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) will be set to '0' (Torque OFF).

For more details, please refer to the [Shutdown\(63\)](#) section.

Unit	Value Range	Description
About 0.1 [V]	55 ~ 140	5.5 ~ 14.0 [V]



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2. 4. 14. PWM Limit(36)

The PWM Limit(36) indicates maximum PWM output. Goal PWM(100) can't be configured with any values exceeding PWM Limit(36). PWM Limit(36) is commonly used in all operating mode as an output limit, therefore decreasing PWM output will result in decreasing torque and velocity. For more details, please refer to the Gain section of each operating modes.

Unit	Range
about 0.113 [%]	0(0 [%]) ~ 885(100 [%])

2. 4. 15. Current Limit(38)

The Current Limit(38) indicates maximum current(torque) output limit. The Goal Current(102) can't be configured with any values exceeding the Current Limit(38). The Current Limit(38) is used in Torque Control Mode and Current-based Position Control Mode, therefore decreasing the Current Limit(38) will result in decreasing torque of DYNAMIXEL. For more details, please refer to the Position PID Gain(80 ~ 84).

Unit	Value Range
about 1 [mA]	0 ~ 910

NOTE :

- Current Limit(38) may differ by each DYNAMIXEL so please check the Control Table.
- XC330 series measures current at its input power source unlike other DYNAMIXE-X series supporting a current control. Therefore, you may have a different results in measuring current of XC330 series comparing with measuring phase current which quickly changes of a motor.

2. 4. 16. Velocity Limit(44)

Velocity Limit(44) indicates the maximum value of Goal Velocity(104). For more details, see Goal Velocity(104).

Unit	Value Range
0.229rpm	0 ~ 2,047

2. 4. 17. Min/Max Position Limit(48, 52)

The Min and Max Position Limit(48, 52) limit maximum and minimum desired positions for Position Control Mode(Joint Mode) within the range of 1 rotation(0 ~ 4,095).

Therefore, Goal Position(116) should be configured within the position limit range.

These values are not used in Extended Position Control Mode and Current-based Position Control Mode.

Unit	Value Range
0.088 [°]	0 ~ 4,095(1 rotation)

NOTE : Max Position Limit(48) and Min Position Limit(52) are only used in Position Control Mode with a single turn.



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2. 4. 18. Startup Configuration(60)

The Startup Configuration(60) allows to set up the DYNAMIXEL with specific settings on startup.

Bit	Item	Description
7(0x80)	-	Unused, always '0'
6(0x40)	-	Unused, always '0'
5(0x20)	-	Unused, always '0'
4(0x10)	-	Unused, always '0'
3(0x08)	-	Unused, always '0'
2(0x04)	-	Unused, always '0'
1(0x02)	RAM Restore	[0] Deactivate the RAM area restoration on startup. [1] On startup, use the backup data to restore the RAM area.
0(0x01)	Startup Torque On	[0] Torque Off on startup ([Torque Enable(64)] is set to [0]) [1] Torque On on startup ([Torque Enable(64)] is set to [1]).

NOTE: Startup Configuration is available from firmware **V46**.

NOTE: For more details about restoring the RAM area, see [Restoring RAM Area](#).

2. 4. 19. PWM Slope(62)

The PWM duty will be linearly interpolated with a set slope by PWM Slope(62) and be forwarded to the motor's inverter.

Unit	Value Range
3.955 [mV/msec]	0 ~ 255

2. 4. 19. 1. PWM Slope Example

If the set value of PWM Slope(62) is '255' (equal to 1,008.47 [mV/msec]), and the value of [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) is changed from '0' to '885' on PWM Mode (at 12V), the reaching time when the [Present PWM\(124\)](#) value reaches to '885' from '0' is going to be 12 [msec] by the following calculation formula: $12,000 \text{ [mV]} / 1,008.47 \text{ [mV/msec]} =$

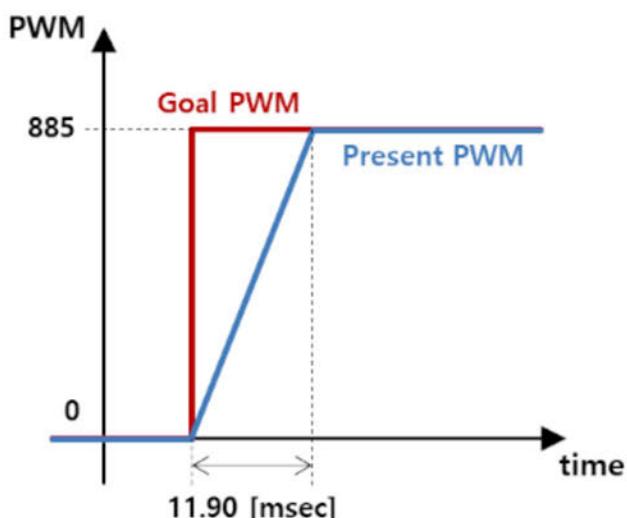
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11.90 [msec].



PWM Slope Example

2. 4. 20. Shutdown(63)

The DYNAMIXEL can protect itself by detecting dangerous situations that could occur during the operation. Each Bit is inclusively processed with the 'OR' logic, therefore, multiple options can be generated. For instance, when '0x05' (binary : 00000101) is defined in Shutdown(63), DYNAMIXEL can detect both Input Voltage Error(binary : 00000001) and Overheating Error(binary : 00000100). If those errors are detected, [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) is cleared to '0' and the motor's output becomes 0 [%].

REBOOT is the only method to reset [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) to '1'(Torque ON) after the shutdown.

Check [Alert Bit\(0x80\)](#) in an error field of Status Packet or a present status via [Hardware Error Status\(70\)](#). The followings are detectable situations.

Bit	Item	Description
7	-	Unused, Always '0'
6	-	Unused, Always '0'
5	Overload Error(default)	Detects that persistent load that exceeds maximum output
4	Electrical Shock Error(default)	Detects electric shock on the circuit or insufficient power to operate the motor
3	-	-
2	Overheating Error	Detects that internal temperature exceeds the configured operating temperature



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Bit	Item	Description
1	-	Unused, Always '0'
0	Input Voltage Error (default)	Detects that input voltage exceeds the configured operating voltage

NOTE :

1. If Shutdown occurs, **LED will flicker every second.**
2. If Shutdown occurs, **reboot the device.**
 - H/W REBOOT : Turn off and turn on the power again
 - S/W REBOOT : Transmit REBOOT Instruction (For more details, refer to the [Reboot](#) section of e-Manual.)

