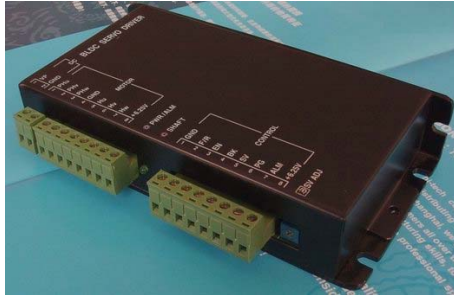


SUNRISE MOTOR



Stepping Motor Driver SD-2H044MA

**TWO PHASE MICROSTEP DRIVER****SD-2H044MA****PWM CURRENT CONTROL****1. Introduction, Features and Applications****Introduction**

The SD-2H044MA is an economical micro step driver. It is suitable for driving 2-phase 4-phase hybrid stepping motors. By using the advanced bipolar constant-current chopping technique, it can output more speed and torque from the same motor, compared with traditional drivers, such as L/R drivers. Its 3-state current control technology allows coil currents to be well controlled and with relatively small current ripple, therefore less motor heating is achieved.

Features

◆ Low cost and good high-speed torque	◆ 14 selectable resolutions
◆ Supply voltage up to 45VDC	◆ Suitable for 2-phase and 4-phase motors
◆ Output current up to 4.2A	◆ Dip switch current setting 8 different values
◆ Optically isolated input signals	◆ Pulse frequency up to 200KHz
◆ Automatic idle-current reduction	◆ Small size (122*90*33), Weight: 1KG

2. Pin Assignment and Description

The SD-2H044MA has two connectors, P1 for control signals connections, and connector P2 for power and motor connections. The following tables are brief descriptions of the two connectors of the SD-2H044MA. More Detailed descriptions of the pins and related issues are presented in section 7, 8, 9.

Connector P1 Configurations

Pin Function	Details
PUL +, PUL-	Pulse signal: In single pulse (pulse/direction) mode, this input represents pulse signal, effective for each rising or falling edge; 4-5V when PUL-HIGH, 0-0.5V when PUL-LOW. For reliable response, pulse width should be longer than 5μs. Series connect resistors for current limiting when +12V or +24V used.
DIR+, DIR-	DIR signal: In pulse mode, this signal has low/high voltage levels, representing two directions of motor rotation; For reliable motion response, DIR signal should be ahead of PUL signal by 5μs at least. 4-5V when DIR-HIGH, 0-0.5V when DIR-LOW.
ENA+	Enable signal: This signal is used for enabling/disabling the driver. High level for enabling the driver and low level for disabling the driver.
ENA-	Usually left unconnected (enabled)

Connector P2 Configurations

Pin Function	Details
GND	DC power ground
+V	DC power supply, 18-45VDC, including voltage fluctuation and EMF voltage
A+, A-	Motor Phase A
B+, B-	Motor Phase B



3. Specifications and Operating Environment

Electrical Specifications (T_j=25°C)

Parameters	SD-2H044MA			
	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Output current	1.0	-	4.2(RMS)	A
Supply voltage((DC)	18	24	45	VDC
Logic signal current	6	10	30	mA
Pulse input frequency	0	-	200	KHz
Isolation resistance	500			MΩ

4. Operating Environment and other Specifications

Cooling	Natural Cooling or Forced cooling	
Operating Environment	Environment	Avoid dust, oil fog and corrosive gases
	Ambient Temperature	0°C-50°C
	Humidity	40%RH-90%RH
	Operating Temperature	70°C Max
	Vibration	5.9m/s ² Max
Storage Temperature	-20°C-65°C	
Weight	Approx 1000 gram(35.4oz)	

5. Applications

Suitable for a wide range of stepping motors from Nema size to ,It can be used in various kinds of machines ,such as tables ,labeling machines ,laser cutters, engraving machines, pick-place devices ,and so on .Particularly adapt to the applications desired with low vibration, high speed and high precision.

6. Selecting Supply Voltage

The power MOSEFTS inside the SD-2H044MA can actually operate within 18V—+45VDC,including power input fluctuation and back EMF voltage generated by motor coils during motor shaft deceleration. Higher supply voltage can increase motor torque at higher speeds ,thus helpful for avoiding losing steps. However, higher voltage may cause bigger motor vibration at lower speed ,and it may also cause over-voltage protection or even driver damage . Therefore, it is suggested to choose only sufficiently high supply voltage for intended applications, and it is suggested go use power supplies with theoretical output voltage of +18V~+45V,leaving room for power fluctuation and back-EMF.

7. Selecting Micro step Resolution and Driver Output Current

This driver uses an 8-bit DIP switch to set microstep resolution, and motor operating current, as shown below:



7.1 Microstep Resolution Selection

Microstep resolution is set by SW 5,6,7,8 of the DIP switch as shown in the following table:

Steps/rev.(for 1.8° motor)	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
400	OFF	ON	ON	ON
800	ON	OFF	ON	ON
1600	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
3200	ON	ON	OFF	ON
6400	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
12800	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
25600	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
1000	ON	ON	ON	OFF
2000	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
4000	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
5000	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
8000	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
10000	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
20000	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
25000	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

7.2 Current Settings

For a given motor, higher driver current will make the motor to output more torque, but at the same time causes more heating in the motor and driver. Therefore, output current is generally set to be such that the motor will not overheat for long time operation. Since parallel and serial connections of motor coils will significantly change resulting inductance and resistance, it is therefore important to set driver output current rating supplied by motor phase and connection methods. Phase current rating supplied by motor manufacturer is important in selecting driver current, however the selection also depends on leads and connections.

The first three bits (SW 1,2,3) of the DIP switch are used to set the dynamic current. Select a setting Closest to your motor's required current

Dynamic Current Setting

SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	Current	SW 1	SW 2	SW 3	Current
ON	ON	ON	1.00 A	ON	ON	OFF	2.84 A
OFF	ON	ON	1.46 A	OFF	ON	OFF	3.31 A
ON	OFF	ON	1.91 A	ON	OFF	OFF	3.76 A
OFF	OFF	ON	2.37 A	OFF	OFF	OFF	4.20 A

Notes: Due to motor inductance, the actual current in the coil may be smaller than the dynamic current setting, particularly under high speed condition..

7.3 Standstill Current Setting

SW4 is used for this purpose. OFF meaning that the standstill current is set to be half of the selected dynamic current, and ON meaning that standstill is set to be the same as the selected dynamic current. The current automatically reduced to 60% of the selected dynamic current 0.4 second after the last pulse. Theoretically, this will reduce motor heating to 36% (due to $P=I^2 \cdot R$) of the original value. If the application needs a different standstill current, please contact SUNRISE MOTOR.

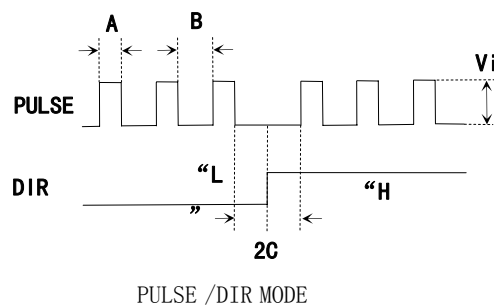


8. Wiring Notes

- ◆ In order to improve anti-interference performance of the driver, it is recommended to use twisted pair shield cable.
- ◆ Prevent noise incurred in PUL/DIR signal, pulse/direction signal wires and motor wires should not be tied up together. It is better to separate them by at least 10 cm, otherwise the disturbing signals generated by motor will easily disturb pulse direction signals, causing motor position error, system instability and other failures.
- ◆ If a power supply serves several drivers, separately connecting the drivers is recommended instead of daisy-chaining.
- ◆ It is prohibited to pull and plug connector P2 while the driver is powered ON. Because there is high current flowing through motor coils (even when motor is at standstill). Pulling or plugging connector P2 with power on will cause extremely high back-EMF voltage surge, which may damage the driver.

