Dynamixel AX-12
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1. Dynamixel AX-12

1-1. Overview and Characteristics of AX-12

Dynamixel AX-12

The Dynamixel series robot actuator is a smart, modular actuator that incorporates a gear reducer, a precision DC motor and a control circuitry with networking functionality, all in a single package. Despite its compact size, it can produce high torque and is made with high quality materials to provide the necessary strength and structural resilience to withstand large external forces. It also has the ability to detect and act upon internal conditions such as changes in internal temperature or supply voltage.

The Dynamixel series robot actuator has many advantages over similar products.

- **Precision Control**: Position and speed can be controlled with a resolution of 1024 steps.
- **Compliance Driving**: The degree of compliance can be adjusted and specified in controlling position.
- **Feedback**: Feedback for angular position, angular velocity, and load torque are available.
- **Alarm System**: The Dynamixel series robot actuator can alert the user when parameters deviate from user defined ranges (e.g. internal temperature, torque, voltage, etc) and can also handle the problem automatically (e.g. torque off)
- **Communication**: Wiring is easy with daisy chain connection, and it support communication speeds up to 1M BPS.
- **Distributed Control**: Position, velocity, compliance, and torque can be set with a single command packet, thus enabling the main processor to control many Dynamixel units even with very few resources.
- **Engineering Plastic**: The main body of the unit is made with high quality engineering plastic which enables it to handle high torque loads.
- **Axis Bearing**: A bearing is used at the final axis to ensure no efficiency degradation with high external loads.
- **Status LED**: The LED can indicate the error status to the user.
- **Frames**: A hinge frame and a side mount frame are included.
## 1-2. Main Specifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>AX-12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weight (g)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear Reduction Ratio</td>
<td>1/254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input Voltage (V)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 7V</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at 10V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Max Holding Torque(kgf.cm)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec/60degree</td>
<td>0.269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.196</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Resolution: 0.35°
- Operating Angle: 300°, Endless Turn
- Voltage: 7V~10V (Recommended voltage: 9.6V)
- Max. Current: 900mA
- Operate Temperature: -5°C ~ +85°C
- Command Signal: Digital Packet
- Protocol Type: Half duplex Asynchronous Serial Communication (8bit, 1stop, No Parity)
- Link (Physical): TTL Level Multi Drop (daisy chain type Connector)
- ID: 254 ID (0~253)
- Communication Speed: 7343bps ~ 1 Mbps
- Feedback: Position, Temperature, Load, Input Voltage, etc.
- Material: Engineering Plastic
2. Dynamixel Operation

2-1. Mechanical Assembly

Frames Provided

The two frames provided with AX-12 are shown below.

OF-12SH Installation

The OF-12SH (hinge frame) can be installed on the AX-12 as the following.

OF-12S Installation

The OF-12S (side mount frame) can be installed on the AX-12 as the following. The OF-12S can be mounted on any of the three faces (left, right, or under side) of the AX-12 body as needed.
2-2. Connector Assembly

Assemble the connectors as shown below. Attach the wires to the terminals using the correct crimping tool. If you do not have access to a crimping tool, solder the terminals to the wires to ensure that they do not become loose during operation.

1) Stripping

2) Inserting

3) Formed Wire

4) Forming

5) Assembling

5) Complete
2-3. Dynamixel Wiring

Pin Assignment
The connector pin assignments are as the following. The two connectors on the Dynamixel are connected pin to pin, thus the AX-12 can be operated with only one connector attached.

Wiring
Connect the AX-2 actuators pin to pin as shown below. Many AX-12 actuators can be controlled with a single bus in this manner.

Main Controller
To operate the Dynamixel actuators, the main controller must support TTL level half duplex UART. A proprietary controller can be used, but the use of the Dynamixel controller CM-5 is recommended.

PC LINK
A PC can be used to control the Dynamixel via the CM-5 controller.
**bioloid**

A robot can be built using only the CM-5 controller and a number of AX-12 actuators. An edutainment robotic kit named “Bioloid” is available which is based on the CM-5 controller and the AX-12 actuators.

*An example of a robot built with Bioloid*

For details, please refer to the Bioloid manual.

**Connection to UART**

To control the Dynamixel actuators, the main controller needs to convert its UART signals to the half duplex type. The recommended circuit diagram for this is shown below.

The power is supplied to the Dynamixel actuator from the main controller through Pin 1 and Pin 2 of the Molex3P connector. (The circuit shown above is presented only to explain the use of half duplex UART. The CM-5 controller already has the above circuitry built in, thus the Dynamixel actuators can be directly connected to it)

The direction of data signals on the TTL level TxD and RxD depends on the DIRECTION_PORT level as the following.
• When the DIRECTION_PORT level is High: the signal TxD is output as Data
• When the DIRECTION_PORT level is Low: the signal Data is input as RxD

Half Duplex UART
A multi-drop method of connecting multiple Dynamixel actuators to a single node is possible by using the half duplex UART. Thus a protocol that does not allow multiple transmissions at the same time should be maintained when controlling the Dynamixel actuators.

Caution
Please ensure that the pin assignments are correct when connecting the Dynamixel actuators. Check the current consumption when powering on. The current consumption of a single Dynamixel actuator unit in standby mode should be no larger than 50mA.

Connection Status Verification
When power is applied to the Dynamixel actuator, the LED blinks twice to confirm its connection.

Inspection
If the above operation was not successful, then check the connector pin assignment and the voltage/current limit of the power supply.
3. Communication Protocol

3-1. Communication Overview

Packet
The main controller communicates with the Dynamixel units by sending and receiving data packets. There are two types of packets; the “Instruction Packet” (sent from the main controller to the Dynamixel actuators) and the “Status Packet” (sent from the Dynamixel actuators to the main controller.)

Communication
For the system connection below, if the main controller sends an instruction packet with the ID set to N, only the Dynamixel unit with this ID value will return its respective status packet and perform the required instruction.

Unique ID
If multiple Dynamixel units have the same ID value, multiple packets sent simultaneously collide, resulting in communication problems. Thus, it is imperative that no Dynamixel units share the same ID in a network node.

Protocol
The Dynamixel actuators communicate through asynchronous serial communication with 8 bit, 1 stop bit and no parity.
3-2. Instruction Packet

The Instruction Packet is the packet sent by the main controller to the Dynamixel units to send commands. The structure of the Instruction Packet is as the following.

```
| Instruction Packet | 0xFF 0xFF ID LENGTH INSTRUCTION PARAMETER1 ... PARAMETER N CHECK SUM |
```

The meanings of each packet byte definition are as the following.

**0xFF 0xFF**

The two 0xFF bytes indicate the start of an incoming packet.

**ID**

The unique ID of a Dynamixel unit. There are 254 available ID values, ranging from 0x00 to 0xFD.

