

Command set

Command	Param1	Param2	Return1	Return2	Description
0..0x7F (id)	pos_high	pos_low	0x00	0x00	Set servo #id target position
0xE1	addr	0x00	data	0x03	Read EEPROM
0xE2	addr	data	0x03	0x03	Write EEPROM
0xE3	addr	0x00	data	0x03	Read memory
0xE4	addr	data	0x03	0x03	Write memory
0xE5	0x00	0x00	pos_high	pos_low	Read position
0xE6	pos_high	pos_low	0x00	0x00	Set target position
0xE7	0x00	0x00	version	id	Read version & id
0xE8	0x00	0x00	pulsewidth	voltage	Read pulsewidth & voltage
0xE9	0..0x7F (id)	speed	pos_high	pos_low	Set servo #id speed & read position
0xEA	0x00	1 / 2 / 3	0x03	0x06	Select control parameter set
0xEB	0x00	1 / 0	0x03	0x06	Set go / stop
0xEC					
0xED					
0xEE					
0xEF	0x00	0x00	0x03	0x06	Release

Command description

Command	0..0x7F (id)	Set servo #id target position
Param1	pos_high	This allows to set the position of a single servo.
Param2	pos_low	
Return1	0x00	Note: This command re-enables ALL released motors on the bus (see command 0xEF).
Return2	0x00	

Command	0xE1	Read EEPROM
Param1	addr	Read one byte from the EEPROM.
Param2	0x00	
Return1	data	Readable addresses are 0..0xFF. Addresses >0x2C always read as 0x00. Known EEPROM addresses are tabulated below.
Return2	0x00	

Command	0xE2	Write EEPROM
Param1	addr	Write one byte to the EEPROM.
Param2	data	
Return1	0x03	Writable addresses are 0..0x2C. When writing addresses > 0x2C every 3 rd write attempt will fail, and return 0x00,0x00 ##### ? #####
Return2	0x03	

Command	0xE3	Read memory
Param1	addr	Read one byte from the controllers volatile memory.
Param2	0x00	
Return1	data	Readable addresses are 0..0xFF. Known memory addresses are tabulated below.
Return2	0x03	

Command	0xE4	Write memory
Param1	addr	Write one byte to the controllers volatile memory.
Param2	data	
Return1	0x03	The addressable memory range is 0..0xFF, but not all addresses are writable. When a write attempt fails the controller returns 0x00,0x00.
Return2	0x03	### <i>TODO: Tabulate writable addresses.</i> ###

Command	0xE5	Read position
Param1	0x00	Read the current position.
Param2	0x00	
Return1	pos_high	Use command 0xE9 to address multiple motors on one bus.
Return2	pos_low	

Command	0xE6	Set target position
Param1	pos_high	This sets the target position for all motors on the bus.
Param2	pos_low	
Return1	0x00	Use command 0..0x7F to address multiple motors.
Return2	0x00	

Command	0xE7	Read version & id
Param1	0x00	
Param2	0x00	
Return1	version	
Return2	id	

Command	0xE8	Read pulselength & voltage
Param1	0x00	Reads the driving pulselength applied to the motor and the supply voltage.
Param2	0x00	
Return1	pulselength	Voltage scale = [0.03522 V]
Return2	voltage	

Command	0xE9	Set servo #id speed & read position
Param1	0..0x7F (id)	This command sets the speed of a single servo on the bus and reads its current position. Valid speed range is 1..255.
Param2	speed	
Return1	pos_high	
Return2	pos_low	

Command	0xEA	Select control parameter set
Param1	0x00	This command sets the control parameters (P-gain,D-gain,Dead-band) according to the parameter sets 1-3 stored in the EEPROM. Values other than 1-3 always select parameter set 3.
Param2	1 / 2 / 3	
Return1	0x03	
Return2	0x06	Parameter set 1 is loaded at power-on.