2. 4. 21. Torque Enable(64)

Torque Enable(64) determines Torque ON/OFF. Writing '1' to Torque Enable's address will turn on the Torque and all Data in the EEPROM area will be locked.

Value	Description
0(Default)	Torque Off
1	Torque On and lock EEPROM area

NOTE : Present Position(132) can be reset when [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) and [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) are updated. For more details, please refer to the [Homing Offset\(20\)](#) and [Present Position\(132\)](#).

2. 4. 22. LED(65)

The LED(65) determines LED On or Off.

Bit	Description
0(Default)	Turn OFF the LED
1	Turn ON the LED

NOTE : Check the status of DYNAMIXEL by the counts of flickering LED.

Status	LED Representation
Booting	LED flickers once
Factory Reset	LED flickers 4 times
Alarm	LED flickers
Boot Mode	LED On

2. 4. 23. Status Return Level(68)

The Status Return Level (68) decides how to return Status Packet when DYNAMIXEL receives an Instruction Packet.



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Value	Responding Instructions	Description
0	PING Instruction	Returns the Status Packet for PING Instruction only
1	PING Instruction READ Instruction	Returns the Status Packet for PING and READ Instruction
2	All Instructions	Returns the Status Packet for all Instructions

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NOTE : If the Instruction Packet ID is set to the Broadcast ID(0xFE), Status Packet will not be returned for READ or WRITE Instructions regardless of Status Return Level (68). For more details, please refer to the [Status Packet](#) section for [DYNAMIXEL Protocol 2.0](#).

2. 4. 24. Registered Instruction(69)

Indicates whether the Write Instruction is registered by [Reg Write Instruction](#)

Value Description

0	No instruction registered by REG_WRITE.
1	Instruction registered by REG_WRITE exists.

NOTE : If ACTION instruction is executed, the Registered Instruction (69) will be changed to 0.

2. 4. 25. Hardware Error Status(70)

The Hardware Error Status(70) indicates hardware error status.

The DYNAMIXEL can protect itself by detecting dangerous situations that could occur during the operation. Each Bit is inclusively processed with the 'OR' logic, therefore, multiple options can be generated. For instance, when '0x05' (binary : 00000101) is defined in Shutdown(63), DYNAMIXEL can detect both Input Voltage Error(binary : 00000001) and Overheating Error(binary : 00000100). If those errors are detected, [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) is cleared to '0' and the motor's output becomes 0 [%].

REBOOT is the only method to reset [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) to '1'(Torque ON) after the shutdown.

Check [Alert Bit\(0x80\)](#) in an error field of Status Packet or a present status via [Hardware Error Status\(70\)](#). The followings are detectable situations.

Bit	Item	Description
Bit 7	-	Unused, Always '0'
Bit 6	-	Unused, Always '0'



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Bit	Item	Description
Bit 5	Overload Error(default)	Detects that persistent load that exceeds maximum output
Bit 4	Electrical Shock Error(default)	Detects electric shock on the circuit or insufficient power to operate the motor
Bit 3	-	-
Bit 2	Overheating Error	Detects that internal temperature exceeds the configured operating temperature
Bit 1	-	Unused, Always '0'
Bit 0	Input Voltage Error (default)	Detects that input voltage exceeds the configured operating voltage

NOTE :

1. If Shutdown occurs, **LED will flicker every second.**
2. If Shutdown occurs, **reboot the device.**
 - H/W REBOOT : Turn off and turn on the power again
 - S/W REBOOT : Transmit REBOOT Instruction (For more details, refer to the [Reboot](#) section of e-Manual.)

2. 4. 26. Velocity PI Gain(76, 78)

The Velocity PI Gains(76, 78) indicate gains of Velocity Control Mode. Velocity P Gain of DYNAMIXEL's internal controller is abbreviated to K_VP and that of the Control Table is abbreviated to $K_{V_P(TBL)}$.

Controller Gain	Conversion Equations	Range	Description
Velocity I Gain(76)	$K_{V_I} = K_{V_I(TBL)} / 65,536$	0 ~ 16,383	I Gain
Velocity P Gain(78)	$K_{V_P} = K_{V_P(TBL)} / 128$	0 ~ 16,383	P Gain

Below figure is a block diagram describing the velocity controller in Velocity Control Mode. When the instruction transmitted from the user is received by DYNAMIXEL, it takes following steps until driving the horn.

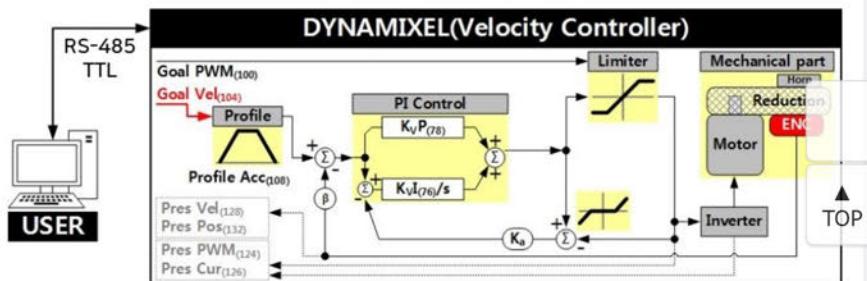
1. An Instruction from the user is transmitted via DYNAMIXEL bus, then registered to [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#).
2. [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#) is converted to desired velocity trajectory by [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#).
3. The desired velocity trajectory is stored at [Velocity Trajectory\(136\)](#).
4. PI controller calculates PWM output for the motor based on the desired velocity trajectory.
5. [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) sets a limit on the calculated PWM output and decides the final PWM value.
6. The final PWM value is applied to the motor through an Inverter, and the horn of DYNAMIXEL is driven.

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7. Results are stored at [Present Position\(132\)](#), [Present Velocity\(128\)](#), [Present PWM\(124\)](#) and [Present Current\(126\)](#).



