Servo Motor Compensation Features

Galil motor controllers provide a compensation filter, which includes a PID (Proportional-Integral-Derivative) filter followed by a notch filter and a low-pass filter. The compensation also includes velocity and acceleration feedforward. All filter parameters are adjustable, allowing servo system tuning for best performance. Dual loop control is provided for reducing the effect of backlash.

The dual-loop (DV) feature enables the controller to compensate for mechanical backlash. Typically, dual-loop systems use a rotary encoder on the motor and a linear encoder on the load (most Galil controllers accept inputs from two encoders per axis as a standard feature). Dual-loop control changes the standard PID control and closes the position loop with the load encoder ("PI") and derives the damping terms ("D") from the motor encoder. This method provides smooth and accurate control along the motion path regardless of backlash.

Most Galil motion controllers also include a sinusoidal commutation feature that allows designers to use lower-cost servo drives. This feature assures smooth motion and reduces torque ripple when using brushless motors. Each axis of sinusoidal commutated motion requires two DAC outputs that are phase shifted by 120°. The servo amplifier generates the third commutation signal. The commutation can be initialized with or without hall sensors. Two controller axes are required for each brushless motor. For example, a two-axis controller is required to drive one brushless motor with sinusoidal commutation.

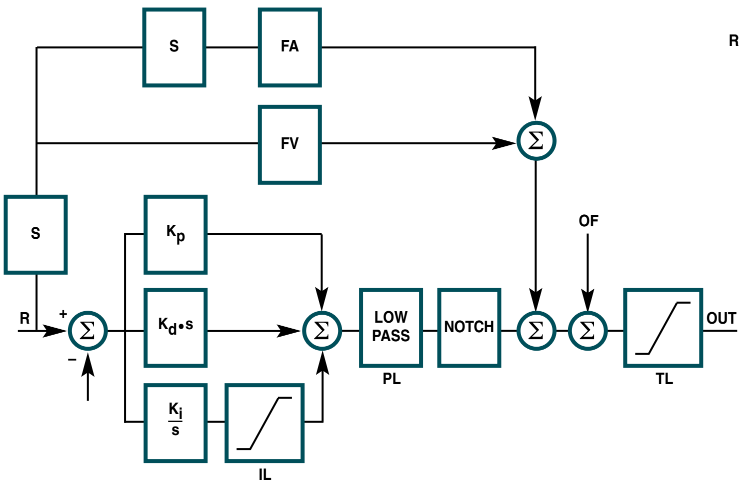
Command Language

Galil's Command Language is comprised of intuitive, two-letter, English-like ASCII commands that make programming quick and easy. For example, the "BG" command begins motion while the "SP 2000, 4000" command sets the speed of the X-axis as "2000" and the Y-axis to "4000". Commands are included for system set-up, tuning, prescribing motion, error handling and application programming. Custom commands can be created upon request.

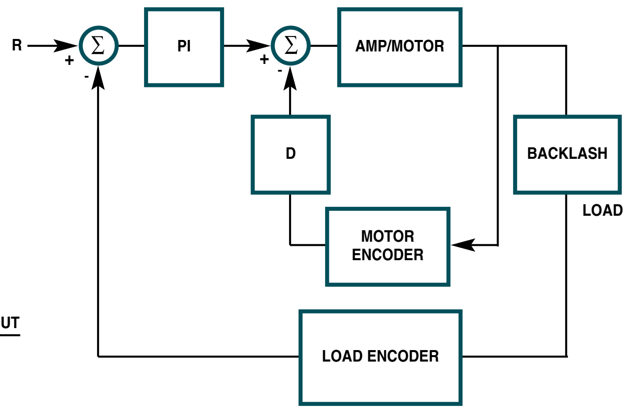
One of the more powerful features of all Galil controllers is their ability to store and execute complex application programs designed by the user. Application programs can be downloaded directly to the controller and executed without host intervention. The main benefit is that this frees the PC for system-level tasks. In fact, Galil controllers permit multitasking, which allows up to eight programs to execute simultaneously. Also, special commands are available for application programming including event triggers, IF/THEN/ELSE statements, conditional jumps, subroutines, symbolic variables and arrays.

A list of typical DMC commands is shown at the end of this section.

