

Application note BRD05_01 Issue 1, 22nd August 2018

Orbis BiSS-C register access



Brief description

BiSS-C interface implemented in Orbis supports bidirectional communication in register access mode. Readhead is user programmable and comprises 4 kB of user memory. Implementation is compliant with BiSS Standard Encoder Profile (also referred to as "BP3") which is used for grouping linear and rotary encoders. Details on BiSS register access and BP3 can be found in iC-Haus documentation.

User implementation

User can implement bidirectional BiSS into own hardware according to BiSS documentation supplied by iC-Haus. User can also use iC-Haus iC-MB4 chip which translates high-level commands on the SPI bus to BiSS. Easiest to use is E201-9B interface from RLS including the accompanying software.

Application note BRD05_01

Registers description

BiSS memory map for Orbis

| Bank | Address | Data type | Access | Description |
|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | 0x00 - 0x03 | U32 | R/W | Position offset |
| | 0x04 - 0x07 | U32 | R/W | Multiturn counter preset |
| | 0x08 - 0x2D | U8 | R | Reserved |
| | 0x2E | U8 | R/W | Write protect lock |
| 0 | 0x2F - 0x30 | U16 | R | FW major version |
| | 0x31 – 0x32 | U16 | R | FW minor version |
| | 0x33 – 0x34 | U16 | R | Protocol version |
| | 0x35 – 0x36 | U16 | R | Revision number |
| | 0x3F | U8 | R | Checksum of bank 0 |
| 1 - 15 | 0x00 – 0x3F | U8 | R | Reserved |
| 16 | 0x00 – 0x3F | U8 | R | BiSS EDS common part |
| 17 | 0x00 – 0x3F | U8 | R | BiSS EDS standard encoder profile |
| 18 - 23 | 0x00 – 0x3F | U8 | R | Reserved |
| 24 - 87 | 0x00 – 0x3F | U8 | R/W | User memory |
| | 0x40 | U8 | R/W | Bank select |
| | 0x41 | U8 | R | EDS bank |
| | 0x42 - 0x43 | U16 | R | Profile ID |
| | 0x44 – 0x47 | U32 | R | Serial number |
| | 0x48 | U8 | R/W | Key register |
| | 0x49 | U8 | R/W | Command register |
| | 0x4A – 0x4B | U16 | R | Encoder status (table A) |
| | 0x4C - 0x4D | U16 | R | Temperature |
| | 0x4E – 0x4F | U16 | R | Rotational speed |
| Direct access | 0x50 | U8 | R | Self-calibration status |
| | 0x51-0x52 | U16 | R | Signal level |
| | 0x53 | U8 | R | Multiturn status |
| | 0x54-0x5B | U8 | R | Reserved |
| | 0x5C – 0x61 | U8 | R | RLS serial number |
| | 0x62 - 0x63 | U8 | R | Reserved |
| | 0x64 – 0x73 | U8 | R | RLS part number |
| | 0x74 – 0x77 | U8 | R | Reserved |
| | 0x78 – 0x7D | U48 | R | Device ID |
| | 0x7E – 0x7F | U16 | R | Manufacturer ID |

U16, U32, U48 data is saved as a Big Endian (highest-value byte at the lowest-value address).