NOTE : K_a stands for Anti-windup Gain and β is a conversion coefficient of position and velocity that cannot be modified by users. For more details about the PID controller, please refer to the [PID Controller at wikipedia](#).

2. 4. 27. Position PID Gain(80, 82, 84), Feedforward 1st/2nd Gains(88, 90)

These Gains are used in Position Control Mode and Extended Position Control Mode. Position P Gain of DYNAMIXEL's internal controller is abbreviated to K_pP and that of the Control Table is abbreviated to $K_{pP(TBL)}$.

	Controller Gain	Conversion Equations	Range	Description
Position D Gain(80)	K_{pD}	$K_{pD} = K_{pD(TBL)} / 16$	0 ~ 16,383	D Gain
Position I Gain(82)	K_{pI}	$K_{pI} = K_{pI(TBL)} / 65,536$	0 ~ 16,383	I Gain
Position P Gain(84)	K_{pP}	$K_{pP} = K_{pP(TBL)} / 128$	0 ~ 16,383	P Gain
Feedforward 2nd Gain(88)	K_{FF2nd}	$K_{FF2nd(TBL)} / 4$	0 ~ 16,383	Feedforward Acceleration Gain
Feedforward 1st Gain(90)	K_{FF1st}	$K_{FF1st(TBL)} / 4$	0 ~ 16,383	Feedforward Velocity Gain

Below figure is a block diagram describing the position controller in Position Control Mode and Extended Position Control Mode. When the instruction from the user is received by DYNAMIXEL, it takes following steps until driving the horn.

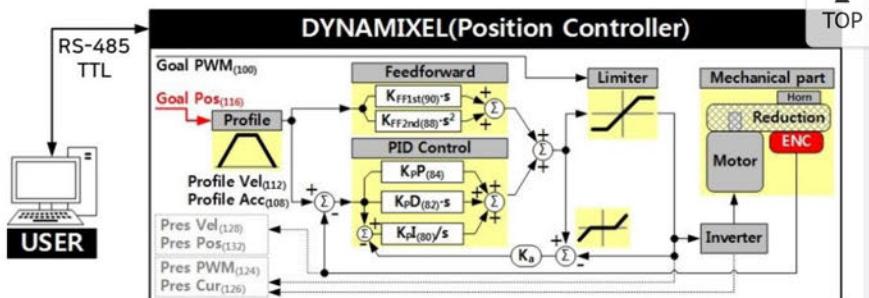
1. An Instruction from the user is transmitted via DYNAMIXEL bus, then registered to [Goal Position\(116\)](#).
2. [Goal Position\(116\)](#) is converted to desired position trajectory and desired velocity trajectory by [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) and [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#).
3. The desired position trajectory and desired velocity trajectory is stored at [Position Trajectory\(140\)](#) and [Velocity Trajectory\(136\)](#) respectively.
4. Feedforward and PID controller calculate PWM output for the motor

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- based on desired trajectories.
5. [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) sets a limit on the calculated PWM output and decides the final PWM value.
 6. The final PWM value is applied to the motor through an Inverter, and the horn of DYNAMIXEL is driven.
 7. Results are stored at [Present Position\(132\)](#), [Present Velocity\(128\)](#), [Present PWM\(124\)](#) and [Present Current\(126\)](#).



NOTE:

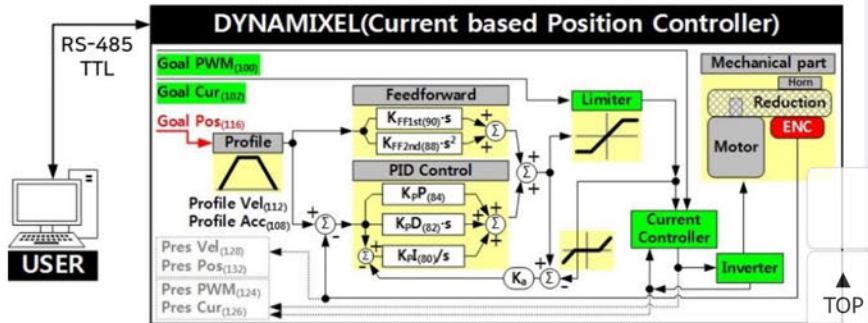
- In case of PWM Control Mode, both PID controller and Feedforward controller are deactivated while [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) value is directly controlling the motor through an inverter. In this manner, users can directly control the supplying voltage to the motor.
- K_a is an Anti-windup Gain that cannot be modified by users.
For more details about the PID controller and Feedforward controller, please refer to the [PID Controller](#) and [Feed Forward](#).

Below figure is a block diagram describing the current-based position controller in Current-based Position Control Mode. As Current-based Position Control Mode is quite similar to Position Control Mode, differences will be focused in the following steps. The differences are highlighted with a green marker in the block diagram as well.

1. Feedforward and PID controller calculates desired current based on desired trajectory.
2. [Goal Current\(102\)](#) decides the final desired current by setting a limit on the calculated desired current.
3. Current controller calculates PWM output for the motor based on the final desired current.
4. [Goal PWM\(100\)](#) sets a limit on the calculated PWM output and decides the final PWM value.
5. The final PWM value is applied to the motor through an Inverter, and the horn of DYNAMIXEL is driven.
6. Results are stored at [Present Position\(132\)](#), [Present Velocity\(128\)](#), [Present PWM\(124\)](#) and [Present Current\(126\)](#).

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NOTE : K_a is an Anti-windup Gain that cannot be modified by users.

2. 4. 28. Bus Watchdog(98)

The Bus Watchdog(98) is a safety device (Fail-safe) to stops the DYNAMIXEL if the communication between the controller and DYNAMIXEL communication (RS485, TTL) is disconnected due to an unspecified error. The communication is defined as all the Instruction Packet in the DYNAMIXEL Protocol.

Values	Description
Range 0	Deactivate Bus Watchdog Function, Clear Bus Watchdog Error
Range 1 ~ 127	Activate Bus Watchdog (Unit: 20 [msec])
Range -1	Bus Watchdog Error Status

The Bus Watchdog function monitors the communication interval (time) between the controller and DYNAMIXEL when [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) is '1' (Torque ON).

