1: Energy consumption

For closed-loop (Motor 1) and open-loop (Motor 2). - see power display:
- Closed-loop (Motor 1) and open-loop (Motor 2)

Motor 1 will use much less power compared to motor 2 due to the use of current close loop (automatic current adjustment) in motor 11.

2: Reserved.

3: Absolute encoder

Both motors in open-loop - Motor 1 with Abs enc will continue after stall,

Motor2 w/o enc, must perform new zero search

- use «Start» button after stall

4: Analogue to position

Motor 1 with closed-loop max. speed of 2000 RPM w/o stall.

Motor 2 with open-loop max. speed of 2000 RPM before stall.

5: Analogue torque control

Closed-loop (Motor 1) and open-loop (Motor 2)

- Motor 1 will know if it's moving Motor 2 will not know it has stopped

6: Analogue to velocity

Speed adjusted by AN-IN up to 3000 RPM, Motor 1 is closed-loop with high speed

Motor 2 is open-loop and will stall at high speed -> performing zero search

7: Power off. Absolute encoder

Motor 1 with absolute encoder, motor 2 without.
Both motors move forwards and backwards. When power is turned off and on, motor 1 will continue, motor 2 will perform new homing.