9. Sequence Chart of Control Signals

In order to avoid some fault operations and deviations. PUL, DIR and ENA signals must abide by some rules, as shown in the following diagram (assuming J1 default setting is upward-rising edge effective):



WIDTH OF PULSE A $\geq 2.5 \mu\text{s}$; WIDTH OF PULSE B $\geq 2.5 \mu\text{s}$; PULSE FREQUENCY $\leq 200\text{kHz}$,

TIME OF CHANGE DIR $\geq 2 \mu\text{s}$; INPUT SIGNAL V_i $3.6\text{V} \leq \text{H LEVEL} \leq 5.5\text{V}$; $-5.5\text{V} \leq \text{L LEVEL} \leq 0.3\text{V}$

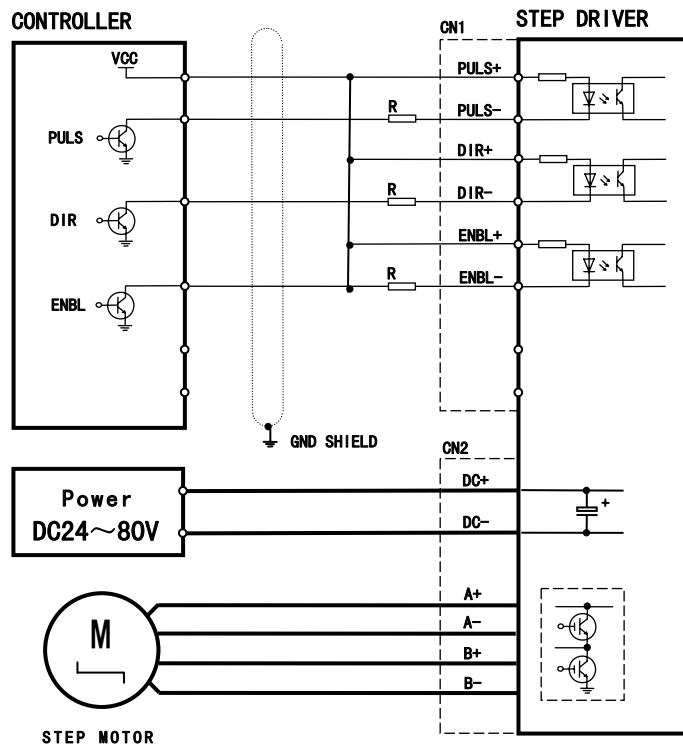
Figure1: Sequence chart of control signals

10. Control Signal Connector(p1) Interface

The SD-2H044MA can accept differential and single-ended input signals (including open-collector and PNP output). The SD-2H044MA has 3 optically logic inputs which are located on connector P1 to accept line driver control signals. These inputs are isolated to minimize electrical noises coupled onto the drive control signals. Recommend use line driver control signals to increase noise immunity of the driver in interference environments. In the following figures, connections to open-collector and PNP signals are illustrated.



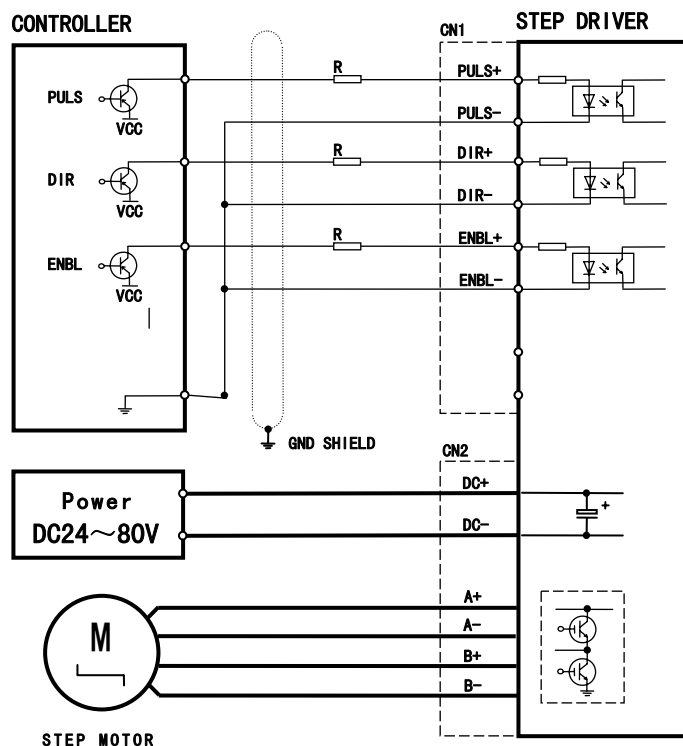
Figure2 . NPN C-E OPEN PULSE SIGNALS CONNECTION:



ATTENTION:

- When $VCC = +5V$, R is short circuit, equal 0Ω ; RA select 470Ω .
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $1k\Omega/0.25W$.
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $2k\Omega/0.25W$.
- Cable from controller to driver need shield, shield with ground or controller connect to GND.
- Choose diameter of power line and motor line, not less than $1mm^2$.

Figure3 . PNP C-E OPEN PULSE SIGNALS CONNECTION:

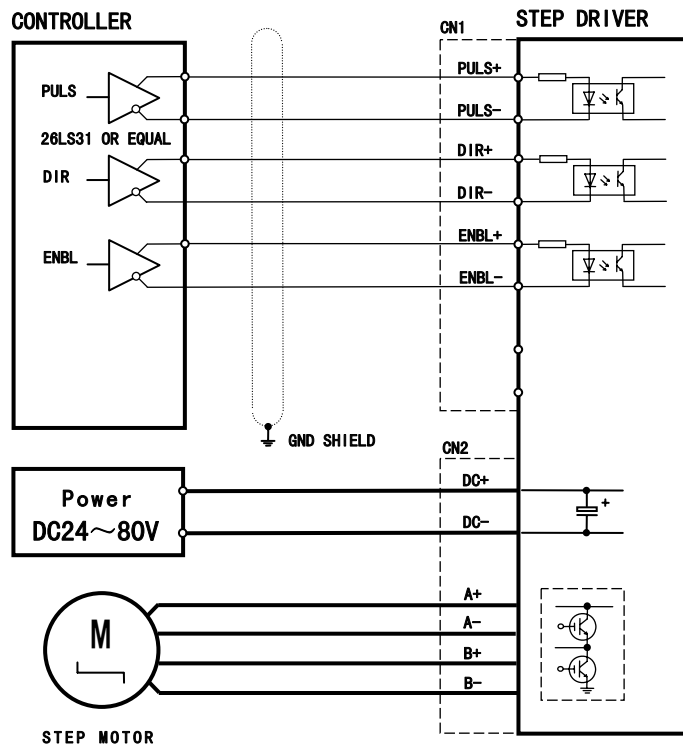


ATTENTION:

- When $VCC = +5V$, R is short circuit, equal 0Ω ; RA select 470Ω .
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $1k\Omega/0.25W$.
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $2k\Omega/0.25W$.
- Cable from controller to driver need shield, shield with ground or controller connect to GND.
- Choose diameter of power line and motor line, not less than $1mm^2$.



Figure4 . line driver control signals:



ATTENTION:

- When $VCC = +5V$, R is short circuit, equal 0Ω ; RA select 470Ω .
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $1k\Omega/0.25W$.
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $2k\Omega/0.25W$.
- Cable from controller to driver need shield, shield with ground or controller connect to GND.
- Choose diameter of power line and motor line, not less than $1mm^2$.