If the measured communication interval (time) is larger than the set value of Bus Watchdog(98), the DYNAMIXEL will stop. Bus Watchdog(98) will be changed to '-1' (Bus Watchdog Error). If the Bus Watchdog Error screen appears, the Goal Value ([Goal PWM\(100\)](#), [Goal Current\(102\)](#), [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#), [Goal Position\(116\)](#)) will be changed to read-only-access. Therefore, if a new value is written to the Goal Value, the Status Packet will send the Data Range Error via its Error field. If the value of Bus Watchdog(98) is changed to '0', Bus Watchdog Error will be cleared.

NOTE : For details of the Data Range Error, please refer to the [Protocol 2.0](#)

NOTE: Bus Watchdog (98) is available from firmware v38.

2. 4. 28. 1. Bus Watchdog (98) Example

The following is the example of the operation of the Bus Watchdog function.

1. After setting the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) to speed control mode, change the [Torque Enable\(64\)](#) to '1'.



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2. If '50' is written in the [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#), the DYNAMIXEL will rotate in CCW direction.
3. Change the value of [Bus Watchdog\(98\)](#) to '100' (2,000 [ms]). (Activate Bus Watchdog Function)
4. If no instruction packet is received for 2,000 [ms], the DYNAMIXEL will stop. When it stops, the [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) and [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) are applied as '0'.
5. The value of [Bus Watchdog\(98\)](#) changes to '-1' (Bus Watchdog Error). At this time, the access to the Goal Value will be changed to read-only.
6. If '150' is written to the [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#), the Data Range Error will be returned via Status Packet.
7. If the value of [Bus Watchdog\(98\)](#) is changed to '0', Bus Watchdog Error will be cleared.
8. If "150" is written in the [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#), the DYNAMIXEL will rotate in CCW direction.

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2. 4. 29. Goal PWM(100)

When the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **PWM Control Mode**, both the PID and Feedforward controllers will be deactivated as the Goal PWM(100) value directly controls a motor via an inverter. But on the other [Operating Mode\(11\)](#), the Goal PWM(100) limits PWM value only. Read [Position PID Gain\(80, 82, 84\)](#), [Feedforward 1st/2nd Gains\(88, 90\)](#) or [Velocity PI Gain\(76, 78\)](#) for how Goal PWM (100) works with the gains.

Unit	Range
about 0.113 [%]	-PWM Limit(36) ~ PWM Limit(36)

NOTE: Goal PWM(100) can not exceed [PWM Limit\(36\)](#).

2. 4. 30. Goal Current(102)

Use Goal Current(102) to set a desired current when the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Torque Control Mode**. Also, the Goal Current(102) can be used to set a limit to current in Current-based Position Control Mode. Note that the Goal Current(102) can not be set larger than the [Current Limit\(38\)](#).

Unit	Value Range
about 1 [mA]	-Current Limit(38) ~ Current Limit(38)

NOTE: Goal Current(102) can not exceed Current Limit(38).

NOTE :

- Current Limit(38) may differ by each DYNAMIXEL so please check the Control Table.
- XC330 series measures current at its input power source unlike other DYNAMIXEL-X series supporting a current control. Therefore, you may

have a different results in measuring current of XC330 series comparing with measuring phase current which quickly changes of a DC motor.



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WARNING : Applying high current to the motor for long period of time might damage the motor.

2. 4. 31. Goal Velocity(104)

Use the Goal Velocity(104) to set a desired velocity when the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Velocity Control Mode**.

Note that the Goal Velocity(104) is not used to limit moving velocity.

Unit	Value Range
0.229 rpm	-Velocity Limit(44) ~ Velocity Limit(44)

NOTE: Goal Velocity(104) can not exceed Velocity Limit(44).

NOTE : The maximum velocity and maximum torque of DYNAMIXEL is affected by supplying voltage.

Therefore, if supplying voltage changes, so does the maximum velocity. This manual complies with recommended supply voltage(12[V]).

NOTE : If [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) and Goal Velocity(104) are modified simultaneously, modified [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) will be used to process Goal Velocity(104).

2. 4. 32. Profile Acceleration(108)

When the [Drive Mode\(10\)](#) is **Velocity-based Profile**, Profile Acceleration(108) sets acceleration of the Profile.

When the [Drive Mode\(10\)](#) is **Time-based Profile**, Profile Acceleration(108) sets acceleration time of the Profile.

The Profile Acceleration(108) is to be applied in all control mode except **Current Control Mode** or **PWM Control Mode** on the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#).

For more detailed information, see [What is the Profile](#)

Velocity-based Profile	Values	Description
Unit	214.577 [rev/min ²]	Sets acceleration of the Profile
Range	0 ~ 32767	'0' represents an infinite acceleration

Time-based Profile	Values	Description
Unit	1 [msec]	Sets accelerating time of the Profile

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Time-based Profile	Values	Description
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Range	0 ~ 32737	'0' represents an infinite acceleration time('0 [msec]'). Profile Acceleration(108, Acceleration time) will not exceed 50% of Profile Velocity (112, the time span to reach the velocity of the Profile) value.
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NOTE : Time-based Profile is available from the firmware version 42.

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2. 4. 33. Profile Velocity(112)

When the Drive Mode(10) is **Velocity-based Profile**, Profile Velocity(112) sets the maximum velocity of the Profile.

When the Drive Mode(10) is **Time-based Profile**, Profile Velocity(112) sets the time span to reach the velocity (the total time) of the Profile. Be aware that the Profile Velocity(112) is to be only applied to **Position Control Mode** or **Extended Position Control Mode** on the **Operating Mode(11)**.

For more detailed information, see [What is the Profile](#).

NOTE: Velocity Control Mode only uses [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) without the Profile Velocity(112).

Velocity-based Profile	Values	Description
------------------------	--------	-------------

Unit	0.229 [rev/min]	Sets velocity of the Profile
Range	0 ~ 32767	'0' represents an infinite velocity

Time-based Profile	Values	Description
--------------------	--------	-------------

Unit	1 [msec]	Sets the time span for the Profile
------	----------	------------------------------------

Range	0 ~ 32737	'0' represents an infinite velocity. Profile Acceleration(108, Acceleration time) will not exceed 50% of Profile Velocity (112, the time span to reach the velocity of the Profile) value.
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NOTE : Time-based Profile is available from the firmware V42.