**Broadcasting ID**

ID 0xFE is the Broadcasting ID which indicates all of the connected Dynamixel units. Packets sent with this ID apply to all Dynamixel units on the network. Thus packets sent with a broadcasting ID will not return any status packets.

**LENGTH**

The length of the packet where its value is “Number of parameters (N) + 2”

**INSTRUCTION**

The instruction for the Dynamixel actuator to perform.

**PARAMETER0...N**

Used if there is additional information needed to be sent other than the instruction itself.

**CHECK SUM**

The computation method for the ‘Check Sum’ is as the following.

\[
\text{Check Sum} = \neg (\text{ID + Length + Instruction + Parameter1 + ... Parameter N})
\]

If the calculated value is larger than 255, the lower byte is defined as the checksum value.

\(\neg\) represents the NOT logic operation.

3-3. Status Packet (Return Packet)

The Status Packet is the response packet from the Dynamixel units to the Main Controller after receiving an instruction packet. The structure of the status packet is as the following.

```
| Status Packet | 0xFF 0xFF ID LENGTH ERROR PARAMETER1 ... PARAMETER N CHECK SUM |
```

---

10
The meanings of each packet byte definition are as the following.

**0xFF**

The two 0xFF bytes indicate the start of the packet.

**ID**

The unique ID of the Dynamixel unit returning the packet. The initial value is set to 1.

**LENGTH**

The length of the packet where its value is “Number of parameters (N) + 2”

**ERROR**

The byte representing errors sent from the Dynamixel unit. The meaning of each bit is as the following.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit 7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 6</td>
<td>Instruction Error</td>
<td>Set to 1 if an undefined instruction is sent or an action instruction is sent without a Reg_Write instruction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 5</td>
<td>Overload Error</td>
<td>Set to 1 if the specified maximum torque can't control the applied load.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 4</td>
<td>Checksum Error</td>
<td>Set to 1 if the checksum of the instruction packet is incorrect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 3</td>
<td>Range Error</td>
<td>Set to 1 if the instruction sent is out of the defined range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 2</td>
<td>Overheating Error</td>
<td>Set to 1 if the internal temperature of the Dynamixel unit is above the operating temperature range as defined in the control table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 1</td>
<td>Angle Limit Error</td>
<td>Set as 1 if the Goal Position is set outside of the range between CW Angle Limit and CCW Angle Limit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 0</td>
<td>Input Voltage Error</td>
<td>Set to 1 if the voltage is out of the operating voltage range as defined in the control table.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PARAMETER0…N**

Used if additional information is needed.

**CHECK SUM**

The computation method for the ‘Check Sum’ is as the following.

Check Sum = ~ (ID + Length + Instruction + Parameter1 + ... Parameter N)

If the calculated value is larger than 255, the lower byte is defined as the checksum value. ~ represents the NOT logic operation.
## 3-4. Control Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Initial Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
<td>Model Number(L)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>12(0x0C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1(0x01)</td>
<td>Model Number(H)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2(0x02)</td>
<td>Version of Firmware</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3(0x03)</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>1(0x01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4(0x04)</td>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>1(0x01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5(0x05)</td>
<td>Return Delay Time</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>250(0xFA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(0x06)</td>
<td>CW Angle Limit(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7(0x07)</td>
<td>CW Angle Limit(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8(0x08)</td>
<td>CCW Angle Limit(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>255(0xFF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9(0x09)</td>
<td>CCW Angle Limit(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>3(0x03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10(0x0A)</td>
<td>(Reserved)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11(0x0B)</td>
<td>the Highest Limit Temperature</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>85(0x55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12(0x0C)</td>
<td>the Lowest Limit Voltage</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>60(0x3C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(0x0D)</td>
<td>the Highest Limit Voltage</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>190(0xB8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14(0x0E)</td>
<td>Max Torque(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>255(0xFF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15(0x0F)</td>
<td>Max Torque(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>3(0x03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16(0x10)</td>
<td>Status Return Level</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>2(0x02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17(0x11)</td>
<td>Alarm LED</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>4(0x04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18(0x12)</td>
<td>Alarm Shutdown</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>4(0x04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(0x13)</td>
<td>(Reserved)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20(0x14)</td>
<td>Down Calibration(L)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21(0x15)</td>
<td>Down Calibration(H)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22(0x16)</td>
<td>Up Calibration(L)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23(0x17)</td>
<td>Up Calibration(H)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24(0x18)</td>
<td>Torque Enable</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(0x19)</td>
<td>LED</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(0x1A)</td>
<td>CW Compliance Margin</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27(0x1B)</td>
<td>CCW Compliance Margin</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28(0x1C)</td>
<td>CW Compliance Slope</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>32(0x20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29(0x1D)</td>
<td>CCW Compliance Slope</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>32(0x20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30(0x1E)</td>
<td>Goal Position(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>[Addr36] value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31(0x1F)</td>
<td>Goal Position(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>[Addr37] value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32(0x20)</td>
<td>Moving Speed(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33(0x21)</td>
<td>Moving Speed(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34(0x22)</td>
<td>Torque Limit(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>[Addr14] value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35(0x23)</td>
<td>Torque Limit(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>[Addr15] value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36(0x24)</td>
<td>Present Position(L)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37(0x25)</td>
<td>Present Position(H)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38(0x26)</td>
<td>Present Speed(L)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39(0x27)</td>
<td>Present Speed(H)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40(0x28)</td>
<td>Present Load(L)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41(0x29)</td>
<td>Present Load(H)</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42(0x2A)</td>
<td>Present Voltage</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43(0x2B)</td>
<td>Present Temperature</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44(0x2C)</td>
<td>Registered Instruction</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45(0x2D)</td>
<td>(Reserved)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46(0x2E)</td>
<td>Moving</td>
<td>RD</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47(0x2F)</td>
<td>Lock</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48(0x30)</td>
<td>Punch(L)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>32(0x20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49(0x31)</td>
<td>Punch(H)</td>
<td>RD,WR</td>
<td>0(0x00)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Control Table contains information on the status and operation of the Dynamixel actuator. The Dynamixel actuator is operated by writing values to its control table and its status is checked by reading values off its control table.

The data values for the RAM area will be set to the default initial values whenever the power is turned on. However, the data values for the EEPROM area are non-volatile and will still remain even after the power is turned off.

The Initial Value column on the right side of the control table shows the Factory Default Values for the case of EEPROM area data, and shows the initial value when the power is turned on for the case of RAM area data.

The following explains the meaning of data stored in each of the addresses in the control table.

**Address 0x00, 0x01**  
**Model Number.** For AX-12, this value is 0X000C (12).

**Address 0x02**  
**Firmware Version.**

**Address 0x03**  
**ID.** The unique ID number assigned to each Dynamixel actuators for identifying them. Different IDs are required for each Dynamixel actuators that are on the same network.