BiSS EDS common part

| Address | Symbol | Description | Data type | Unit | Value |
|-------------|----------|--|-----------|--------|---------|
| 0x00 | EDS_VER | EDS version | U8 | - | 1 |
| 0x01 | EDS_LEN | EDS length | U8 | banks | 2 |
| 0x02 | USR_STA | Bank address USER start | U8 | - | 24 |
| 0x03 | USR_END | Bank address USER end | U8 | - | 87 |
| 0x04 | TMA | Min. permitted clock period | U8 | 1 ns | 200 |
| 0x05 | TO_MIN | Min. BiSS timeout | U8 | 250 ns | 52 |
| 0x06 | TO_MAX | Max. BiSS timeout | U8 | 250 ns | 60 |
| 0x07 | TOS_MIN | Min. BiSS timeout_S | U8 | 25 ns | 0 |
| 0x08 | TOS_MAX | Max. BiSS timeout_S | U8 | 25 ns | 0 |
| 0x09 | TCLK_MIN | Min. sampling period adaptive timeout | U8 | 25 ns | 0 |
| 0x0A | TCLK_MAX | Max. sampling period adaptive timeout | U8 | 25 ns | 0 |
| 0x0B | TCYC | Min. cycle time | U8 | 250 ns | 100 |
| 0x0C | TBUSY_S | Max. processing time SCD | U8 | 250 ns | 0 |
| 0x0D | BUSY_S | Max. processing time SCD in clocks | U8 | TMA | 5 |
| 0x0E - 0x0F | PON_DLY | Max. "power on delay" until control communication is available | U16 | 1 ms | 100 |
| 0x10 | DC_NUM | Number of data channel in this device | U8 | - | 1 |
| 0x11 | SL_NUM | Area of validity for this EDS (number of slave addresses) | U8 | - | 1 |
| 0x12 | SL_OFF | Memory location for this EDS (slave ID within this device) | U8 | - | 0 |
| 0x13 | | Reserved | U8 | | 0 |
| 0x14 | BANK1 | Bank address for content description of data channel 1 (Profile EDS) | U8 | - | 17 |
| 0x15 | DLEN1 | Data length for data channel 1 | U8 | bit | table B |
| 0x16 | FORMAT1 | Data format for data channel 1 | U8 | bit | 2 |
| 0x17 | CPOLY1 | CRC polynomial (8:1) for data channel 1 | U8 | - | 0x21 |
| 0x18 – 0x33 | | Reserved | U8 | | 0 |
| 0x34 | BC_OFF | Bus coupler control location for this device (slave ID within this device) | U8 | - | 0 |
| 0x35 – 0x3E | | Reserved | U8 | | 0 |
| 0x3F | CHKSUM | Checksum (sum of all bytes within this bank) | U8 | - | хх |

U16 data is saved as a Big Endian (highest-value byte at the lowest-value address).

Table A

Encoder status:

0x4A:

- b7: System error
- b6: System error
- b5: Angle comparison error
- b4: Safety comparison error
- b3: Reserved b2: Reserved
- b1: Global error. If high, the position data is not valid.

b0: Global warning. If high, the position is valid, but some operating conditions are close to limits.

0x4B:

b7: Signal amplitude too high. The readhead is too close to the magnet or an external magnetic field is present.

b6: Signal amplitude low. The distance between the readhead and the ring is too large.

- b5: The readhead temperature is out of specified range.
- b4: Speed too high.
- b3: Multiturn error/warning (optionally)
- b2: Reserved
- b1: Reserved
- b0: Reserved

Table B

| EDS parameter | Encoder type | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|--|--|
| EDS parameter | 14 bit ST | 14 bit MT | | |
| DLEN1 | 16 | 32 | | |

ST - Singleturn MT - Multiturn

BiSS EDS standard encoder profile

| Address | Symbol | Description | Data type | Unit | Value |
|-------------|---------|--|-----------|--------|-----------|
| 0x00 | BP_VER | BiSS profile 3 version | U8 | - | 1 |
| 0x01 | BP_LEN | Length of this profile | U8 | banks | 1 |
| 0x02 – 0x03 | BP_ID | Profile identification BP3 (content also available in addresses 0x42 and 0x43) | U16 | - | table C |
| 0x04 | FB1 | Feedback bit 1 (nError = 1) | U8 | - | 1 |
| 0x05 | FB2 | Feedback bit 2 (nWarning = 2) | U8 | - | 2 |
| 0x06 | PON_PDL | Max. "power on delay" until position data is available | U8 | ms | 100 |
| 0x07 | | Reserved | U8 | - | 0 |
| 0x08 | EN_TYP | Encoder type (rotary = 0) | U8 | - | 0 |
| 0x09 | POS_NUM | Position value (1 position) | U8 | - | 1 |
| 0x0A | MT_LEN | Data length MULTITURN | U8 | bit | table C |
| 0x0B | MT_FMT | Data format MULTITURN | U8 | - | table C |
| 0x0C | CO_LEN | Data length COARSE | U8 | bit | 0 |
| 0x0D | CO_FMT | Data format COARSE | U8 | - | 0 |
| 0x0E | FI_LEN | Data length FINE | U8 | bit | table C |
| 0x0F | FI_FMT | Data format FINE | U8 | - | 0 |
| 0x10 – 0x13 | MT_CNT | Number of distinguishable revolutions | U32 | count | table C |
| 0x14 – 0x17 | SIP_CNT | Number of signal periods per revolution | U32 | PPR | 1 |
| 0x18 – 0x1B | SIP_RES | Resolution factor per signal period (LSB of interpolation) | U32 | count | table C |
| 0x1C – 0x1F | CPOLY | CRC polynomial (32:1 of 0x43) | U32 | - | 0x21 |
| 0x20 – 0x23 | CSTART | CRC start value | U32 | - | 0 |
| 0x24 – 0x25 | ABS_ACU | Absolute accuracy | U16 | LSB/2 | 18 |
| 0x26 – 0x27 | REL_ACU | Relative accuracy | U16 | LSB/2 | 0 |
| 0x28 – 0x29 | SPD_ACU | Angular speed depending accuracy | U16 | LSB/2 | 0 |
| 0x2A – 0x2B | HYST | Hysteresis | U16 | LSB/2 | 0 |
| 0x2C – 0x2D | SPD_MAX | Max. revolution speed | U16 | 1/min | 10000 |
| 0x2E – 0x2F | ACC_MAX | Max. revolution acceleration | U16 | 1/min2 | 0 |
| 0x30 – 0x31 | TMP_MIN | Min. operating temperature | U16 | к | 273 |
| 0x32 – 0x33 | TMP MAX | Max. operating temperature | U16 | К | 358 (378) |
| 0x34 – 0x35 | VLT MIN | Min. operating voltage | U16 | mV | 4500 |
| 0x36 – 0x37 | VLT_MAX | Max. operating voltage | U16 | mV | 5500 |
| 0x38 – 0x39 | CUR MAX | Max. current consumption | U16 | mA | 70 |
| 0x3A – 0x3E | | Reserved | U8 | | 0 |
| 0x3F | CHKSUM | Checksum (sum of all bytes within this bank) | U8 | - | xx |