PID Block Diagram



Dual-loop Block Diagram



I/O

Error Handling

Dedicated I/O is provided for the following safety controls: forward and reverse limit inputs for each axis, home input for each axis, amplifier enable output for each axis, configurable abort inputs for each axis, master abort input, and error output. Most Galil drives have an electronic lockout input (ELO). Also, the controller provides the following safety functions in software: upper and lower software travel limits, position error limits, and automatic shut-off on excess position error. Program interrupts are provided for error and limit conditions and run-time program errors. The program interrupts cause the program sequencer to automatically branch to an error handling subroutine. In order to provide flexibility and system protection, the error handling subroutine can be customized by the user.

User I/O

In addition to dedicated inputs for home and limits, Galil controllers provide user I/O for synchronizing motion with external events such as switches and relays. The DMC-18x6 controller, for example, includes 8 analog inputs, 8 digital inputs and 8 digital outputs for 1 to 4-axis models; and 8 analog inputs, 24 digital inputs and 16 digital outputs for 5–8 axis models. All Galil controllers include many commands for handling I/O such as input interrupts, I/O triggers and timers. The combination of user I/O and application programming often eliminates the need for a PLC. When extra I/O is needed, Galil provides daughter boards and remote I/O units such as the RIO Pocket PLC to expand a controller's I/O capability.

As part of the user I/O, Galil controllers provide a high-speed position capture and position compare feature for each axis. The high-speed position capture latches the exact position within 0.1 microseconds (40 µsec with optoisolation) of the occurrence of an input. Position capture is crucial for applications requiring precise synchronization of position to external events such as coordinate measurement machines.

The high-speed position compare feature produces an output pulse at a precise position. The starting position for the initial pulse and incremental distance for subsequent pulses are programmable.

Modes of Motion

Point-to-Point Motion

Any combination of axes can be operated in the Point-to-Point Motion mode to allow the target position (PA or PR), slew speed (SP), acceleration (AC) and deceleration (DC) to be specified independently for each axis. Upon begin (BG), the controller generates a trapezoidal velocity profile where the speed and acceleration can be changed anytime during motion. For applications that require smooth motion without abrupt velocity transitions, a motion smoothing function (IT) is provided. The position (TP) and position error (TE) may be interrogated at any time.

Example 1—Point-to-Point Motion

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
AC 1000000;DC 1000000	*Specify acceleration and deceleration*
SP20000	*Specify slew speed*
PR40000	*Specify distance*
BG	*Begin motion*

Position Tracking

The Position Tracking mode allows an axis to precisely follow a dynamic position target. In this mode, a new absolute position may be specified even if the axis is in motion. The controlled axis is commanded to move to the new position following a trapezoidal velocity profile.

The (PT) command places the controller in the Position Tracking mode, which allows the host to issue absolute position commands on the fly. The axis moves to the new position and waits until a new position target is specified and given by the (PA) command. The (ST) Stop command is used to exit the Position Tracking mode.

Example 2—Change Speed on Input, Position Tracking

Move the x-axis forward a distance of 20,000 counts at an initial speed of 50,000 counts/sec and with an acceleration and deceleration of 1,000,000 counts/sec^2. Once the sensor connected to input 1 triggers, reduce the speed to 25,000 counts/sec. Upon motion complete, begin position tracking mode and follow the target as updated by a host PC. Activation of input 2 will end motion. Note: multiple commands can be issued on the same line to conserve program space and give command priority while multitasking.

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
#A	*Label*
PR20000;SP50000	*Relative Move, Speed*
AC1000000;DC1000000	*Accel and Decel*
BGX	*Begin motion*
AI1	*Trip point: Wait for sensor input*
SP25000	*Reduce speed*
AMX	*Wait for original distance to profile*
PT1	*Turn on position tracking mode*
target=_RPX	*Set target to current commanded position*
#LOOP	*Label*
PAX=target	*Track target updated by host*
JP#LOOP,@IN[2]=1	*Repeat unless input two is tripped*
STX;AMX;EN	*End position tracking mode and program*

Technical Reference

Modes of Motion

Jogging

In the jog mode, each axis is given a jog speed and direction (JG), acceleration (AC), and deceleration (DC). Upon begin (BG), the controller ramps up to the jog speed at the prescribed acceleration following a trapezoidal profile. A smoothing function (IT) is provided to smooth abrupt velocity transitions. The stop command (ST) stops the motion at the prescribed deceleration rate. The jog speed and direction, acceleration and deceleration may be changed at any time during motion. The average speed can be interrogated at any time using the Tell Velocity (TV) command.