**Address 0x04**  
**Baud Rate.** Determines the communication speed. The computation is done by the following formula.

\[
\text{Speed (BPS)} = \frac{2000000}{(\text{Address4} + 1)}
\]

**Data Value for each Major Baud Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address4</th>
<th>Hex</th>
<th>Set BPS</th>
<th>Goal BPS</th>
<th>Error</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0X01</td>
<td>1000000.0</td>
<td>1000000.0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0X03</td>
<td>500000.0</td>
<td>500000.0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0X04</td>
<td>400000.0</td>
<td>400000.0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0X07</td>
<td>250000.0</td>
<td>250000.0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0X09</td>
<td>200000.0</td>
<td>200000.0</td>
<td>0.000%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0X10</td>
<td>117647.1</td>
<td>115200.0</td>
<td>-2.124%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>0X22</td>
<td>57142.9</td>
<td>57600.0</td>
<td>0.794%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>0X67</td>
<td>19230.8</td>
<td>19200.0</td>
<td>-0.160%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>0xCF</td>
<td>9615.4</td>
<td>9600.0</td>
<td>-0.160%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  
A maximum Baud Rate error of 3% is within the tolerance of UART communication.

**Caution**  
The initial value of Baudrate is set to 1(1000000bps)
Address 0x05  **Return Delay Time.** The time it takes for the Status Packet to return after the Instruction Packet is sent. The delay time is given by 2uSec * Address5 value.

Address 0x06,0x07,0x08,0x09  **Operating Angle Limit.** Sets the Dynamixel actuator’s operating angle range. The Goal Position needs to be within the range of: CW Angle Limit <= Goal Position <= CCW Angle Limit. An Angle Limit Error will occur if the Goal Position is set outside this range set by the operating angle limits.

Address 0x0B  **the Highest Limit Temperature.** The upper limit of the Dynamixel actuator’s operating temperature. If the internal temperature of the Dynamixel actuator gets higher than this value, the Over Heating Error Bit (Bit 2 of the Status Packet) will return the value 1, and an alarm will be set by Address 17, 18. The values are in Degrees Celsius.

Address 0x0C,0x0D  **the Lowest (Highest) Limit Voltage.** The upper and lower limits of the Dynamixel actuator’s operating voltage. If the present voltage (Address 42) is out of the specified range, a Voltage Range Error Bit (Bit 0 of the Status Packet) will return the value 1, and an alarm will be set by Address 17, 18. The values are 10 times the actual voltage value. For example, if the Address 12 value is 80, then the lower voltage limit is set to 8V.

Address 0x0E,0x0F, 0x22,0x23  **Max Torque.** The maximum torque output for the Dynamixel actuator. When this value is set to 0, the Dynamixel actuator enters the Free Run mode. There are two locations where this maximum torque limit is defined; in the EEPROM (Address 0x0E, 0x0F) and in the RAM (Address 0x22, 0x23). When the power is turned on, the maximum torque limit value defined in the EEPROM is copied to the location in the RAM. The torque of the Dynamixel actuator is limited by the values located in the RAM (Address 0x22, 0x23).

Address 0X10  **Status Return Level.** Determines whether the Dynamixel actuator will return a Status Packet after receiving an Instruction Packet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address16</th>
<th>Returning the Status Packet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Do not respond to any instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Respond only to READ_DATA instructions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Respond to all instructions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In the case of an instruction which uses the Broadcast ID (0XFE) the Status Packet will not be returned regardless of the Address 0x10 value.

**Address 0x11**

**Alarm LED.** If the corresponding Bit is set to 1, the LED blinks when an Error occurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit 7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 6</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when an Instruction Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 5</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when an Overload Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 4</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when a Checksum Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 3</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when a Range Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 2</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when an Overheating Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 1</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when an Angle Limit Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 0</td>
<td>If set to 1, the LED blinks when an Input Voltage Error occurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This function operates following the “OR” logical operation of all bits. For example, if the value is set to 0X05, the LED will blink when an Input Voltage Error occurs or when an Overheating Error occurs. Upon returning to a normal condition from an error state, the LED stops blinking after 2 seconds.

**Address 0x12**

**Alarm Shutdown.** If the corresponding Bit is set to a 1, the Dynamixel actuator’s torque will be turned off when an error occurs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bit</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bit 7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 6</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when an Instruction Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 5</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when an Overload Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 4</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when a Checksum Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 3</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when a Range Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 2</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when an Overheating Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 1</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when an Angle Limit Error occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit 0</td>
<td>If set to 1, torque off when an Input Voltage Error occurs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This function operates following the “OR” logical operation of all bits. However, unlike the Alarm LED, after returning to a normal condition, it maintains the torque off status. To recover, the Torque Enable (Address0x18) needs to be reset to 1.

**Address 0x14~0x17**

**Calibration.** Data used for compensating for the differences between the potentiometers used in the Dynamixel units. The user cannot change this data.

The following (from Address 0x18) is in the RAM area.
**Address 0x18**  
**Torque Enable.** When the power is first turned on, the Dynamixel actuator enters the Torque Free Run condition (zero torque). Setting the value in Address 0x18 to 1 enables the torque.

**Address 0x19**  
**LED.** The LED turns on when set to 1 and turns off if set to 0.

**Address 0x1A~0x1D**  
**Compliance Margin and Slope.** The compliance of the Dynamixel actuator is defined by setting the compliance Margin and Slope. This feature can be utilized for absorbing shocks at the output shaft. The following graph shows how each compliance value (length of A, B, C & D) is defined by the Position Error and applied torque.

**Address 0X1E,0x1F**  
**Goal Position** Requested angular position for the Dynamixel actuator output to move to. Setting this value to 0x3ff moves the output shaft to the position at 300°.
Address 0x20,0x21  **Moving Speed.** Sets the angular velocity of the output moving to the Goal Position.
Setting this value to its maximum value of 0x3ff moves the output with an angular velocity of 114 RPM, provided that there is enough power supplied (The lowest velocity is when this value is set to 1. When set to 0, the velocity is the largest possible for the supplied voltage, e.g. no velocity control is applied.)

Address 0x24,0x25  **Present Position.** Current angular position of the Dynamixel actuator output.

Address 0x26,0x27  **Present Speed.** Current angular velocity of the Dynamixel actuator output.

Address 0x28,0x29  **Present Load.** The magnitude of the load on the operating Dynamixel actuator. Bit 10 is the direction of the load.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIT</th>
<th>15~11</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load Direction</td>
<td>0: CCW Load, 1: CW Load</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Address 0x2A  **Present Voltage.** The voltage currently applied to the Dynamixel actuator. The value is 10 times the actual voltage. For example, 10V is represented as 100 (0x64).

Address 0x2B  **Present Temperature.** The internal temperature of the Dynamixel actuator in Degrees Celsius.

Address 0x2C  **Registered Instruction.** Set to 1 when an instruction is assigned by the REG_WRITE command. Set to 0 after it completes the assigned instruction by the Action command.

Address 0x2E  **Moving.** Set to 1 when the Dynamixel actuator is moving by its own power.