11. Mechanical Specifications (unit:mm,1 inch=25.4)

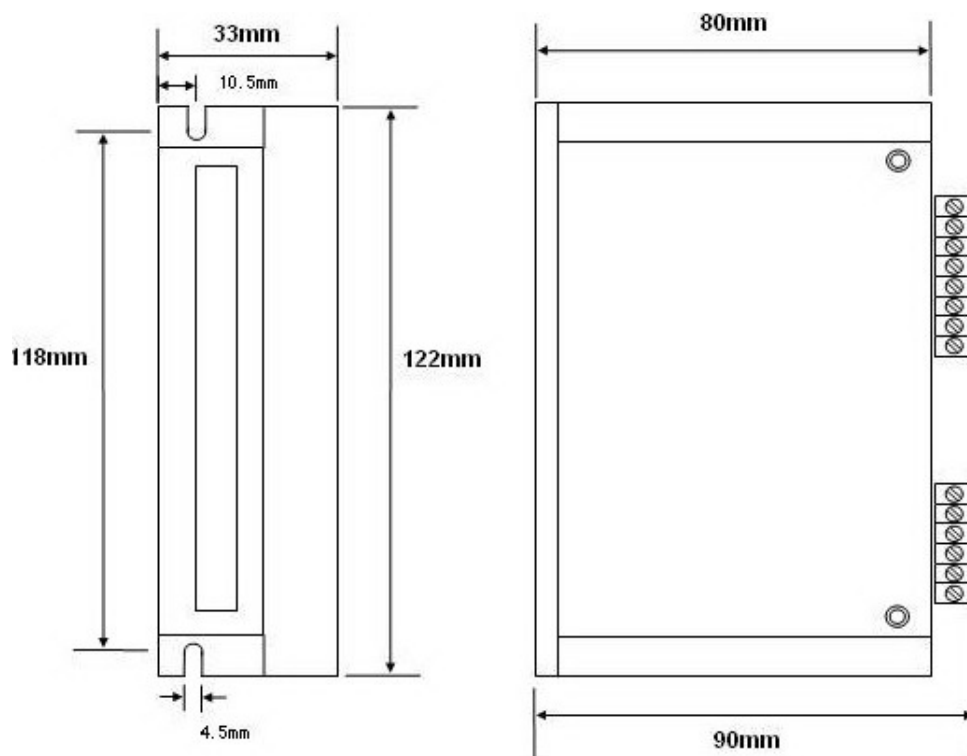


Figure 5:Mechanical specifications

*Recommended to use side mounting better heat dissipation



12.Connecting the Motor

The SD-2H044MA driver can drive any 2-phase and 4-phase hybrid stepping motors.

Connections to 4-leads Motors

4 leads motors are the least flexible but easiest to wire. Speed and torque will depend on winding inductance. In setting the driver output current, multiply the specified current by 1.4 to determine the peak output current.

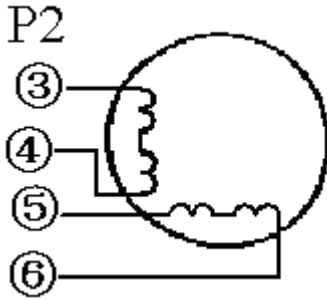


Figure6: 4-leads motor connections

Connections to 6-leads Motors

Like 8 leads stepping motors ,6 leads motors have two configurations as available for high speed or high torque operation. The higher speed configuration, or half coil ,is so described because it uses one half of the motor's inductor windings. The higher torque configuration, or full coil., uses the full windings of the phases.

Half coil Configurations

As previously stated, the half coil configuration uses 50% of the motor phase windings. This gives lower inductance, hence lower torque.. Like the parallel connection of 8 leads motor, the torque output will be more stable at higher speeds. This configuration is also referred to as half chopper. In setting the driver output current multiply the specified per phase(or unipolar)current rating by 1.4 to determine the peak output current.

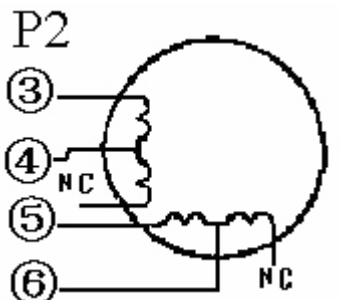


Figure 7:6-leads motor half coil (higher speed)connections

Full Coil Configurations

The full coil configuration on a six lead motor should be used in applications where higher torque at lower speeds is required. This configuration is also referred to as full copper. In full coil mode, the motor should be run at only 70%of their rated current to prevent over heating.

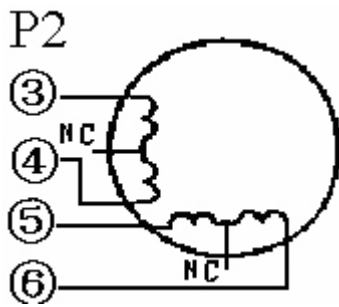


Figure 8: 6-leads motor full coil (higher torque) connections

Connections to 8-leads Motors

8 leads motors offer a high degree of flexibility to the system designer in that they may be connected in series or parallel, thus satisfying a wide range of applications.

Series Connections

A Series motor configuration would typically be used in applications where a higher torque at lower speeds is required. Because this configuration has the most inductance, the performance will start to degrade at higher speeds. In series mode, the motors should also be run at only 70% of their rated current to prevent over heating.

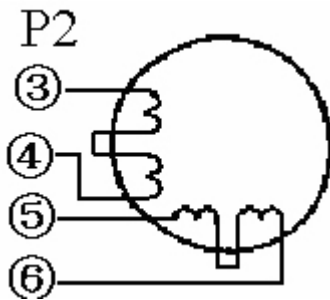


Figure 9: 8-leads motor connections

Parallel Connections

An 8 leads motor in a parallel configuration offers a more stable But lower torque at lower speeds. But because of the lower inductance, there will be higher torque at higher speeds. Multiply the per phase (or unipolar) current rating by 1.96, or the bipolar current by 1.4, to determine the peak output current.

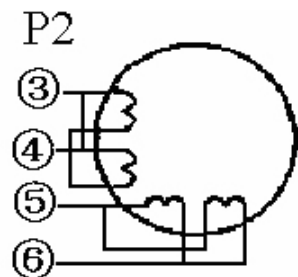


Figure 10: 8-leads motor parallel connections

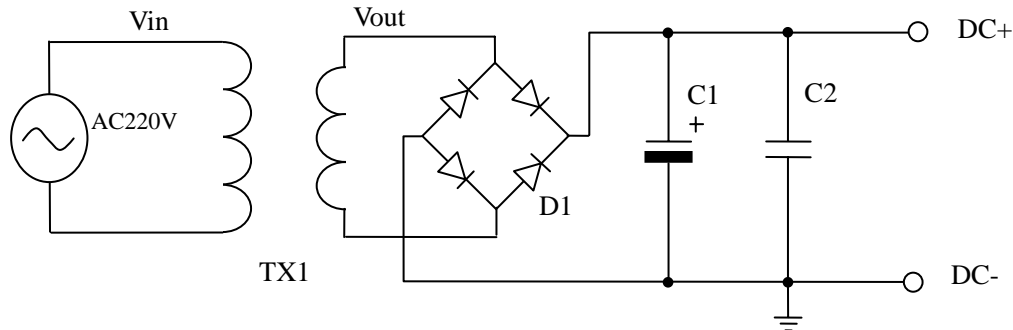
13. Power Supply Selection

The SD-2H044MA can match medium and small size stepping motors (from Nema size 17 to 34) made by SUNRISE MOTOR or other motor manufacturers around the world. To achieve good driving performances, it is important to select supply voltage and output current properly. Generally speaking, supply voltage



determines the high speed performance of the motor, while output current determines the output torque of the driven motor (particularly at lower speed). Higher supply voltage will allow higher motor speed to be achieved, at the price of more noise and heating. If the motion speed requirement is low, it's better to use lower supply voltage to decrease noise, heating and improve reliability.

Regulated or Unregulated Power Supply



In figure 11:

TX1 is transformer, $V_{DC+} \approx 1.414 \times V_{out}$. power of transformer based on current of load. C1 is , example : 100V/2200uF; C2 example: 400V/0.22 uF; D1 based on current of load or output supply voltage

Both regulated and unregulated power supplies can be used to supply the driver. However, unregulated power supplies are preferred due to their ability to withstand current surge. If regulated power supplies (such as most switching supplies.) are indeed used, it is important to have large current output rating to avoid problems like current clamp, for example using 4A supply for 3A motor-driver operation. On the other hand, if unregulated supply is used, one may use a power supply of lower current rating than that of motor (typically 50%~70% of motor current). The reason is that the driver draws current from the power supply capacitor of the unregulated supply only during the ON duration of the PWM cycle, but not during the OFF duration. Therefore, the average current withdrawn from power supply is considerably less than motor current. For example, two 3A motors can be well supplied by one power supply of 4A rating.

Multiple Drivers

It is recommended to have multiple drivers to share one power supply to reduce cost, if the supply has enough capacity. To avoid cross interference, DO NOT daisy-chain the power supply input pins of the drivers. (Instead, please connect them to power supply separately.)