Example 3 — Joystick with Coarse/Fine Speed Control

To control the motor velocity by a potentiometer, connect it to analog input #1 and read its voltage. Set the motor speed in proportion to the analog input with a maximum speed of 100,000 counts/sec for a 10 Volt input. Also, limit the acceleration and deceleration to 500,000 counts/sec^2. The speed scale is selectable by input 1 for fine or coarse velocity.

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
#AUTO	*#AUTO label executed on powerup*
JG0	*Initial Speed*
AC500000;DC500000	*Accel and Decel*
BGX	*Begin Jog mode*
#LOOP	*Label*
scale=(9*@IN[1])+1	*Set scaling, 1 (fine) or 10 (coarse)*
JG@AN[1]*1000*scale	*Read pot and update speed*
JP#LOOP	*Repeat*
EN	*End Program*

2D Linear and Circular Interpolation (for controllers with two or more axes)

The Vector Mode (VM) is an extremely powerful mode where any two-dimensional path consisting of straight-line (VP) and arc segments (CR) can be prescribed. Up to 511 segments can be given prior to the start of motion and additional segments can be sent during motion allowing unlimited motion paths to be followed without stopping. The vector speed (VS), vector acceleration (VA), vector deceleration (VD), and motion smoothing (VT/IT) are also prescribed. The vector speed can be changed at any time during motion, permitting feedrate override, slow down around corners and assignment of different speeds to specific segments. Setting the vector speed ratio (VR) to zero and increasing the vector ratio to resume can easily accomplish a pause during motion.

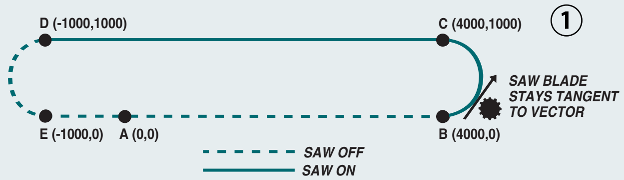
The vector mode can be operated on two sets of coordinated axes at the same time using the (CA) command, which specifies the plane of motion as S and T. By having dual sets of coordinated motion, users can accomplish completely separate coordinated motion tasks with a single controller. It can even handle more complex motion control functions such as collision avoidance.

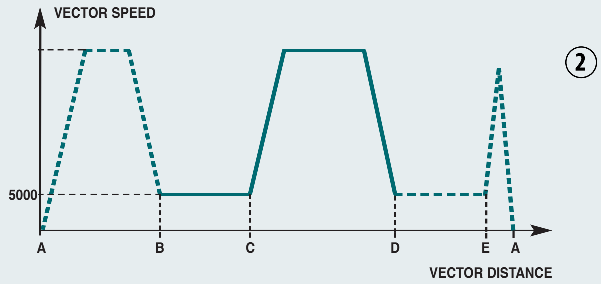
Another feature of the vector mode is tangential following that allows a third axis to remain tangent to the trajectory, which is ideal for cutting tools. Helical motion is also possible by commanding the third axis to follow the coordinated path at the same rate.

Example 4 — Vector motion with tangential following and curve slowdown

Perform a move along the trajectory shown in figure 1 starting at the point A and move counter clockwise toward B. Due to accuracy requirements, the vector speed must be limited to 5,000 counts/sec on the circular segments BC and DE. On the linear segments, the motor speed is limited to 25,000 counts/sec. This operation is simplified given the controller's ability to associate two speeds with each segment—upper and lower limits. These limits are designated by the < and > symbols. The resulting vector speed is shown as a function of the path in figure 2 below. A saw is attached to Axes Z and is lowered externally by setting bit 2 and turned on by setting bit 1. The blade will stay tangent to the vector path through the tangential following mode.