Address 0x2F  **Lock.** If set to 1, only Address 0x18 to 0x23 can be written to and other areas cannot. Once locked, it can only be unlocked by turning the power off.

Address 0x30,0x31  **Punch.** The minimum current supplied to the motor during operation. The initial value is set to 0x20 and its maximum value is 0x3ff.

**Endless Turn** If both values for the CW Angle Limit and the CCW Angle Limit are set to 0, an Endless Turn mode can be implemented by setting the Goal Speed. This feature can be used for implementing a continuously rotating wheel.
**Goal Speed Setting**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIT</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Turn Direction</th>
<th>Speed Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15–11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Turn Direction</td>
<td>Speed Value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turn Direction = 0: CCW Direction Turn, Load Direction = 1: CW Direction Turn

**Range**

Each data has a valid minimum and maximum values. Write instructions made outside of these valid ranges will return an error. The following table summarizes the data range for each register. 16 bit data registers are indicated with two bytes (L) and (H). Both bytes need to be written at the same time as one instruction packet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Write Address</th>
<th>Writing Item</th>
<th>Length (bytes)</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3(0X03)</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>253(0xfd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4(0X04)</td>
<td>Baud Rate</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>254(0xfe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5(0X05)</td>
<td>Return Delay Time</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>254(0xfe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6(0X06)</td>
<td>CW Angle Limit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8(0X08)</td>
<td>CCW Angle Limit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11(0X0B)</td>
<td>the Highest Limit Temperature</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>150(0x96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12(0X0C)</td>
<td>the Lowest Limit Voltage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50(0x32)</td>
<td>250(0xfa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13(0X0D)</td>
<td>the Highest Limit Voltage</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50(0x32)</td>
<td>250(0xfa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14(0X0E)</td>
<td>Max Torque</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16(0X10)</td>
<td>Status Return Level</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17(0X11)</td>
<td>Alarm LED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>127(0x7f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18(0X12)</td>
<td>Alarm Shutdown</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>127(0x7f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19(0X13)</td>
<td>(Reserved)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24(0X18)</td>
<td>Torque Enable</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25(0X19)</td>
<td>LED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26(0X1A)</td>
<td>CW Compliance Margin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>254(0xfe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27(0X1B)</td>
<td>CCW Compliance Margin</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>254(0xfe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28(0X1C)</td>
<td>CW Compliance Slope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>254(0xfe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29(0X1D)</td>
<td>CCW Compliance Slope</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>254(0xfe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30(0X1E)</td>
<td>Goal Position</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32(0X20)</td>
<td>Moving Speed</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34(0X22)</td>
<td>Torque Limit</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44(0X2C)</td>
<td>Registered Instruction</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47(0X2F)</td>
<td>Lock</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48(0X30)</td>
<td>Punch</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1023(0x3ff)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Control Table Data Range and Length for Writing]
4. Instruction Set and Examples

The following Instructions are available.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instruction</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Number of Parameter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PING</td>
<td>No action. Used for obtaining a Status Packet</td>
<td>0x01</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ DATA</td>
<td>Reading values in the Control Table</td>
<td>0x02</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE DATA</td>
<td>Writing values to the Control Table</td>
<td>0x03</td>
<td>2 ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REG WRITE</td>
<td>Similar to WRITE_DATA, but stays in standby mode until the ACION instruction is given</td>
<td>0x04</td>
<td>2 ~</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>Triggers the action registered by the REG_WRITE instruction</td>
<td>0x05</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESET</td>
<td>Changes the control table values of the Dynamixel actuator to the Factory Default Value settings</td>
<td>0x06</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNC WRITE</td>
<td>Used for controlling many Dynamixel actuators at the same time</td>
<td>0x83</td>
<td>4 ~</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4-1. WRITE_DATA

Function: To write data into the control table of the Dynamixel actuator
Length: N+3 (N is the number of data to be written)
Instruction: 0X03
Parameter1: Starting address of the location where the data is to be written
Parameter2: 1st data to be written
Parameter3: 2nd data to be written
Parameter N+1: Nth data to be written

Example 1: Setting the ID of a connected Dynamixel actuator to 1

Write 1 to address 3 of the control table. The ID is transmitted using the Broadcasting ID (0xFE).
4-2. READ_DATA

Function: Read data from the control table of a Dynamixel actuator
Length: 0X04
Instruction: 0X02
Parameter1: Starting address of the location where the data is to be read
Parameter2: Length of the data to be read

**Example 2**

Reading the internal temperature of the Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1

Read 1 byte from address 0x2B of the control table.

Instruction Packet: 0XFF 0XFF 0X01 0X04 0X02 0X2B 0X01 0XCC

The returned Status Packet will be as the following.
Status Packet: 0XFF 0XFF 0X01 0X03 0X00 0X20 0XDB

The data read is 0x20. Thus the current internal temperature of the Dynamixel actuator is approximately 32°C (0X20).

4-3. REG_WRITE ACTION

4-3-1. REG_WRITE

Function: The REG_WRITE instruction is similar to the WRITE_DATA instruction, but the
execution timing is different. When the Instruction Packet is received the values are stored in the Buffer and the Write instruction is under a standby status. At this time, the Registered Instruction register (Address 0x2C) is set to 1. After the Action Instruction Packet is received, the registered Write instruction is finally executed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length</th>
<th>N+3 (N is the number of data to be written)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruction</td>
<td>0X04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter1</td>
<td>Starting address of the location where the data is to be written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter2</td>
<td>1st data to be written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter3</td>
<td>2nd data to be written</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter N+1</td>
<td>Nth data to be written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4-3-2. ACTION

- **Function**: Triggers the action registered by the REG_WRITE instruction
- **Length**: 0X02
- **Instruction**: 0X05
- **Parameter**: NONE

The ACTION instruction is useful when multiple Dynamixel actuators need to move simultaneously. When controlling multiple Dynamixel actuator units, slight time delays can occur between the 1st and last units to receive an instruction. The Dynamixel actuator handles this problem by using the ACTION instruction.

- **Broadcasting**: The Broadcast ID (0XFE) is used when sending ACTION instructions to more than two Dynamixel actuators. Note that no packets are returned by this operation.

### 4-4. PING

- **Function**: Does not command any operations. Used for requesting a status packet or to check the existence of a Dynamixel actuator with a specific ID.
- **Length**: 0X02
- **Instruction**: 0X01
- **Parameter**: NONE
Example 3  Obtaining the status packet of the Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1

Instruction Packet : 0xFF 0xFF 0x01 0x02 0x01 0xFB

The returned Status Packet is as the following
Status Packet : 0xFF 0xFF 0x01 0x02 0x00 0xFC

Regardless of whether the Broadcasting ID is used or the Status Return Level (Address 16) is 0, a Status Packet is always returned by the PING instruction.