14. Protection Functions

To improve reliability, the driver incorporates some built-in protection features.

15. Over-voltage Protection

When power supply voltage exceeds +45VDC, protection will be activated and power indicator LED will turn red.

Coil-ground Short Circuit Protection

Protection will be activated in case of short circuit between motor coil and ground.



Attention: Since there is no protection against power leads(+,-)reversal, it is critical to make sure that power supply leads correctly connected to the driver .Otherwise, the driver will be damaged instantly. When power supply voltage is lower than +20VDC,the driver will not works properly.

16.Ferquently Asked Questions

In the event that your SD-2H044MA doesn't operate properly, the first is to identify whether the problem is electrical or mechanical in nature. The next step is to isolate the system component that is causing the problem. As part of this process you may have to disconnect the individual document each step in the troubleshooting process. You may need this documentation to refer back to at a later date, and these details will greatly assist our Technical Support staff in determining the problem should you need assistance.

Many of the problems that affect motion control systems can be traced to electrical noise, controller software errors, or mistake in wiring.

17.APPENDIX

Twelve Months Limited Warranty

SUNRISE MOTOR warrants its products against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 12 months from shipment out of factory. During the warranty period, Sunrise Motor will either ,at its option, repair or replace products which proved to be defective.

Exclusions

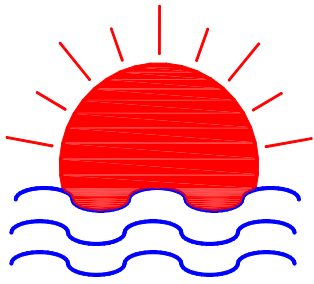
The above warranty does not extend to any product damaged by reasons of improper or inadequate handlings by customer ,improper or inadequate customer wirings ,unauthorized modification or misuse .or operation beyond the electrical specifications of the product and/or operation beyond environmental specifications for the product.

Obtaining Warranty Service

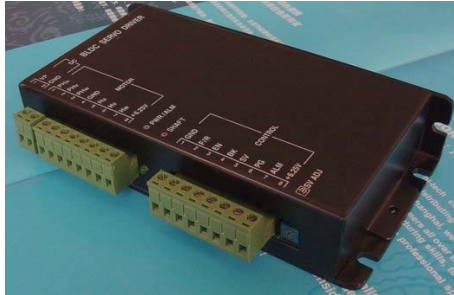
To obtain warranty service, a returned material authorization number(RMA)must be obtained from customer service at e-mail:sunrisemotor@126.com before returning product for service. Customer shall prepay shipping charges for products returned to Sunrise Motor for warranty service, and Sunrise Motor shall pay for return of products to customer.

Warranty Limitations

Sunrise Motor makes no other warranty ,either expressed or implied, with respect to the product. Sunrise Motor specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Some jurisdictions do not allow limitations on how long and implied warranty lasts .so the above limitation or exclusion may to apply to you, However, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness is limited to the 12-montes duration of this written warranty.



SUNRISE MOTOR



Stepping Motor Driver SD-2H086MB

**TWO PHASE MICROSTEP DRIVER****SD-2H086MB****PWM CURRENT CONTROL****1. Introduction, Features and Applications****Introduction**

The SD-2H086MB is an economical micro step driver. It is suitable for driving 2-phase 4-phase hybrid stepping motors. By using the advanced bipolar constant-current chopping technique, it can output more speed and torque from the same motor, compared with traditional drivers, such as L/R drivers. Its 3-state current control technology allows coil currents to be well controlled and with relatively small current ripple, therefore less motor heating is achieved.

Features

◆ Low cost and good high-speed torque	◆ 14 selectable resolutions
◆ Supply voltage up to +80VDC	◆ Suitable for 2-phase and 4-phase motors
◆ Output current up to 5.86A	◆ Dip switch current setting 8 different values
◆ Optically isolated input signals	◆ Pulse frequency up to 200KHz
◆ Automatic idle-current reduction	◆ Small size (151*107*48), Weight: 1KG

2. Pin Assignment and Description

The SD-2H086MB has two connectors, P1 for control signals connections, and connector P2 for power and motor connections. The following tables are brief descriptions of the two connectors of the SD-2H086MB. More Detailed descriptions of the pins and related issues are presented in section 7, 8, 9.

Connector P1 Configurations

Pin Function	Details
PUL +, PUL-	Pulse signal: In single pulse (pulse/direction) mode, this input represents pulse signal, effective for each rising or falling edge; 4-5V when PUL-HIGH, 0-0.5V when PUL-LOW. For reliable response, pulse width should be longer than 5μs. Series connect resistors for current limiting when +12V or +24V used.
DIR+, DIR-	DIR signal: In pulse mode, this signal has low/high voltage levels, representing two directions of motor rotation; For reliable motion response, DIR signal should be ahead of PUL signal by 5μs at least. 4-5V when DIR-HIGH, 0-0.5V when DIR-LOW.
ENA+	Enable signal: This signal is used for enabling/disabling the driver. High level for enabling the driver and low level for disabling the driver.
ENA-	Usually left unconnected (enabled)

Connector P2 Configurations

Pin Function	Details
GND	DC power ground
+V	DC power supply, 20-80VDC, Including voltage fluctuation and EMF voltage
A+, A-	Motor Phase A
B+, B-	Motor Phase B



3. Specifications and Operating Environment

Electrical Specifications (T_j=25°C)

Parameters	SD-2H086MB			
	Min	Typical	Max	Unit
Output current	1.29	-	5.86(RMS)	A
Supply voltage((DC)	20	68	80	VDC
Logic signal current	6	10	30	mA
Pulse input frequency	0	-	200	KHz
Isolation resistance	500			MΩ

4. Operating Environment and other Specifications

Cooling	Natural Cooling or Forced cooling	
Operating Environment	Environment	Avoid dust, oil fog and corrosive gases
	Ambient Temperature	0°C-50°C
	Humidity	40%RH-90%RH
	Operating Temperature	70°C Max
	Vibration	5.9m/s ² Max
Storage Temperature	-20°C-65°C	
Weight	Approx 1000 gram(35.4oz)	

5. Applications

Suitable for a wide range of stepping motors from Nema size to ,It can be used in various kinds of machines ,such as tables ,labeling machines ,laser cutters, engraving machines, pick-place devices ,and so on .Particularly adapt to the applications desired with low vibration, high speed and high precision.

6. Selecting Supply Voltage

The power MOSEFTS inside the SD-2H086MB can actually operate within 20V—+80VDC,including power input fluctuation and back EMF voltage generated by motor coils during motor shaft deceleration. Higher supply voltage can increase motor torque at higher speeds ,thus helpful for avoiding losing steps. However, higher voltage may cause bigger motor vibration at lower speed ,and it may also cause over-voltage protection or even driver damage . Therefore, it is suggested to choose only sufficiently high supply voltage for intended applications, and it is suggested go use power supplies with theoretical output voltage of +20V~+80V,leaving room for power fluctuation and back-EMF.

7. Selecting Micro step Resolution and Driver Output Current

This driver uses an 8-bit DIP switch to set microstep resolution, and motor operating current, as shown below:



7.1 Microstep Resolution Selection

Microstep resolution is set by SW 5,6,7,8 of the DIP switch as shown in the following table:

Steps/rev.(for 1.8°motor)	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
400	On	On	On	On
500	off	On	On	On
600	On	Off	On	On
800	Off	Off	On	On
1000	On	On	Off	On
1200	Off	On	Off	On
1600	On	Off	Off	On
2000	Off	Off	Off	On
2400	On	On	On	Off
3200	Off	On	On	Off
4000	On	Off	On	Off
5000	Off	Off	On	Off
6000	On	On	Off	Off
6400	Off	On	Off	Off
8000	On	Off	Off	Off
10000	Off	Off	Off	Off

7.2 Current Settings

For a given motor, higher driver current will make the motor to output more torque, but at the same time causes more heating in the motor and driver .Therefore, output current is generally set to be such that the motor will not overheat for long time operation .Since parallel and serial connections of motor coils will significantly change resulting inductance and resistance, it is therefore important to set driver output current rating supplied by motor phase and connection methods. Phase current rating supplied by motor manufacturer is important in selecting driver current ,however the selection also depends on leads and connections.