2. 4. 34. Goal Position(116)

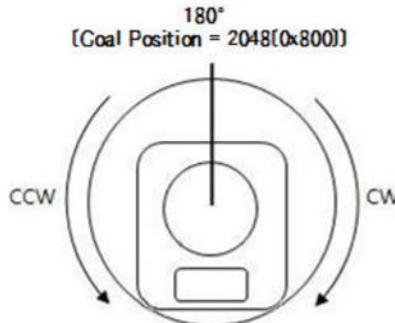
The Goal Position(116) sets desired position. From the front view of DYNAMIXEL, CCW is an increasing direction, whereas CW is a decreasing direction. The way of reaching the Goal Position(116) can differ by the Profile provided by DYNAMIXEL. See the [What is the Profile](#) for more details.

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	Mode	Values	Description
	Position Control Mode	Min Position Limit(52) ~ Max Position Limit(48)	Initial Value : 0 ~ 4,095
	Extended Position Control Mode	-1,048,575 ~ 1,048,575	-256[rev] ~ 256[rev]
	Current-based Position Control Mode	-1,048,575 ~ 1,048,575	-256[rev] ~ 256[rev]
	Unit	Description	
	0.088 [deg/pulse]	1[rev]	: 0 ~ 4,095

NOTE : The [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) and the [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) are applied in below cases.

- When the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Position Control Mode**, the [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) and the [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) are used to create a new profile if the [Goal Position\(116\)](#) is updated.
- When the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is **Velocity Control Mode**, the [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) is used to create a new profile if [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#) is updated.

NOTE : When turning off the power supply or changing Operation Mode on Extended Position Control Mode, the value of Present Position is reset to the absolute position value of single turn .

NOTE : [Present Position\(132\)](#) represents a 4 byte continuous range from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 when Torque is turned off regardless of Operating Mode(11).

However, [Present Position\(132\)](#) will be reset to an absolute position value within one full rotation in the following cases:

1. When the Operating Mode(11) is changed to **Position Control Mode**.
2. When torque is turned on in **Position Control Mode**.
3. When the actuator is turned on or when rebooted using a [Reboot Instruction](#).

Note that a [Present Position\(132\)](#) value that has been reset to the absolute value within a single rotation will still be affected by the configured [Homing Offset\(20\)](#) value.

2. 4. 35. Realtime Tick(120)

The Realtime Tick(120) indicates DYNAMIXEL's time.



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2. 4. 36. Moving(122)

The Moving(122) indicates whether DYNAMIXEL is in motion or not.

If absolute value of Present Velocity(128) is greater than Moving Threshold(24), Moving(122) is set to '1'.

Otherwise, it will be cleared to '0'.

However, the Moving(122) will always be set to '1' regardless of Present Velocity(128) while Profile is in progress with Goal Position(116) instruction.

Value	Description
0	Movement is not detected
1	Movement is detected, or Profile is in progress(Goal Position(116) instruction is being processed)

2. 4. 37. Moving Status(123)

The Moving Status(123), one byte data, provides additional information about the movement.

Following Error(0x08) and In-Position(0x01) are available under **Position Control Mode**, **Extended Position Control Mode**, **Current-based Position Control Mode**.

For more details about the mode, see the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#).

Bit	Value	Information	Description
-----	-------	-------------	-------------



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Bit	Value	Information	Description
0	0 or 1	In-Position	DYNAMIXEL has arrived to the desired position 0 : Not arrived 1 : Arrived

NOTE : The Triangular velocity profile is configured when Rectangular velocity profile cannot reach to the [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#).

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NOTE : In-Position bit will be set when the positional deviation is smaller than a predefined value under Position related control modes.

2. 4. 38. Present PWM(124)

The Present PWM(124) indicates current PWM. For more details, see the [Goal PWM\(100\)](#).

2. 4. 39. Present Current(126)

The Present Current(126) indicates current Current. For more details, see the [Goal Current\(102\)](#).

2. 4. 40. Present Velocity(128)

The Present Velocity(128) indicates current Velocity. For more details, see the [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#).

2. 4. 41. Present Position(132)

The Present Position(132) indicates present Position. For more details, see the [Goal Position\(116\)](#).

NOTE : [Present Position\(132\)](#) represents a 4 byte continuous range from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647 when Torque is turned off regardless of Operating Mode(11).

However, [Present Position\(132\)](#) will be reset to an absolute position value within one full rotation in the following cases:

1. When the Operating Mode(11) is changed to **Position Control Mode**.
2. When torque is turned on in **Position Control Mode**.
3. When the actuator is turned on or when rebooted using a [Reboot Instruction](#).

Note that a [Present Position\(132\)](#) value that has been reset to the absolute value within a single rotation will still be affected by the configured [Homing Offset\(20\)](#) value.

2. 4. 42. Velocity Trajectory(136)

The Velocity Trajectory(136) is a desired velocity trajectory created by Profile. Operating method can be changed based on its [Operating Mode\(11\)](#). For more details, see the [What is the Profile](#).

1. **Velocity Control Mode** : When Profile reaches to the endpoint, The Velocity Trajectory(136) becomes equal to the [Goal Velocity\(104\)](#).



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2. Position Control Mode, Extended Position Control Mode,

Current-based Position Control Mode : Velocity Trajectory is used to create Position Trajectory(140). When Profile reaches to an endpoint, Velocity Trajectory(136) is cleared to '0'.

2. 4. 43. Position Trajectory(140)

The Position Trajectory(140) is a desired position trajectory created by the [Profile](#).

The Position Trajectory(140) is used only when the [Operating Mode\(11\)](#) is the Position Control Mode, Extended Position Control Mode or Current-based Position Control Mode.

For more details, see [What is the Profile](#).

2. 4. 44. Present Input Voltage(144)

The Present Input Voltage(144) indicates present voltage that is being supplied. For more details, see the [Max/Min Voltage Limit\(32, 34\)](#).

2. 4. 45. Present Temperature(146)

The Present Temperature(146) indicates internal temperature of DYNAMIXEL. For more details, see the [Temperature Limit\(31\)](#).

2. 4. 46. Backup Ready(147)

The value in this address indicates whether the backup of the control table exists after sending the [Control Table Backup Packet](#).

Value	Description
0	The backup data doesn't exist.
1	A saved backup data exists.