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
#PATH	*Label*
CAS	*Set coordinate system*
VMXYZ	*Define XY plane, Z is tangent*
TN100,0	*Setup Tangential following*
VA500000;VD500000	*Vector mode accel and decel*
VP4000,0<25000>5000	*Segment AB, slows for curve*
CR500,-90,180	*Arc segment BC*
VP-1000,1000<25000>5000	*Segment CD*
CR500,90,180	*Arc segment DE*
VP0,0<25000	*Segment EA*
VE	*Indicate end of path*
PAZ=_TN;BGZ;AMZ	*Orient saw blade to tangent*
BGS	*Start motion sequence*
AV4000	*Wait 4000 vector distance (B)*
SB1;WT100;SB2	*Turn on and lower saw*
AV6571	*Wait 6571 vector distance (D)*
CB2;WT500;CB1	*Raise and turn off saw*
EN	*End program*





TECHNICAL REF

Modes of Motion

Electronic Gearing

The electronic gearing mode makes it easy for Galil controllers to simulate the motion of mechanical gears electronically. Any slave axis or set of slave axes can be geared to a master at a prescribed gear ratio defined by the (GR) command. The gear ratio can be changed on-the-fly and the controller permits multiple masters as defined by the (GA) command. A powerful feature of electronic gearing is that an axis can be geared and simultaneously be commanded to perform an independent or vector move. This is useful for the position correction required in packaging applications or when shapes must be cut on a moving conveyer belt. The electronic gearing mode is also useful for gantry applications where a special gantry mode (GM) command tightly couples two axes by ensuring that gearing cannot be disabled.

The gearing mode allows for a gradual ramp-to-gearing which results in smoother transitions when the gear ratio is changed. (GD) sets the distance of the master axis over which the slave will be engaged or changed to a new gear setting. The parameter (_GP) corrects for any accumulated errors in gearing during the ramp-to-gearing phase.

Example 5 — Electronic Gearing with Correction

Gear Axis X and Z to Y with gear ratios of 2 and -4 respectively. Output the absolute single turn position for X at regular intervals. Assume the resolution of the X axis is 4000 counts per revolution. Upon input 1, automatically issue a correction movement superimposed upon the concurrent gearing.

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
#GEAR	*Label*
GAY,,Y	*Specify Y axis as master for X and Z*
GR2,,-4	*Specify gear ratios for X and Z*
PRY=50000;SPY=10000	*Specify relative move and speed of Y*
ACY=1000000;DCY=1000000	*Specify Accel and Decel of Y*
II1	*Setup Input Interrupt on input 1*
BGY	*Begin motion on Y axis. X & Z gear*
#POS	*Label*
abposx=_TPX%4000	*Current position modulo encoder resolution % available on Accelera Class*
MGabposx	*Message current single turn position*
WT500	*Wait 500 ms*
JP#POS	*repeat*
EN	*End of program*
#CORRECT	*Label for #CORRECT*
IP-1000,,-1000	*X and Y move back 1000 counts, gearing is still engaged.*
EN	*End of correction program*
#ININT	*Automatically run on input 1*
XQ#CORRECT,1	*Run #CORRECT in separate thread*
AI1	*Wait for input 1 to clear*
RI	*Return from Interrupt*

Contouring

The contouring mode (CM) is extremely flexible as it allows any arbitrary profile on any set of axes to be prescribed. Here, the user bypasses the controller profiler and directly inputs the position versus time trajectory. The trajectory is described as the position increment (CD) over a defined time period (DT). Additionally, the controller performs linear interpolation between prescribed points. The contour mode is useful for following complex, computer-generated paths or for "teaching" position paths. An automatic data-recording feature allows the controller to "learn" a path and then follow it in the contour mode.

Example 6 — Contour circle with buffer monitoring

Fill arrays with contour data inscribing a circle with radius of 50000 counts. Contour the data at a time interval of 4 samples. The Accelera series incorporates a buffer of 512 contour segments to allow caching of contour data. The program will monitor this buffer to avoid overruns and fill it with more data when possible.