The first three bits (SW 1,2,3)of the DIP switch are used to set the motor current. Select a setting Closest to your motor's required current

Motor Current Setting

RMS current (A)	SW1	SW2	SW3
1.29A	Off	Off	Off
1.93A	On	Off	Off
2.57A	Off	On	Off
3.29A	On	On	Off
3.93A	Off	Off	On
4.57A	On	Off	On
5.27A	Off	On	On
5.86A	On	On	On

Notes: Due to motor inductance, the actual current in the coil may be smaller than the dynamic current setting, particularly under high speed condition..



7.3 Standstill Current Setting

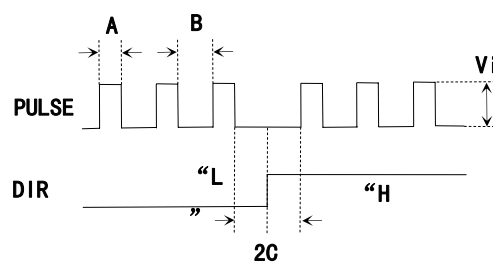
SW4 is used for this purpose. OFF meaning that the standstill current is set to be half of the selected dynamic current, and ON meaning that standstill is set to be the same as the selected dynamic current. The current automatically reduced to 60% of the selected dynamic current 0.4 second after the last pulse. Theoretically, this will reduce motor heating to 36% (due to $P=I^2 \cdot R$) of the original value. If the application needs a different standstill current, please contact SUNRISE MOTOR.

8. Wiring Notes

- ◆ In order to improve anti-interference performance of the driver, it is recommended to use twisted pair shield cable.
- ◆ Prevent noise incurred in PUL/DIR signal, pulse/direction signal wires and motor wires should not be tied up together. It is better to separate them by at least 10 cm, otherwise the disturbing signals generated by motor will easily disturb pulse direction signals, causing motor position error, system instability and other failures.
- ◆ If a power supply serves several drivers, separately connecting the drivers is recommended instead of daisy-chaining.
- ◆ It is prohibited to pull and plug connector P2 while the driver is powered ON. Because there is high current flowing through motor coils (even when motor is at standstill). Pulling or plugging connector P2 with power on will cause extremely high back-EMF voltage surge, which may damage the driver.

9. Sequence Chart of Control Signals

In order to avoid some fault operations and deviations. PUL, DIR and ENA signals must abide by some rules, as shown in the following diagram (assuming J1 default setting is upward-rising edge effective):



PULSE / DIR MODE

WIDTH OF PULSE A $\geq 2.5 \mu\text{s}$; WIDTH OF PULSE B $\geq 2.5 \mu\text{s}$; PULSE FREQUENCY $\leq 200\text{kHz}$,

TIME OF CHANGE DIR $\geq 2 \mu\text{s}$; INPUT SIGNAL V_i $3.6\text{V} \leq \text{H LEVEL} \leq 5.5\text{V}$; $-5.5\text{V} \leq \text{L LEVEL} \leq 0.3\text{V}$

Figure1: Sequence chart of control signals

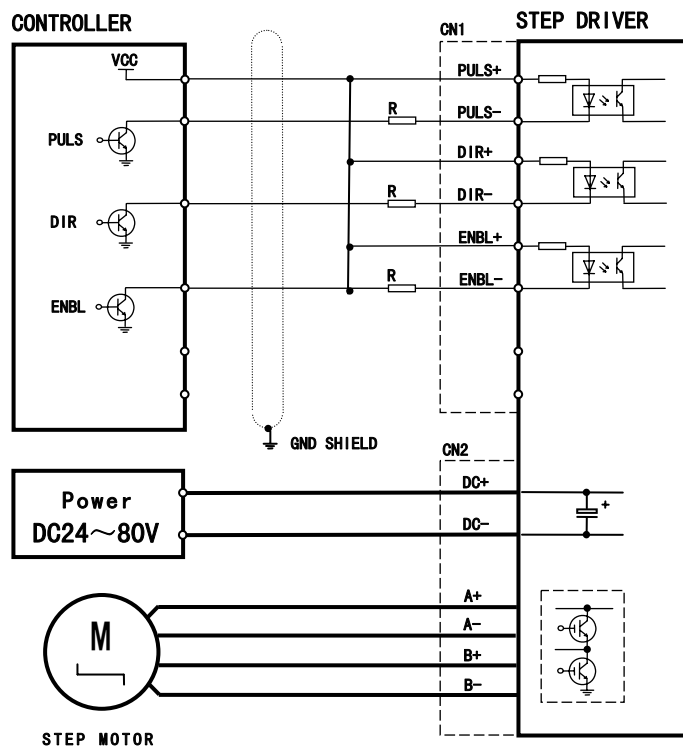
10. Control Signal Connector(p1) Interface

The SD-2H086MB can accept differential and single-ended input signals (including open-collector and PNP output). The SD-2H086MB has 3 optically logic inputs which are located on connector P1 to accept line driver control signals. These inputs are isolated to minimize electrical noises coupled onto the drive control



signals. Recommend use line driver control signals to increase noise immunity of the driver in interference environments. In the following figures, connections to open-collector and PNP signals are illustrated.

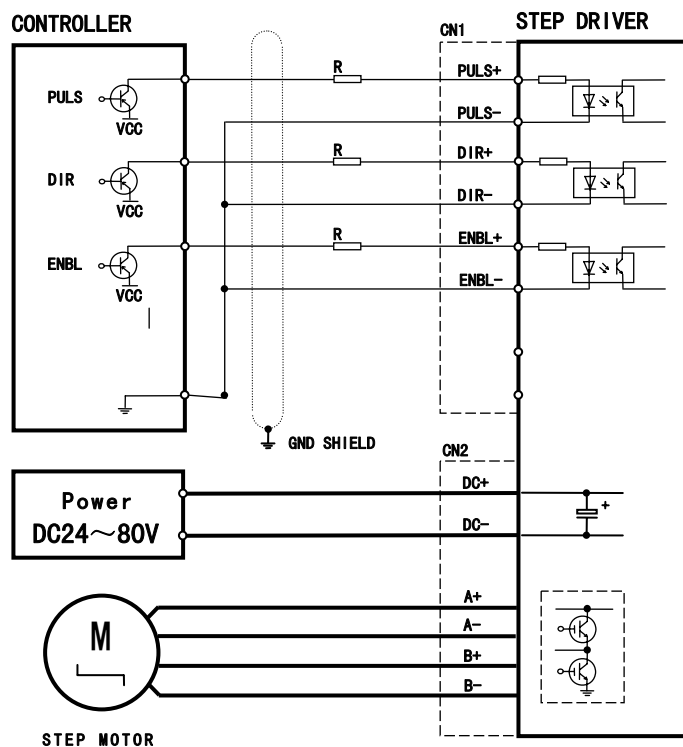
Figure2 . NPN C-E OPEN PULSE SIGNALS CONNECTION:



ATTENTION:

- When $VCC = +5V$, R is short circuit, equal 0Ω ; RA select 470Ω .
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $1k\Omega/0.25W$.
- When $VCC = +24V$, R and RA select $2k\Omega/0.25W$.
- Cable from controller to driver need shield, shield with ground or controller connect to GND.
- Choose diameter of power line and motor line, not less than $1mm^2$.