U16, U32 data is saved as a Big Endian (highest-value byte at the lowest-value address).

Table C

| Encoder type | EDS BP3 parameter | | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--|
| Encoder type | BP_ID | MT_LEN | MT_FMT | FI_LEN | MT_CNT | SIP_RES | |
| 14 bit ST | 0x6210 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 16384 | |
| 14 bit MT | 0x6220 | 16 | 1 | 14 | 65536 | 16384 | |

ST - Singleturn **MT** - Multiturn



Bank switching

BiSS registers are grouped into the banks in size of 64 bytes. Each register in each bank can be accessed with the address from 0x00 to 0x3F. Before access to a certain bank, it has to be selected in the Bank select register, which is mapped to address 0x40. For further information on bank switching refer to documentation provided by iC-Haus.

Read access

All registers in Orbis memory are readable. Read access also supports sequential reading. It is possible to read up to 64 bytes forward from initialized read address. For detailed description on sequential read access refer to documentation provided by iC-Haus.

Write access

Writable registers in Orbis memory are presented in table "Memory map". All registers can be write protected if write access is locked by the user, except of Bank select register. Sequential write access is only available in User memory banks, elsewhere it will be refused. For detailed description on sequential write access refer to documentation provided by iC-Haus.

Orbis programming

Position offset (encoder zero position), multiturn counter (optional) and register write protection can be programmed to the Orbis readhead. Additionally, the readhead can be self-calibrated or reset to factory settings.

Position offset (encoder zero position)

Position offset is mapped to the registers 0x00, 0x01, 0x02, 0x03 of bank 0 in a big-endian format. User must first write separate bytes of a new position offset in counts to these addresses. Afterwards, they can be read to verify the proper write operation. At this moment, new position offset is not active yet. To validate it, user must first unlock the command register by writing the KEY. Next register access must be a write of the Command for saving programmed data to a non-volatile memory.

KEY: value 0xCD to address 0x48 Command for saving programmed data to a non-volatile memory: ASCII 'c' (0x63) to address 0x49

Note: Programming of position offset larger than encoder resolution or smaller than zero is discarded.

Multiturn counter

Multiturn counter preset is available only in multiturn Orbis. It is mapped to the registers 0x04, 0x05, 0x06, 0x07 of bank 0 in a big-endian format. User must first write separate bytes of a new multiturn counter to these addresses. Afterwards, they can be read to verify the proper write operation. At this moment, new multiturn counter is not active yet. To validate it, user must first unlock the command register by writing the KEY. Next register access must be a write of the Command to validate the multiturn counter value.

KEY: value 0xCD to address 0x48 Command for validation of multiturn counter: ASCII 'm' (0x6D) to address 0x49

Note: Programming of multiturn counter larger than 65535 (unsigned) is discarded.