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
#CONTOUR	*Label*
radius=50000	*Set radius variable*
DMcdx[720];DMcdy[720]	*Dimension arrays for data*
i=0;d=0	*Index and degrees variables*
#CALC	*Label*
cdx[i]=radius*@COS[d]-radius	*Calculate shifted Cosine data*
cdy[i]=radius*@SIN[d]	*Calculate sin data*
d=d+0.5	*Increment degrees*
i=i+1	*Increment index*
JP#CALC,i<720	*Repeat until arrays are full*
i=0	*Reset index*
CMXY	*Start Contour mode*
DT2	*Setup time slice,* 2^2
curx=0;cury=0	*Set incremental reference*
#PLAY	*Label*
CD (cdx[i]-curx),(cdy[i]-cury)	*Contour with incremental calculation*
curx=cdx[i];cury=cdy[i]	*Update incremental reference*
i=i+1	*Increment index*
JP#PLAY,(_CM>0)&(i<720)	*Repeat while buffer not full & more data remains*
JP#END,i=720	*Jump to end if data done*
#WAIT;JP#WAIT,_CM<100	*Wait until buffer has plenty of space*
JP#PLAY	*Jump back to continue playback*
#END	*Label for exit*
CD0,0=0	*Stop contour mode*
EN	*End of program*

TECHNICAL REF

Modes of Motion

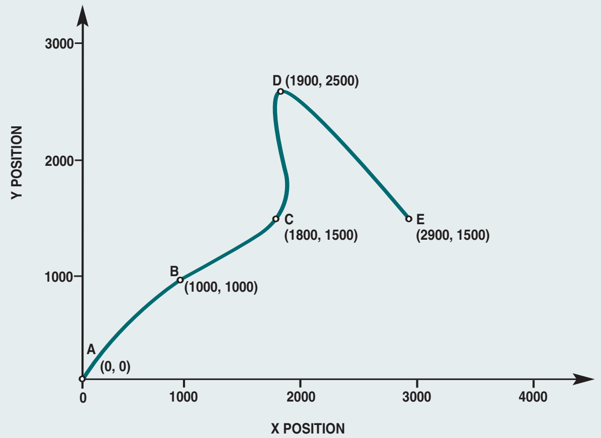
PVT

The PVT mode of motion allows arbitrary motion profiles to be defined by position, velocity and time individually on all 8 axes. This motion is designed for systems where the load must traverse a series of coordinates with no discontinuities in velocity. By specifying the target position, velocity and time to achieve those parameters the user has control over the velocity profile. Taking advantage of the built in buffering the user can create virtually any profile including those with infinite path lengths.

PVT segments must be entered one axis at a time using the PVn command. The PV command includes the target distance to be moved and target velocity to be obtained over the specified timeframe. Positions are entered as relative moves, similar to the standard PR command, in units of encoder counts and velocity is entered in counts/second. The controller will interpolate the motion profile between subsequent PV commands using a 3rd order polynomial equation.

Example 7 — PVT

PROGRAM	INTERPRETATION
PVA=1000,500,1024	Horizontal axis segment AB. Ending velocity 500
PVA=800,100,1024	Horizontal axis segment BC. Ending velocity 100
PVA=100,1000,1024	Horizontal axis segment CD. Ending velocity 1000
PVA=1000,0,1024	Horizontal axis segment DE. Ending velocity 0
PVA=0,0,0	Exit PVT mode on the A axis
PVB=1000,500,1024	Vertical axis segment AB. Ending velocity 500
PVB=500,1000,1024	Vertical axis segment BC. Ending velocity 1000
PVB=1000,100,1024,	Vertical axis segment CD. Ending velocity 100
PVB=-1000,0,1024	Vertical axis segment DE. Ending velocity 0
PVB=0,0,0	Exit PVT mode on the B axis
BT	Begin PVT motion on both axes
EN	End program



Electronic Cam

Any slave axis or set of slave axes can be linked to a master axis to simulate the motion of a mechanical cam. Here, the master axis can be a motor-driven axis or a master encoder. The Cam functions are specified by a table that allows complex profiles with varying position ratios to be prescribed. Any follower axis may be engaged or disengaged independently at specific points along a Cam cycle. This allows the user to select engagement and disengagement points where the speed change of the follower is minimal. The electronic Cam is an ideal mode for periodic operation, especially those requiring a varying position ratio along the motion cycle. Applications include flying shears, rotating knives, and packaging systems. Galil's Cam-generating software can assist the user in defining the Cam table.