4-5. RESET

Function  Changes the control table values of the Dynamixel actuator to the Factory Default Value settings
Length    0x02
Instruction 0x06
Parameter  NONE

Example 4  Resetting the Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0

Instruction Packet : 0xFF 0xFF 0x00 0x02 0x06 0xF7

The returned Status Packet is as the following
Status Packet : 0xFF 0xFF 0x00 0x02 0x00 0xFD

Note the ID of this Dynamixel actuator is now changed to 1 after the RESET instruction.
4-6. SYNC WRITE

**Function**
Used for controlling many Dynamixel actuators at the same time. The communication time decreases by the Synch Write instruction since many instructions can be transmitted by a single instruction. However, you can use this instruction only when the lengths and addresses of the control table to be written to are the same. Also, the broadcasting ID needs to be used for transmitting.

**ID**
0XFE

**Length**
\[(L + 1) \times N + 4\] (L: Data length for each Dynamixel actuator, N: The number of Dynamixel actuators)

**Instruction**
0X83

**Parameter1**
Starting address of the location where the data is to be written

**Parameter2**
The length of the data to be written (L)

**Parameter3**
The ID of the 1st Dynamixel actuator

**Parameter4**
The 1st data for the 1st Dynamixel actuator

**Parameter5**
The 2nd data for the 1st Dynamixel actuator

...  
**Parameter L+3**
The Lth data for the 1st Dynamixel actuator

**Parameter L+4**
The ID of the 2nd Dynamixel actuator

**Parameter L+5**
The 1st data for the 2nd Dynamixel actuator

**Parameter L+6**
The 2nd data for the 2nd Dynamixel actuator

...  
**Parameter 2L+4**
The Lth data for the 2nd Dynamixel actuator

Example 5
Setting the following positions and velocities for 4 Dynamixel actuators

Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0: to position 0X010 with a speed of 0X150  
Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1: to position 0X220 with a speed of 0X360  
Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 2: to position 0X030 with a speed of 0X170  
Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0: to position 0X220 with a speed of 0X380

Instruction Packet: 0XFF 0XFF 0XFE 0X18 0X83 0X1E 0X04 0X00 0X10 0X00 0X00 0X50 0X01 0X01 0X20 0X02 0X60 0X03 0X02 0X30 0X00 0X70 0X01 0X03 0X20 0X02 0X80 0X03 0X12  
No status packets are returned since the Broadcasting ID was used.
5. Example

For the following examples, we assume a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1 in Reset status and that the Baud rate is 57142 BPS.

**Example 6**

**Reading the Model Number and Firmware Version of the Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1**

**Instruction Packet**
Instruction = READ_DATA, Address = 0x00, Length = 0x03

**Communication**
->[Dynamixel]:FF FF 01 04 02 00 03 F5 (LEN:008)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 01 05 00 74 00 08 7D (LEN:009)

**Status Packet Result**
Model Number = 116 (0x74) (for the case of DX-116) Firmware Version = 0x08

**Example 7**

**Changing the ID to 0 for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1**

**Instruction Packet**
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x03, DATA = 0x00

**Communication**
->[Dynamixel]:FF FF 01 04 03 03 00 F4 (LEN:008)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 01 02 00 FC (LEN:006)

**Status Packet Result**
NO ERROR

**Example 8**

**Changing the Baud Rate of a Dynamixel actuator to 1M bps**

**Instruction Packet**
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x04, DATA = 0x01

**Communication**
->[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 04 03 04 01 F3 (LEN:008)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

**Status Packet Result**
NO ERROR

**Example 9**

**Resetting the Return Delay Time to 4 uSec for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0**

A Return Delay Time Value of 1 corresponds to 2uSec.
DYNAMIXEL AX-12

Instruction Packet
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x05, DATA = 0x02

Communication
-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 04 03 05 02 F1 (LEN:008)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result
NO ERROR

It is recommended to set the Return Delay Time to the minimum value allowed by the Main Controller.

Example 10
Limiting the operating angle range to 0°~150° for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0
Since the CCW Angle Limit of 0x3ff corresponds to 300°, the angle 150° is represented by the value 0x1ff

Instruction Packet
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x08, DATA = 0xff, 0x01

Communication
-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 05 03 08 FF 01 EF (LEN:009)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result
NO ERROR

Example 11
Resetting the upper limit for the operating temperature to 80°C for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0

Instruction Packet
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x0B, DATA = 0x50

Communication
-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 04 03 0B 50 9D (LEN:008)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result
NO ERROR

Example 12
Setting the operating voltage to 10V ~ 17V for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0
10V is represented by 100 (0x64), and 17V by 170 (0xAA).

Instruction Packet
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x0C, DATA = 0x64, 0xAA

Communication
-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 05 03 0C 64 AA DD (LEN:009)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result
NO ERROR
Example 13  Setting the maximum torque to 50% of its maximum possible value for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0

Set the MAX Torque value located in the ROM area to 0x1ff which is 50% of the maximum value 0x3ff.

Instruction Packet  Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x0E, DATA = 0xff, 0x01

Communication  ->[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 05 03 0E FF 01 E9 (LEN:009)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result  NO ERROR
To verify the effect of the adjusted Max Torque value, the power needs to be turned off and then on.

Example 14  Set the Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0 to never return a Status Packet

Instruction Packet  Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x10, DATA = 0x00

Communication  ->[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 04 03 10 00 E8 (LEN:008)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result  NO ERROR
The Status Packet is not returned starting with the following instruction.

Example 15  Set the Alarm to blink the LED and Shutdown (Torque off) the actuator when the operating temperature goes over the set limit

Since the Overheating Error is Bit 2, set the Alarm value to 0x04.

Instruction Packet  Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x11, DATA = 0x04, 0x04

Communication  ->[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 05 03 11 04 04 DE (LEN:009)
<-[Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result  NO ERROR

Example 16  Turn on the LED and Enable Torque for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0

Instruction Packet  Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x18, DATA = 0x01, 0x01
Communication

- [Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 05 03 18 01 01 DD (LEN:009)
- [Dynamixel]:FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

Status Packet Result

NO ERROR

You can verify the Torque Enabled status by trying to move the output of the actuator by hand.

Example 17

Setting the Compliance Margin to 1 and Compliance Slope to 0x40 for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0

Compliance

The Angle Error and Torque Output can be represented with the following graph.

Even if the position deviates a little from the goal position in the CW direction, a large amount of torque is generated in the CCW direction to compensate for this. However, since inertia must be considered, a realistic implementation differs from this approach. Considering this, the given conditions can be represented by the following graph.

A : CCW Compliance Slope (Address0x1D) = 0x40 (about 18.8°)  
B : CCW Compliance Margin (Address0x1B) = 0x01 (about 0.29°)  
C : CW Compliance Margin (Address0x01A) = 0x01 (about 0.29°)  
D : CW Compliance Slope (Address0x1C) = 0x40 (about 18.8°)
Example 18  
Position the output of a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0 to 180° with an angular velocity of 057RPM

Set Address 0x1E (Goal Position) to 0x200 and Address 0x20 (Moving Speed) to 0x200.