NOTE

Backup Ready is available from firmware **V46**.
See [Backup and Restore](#) for more details.

2. 4. 47. Indirect Address, Indirect Data

The Indirect Address and the Indirect Data are useful when accessing two remote addresses in the [Control Table](#) as sequential addresses.

- Sequential addresses can increase Instruction Packet efficiency.
Addresses that can be defined as Indirect Address is limited to [RAM area \(Address 64 ~ 227\)](#).
- If specific address is allocated to Indirect Address, Indirect Address inherits features and properties of the Data from the specific Address. Property includes Size(Byte length), value range, and Access property(Read Only, Read/Write).
- For instance, allocating 65 (Address of LED) to Indirect Address 1(168), Indirect Data 1(208) can perform exactly same as [LED\(65\)](#).

Indirect Address Range	Description
------------------------	-------------

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Indirect Address Range Description

64 ~ 227

EEPROM address can't be assigned to Indirect Address

2. 4. 47. 1. Indirect Address and Indirect Data Examples

Example 1 Allocating Size 1 byte [LED\(65\)](#) to Indirect Data 1(208)

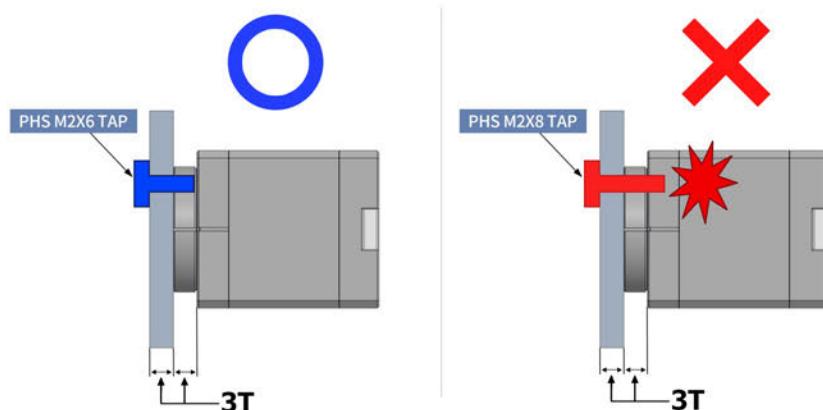
1. Indirect Address 1(168) : change the value to '65' which is the address of LED.
2. Set Indirect Data 1(208) to '1' : LED(65) also becomes '1' and LED is turned on.
3. Set Indirect Data 1(208) to '0' : LED(65) also becomes '0' and LED is turned off.

Example 2 Allocating Size 4 byte [Goal Position\(116\)](#) to Indirect Data 2(225), 4 sequential bytes have to be allocated.

1. Indirect Address 2(170) : change the value to '116' which is the first address of Goal Position.
2. Indirect Address 3(172) : change the value to '117' which is the second address of Goal Position.
3. Indirect Address 4(174) : change the value to '118' which is the third address of Goal Position.
4. Indirect Address 5(176) : change the value to '119' which is the fourth address of Goal Position.
5. Set 4 byte value '1,024' to Indirect Data 2 : [Goal Position\(116\)](#) also becomes '1024' and DYNAMIXEL moves.

NOTE : In order to allocate Data in the Control Table longer than 2[byte] to Indirect Address, all address must be allocated to Indirect Address like the above Example 2.

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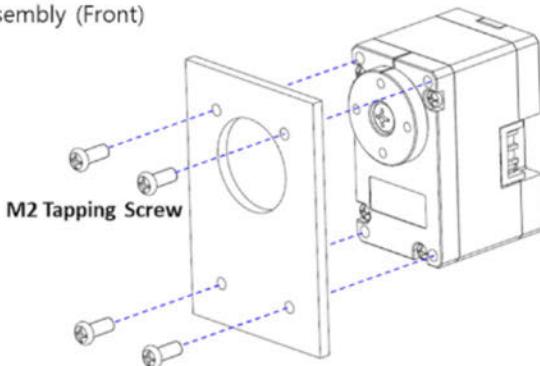




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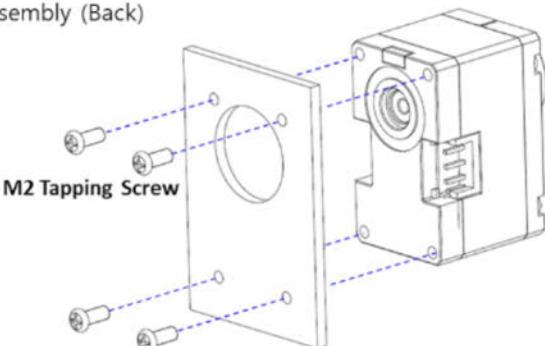
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Frame Assembly (Front)

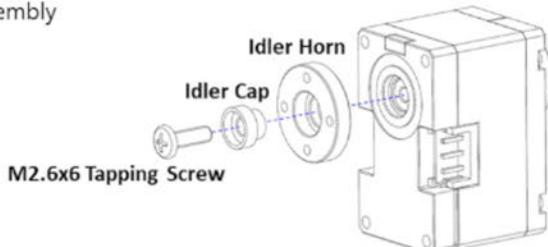


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Frame Assembly (Back)



Idler Assembly



4. Reference

NOTE

- [Compatibility Guide](#)
- [Harness Compatibility](#)

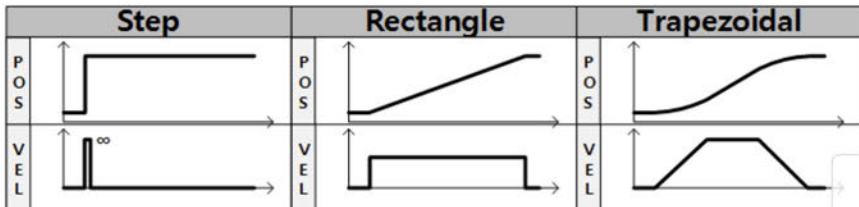
4. 1. What is the Profile

The Profile is an acceleration/deceleration control method to reduce vibration, noise and load of the motor by controlling dramatically changing velocity and acceleration.

It is also called Velocity Profile as it controls acceleration and deceleration based on velocity.

