CONSTITUTION OF SERVOSYSTEMS

The constitution of a servosystem can be defined by two basic elements: A and B.

A) DRIVER SERVO AMPLIFIER

The driver or servo amplifier on a single machine is made entirely of:

- Power supply.
- Control circuit.
- Power circuit.
- Inputs and outputs analog and digital signals.
- Connectors communication, Profibus, SERCOS I II III, Ethernet, Cam bus, Device net etc. Protocol RS232, RS485, etc...
- Cooling system
- Key pad display

CONTROL LOGIC CIRCUIT

- Microcontroller
- Micro processor
- Converter DA / AD
- Memory integrated circuits IC, RAM, EPROM, PAL, GAL
- Encoders, Decoders and investors (AND, NAND, OR, NOR XOR)
- Analog operational circuits
- Other components SMD, resistors capacitors etc ...
- Analog operational circuits

POWER CIRCUIT

- PWM (PULSE-WIDTH-MODULATION)
- Igbt. (Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor).
- Thyristors, power diodes etc...
- Battery electrolytical capacitors.
- Optocouplers, diodes and CI prior control doors.
- Transformers P / S, heat sinks.
- Other components SMD (Surface Mount Device)



B) SERVOMOTOR-ROTARY SERVO MOTOR

The servomotor can be called " brushless " which as a whole is formed by a stator , a rotor with permanent magnets (with an equal number of the stator poles) anchored to the bearings allowing rotation and an encoder which can be serial, incremental or absolute, as well as a resolver and hall effect.

In some cases, it incorporates an electromagnetic brake .

This high performance engine has a high power value (N / m) in relation to its small size and the commutation encoder by the two magnetic fields can control the position of the motor shaft with great precision.

Thus the servo motor (slave), is attached to the driver by two cables, a connector for power control and other media forming a feedback which allows the driver to give and receive signals in the form of electrical pulses determines the angle position motor and shaft rotating runs in both ways, controlling the nominal, minimum and maximum speed.



Another feature is that at low speed, maintaining a high torque (N / m) so that it can be defined as a DC motor without brushes.

A servosysten may also be formed by a servo controller and induction motor "spindle" whose

main action is the rapid speed change reaction 1000/800 0 rpm