Example 19  
Position the output of a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0 to 0° and Position the output of a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 1 to 300°, and initiate the movement at the same time.

If the WRITE_DATA is used, the movement of the two actuators cannot be initiate at the same time, thus the REG_WRITE and ACTION instructions should be used instead.
Example 20  
**Lock all addresses except for Address 0x18 ~ Address 0x23 for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0**

Set Address 0x2F (Lock) to 1.

**Instruction Packet**  
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x2F, DATA = 0x01

**Communication**  
-> [Dynamixel]: FF FF 00 04 03 2F 01 C8 (LEN:008)  
<-[Dynamixel]: FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

**Status Packet Result**  
NO ERROR

Once locked, the only way to unlock it is to remove the power. If an attempt is made to access any locked data, an error is returned.

-> [Dynamixel]: FF FF 00 05 03 30 40 00 87 (LEN:009)  
<-[Dynamixel]: FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

**Example 21**  
Set the minimum power (Punch) to 0x40 for a Dynamixel actuator with an ID of 0

**Instruction Packet**  
Instruction = WRITE_DATA, Address = 0x30, DATA = 0x40, 0x00

**Communication**  
-> [Dynamixel]: FF FF 00 05 03 30 40 00 87 (LEN:009)  
<-[Dynamixel]: FF FF 00 02 00 FD (LEN:006)

**Status Packet Result**  
NO ERROR
Appendix

Half duplex UART

Half duplex UART is a serial communication protocol where both TxD and RxD cannot be used at the same time. This method is generally used when many devices need to be connected to a single bus. Since more than one device are connected to the same bus, all the other devices need to be in input mode while one device is transmitting. The Main Controller that controllers the Dynamixel actuators sets the communication direction to input mode, and only when it is transmitting an Instruction Packet, it changes the direction to output mode.

Return Delay Time

The time it takes for the Dynamixel actuator to return the Status Packet after receiving an Instruction Packet. The Default Value is 160 uSec and can be changed via the Control Table at Address 5. The Main Controller needs to change the Direction Port to input mode during the Return Delay Time after sending an instruction packet.

Tx,Rx Direction

For Half Duplex UART, the transmission ending timing is important to change the direction to receiving mode. The bit definitions within the register that indicates UART_STATUS are as the following

TXD_BUFFER_READY_BIT: Indicates that the transmission DATA can be loaded into the Buffer. Note that this only means that the SERIAL TX BUFFER is empty, and does not necessarily mean that the all the data transmitted before has left the CPU.

TXD_SHIFT_REGISTER_EMPTY_BIT: Set when all the Transmission Data has completed its transmission and left the CPU.

The TXD_BUFFER_READY_BIT is used when one byte is to be transmitted via the serial communication channel, and an example is shown below.

```
TxDByte(byte bData)
{
    while!(TXD_BUFFER_READY_BIT);  //wait until data can be loaded.
    SerialTxDBuffer = bData;       //data load to TxD buffer
}
```
When changing the direction, the TXD_SHIFT_REGISTER_EMPTY_BIT must be checked.

The following is an example program that sends an Instruction Packet.

```
LINE 1  DIRECTION_PORT = TX_DIRECTION;
LINE 2  TxDByte(0xff);
LINE 3  TxDByte(0xff);
LINE 4  TxDByte(bID);
LINE 5  TxDByte(bLength);
LINE 6  TxDByte(bInstruction);
LINE 7  TxDByte(Parameter0);  TxDByte(Parameter1); ...
LINE 8  DisableInterrupt();  // interrupt should be disable
LINE 9  TxDByte(Checksum);  //last TxD
LINE 10 while(!TXD_SHIFT_REGISTER_EMPTY_BIT);  //Wait till last data bit has been sent
LINE 11  DIRECTION_PORT = RX_DIRECTION;  //Direction change to RXD
LINE 12  EnableInterrupt();  // enable interrupt again
```

Please note the important lines between LINE 8 and LINE 12. Line 8 is necessary since an interrupt here may cause a delay longer than the return delay time and corruption to the front of the status packet may occur.

**Byte to Byte Time**

The delay time between bytes when sending an instruction packet. If the delay time is over 100ms, then the Dynamixel actuator recognizes this as a communication problem and waits for the next header (0xff 0xff) of a packet again.

The following is the source code of a program (Example.c) that accesses the Dynamixel actuator using the Atmega 128.
C Language Example : Dinamixel access with Atmega128

* The Example of Dynamixel Evaluation with Atmega128
* Date : 2005.5.11
* Author : BS KIM

* included files

#define ENABLE_BIT_DEFINITIONS
//#include <io.h>
#include <inttypes.h>
#include <avr/io.h>
#include <avr/interrupt.h>
#include <avr/signal.h>
define cbi(REG8,BITNUM) REG8 &= ~(_BV(BITNUM))
define sbi(REG8,BITNUM) REG8 |= _BV(BITNUM)
typedef unsigned char byte;
typedef unsigned int word;
define ON 1
define OFF 0
define _ON 0
#define _OFF 1

//--- Control Table Address ---
//EEPROM AREA
#define P_MODEL_NUMBER_L      0
#define P_MODEL_NUMBER_H     1
#define P_VERSION             2
#define P_ID                  3
#define P_BAUD_RATE           4
#define P_RETURN_DELAY_TIME   5
#define P_CW_ANGLE_LIMIT_L    6
#define P_CW_ANGLE_LIMIT_H    7
#define P_CCW_ANGLE_LIMIT_L   8
#define P_CCW_ANGLE_LIMIT_H   9
#define P_SYSTEM_DATA2        10
#define P_LIMIT_TEMPERATURE   11
#define P_DOWN_LIMIT_VOLTAGE  12
#define P_UP_LIMIT_VOLTAGE    13
#define P_MAX_TORQUE_L        14
#define P_MAX_TORQUE_H        15
#define P_RETURN_LEVEL        16
#define P_ALARM_LED           17
#define P_ALARM_SHUTDOWN      18
#define P_OPERATING_MODE      19
#define P_DOWN_CALIBRATION_L  20
#define P_DOWN_CALIBRATION_H  21
#define P_UP_CALIBRATION_L    22
#define P_UP_CALIBRATION_H    23
#define P_TORQUE_ENABLE         (24)
define P_TORQUE_ENABLE
#define P_LED                   (25)
define P_CW_COMPLIANCE_MARGIN (26)
define P_CCW_COMPLIANCE_MARGIN (27)
define P_CW_COMPLIANCE_SLOPE  (28)
define P_CCW_COMPLIANCE_SLOPE  (29)
define P_GOAL_POSITION_L       (30)
define P_GOAL_POSITION_H       (31)
define P_GOAL_SPEED_L          (32)
define P_GOAL_SPEED_H          (33)
define P_GOAL_TORQUE_L         (34)
define P_GOAL_TORQUE_H         (35)
define P_PRESENT_POSITION_L    (36)
define P_PRESENT_POSITION_H    (37)
define P_PRESENT_SPEED_L       (38)
define P_PRESENT_SPEED_H       (39)
define P_PRESENT_TORQUE_L      (40)
define P_PRESENT_TORQUE_H      (41)
define P_PRESENT_VOLTAGE      (42)
define P_PRESENT_TEMPERATURE  (43)
define P_REGISTERED_INSTRUCTION (44)
define P_PAUSE_TIME (45)
define P_MOVING (46)
define P_LOCK (47)
define P_PUNCH_L (48)
define P_PUNCH_H (49)