DYNAMIXEL provides 3 different types of Profile. The following explains 3 Profiles.

Profiles are usually selected by the combination of [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) and [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#).



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When given [Goal Position\(116\)](#), DYNAMIXEL's profile creates desired velocity trajectory based on present velocity(initial velocity of the Profile).

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When DYNAMIXEL receives updated desired position from a new [Goal Position\(116\)](#) while it is moving toward the previous [Goal Position\(116\)](#), velocity smoothly varies for the new desired velocity trajectory.

Maintaining velocity continuity while updating desired velocity trajectory is called Velocity Override.

For a simple calculation, let's assume that the initial velocity of the Profile is '0'.

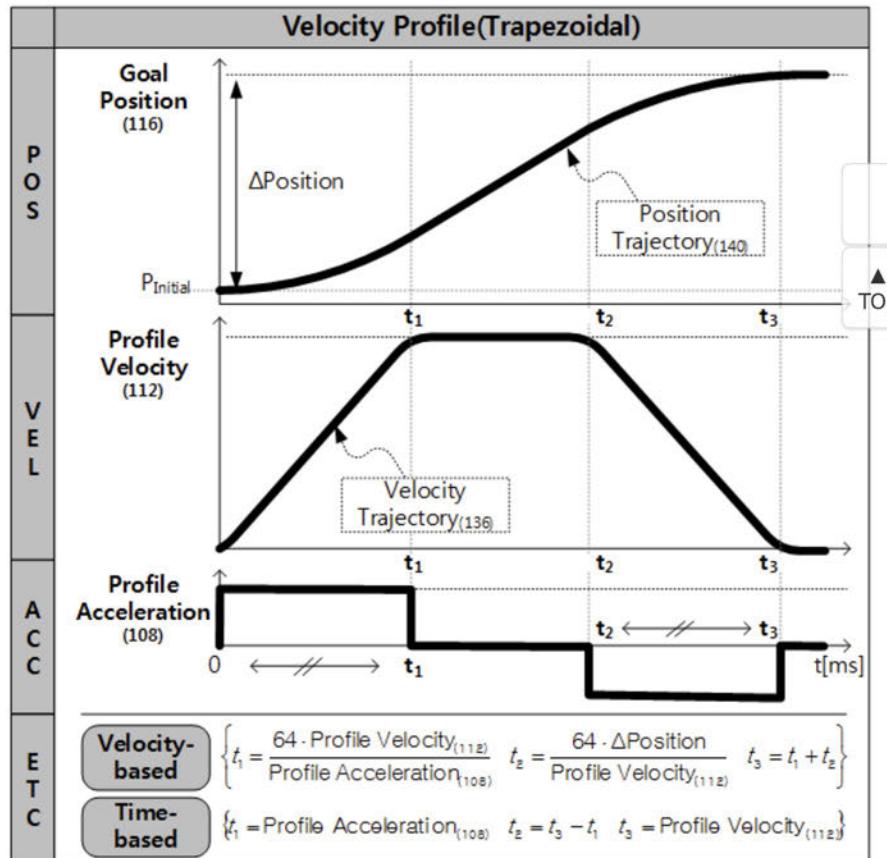
The following explains how Profile processes [Goal Position\(116\)](#) instruction in Position Control mode, Extended Position Control Mode, Current-based Position Control Mode.

1. An Instruction from the user is transmitted via DYNAMIXEL bus, then registered to [Goal Position\(116\)](#) (If Velocity-based Profile is selected).
2. Acceleration time(t_1) is calculated from [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) and [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#).
3. Types of Profile is decided based on [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#), [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) and total travel distance(ΔPos , the distance difference between desired position and present position).
4. Selected Profile type is stored at [Moving Status\(123\)](#).
5. DYNAMIXEL is driven by the calculated desired trajectory from Profile.
6. desired velocity trajectory and desired position trajectory from Profile are stored at [Velocity Trajectory\(136\)](#) and [Position Trajectory\(140\)](#) respectively.

Condition	Types of Profile
$V_{PRFL}(112) = 0$	Profile not used (Step Instruction)
$(V_{PRFL}(112) \neq 0) \& (A_{PRF}(108) = 0)$	Rectangular Profile
$(V_{PRFL}(112) \neq 0) \& (A_{PRF}(108) \neq 0)$	Trapezoidal Profile

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NOTE : Velocity Control Mode only uses [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#). Step and Trapezoidal Profiles are supported. Velocity Override are supported as well. Acceleration time(t1) can be calculated as below equation.

Velocity-based Profile : $t_1 = 64 * \{\text{Profile Velocity}(112) / \text{Profile Acceleration}(108)\}$

Time-based Profile : $t_1 = \text{Profile Acceleration}(108)$

NOTE : If Time-based Profile is selected, [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) is used to set the time span of the Profile(t₃), while [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) sets accelerating time(t₁) in millisecond[ms]. [Profile Acceleration\(108\)](#) will not exceed 50% of [Profile Velocity\(112\)](#) value.

4. 2. Certifications

Please inquire us for information regarding unlisted certifications.

4. 2. 1. FCC

Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this

equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.



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WARNING

Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

4. 3. Quick Start

4. 3. 1. Prerequisites

- Power supply to DYNAMIXEL(12V SMPS / Controllers, compatible with DYNAMIXEL or [LB-020 battery](#))
 - See [Compatibility Table](#)
- PC with Windows, Linux or MacOS.
- Connection between PC and DYNAMIXEL ([U2D2](#), [USB2Dynamixel](#))
- [Compatible Software with DYNAMIXEL](#)

WARNING:

- USB2Dynamixel has been discontinued.
- Some software may not support OS which you use. Be sure to read e-Manual of software you use to check the supported OS for right use of software.

NOTE:

- U2D2 is a small size USB communication converter that enables to control and operate DYNAMIXEL with PC.
- [U2D2 Power Hub](#) which combines with U2D2 supplies a variety external power source with a stable power supply to DYNAMIXEL.

4. 3. 2. Compatible Software with DYNAMIXEL

You can use exclusive software for DYNAMIXEL. See the software compatibility on the next table and choose a desired software for your project.