Command	0xEB	Set go/stop
Param1	1 / 0	Sending a 0 will suspend subsequent changes of the target position until sending a value >0. This command does NOT disable the position control.
Param2	0x00	
Return1	0x03	
Return2	0x06	To disable the position control mechanism use command 0xEF.

Command	0xEF	Release
Param1	0x00	This command stops the servos position control mechanism. The joint can be moved by hand afterwards.
Param2	0x00	
Return1	0x03	
Return2	0x06	Note: Any following move command on ANY servo on the bus will re-enable all servos. A re-enabled servo will move to the last set target position with highest possible speed.

Bug: When a new target position is sent to a motor the trajectory generator uses the last trajectory set-point as starting point, which may be different from the actual position in case the joint was moved by hand after a release command(0xEF). A re-enabled motor will therefore start to move with highest speed in the direction of the old target position until it catches up with the new trajectory.

Workaround: (Single servo only!) Before sending a new target position, read the actual joint position and write it to memory location 0x07:0x06 (this is where the actual trajectory set-point is stored).

EEPROM locations

Unless otherwise stated, 2-byte values are stored most significant first.

Address	Default settings (**)		
	8498SG	5498SG	5980SG / 5990TG
0x00	0x50	0x50	0x14
0x01	0xB4	0xB4	0x64
0x02	0x03	0x04	0x04
0x03	0x1E	0x0A	0x05
0x04	0x01	0x02	0x02
0x05	0x01	0x01	0x01
0x06	0xFF	0xFF	0xFF
0x07	0x00	0xFF	0x00
0x08	0x00	0xE4	0x00
0x09	0x02	0x02	0x02
0x0A	0x26	0x26	0x26
0x0B	0x09	0x09	0x09
0x0C	0x92	0x92	0x92
0x0D	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x0E	0x10	0x10	0x10
0x0F	0x03	0x03	0x03
0x10	0xF0	0xF0	0xF0
0x11	0x05	0x05	0x05
0x12	0xDC	0xDC	0xDC
0x13	0xB4	0xBE	0xB4
0x14	0xB4	0xB9	0xB4
0x15	0x13	0x13	0x13
0x16	0x88	0x88	0x88
0x17	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x18	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x19	0x05	0x05	0x05
0x1A	0xDC	0xDC	0xDC
0x1B	0x29	0x29	0x29
0x1C	0x28	0x28	0x28
0x1D	0xD2	0xD2	0xD2
0x1E	0x05	0x0A	0x0A
0x1F	0x64	0x64	0x1E
0x20	0xC8	0xC8	0x78
0x21	0x04	0x05	0x04
0x22	0x32	0x0F	0x07
0x23	0x01	0x02	0x02
0x24	0x3C	0x3C	0x0A
0x25	0xA0	0xA0	0x50
0x26	0x02	0x03	0x04
0x27	0x0A	0x05	0x03
0x28	0x01	0x02	0x02
0x29	0x00	0x00	0x00
0x2A	0x0A	0x0A	0x0A
0x2B	0x02	0x02	0x02
0x2C	0xCF	0x0E	0xB3

** According to HMI-Servo programmer v 1.0.2. Not tested.

* The EEPROM Checksum adds up the location 0x00..0x2B to a multiple of 256:

$$\text{Sum}[0:0x2C] \% 256 == 0$$

```
Checksum = 256 - sum[0:0x2B] % 256
```

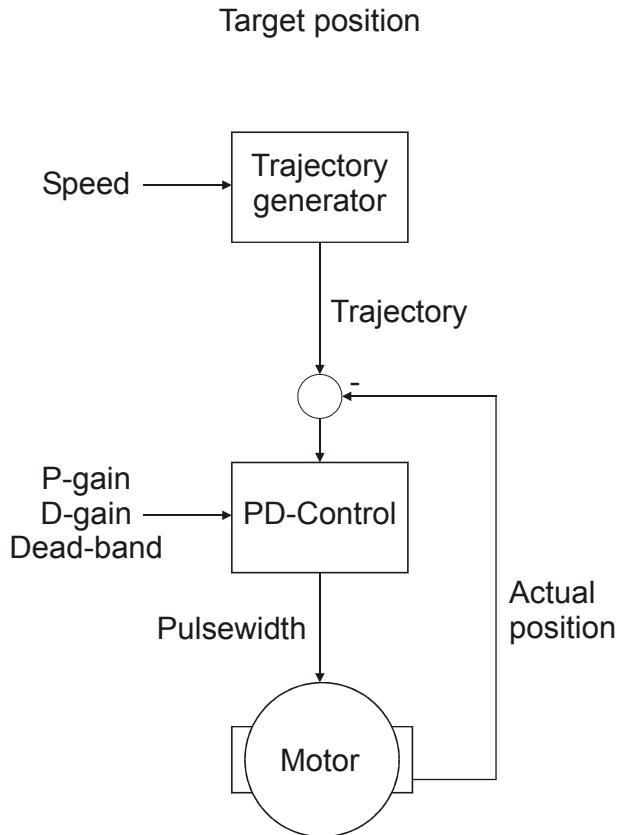
When the motor is powered on with a wrong checksum, all communication behaves normal but the motor will not move.

Memory locations

Unless otherwise stated, 2-byte values are stored most significant first.

Address	
0x06	(low/high) Current trajectory set-point
0x07	
0x80	Correspond to EEPROM addresses 0x00..0x1E.
...	
0x9E	Cells are loaded from EEPROM at power-on.
0xC3	Speed (sometimes updated from 0x86)
0xA5	Target position
0xA6	
0xA7	Actual position (Not reliable if motor is released ### ? ###)
0xA8	
0xA9	Target position – actual position
0xAA	
0xC9	Go / stop

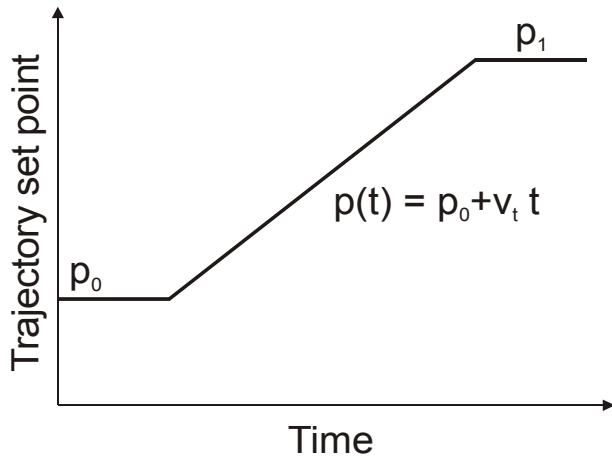
Motion control



TODO: Influence of P,D?

Trajectory generation

The trajectory generator generates a linear trajectory (constant angular velocity) starting from the last trajectory set point p_0 to the actual target position p_1 :



The current trajectory set point $p(t)$ can be read from the memory location 0x07:0x06 (least significant first!). The trajectory angular velocity v_t is proportional to the set speed parameter s . When sending commands during an ongoing motion, the addressed servo's trajectory velocity has

been found to decreases linearly with the the command frequency:

$$v_t = As (1 - Br)$$

v_t trajectory angular velocity [tics/sec]
s speed setting
r command rate [1/sec]
A = 37.46(79) tics/sec
B = 0.001106(87) sec

The velocity reduction has been measured for commands 0xE3 (read memory) and 0xE9 (set speed/read position).

TODO: Verify velocity reduction with other commands.

Note that the maximum reachable motor velocity depends on the motor type and the supply voltage.

	Voltage		8498HB	5498SG	5980SG/5990TG
Maximum Velocity *	6V	[tics/sec]	3000	2727	3529
	7.4V		3333	3158	4286
Maximum possible speed setting	6V	[speed]	80	73	94
	7.4V		89	84	114

* According to Hitec webpage.