	--- Instruction ---
define INST_PING           0x01
#define INST_READ           0x02
#define INST_WRITE          0x03
#define INST_REG_WRITE      0x04
#define INST_ACTION         0x05
#define INST_RESET          0x06
#define INST_DIGITAL_RESET  0x07
#define INST_SYSTEM_READ    0x0C
#define INST_SYSTEM_WRITE   0x0D
#define INST_SYNC_WRITE     0x83
#define INST_SYNC_REG_WRITE 0x84
#define CLEAR_BUFFER gbRxBufferReadPointer = gbRxBufferWritePointer
#define DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE 6
#define BROADCASTING_ID 0xfe

#define RS485_TXD PORTE &= ~_BV(PE3),PORTE |= _BV(PE2)
#define RS485_RXD PORTE &= ~_BV(PE2),PORTE |= _BV(PE3)
#define TXD0_FINISH  UCSR0A,6  //This bit is for checking TxD Buffer in CPU is empty or not.
#define TXD1_FINISH  UCSR1A,6
#define SET_TxD0_FINISH   sbi(UCSR0A,6)
define RESET_TXD0_FINISH cbi(UCSR0A,6)
#define CHECK_TXD0_FINISH bit_is_set(UCSR0A,6)
define RX_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define TX_INTERRUPT 0x02
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
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#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
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#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
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define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
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#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
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define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
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#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
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define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
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define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
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define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
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#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
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#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
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define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
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#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
define SERIAL_INTERRUPT 0x01
#define SERIAL_PORT 0
#define SERIAL_PORT1 1
#define SERIAL_RESET 0
#define SERIAL_RESET1 0
#define SERIAL_INTERRUPT (0x00)
def
```c
int main(void)
{
  byte bCount, bID, bTxPacketLength, bRxPacketLength;

  volatile byte gbRxBufferWritePointer;
  volatile byte gbTxBufferWritePointer;

  // Step 1. Parameter Setting (gbParameter[]). In case of no parameter instruction (Ex. INST_PING), this step is not needed.
  // Step 2. TxPacket(0D, INSTRUCTION_LENGTH, bParameter) -- Total TxPacket Length is returned
  // Step 3. RxPacket(ExpectedReturnPacketLength) -- Real RxPacket Length is returned
  // Step 4 PrintBuffer(BufferStartPointer,LengthForPrinting);
  bID = 1;
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 1. Scanning Dynamixels(0~9). -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  bRxPacketLength = TxPacket(0D, INST_READ, 2); //Step 4
  if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
  { //Real TxPacket Length is returned
    TxDString("Found!! ID:");
    TxD8Hex(bCount);
  }
  bID = 0;
  for (bCount = 0; bCount < 0x0A; bCount++)
  { //Reading Address
    bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
    bTxPacketLength = TxPacket(bID, INST_WRITE, 2);
    gbTxBufferWritePointer = gbRxBufferWritePointer = 0; //RS485 RXD; Set RS485 Direction to Input State.
    PortInitialize(); //Port In/Out Direction Definition
    bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1])
    { //Reading Address
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1]);
      bTxPacketLength = TxPacket(bID, INST_WRITE, 2);
      gbTxBufferWritePointer = gbRxBufferWritePointer = 0; //RS485 RXD; Set RS485 Direction to Input State.
      PortInitialize(); //Port In/Out Direction Definition
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
      bID = bCount;
      if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1])
      { //Reading Address
        TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
        TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
        bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1]);
        if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1])
        { //Reading Address
          TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
          TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
          bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
        }
      }
  }
  bID = 1;
  for (bCount = 0; bCount < 0x0A; bCount++)
  { //Reading Address
    bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
    bID = bCount;
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1])
    { //Reading Address
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1]);
      if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE+gbParameter[1])
      { //Reading Address
        TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
        TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      }
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 2. Read Firmware Version. -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  bID = 1;
  for (bCount = 0; bCount < 49; bCount++)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
      bID = bCount;
      if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
      { //Reading Address
        TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
        TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
        bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
      }
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 3. LED OFF. -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  bID = 1;
  for (bCount = 0; bCount < 49; bCount++)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 4. LED OFF. -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  bID = 1;
  for (bCount = 0; bCount < 49; bCount++)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 5. Read Control Table. -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  bID = 1;
  for (bCount = 0; bCount < 49; bCount++)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
      bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 6. Go 0x200 with Speed 0x100 -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
    TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 7. Go 0x00 with Speed 0x00 -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
    TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 8. Go 0x3ff with Speed 0x3ff -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
    TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    }
  }
  TxDString("WiseMan Example 9. Torque Off. -- Any Key to Continue.");
  RxD8();
  if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
    TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
      TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
    }
  }
  // Step 5. Stop Dynamixel Communication Function Execution Step.
  // Step 6. RxBuffer Clearing.
  Initializing(None Interrupt)
  Initializing(RxInterrupt)
  SerialClose();
  SerialClose();
  PortClose();
}
```

```c
void SerialInitialize(int Port, int baudrate, byte interrupt)
{
  for (byte i = 0; i < 3; i++)
  { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
    int baud = 0, i;
    for (i = 0; i < 16; i++)
    { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
      if (baud == DEFAULT_BAUD_RATE)
      { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
        TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
        TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
        bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
        bID = bCount;
        if (bRxPacketLength == DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE)
        { //Real RxPacket Length is returned
          TxDString("RxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbRxBuffer, bRxPacketLength);
          TxDString("TxD: "); PrintBuffer(gbTxBuffer, bTxPacketLength);
          bRxPacketLength = RxPacket(DEFAULT_RETURN_PACKET_SIZE);
        }
      }
    }
  }
}
```
while(1);

void PortInitialize(void)
{
    DDRA = DDRB = DDRC = DDRD = DDRE = DDRF = 0; //Set all port to
    // input direction first.
    PORTB = PORTC = PORTD = PORTE = PORTF = PORTG = 0x00; //PortData
    //initialize to 0
    cbi(SFIOR,2); //All Port Pull Up ready
    DDRE |= (BIT_RS485_DIRECTION0|BIT_RS485_DIRECTION1); //set output
    // the bit RS485direction
    DDRE &= ~_BV(BIT_LINK_PLUGIN); // no pull up
    PORTD |= _BV(BIT_RS485_RESET); //set output
    PORTD |= _BV(BIT_ENABLE_RXD_LINK_PC); //set output
    PORTD |= _BV(BIT_ENABLE_RXD_LINK_ZIGBEE);
}