Figure3 . PNP C-E OPEN PULSE SIGNALS CONNECTION:

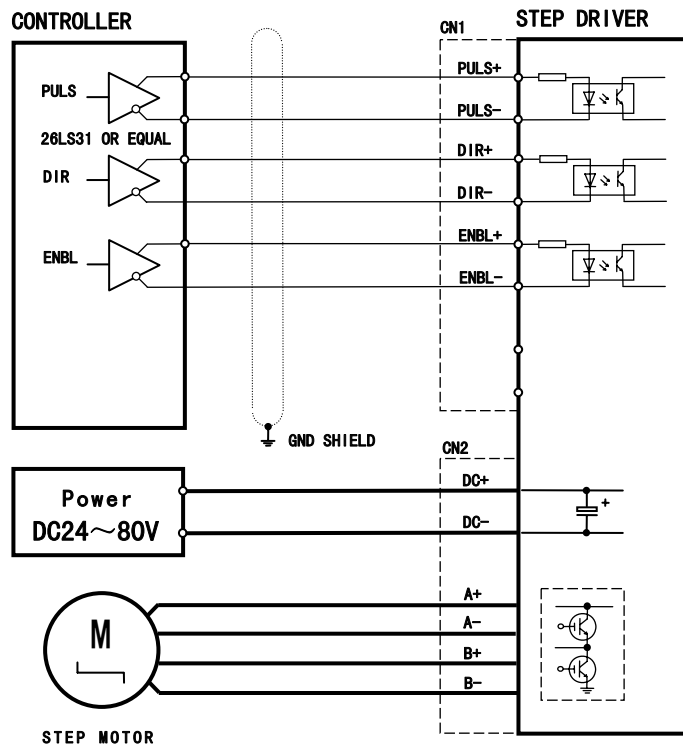


ATTENTION:

- When $VCC = +5V$, R is short circuit, equal 0Ω ; RA select 470Ω .
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $1k\Omega/0.25W$.
- When $VCC = +24V$, R and RA select $2k\Omega/0.25W$.
- Cable from controller to driver need shield, shield with ground or controller connect to GND.
- Choose diameter of power line and motor line, not less than $1mm^2$.



Figure4 . line driver control signals:



ATTENTION:

- When $VCC = +5V$, R is short circuit, equal 0Ω ; RA select 470Ω .
- When $VCC = +12V$, R and RA select $1k\Omega/0.25W$.
- When $VCC = +24V$, R and RA select $2k\Omega/0.25W$.
- Cable from controller to driver need shield, shield with ground or controller connect to GND.
- Choose diameter of power line and motor line, not less than $1mm^2$.

11. Mechanical Specifications (unit:mm, 1 inch=25.4)

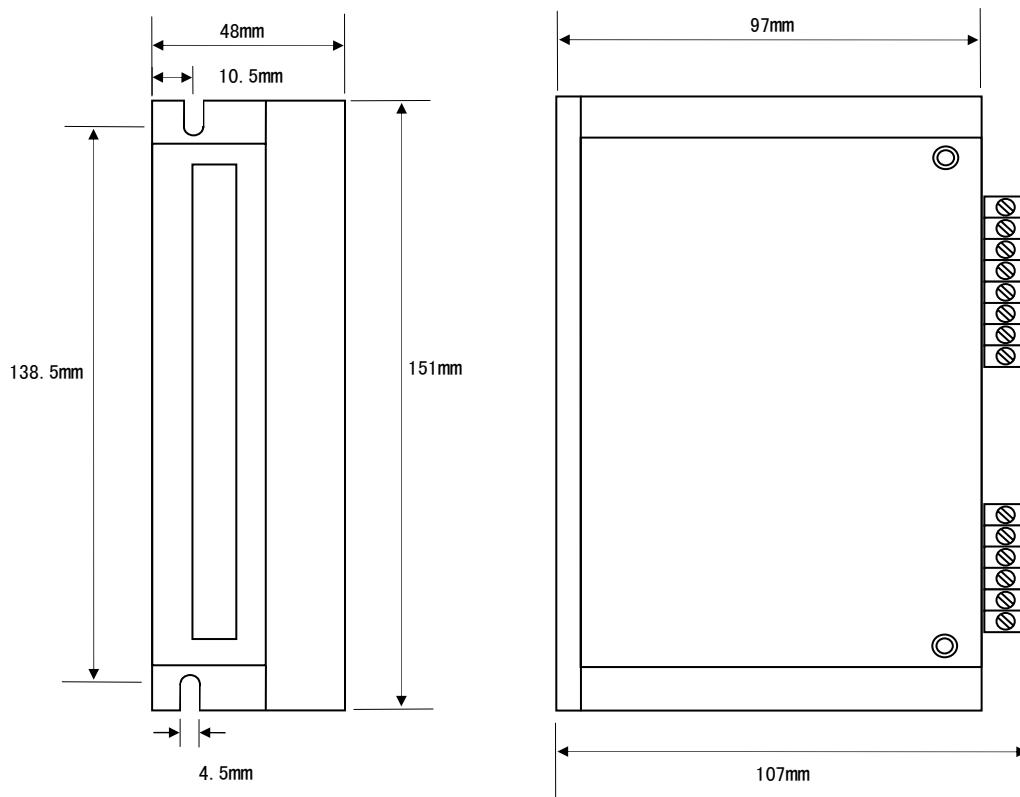


Figure 5: Mechanical specifications

*Recommended to use side mounting better heat dissipation



12.Connecting the Motor

The SD-2H086MB driver can drive any 2-phase and 4-phase hybrid stepping motors.

Connections to 4-leads Motors

4 leads motors are the least flexible but easiest to wire. Speed and torque will depend on winding inductance. In setting the driver output current, multiply the specified current by 1.4 to determine the peak output current.

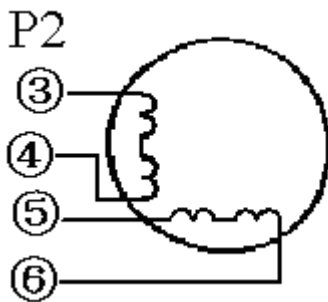


Figure6: 4-leads motor connections

Connections to 6-leads Motors

Like 8 leads stepping motors ,6 leads motors have two configurations as available for high speed or high torque operation. The higher speed configuration, or half coil ,is so described because it uses one half of the motor's inductor windings. The higher torque configuration, or full coil., uses the full windings of the phases.

Half coil Configurations

As previously stated, the half coil configuration uses 50% of the motor phase windings. This gives lower inductance, hence lower torque.. Like the parallel connection of 8 leads motor, the torque output will be more stable at higher speeds. This configuration is also referred to as half chopper. In setting the driver output current multiply the specified per phase(or unipolar)current rating by 1.4 to determine the peak output current.

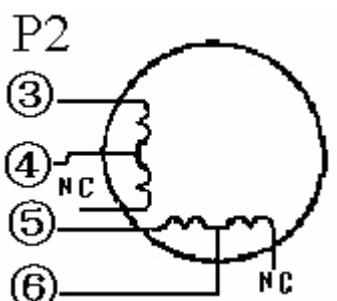


Figure 7:6-leads motor half coil (higher speed)connections



Full Coil Configurations

The full coil configuration on a six lead motor should be used in applications where higher torque at lower speeds is required. This configuration is also referred to as full copper. In full coil mode, the motor should be run at only 70% of their rated current to prevent over heating.

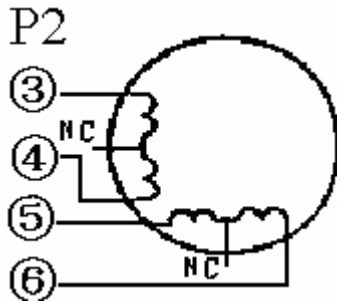


Figure8:6-leads motor full coil (higher torque) connections

Connections to 8-leads Motors

8 leads motors offer a high degree of flexibility to the system designer in that may be connected in series or parallel, thus satisfying a wide range of applications.

Series Connections

A Series motor configuration would typically be used in applications where a higher torque at lower speeds is required. Because this configuration has the most inductance, the performance will start to degrade an higher speeds. In series mode, the motors should also be run at only 70% of their rated current to prevent over heating.

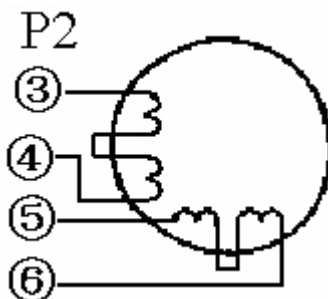


Figure 9:8-leads motor connections

Parallel Connections

An 8 leads motor in a parallel configuration offers a more stale. But lower torque at lower speeds. But because of the lower inductance, there will be higher torque at higher speeds. Multiply the per phase (or unipolar)current rating by 1.96,or the bipolar current by 1.4,to determine the peak output current.