Modes of Motion

Linear Interpolation (for controllers with two or more axes)

The linear interpolation mode (LM) allows any arbitrary path of up to 8 axes to be defined as a set of linear segments (LI). The vector speed (VS), vector acceleration (VA), vector deceleration (VD), and vector smoothing (VT) are also defined. Up to 511 LI segments can be given prior to the start of motion and additional segments can be sent during motion to allow paths of unlimited length to be followed.

Example 8 — Linear Interpolation with High Speed Latch

Move a 3D Cartesian robot through the following points with the coordinates indicated in inches. Assume that the resolutions of all the axes are 1,000 counts/inch, and set the required speed to 1.2 inches/sec (1,200 counts/sec) and the acceleration and deceleration to 100 in/sec^2 (100,000 counts/sec^2). Note that the LM mode requires defining the segments in incremental form. A sensor will trigger a high speed latch on each axis to indicate a desired or reference position. The latch will store the current position within 40µsec of the sensor trip and the robot will return to this "set" position after the initial move.

Point	*Coordinates (inches)*	*Coordinates (counts)*	*Incremental length (LI argument)*
P0	(0,0,0)	(0,0,0)	0,0,0
P1	(4,2,1)	(4000,2000,1000)	4000,2000,1000
P2	(6,6,2)	(6000,6000,2000)	2000,4000,1000
P3	(8,8,0)	(8000,8000,0)	2000,2000,-2000

PROGRAM	**INTERPRETATION**
#ROBOT	***Label***
CAS	***Set coordinate system***
LMXYZ	***Define XYZ space***
VS1200;VA100000;VD100000	***Vector speed, Accel, Decel***
LI4000,2000,1000	***Segment P0-P1***
LI2000,4000,1000	***Segment P1-P2***
LI2000,2000,-2000	***Segment P2-P3***
LE	***End of sequence***
ALXYZ	***Arm latches for axes XYZ***
BGS	***Begin motion***
AMS	***Wait for motion to profile***
IF _ALX|_ALY|_ALZ	***Ensure axes have latched***
MG"Not all axes have latched"	***Message to operator***
ELSE	***If not all axes tripped sensor***
MG"Tracking back to latch positions"	***Message to operator***
LMXYZ	***Define XYZ space***
LI(_RLX-_RPX),(_RLY-_RPY),(_RLZ-_RPZ)	***Incremental distance back to latch***
LE	***End of sequence***
BGS	***Begin move back to latches***
AMS	***Wait for motion to profile***
MG"Robot in position"	***Message to operator***
ENDIF	***End of IF***
EN	***End of program***

Note: **There are many homing and positioning algorithms available.**

TECHNICAL REF

Galil Instruction Set*

Ethernet

DH DHCP Configuration
HS Handle switch
IA Set IP address
IH Open IP handle
IK Ethernet port blocking
MB Modbus
MW Modbus wait
SA Send command
SM Subnet mask

Servo Motor

AF Analog feedback
AG Set amplifier gain
AU Set current loop gain
AW Report AMP-43040 bandwidth
DV Dual loop operation
FA Acceleration feedforward
FV Velocity feedforward
IL Integrator limit
KD Derivative constant
KI Integrator constant
KP Proportional constant
NB Notch bandwidth
NF Notch frequency
NZ Notch zero
OF Offset
PL Pole
SH Servo here
TK Peak torque
TL Torque limit
TM Sample time

Stepper Motor

KS Stepper motor smoothing
LC Low current
QS Error magnitude
YA Step drive resolution
YB Step motor resolution
YC Encoder resolution
YR Error correction
YS Stepper position maintenance

Internal Sine Commutation

BA Brushless axis
BB Brushless phase
BC Brushless calibration
BD Brushless degrees
BI Brushless inputs
BM Brushless modulo
BO Brushless offset
BS Brushless setup
BZ Brushless zero

I/O

AL Arm latch
AQ Analog configuration
CB Clear bit
CO Configure I/O points
II Input interrupt
OB Define output bit
OC Output compare function
OP Output port
SB Set bit
@AN[x] Value of analog input x
@IN[x] State of digital input x
@OUT[x] State of digital output x