Model	AX Series	DX Series	RX Series	EX Series	MX Series	X-Series	PRO Series	P Series
R+ Manager 2.0	X	X	X	X	O	O	O	O
DYNAMIXEL Wizard	O	X	X	O	O	X (XL320 can be used)	O	X
DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O



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Model	AX Series	DX Series	RX Series	EX Series	MX Series	X-Series	PRO Series	P Series
DYNAMIXEL SDK	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
DYNAMIXEL Workbench	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O

NOTE: You can also use more variety of software. For more information, see the following to check software provided by ROBOTIS.

- [DYNAMIXEL to software Compatibility Table](#)
- [Controller to software Compatibility Table](#)

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4. 3. 2. 1. R+ Manager

[R+ Manager](#) is used to handle devices used by a robot. Major functions of this program are as follows.

- Manage controller firmware. (Update and Restore)
- Inspect the status of the controller and peripheral devices. (Test)
- Set the required modes. (Settings)

NOTE: R+ Manager 2.0 or DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0 provides diverse features compared to [R+ Manager](#).

4. 3. 2. 2. R+ Manager 2.0

The R+ Manager 2.0 manages a controller and DYNAMIXEL devices that comprise the robot. By connecting the product, you can update the product to the latest version and test Control Table. The functions that were previously provided in RoboPlus Manager 1.0 and Wizard 1.0 have been combined in RoboPlus Manager 2.0.

WARNING: R+ Manager 2.0 is not compatible with DYNAMIXEL using protocol 1.0.

DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0 supports all DYNAMIXEL for Firmware Recovery, Firmware Update, and change data of Control Table of DYNAMIXEL.

4. 3. 2. 3. DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0

[DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0](#) is an optimized tool for managing DYNAMIXEL's from various operating systems.

The following features are provided with DYNAMIXEL Wizard 2.0.

- DYNAMIXEL Firmware Update
- DYNAMIXEL Diagnosis
- DYNAMIXEL Configuration and Test
- DYNAMIXEL Data Plotting in Real-Time
- Generate & Monitor DYNAMIXEL Packets



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4. 3. 2. 4. DYNAMIXEL SDK

DYNAMIXEL SDK is a software development kit that provides DYNAMIXEL control functions using packet communication. The API of DYNAMIXEL SDK is designed for DYNAMIXEL actuators and DYNAMIXEL-based platforms. You need to be familiar with C/C++ programming language for right use of the software. This e-Manual provides comprehensive information on ROBOTIS products and applications.

Supported Programming Languages and Features:

- C, C++, C#, Python, Java, MATLAB, LabVIEW
- Windows, Mac, Linux.
- ROS
- Arduino

4. 3. 2. 5. DYNAMIXEL Workbench

DYNAMIXEL Workbench, based on DYNAMIXEL SDK, is library which provides simple and easier method to use DYNAMIXEL.

Supported Programming Languages and Features:

- C++
- Linux, MacOS
- ROS
- Arduino

NOTE: DYNAMIXEL Workbench may provide lack of contents or features compared to DYNAMIXEL SDK. In order to use DYNAMIXEL with sufficient contents, use [DYNAMIXEL SDK](#).

4. 4. Connector Information

Item	TTL						
Pinout	<table border="1"><tr><td>1</td><td>GND</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>VDD</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>DATA</td></tr></table>	1	GND	2	VDD	3	DATA
1	GND						
2	VDD						
3	DATA						
Diagram							
Housing							
	JST EHR-03						
PCB Header							
	JST B3B-EH-A						

Item	TTL
Crimp Terminal	JST SEH-001T-P0.6
Wire Gauge for DYNAMIXEL	21 AWG

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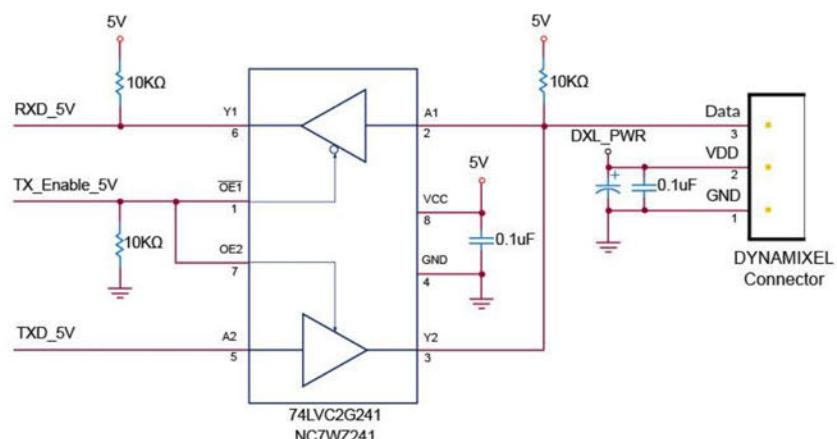
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4. 5. Communication Circuit

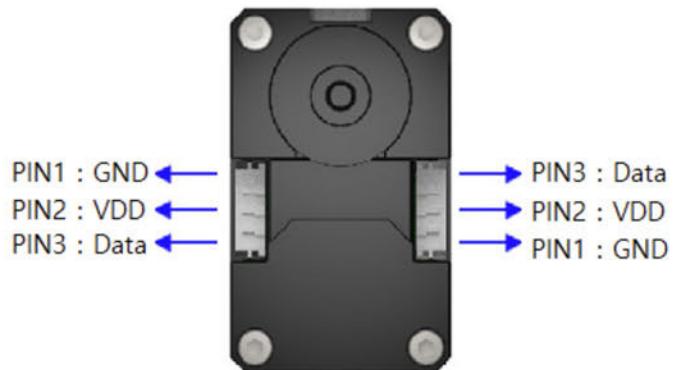
To control the DYNAMIXEL actuators, the main controller needs to convert its UART signals to the half duplex type. The recommended circuit diagram TOP for this is shown below.

4. 5. 1. TTL Communication

TTL Communication Circuit



NOTE: Above circuit is designed for 5V or 5V tolerant MCU. Otherwise, use a Level Shifter to match the voltage of MCU.



4. 6. Drawings

- [Download XC330.pdf](#)
- [Download XC330.dwg](#)
- [Download XC330.stp](#)

Please also checkout [ROBOTIS Download Center](#) for software applications, 3D/2D CAD, and other useful resources!



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