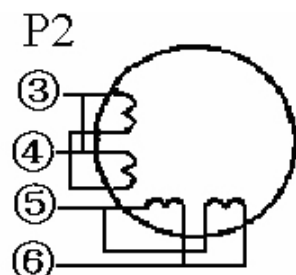


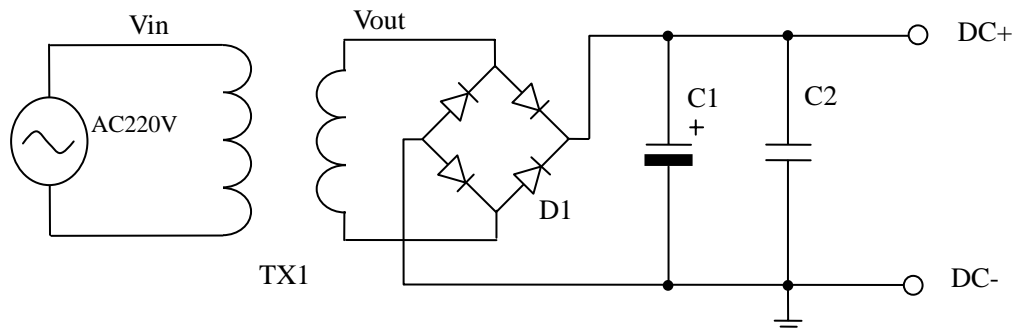
Figure 10:8-leads motor parallel connections



13. Power Supply Selection

The SD-2H086MB can match medium and small size stepping motors (from Nema size 17 to 34) made by SUNRISE MOTOR or other motor manufactures around the world. To achieve good driving performances, it is important to select supply voltage and output current properly. Generally speaking, supply voltage determines the high speed performance of the motor, while output current determines the output torque of the driven motor (particularly at lower speed). Higher supply voltage will allow higher motor speed to be achieved, at the price of more noise and heating. If the motion speed requirement is low, it's better to use lower supply voltage to decrease noise, heating and improve reliability.

Regulated or Unregulated Power Supply



In figure 11:

TX1 is transformer, $V_{DC+} \approx 1.414 \times V_{out}$. power of transformer based on current of load. C1 is , example : 100V/2200uF; C2 example: 400V/0.22 uF; D1 based on current of load or output supply voltage

Both regulated and unregulated power supplies can be used to supply the driver. However, unregulated power supplies are preferred due to their ability to withstand current surge. If regulated power supplies (such as most switching supplies.) are indeed used, it is important to have large current output rating to avoid problems like current clamp, for example using 4A supply for 3A motor-driver operation. On the other hand, if unregulated supply is used, one may use a power supply of lower current rating than that of motor (typically 50%~70% of motor current). The reason is that the driver draws current from the power supply capacitor of the unregulated supply only during the ON duration of the PWM cycle, but not during the OFF duration. Therefore, the average current withdrawn from power supply is considerably less than motor current. For example, two 3A motors can be well supplied by one power supply of 4A rating.

Multiple Drivers

It is recommended to have multiple drivers to share one power supply to reduce cost, if the supply has enough capacity. To avoid cross interference, DO NOT daisy-chain the power supply input pins of the drivers. (Instead, please connect them to power supply separately.)

14. Protection Functions

To improve reliability, the driver incorporates some built-in protections features.

15. Over-voltage Protection

When power supply voltage exceeds +85VDC, protection will be activated and power indicator LED will turn red.



Coil-ground Short Circuit Protection

Protection will be activated in case of short circuit between motor coil and ground.

Attention: Since there is no protection against power leads(+,-)reversal, it is critical to make sure that power supply leads correctly connected to the driver .Otherwise, the driver will be damaged instantly. When power supply voltage is lower than +20VDC,the driver will not works properly.

16.Ferquently Asked Questions

In the event that your SD-2H086MB doesn't operate properly, the first is to identify whether the problem is electrical or mechanical in nature. The next step is to isolate the system component that is causing the problem. As part of this process you may have to disconnect the individual document each step in the troubleshooting process. You may need this documentation to refer back to at a later date, and these details will greatly assist our Technical Support staff in determining the problem should you need assistance.

Many of the problems that affect motion control systems can be traced to electrical noise, controller software errors, or mistake in wiring.

17.APPENDIX

Twelve Months Limited Warranty

SUNRISE MOTOR warrants its products against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 12 months from shipment out of factory. During the warranty period, Sunrise Motor will either ,at its option, repair or replace products which proved to be defective.

Exclusions

The above warranty does not extend to any product damaged by reasons of improper or inadequate handlings by customer ,improper or inadequate customer wirings ,unauthorized modification or misuse .or operation beyond the electrical specifications of the product and/or operation beyond environmental specifications for the product.

Obtaining Warranty Service

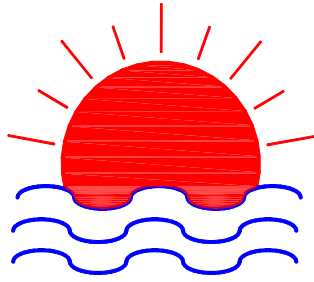
To obtain warranty service, a returned material authorization number(RMA)must be obtained from customer service at e-mail:sunrisemotor@126.com before returning product for service. Customer shall prepay shipping charges for products returned to Sunrise Motor for warranty service, and Sunrise Motor shall pay for return of products to customer.

Warranty Limitations

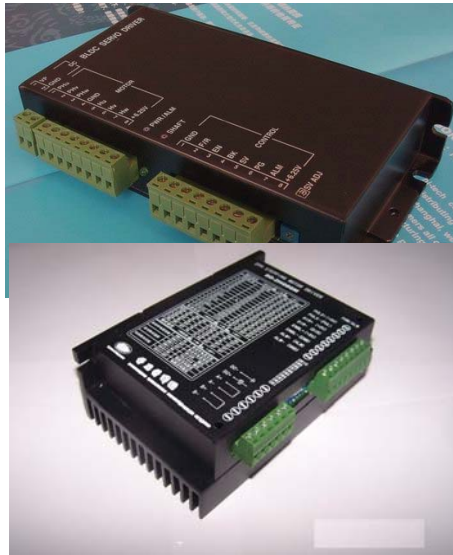
Sunrise Motor makes no other warranty ,either expressed or implied, with respect to the product. Sunrise Motor specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose. Some jurisdictions do not allow limitations on how long and implied warranty lasts .so the above limitation or exclusion may to apply to you, However, any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness is limited to the 12-monthes duration of this written warranty.



SUNRISE MOTOR



SUNRISE MOTOR



Stepping Motor Driver SRM-SERIES



TWO PHASE MICROSTEP DRIVER

SRM-SERIES

PWM CURRENT CONTROL

SRM-SERIES is constant angle and constant torque micro stepping drive. It is designed for use with the 2-phase or 3-phase hybrid stepper of all kinds with 42-130mm outside diameter, 7.5A current max. It is widely used in small numerical control equipment with high resolution such as carving machine, laser labeling, laser inner carving machine etc.

