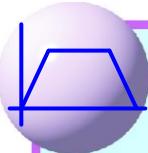




# Bridging the Gap between Real World and Computer



## F to V Module



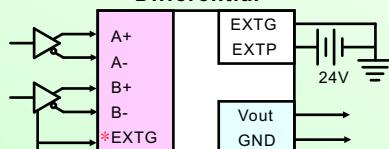
**FVC01**

### Specifications

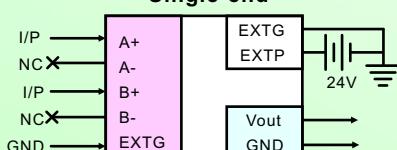
- ▶ Fully isolation from pulse input to voltage output
- ▶ Power Requirement : 24Vdc
- ▶ Input Pulse Type : quadrature dual phase, CW/CCW, CLOCK/DIR
- ▶ Input Frequency Range : 1Kpps to 100Kpps
- ▶ Output Voltage :  $\pm 10V$
- ▶ Dimension : 86(W)\*103(L)\*50(H)mm  
3.4(W)\*4.1(L)\*2.0(H)in

### Connector

#### Differential



#### Single-end



\* Differential signals needs connect EXTG as common.

### Matched I/O Card

- ▶ MPC3024A : 4-axis Motion Control Card for Servo/Stepping Motor Control (include SM23404) [P.3](#)
- ▶ MPC3024AC : 4-axis Closed Loop Motion Control Card for Servo/Stepping Motor Control (include SM23404) [P.5](#)
- ▶ MPC3028A : 8-axis Motion Control Card for Servo/Stepping Motor Control (include SM23404) [P.7](#)
- ▶ MPC3034A : 4-axis Motion Control Card for Servo/Stepping Motor Control with advanced functions (include SM23404) [P.9](#)
- ▶ MPC3035A : 4-axis motion control card with advanced encoder counter function for servo / step motor control with 2 8-bit DA's (include SM23404, SM23405) [P.11](#)
- ▶ MPC3035AL : 4-axis Motion Control Card for Servo / Stepping Motor Control (include SM23404, SM23405) [P.11](#)
- ▶ MPC3042A : With pulse referenced PI closed loop control. 2-axis Motion Control Card for Servo / Stepping Motor Control (include SM2341104) [P.15](#)
- ▶ MPC3042AL : 2-axis Motion Control Card for Servo / Stepping Motor Control (include SM2341104) [P.15](#)

### Function Description

JP2		
PIN	Function	
1	Clock/ DIR input	
2	CW / CCW input	
3	Quadrature A、B phase	

JP1		
1	Short	A、B Normal
2	Short	A、B input swap

Power connector	
EXTP	Power input of 24V
EXTG	Ground

O/P	
Vout	Voltage output
GND	Ground

Input connector	
EXTP	Power input of 24V
EXTG	Ground
A+	+ input for Clock/CW/A phase
A-	Clock/CW/A phase - input
B+	Dir/CCW/ B phase + input
B-	Dir/CCW/ B phase - input

### Application Tips

▶ Pulse type motion control system often give the engineer about the motion profile problems.

You can **not** get the profile information directly from the pulse train.

**A pulse to voltage converter will solve the problem!**

It converts the pulse train proportional to voltage, then an oscilloscope will easily display the profile of acceleration / deceleration and even a Lissajous plot to check the interpolation curve (use 2 modules to convert pulse train).