Self-calibration

Self-calibration of the Orbis is suitable after assembly of the readhead. It improves the accuracy of the encoder, which is dependent on the installation precision. User must first unlock the command register by writing the KEY (0xCD) to the Key register (address 0x48). Next register access must be a write of the SelfCal command (0x41) to the Command register (address 0x49) for starting self-calibration procedure. During the procedure, communication over BiSS interface is not possible; encoder will not respond to any incoming clock cycles. Procedure completion is indicated by fast LED blinking for 3 seconds. If self-calibration was successful, LED blinks green, otherwise it blinks red. After that, BiSS interface is active again. The self-calibration status can be read from a register 0x50. It comprises a two bit counter and two status bits. Counter is incremented after end of each self-calibration procedure. Error bits show success or reasons for failure.

Before self-calibration procedure, the status from the register 0x50 should be read. Controller must remember current self-calibration counter (bits 1:0). After the command for self-calibration is sent, LED has to be observed for the procedure completion. If LED is not visible, the readhead should be polled via BiSS interface until communication with the readhead is established again or waiting for 10 seconds, which is the longest possible time for completion. After that, self-calibration status register should be read again. If self-calibration counter has increased by 1 (compared to the value read before), the self-calibration function was completed. If self-calibration was successful, both of status bits (b3, b2) are zero.

Rotational speed and direction during self-calibration is not important and could be uneven. The only requirement is that the shaft makes at least one complete turn during 10 second period after the command was sent.

| Self-calibrat | tion status | register | at address | 0x52: |
|---------------|-------------|----------|------------|-------|
| | | | | |

| Bit | Meaning |
|---------|---|
| b7 - b4 | Reserved |
| b3 | Calculated parameters out of range. Mechanical installation is not inside tolerances. |
| b2 | Timeout. Encoder ring did not make a complete turn during 10 seconds. |
| b1 | Counter bit 1 |
| b0 | Counter bit 0 |

KEY: value 0xCD to address 0x48

Command for starting self-calibration procedure: ASCII 'A' (0x41) to address 0x49.

Reset to factory settings

Reset to factory settings will set all programmed parameters to the default ones. User must first unlock the command register by writing the KEY. Next register access must be a write of the Command to reset readhead to the factory settings.

KEY: value 0xCD to address 0x48

Command to reset readhead to the factory settings: ASCII 'r' (0x72) to address 0x49

Write protection

Write protection can be used to lock the write access of any writable register in Orbis memory map, except of Bank select register. It is mapped to the register 0x2E of bank 0. Its default value is 0x5A. To lock the write access, user should write any value other than 0x5A. To validate write protection, the user should also save it to a non-volatile memory. Write protection byte could be read back and verified after power cycle. After that, the write access of any register, except of Bank select, will be refused.

All registers will behave as a non writable registers.

The whole procedure is shown below.

WRITE PROTECT: any value other than 0x5A to address 0x2E KEY: value 0xCD to address 0x48 Command for saving programmed data to a non-volatile memory: ASCII 'c' (0x63) to address 0x49

Note: After locking the write access, the readhead cannot be programmed anymore. It also cannot be reset to the factory settings. All registers are still readable.



User memory

User memory space comprised of 4 kB of RW registers is mapped between banks 24 and 87. User must first write desired data to these registers. Afterwards, the data has to be stored in a non-volatile memory. To do that, user must first unlock the command register by writing the KEY. Next register access must be a write of the Command to save user data to a non-volatile memory.

User memory banks also supports sequential write access. It is possible to write several consecutive registers in one access. For detailed description on sequential write access refer to documentation provided by iC-Haus.

KEY: value 0xCD to address 0x48

Command for saving user data to a non-volatile memory: ASCII 'u' (0x75) to address 0x49

Note: User memory is no longer writable if write access is locked by the user.

Additional BiSS-C register access documentation

Documentation provided by iC-Haus describes BiSS-C register access in details: <u>BiSS Protocol Description</u>, <u>BiSS EDS Common Part</u>, <u>BiSS Standard Encoder Profile (BP3)</u>, <u>BiSS register access details 1</u>, <u>BiSS register access details 2</u>.



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Document issues

| Issue | Date | Page | Corrections made |
|-------|-------------|------|------------------|
| 1 | 22. 8. 2018 | - | New document |

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