/*
TxPacket() send data to RS485.
TxPacket() needs 3 parameter; ID of Dynamixel, Instruction byte, 
Length of parameters.
TxPacket() return length of Return packet from Dynamixel.
*/
byte TxPacket(byte bID, byte bInstruction, byte bParameterLength)
{
    byte bCount,bCheckSum,bPacketLength;
    gbpTxBuffer[0] = 0xff;
    gbpTxBuffer[1] = 0xff;
    gbpTxBuffer[2] = bID;
    gbpTxBuffer[3] = bParameterLength+2; //Length(Paramter,Instruction,Checksum)
    gbpTxBuffer[4] = bInstruction;
    for(bCount = 0; bCount < bParameterLength; bCount++)
    {
        gbpTxBuffer[bCount+5] = gbpParameter[bCount];
    }
    bCheckSum = 0;
    bPacketLength = bParameterLength+4+2;
    for(bCount = 2; bCount < bPacketLength-1; bCount++) //except 
    //0xff,checksum
    {
        bCheckSum += gbpTxBuffer[bCount];
    }
    gbpTxBuffer[bCount] = ~bCheckSum; //Writing Checksum with Bit
    RS485_TXD;
    for(bCount = 0; bCount < bPacketLength; bCount++)
    {
        sbi(UCSR0A,6);//SET_TXD0_FINISH;
        TxD80(gbpTxBuffer[bCount]);
    }
    while(!CHECK_TXD0_FINISH); //Wait until TXD Shift register empty
    RS485_RXD;
    return(bPacketLength);
}

/*
RxPacket() read data from buffer.
RxPacket() need a Parameter; Total length of Return Packet.
RxPacket() return Length of Return Packet.
*/
byte RxPacket(byte bRxPacketLength)
{
    byte bCount, bCheckSum, bPacketLength;
    define RX_TIMEOUT_COUNT2  3000L
    define RX_TIMEOUT_COUNT1 (RX_TIMEOUT_COUNT2+10L)
    unsigned long uCount;
    byte bCount, bLength, bChecksum;
    byte bTimeout;

    bTimeout = 0;
    for(bCount = 0; bCount < bRxPacketLength; bCount++)
    {
        uCount = 0;
        while(gbRxBufferReadPointer == gbRxBufferWritePointer)
        {
            if(uCount++ > RX_TIMEOUT_COUNT1)
            {
                bTimeout = 1;
                break;
            }
            if(bTimeout) break;
            gbRxBuffer(bCount) =
            gbRxInterruptBuffer[gbRxBufferReadPointer++];
            bLength = bCount;
            bCheckSum = 0;
        }
    }
    if(gbRxBuffer[2] != BROADCASTING_ID)
    {
        if(bTimeout & bRxPacketLength != 255)
        {
            TxString("[Error:RxD Timeout]");
            CLEAR_BUFFER;
            return 0;
        }
        if(bLength > 3) //checking is available.
        {
            if(gbpRxBuffer[0] != 0xff || gbpRxBuffer[1] != 0xff )
            {
                TxString("[Error:Wrong Header]");
                CLEAR_BUFFER;
                return 0;
            }
            {
                TxString("[Error:TxID != RxID]");
                CLEAR_BUFFER;
                return 0;
            }
            if(gbpRxBuffer[3] != bLength-4)
            {
                TxString("[Error:Wrong Length]");
                CLEAR_BUFFER;
                return 0;
            }
            for(bCount = 2; bCount < bLength; bCount++)
            {
                if(gbpRxBuffer[bCount] != bChecksum)
                {
                    TxString("[Error:Wrong CheckSum]");
                    CLEAR_BUFFER;
                    return 0;
                }
            }
            return bLength;
        }
    }
    /*
PrintBuffer() print data in Hex code.
PrintBuffer() needs two parameter; name of Pointer(gbpTxBuffer, 
gbpRxBuffer)
*/
void PrintBuffer(byte *bpPrintBuffer, byte bLength)
{
    byte bCount;
    for(bCount = 0; bCount < bLength; bCount++)
    {
        TxD8Hex(gbpPrintBuffer[bCount]);
        TxD8(' ');
    }
    TxDString("(LEN: " + TxD8Hex(bLength) + ")");
}

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/* Print value of Baud Rate. */

void PrintBaudrate(void)
{

    void TxD81(byte bTxdData)
    
    TxDString("RS232:");TxD32Dec((16000000L/8L)/((long)UBRR1L+1L));  TxDString(" BPS");

    TxDString(" RS485:");TxD32Dec((16000000L/8L)/((long)UBRR0L+1L));  TxDString(" BPS");
}

/* Hardware Dependent Item*/

#define TXD1_READY   bit_is_set(UCSR1A,5)
#define RXD1_READY   bit_is_set(UCSR1A,7)
#define TXD0_READY   bit_is_set(UCSR0A,5)
#define RXD0_READY   bit_is_set(UCSR0A,7)
#define TXD1_DATA   (UDR1)
#define RXD1_DATA   (UDR1)
#define TXD0_DATA   (UDR0)
#define RXD0_DATA   (UDR0)

/* SerialInitialize() set Serial Port to initial state.*/

void SerialInitialize(byte bPort, byte bBaudrate, byte bInterrupt)
{

    if(bPort == SERIAL_PORT0)
    
    UBRR0L = 0; UBRR0H = bBaudrate;
    UCSR0A = 0x02;  UCSR0B = 0x18;
    if(bInterrupt & RX_INTERRUPT) sbi(UCSR0A,6); // Note. set 1, then 0 is read
    
    else if(bPort == SERIAL_PORT1)
    
    UBRR1H = 0; UBRR1L = bBaudrate;
    UCSR1A = 0x02;  UCSR1B = 0x18;
    if(bInterrupt & RX_INTERRUPT) sbi(UCSR1A,6); // Note. set 1, then 0 is read

    void TxD8Hex(byte bSentData)
    
    byte RxD81(void)
    
    void TxD80(byte bTxdData)
    
}
DYNAMIXEL AX-12

Company Name: Molex
Pin Number: 4

Model Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Molex Part Number</th>
<th>Old Part Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 22-03-5045</td>
<td>5267-03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 50-37-5043</td>
<td>5264-03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Temperature range: -40°C to +105°C
Contact Insertion Force-max: 14.7N (3.30 lb)
Contact Retention Force-min: 14.7N (3.30 lb)

www.molex.com or www.molex.co.jp for more detail information
CM-5

Dedicated AX-12 control box. Able to control 30 AX-12 actuators.

- 6 push buttons (5 for selection, 1 for reset)
- Optional installable wireless devices available
- Battery compartment (AA x 8) with recharging capability (when connected to an external SMPS)