System Configuration

BN Burn parameters
BP Burn program
BR Brush motor enable
BV Burn variables and arrays
BW Brake Wait
CC Configure communications port
CE Configure encoder type
CF Configure unsolicited messages handle
CI Configure communication interrupt
CN Configure switches
CW Data adjustment bit
DE Define dual encoder position
DP Define position
DR Data record update rate
EI Event interrupts
EO Echo
IT Independent smoothing
LB LCD Bias contrast
^L^K Program protect (Lock)
LU LCD Update
LZ Leading zeros format
MO Motor off
MT Motor type
PF Position format
PW Password
QD Download array
RS Reset
^R^S Master reset
UI User interrupt
VF Variable format

Math Functions

@ABS[x] Absolute value of x
@ACOS[x] Arc cosine of x
@ASIN[x] Arc sine of x
@ATAN[x] Arc tangent of x
@COM[x] 1's complement of x
@COS[x] Cosine of x
@FRAC[x] Fraction portion of x
@INT[x] Integer portion of x
@RND[x] Round of x
@SIN[x] Sine of x
@SQR[x] Square root of x
@TAN[x] Tangent
% Modulus operator

Interrogation

ID AMP ID
LA List arrays
LL List labels
LS List program
LV List variables
MG Message command
QH Query hall state
QR Data record
QU Upload array
QZ Return data record information
RL Report latch
RP Report command position
^R^V Firmware revision information
SC Stop code
TA Tell amplifier status
TB Tell status
TC Tell error code

Interrogation (cont.)

TD Tell dual encoder
TE Tell error
TH Tell handle
TI Tell input
TP Tell position
TR Trace program
TS Tell switches
TT Tell torque
TV Tell velocity
TZ Tell I/O configuration
WH Which handle

Programming

BK Breakpoint
DA Deallocate variables/arrays
DL Download program
DM Dimension arrays
ED Edit program
ELSE Conditional statement
ENDIF End of cond. statement
EN End program
HX Halt execution
IF If statement
IN Input variable
JP Jump
JS Jump to subroutine
NO No-operation—for comments
RA Record array
RC Record interval
RD Record data
RE Return from error routine
REM Remark program
RI Return from interrupt routine
SL Single step
UL Upload program
XQ Execute program
ZA Data record variables
ZS Zero stack
' Comment

Error Control

BL Backward software limit
ER Error limit
FL Forward software limit
LD Limit disable
OA Encoder failure
OE Off-on-error function
OT Encoder failure period
OV Encoder failure voltage
TW Timeout for in-position

Trippoint

AD After distance
AI After input
AM After motion profiler
AP After absolute position
AR After relative distance
AS At speed
AT After time
AV After vector distance
MC Motion complete
MF After motion—forward
MR After motion—reverse
WT Wait for time

Independent Motion

AB Abort motion
AC Acceleration
BG Begin motion
DC Deceleration
FE Find edge
FI Find index
HM Home
HV Home speed
IP Increment position
IT Smoothing time constant
JG Jog mode
PA Position absolute
PR Position relative
PT Position tracking
SD Switch deceleration
SP Speed
ST Stop

Contour Mode

CD Contour data
CM Contour mode
DT Contour time interval

PVT Mode

PV Position, velocity, time
BT Coordinate start

ECAM/Gearing

EA ECAM master
EB Enable ECAM
EC ECAM table index
EG ECAM go
EM ECAM modulus
EP ECAM interval
EQ Disengage ECAM
ET ECAM table entry
EW ECAM widen
EY ECAM cycle counter
GA Master axis for gearing
GD Engagement distance for gearing
GM Gantry mode
_GP Correction for gearing
GR Gear ratio for gearing

Vector/Linear Interpolation

CA Define vector plane
CR Circular interpolation move
CS Clear motion sequence
ES Elliptical scaling
IT Smoothing time constant
LE Linear interpolation end
LI Linear interpolation segment
LM Linear interpolation mode
ST Stop motion
TN Tangent
VA Vector acceleration
VD Vector deceleration
VE Vector sequence end
VM Coordinated motion mode
VP Vector position
VR Vector speed ratio
VS Vector speed
VV Vector Velocity

**Typical Instructions. This list is for DMC-40x0 Accelera. Other controllers have a slightly different Instruction Set.*