



### 1. 测定单轴精度

分别测出X轴和Y轴的定位精度。为提高精度可以分为多段,例如100mm为一段,分别进行测量,然后建立补偿表,见表4-11。

表4-9 GT\_InitLookAhead指令说明表

X轴 Y轴	100mm	200mm	300mm
100mm	(0.0089,0.0107)mm	(0.0077,0.0107)mm	(0.0113,0.0107)mm
200mm	(0.0089,0.0091)mm	(0.0077,0.0091)mm	(0.0113,0.0091)mm
300mm	(0.0089,0.0126)mm	(0.0077,0.0126)mm	(0.0113,0.0126)mm

根据表4-11, 定义两个数组存放100mm行程的补偿数据。

// 定义补偿数组

double compensation\_x[3] =  $\{0.0089, 0.0077, 0.0113\}$ ; double compensation y[3] =  $\{0.0107, 0.0091, 0.0126\}$ ;





## 2. 进行前瞻预处理

```
// 定义前瞻缓存区内存区
TCrdData crdData[200];
long posTest[2];
long space;
// 初始化坐标系1的FIFO0的前瞻模块
sRtn = GT_InitLookAhead(1, 0, 5, 1, 200, crdData);
```





# 3. 运动补偿

```
对需要进行插补运动的轨迹点进行补偿,补偿范围参考步骤1表格。
//判断补偿范围
int index_x = pos_mm_x /100;
int index_y = pos_mm_y /100;
//添加补偿值
pos_mm_x = pos_mm_x + compensation_x[index_x];
pos_mm_y = pos_mm_y + compensation_y[index_y];
```





## 4. 添加插补数据

```
//当量转换,假设驱动器设置电机每圈10000脉冲,丝杆导程10毫米。
pos_x = pos_mm_x * 1000;
pos_y = pos_mm_y * 1000;
```

// 插入直线插补数据 sRtn = GT\_LnXY(1, pos\_x, pos\_y, 100, 0.8, 0, 0);





# 5. 启动插补

```
// 将前瞻缓存区中的数据压入控制器
sRtn = GT_CrdData(1, NULL, 0);
// 启动运动
sRtn = GT_CrdStart(1, 0);
```