FEATURES

- Low noise, smooth performance
- High reliability, low price
- Highest micro step: 256.
- Unique control circuitry
- Highest response frequency: 200Kpps
- Winding current will be reduced by 50% when no step pulse command is received for 0.1 second.
- Bipolar constant current chopping mode
- Optically isolated signals I/O
- Drive current is continually adjustable from 0.5A/phase to 7.5A/phase
- Single power supply

SPECIFICATION:

Model	Micro Step	Input voltage(V)	Current(A)	stepping motor
SRM-2H042M	2/4/8	(DC12-36V)	1	35HS2A\39HS2A\42HS2A
SRM-2H057M	40	(DC24-40V)	3	42HS2A\57HS2A
SRM-2H057MS	200	(DC24-40V)	3	42HS2A\57HS2A
SRM-2H057MK	256	(DC24-40V)	3	42HS2A\57HS2A
SRM-2H090MH	40	(AC117V/AC40-60)	5	85HS2A\86HS2A\90HS2A
SRM-2H090MS	200	(AC40-60V)	5	90HS2A
SRM-2H090MK	256	(AC40-60V)	5	90HS2A
SRM-2H110MS	200	(AC40-110V)	6	110HS2A
SRM-2H110MK	256	(AC40-110V)	6	110HS2A
SRM-2H130M	40	(AC117V/AC40-120V)	8	130HS2A
SRM-2H130MS	200	(AC110V)	7.5	130HS2A
SRM-2H130MK	256	(AC110V)	7.5	130HS2A
SRM-3H057MS	200	(DC24-40V)	5.2	42HS3A\57HS3A
SRM-3H090MS	200	(AC40-60V)	5.2	90HS3A
SRM-3H110MS	200	(AC220V)	5.2	110HS3A
SRM-3H130MS	200	(AC220V)	6.8	130HS3A

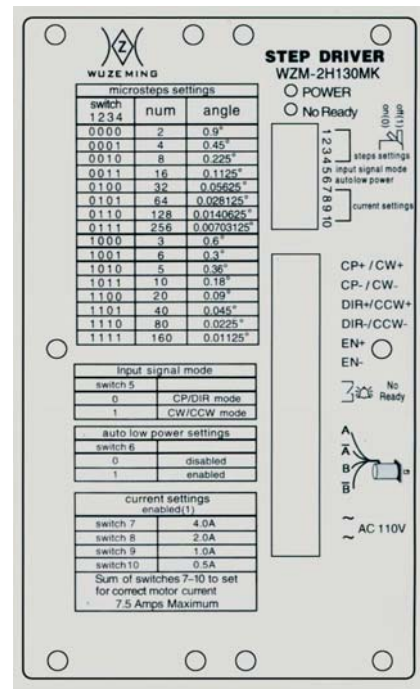
Changzhou Sunrise Electrical Motor Co.

E-MAIL: sunrisemotor@126.com sunrisemotorchina@yahoo.com

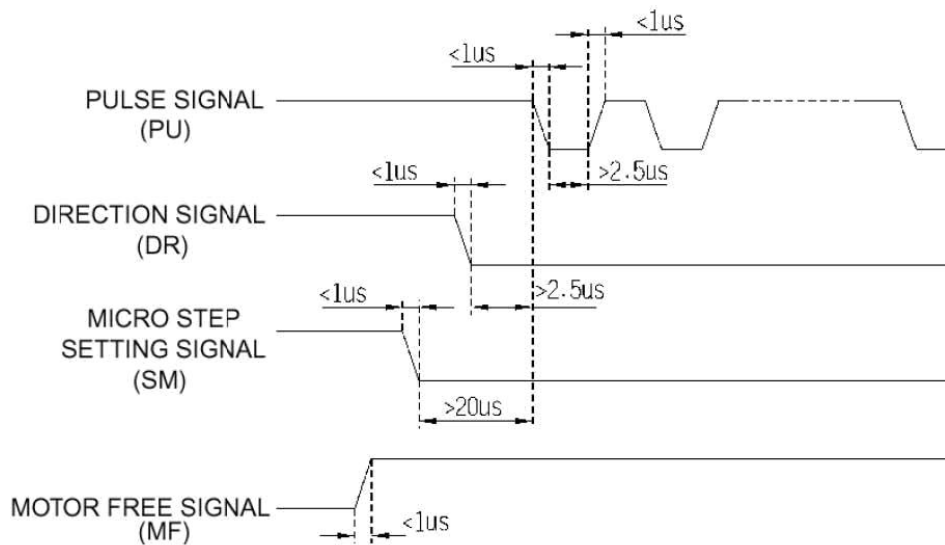
Tel: 0086-13016851693 0086-519-3238311 Fax: 0086-519-8864963



FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

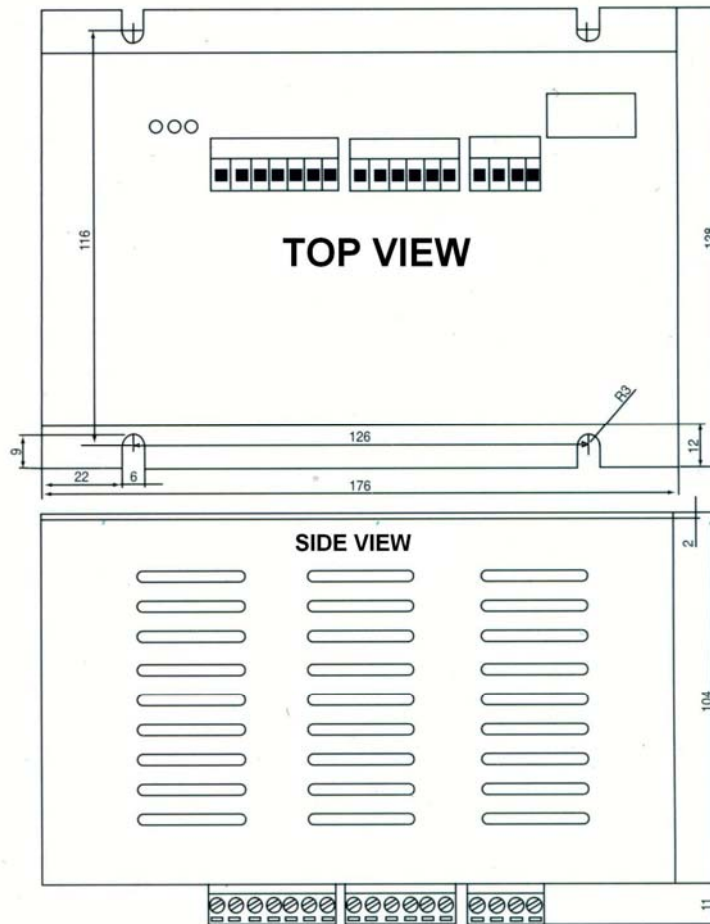


INPUT SIGNAL OSCILLOGRAM



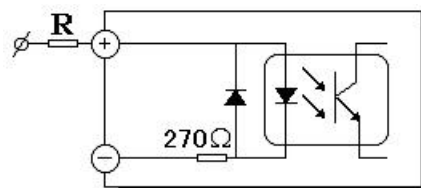


OUTLINE DIMENSION



! Note:

- 1 Do not drive the motor with over current, it will cause motor over heated .
- 2 The voltage of the input control signal is 5V, a series resistance is necessary to limit the current when the voltage level of input control signal is over 5V.



Voltage	R
5V	N/A
12V	680Ω
24V	2.0KΩ

- 3 Please check the connection of the motor and the other short circuit failure before you restart the drive if the over current (output phase to phase short circuit) No ready light on.

Changzhou Sunrise Electrical Motor Co.

E-MAIL: sunrisemotor@126.com sunrisemotorchina@yahoo.com

Tel: 0086-13016851693 0086-519-3238311 Fax: 0086-519-8864963



4 This controller can be cooled by cooling fan in it.

Mark	Function	Note
POWER	Power indicator light	Power indicator light (Green)
No Ready	No Ready indicator light	The red LBD will light when overheat protection eddects
Switch 1-4	Micro steps setting	See FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION
Switch 5	Input signal mode	0-one pulse mode 1-two pulse mode
Switch 6	Auto low current	0-disenable 1-enable
Switch7-10	Winding current setting	See FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION
CP+/CW+	Switch5=0 CP.DIR mode	Anode of step pulse signal
	Switch=1 CW/CCW mode	Anode of CW step pulse signal
CP-/CW-	Switch5=0 CP.DIR mode	Cathode of step pulse signal
	Switch=1 CW/CCW mode	Cathode of CW step pulse signal
DIR+/CCW+	Switch5=0 CP.DIR mode	Anode of the direction signal
	Switch=1 CW/CCW mode	Anode of CCW step signal
DIR-/CCW-	Switch5=0 CP.DIR mode	Cathode of the direction signal
	Switch=1 CW/CCW mode	Cathode of CCW step direction signal
EN+	Anode of the enable	The current of the winding is cut off and the controller stops working, the motor is in a free status.
EN-	Cathode of the enable	
A/-A	Motor's connection	Connect to A phase of the motor
B/-B		Connect to B phase of the motor
AC 110V	Power	