DIGITAL DRIVE
FOR STEPPER MOTORS

Control Modes
- Indexer, Point-to-Point, PVT
- Camming, Gearing
- Position, Velocity, Torque (Servo Mode)
- Position (Microstepping)

Command Interface
- CANopen
- ASCII and discrete I/O
- Stepper commands
- ±10V position/velocity/torque command
- PWM velocity/torque command
- Master encoder (Gearing/Camming)

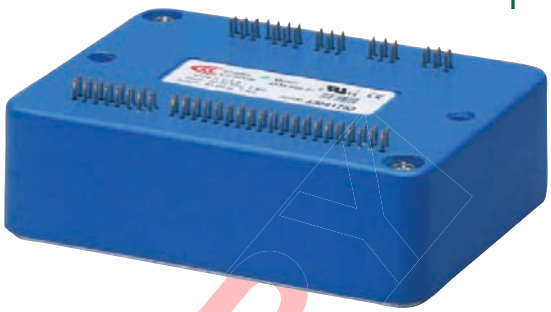
Communications
- CANopen
- RS-232

Feedback
Incremental
- Digital quad A/B encoder
- Digital Halls

I/O
- Digital: 11 inputs, 6 outputs
- Analog: one 16-bit input

Dimensions: mm [in]
- 77 x 59 x 20.6 [3.0 x 2.3 x 0.8]

CANopen®



Model	Ic	Ip	Vdc
SPM-090-07	5	7	90
SPM-090-10	10	10	90

DEVELOPMENT KIT

DESCRIPTION

Stepnet SPM is a high-performance, DC powered servo drive for position, velocity, and torque control of stepper motors via CANopen. Using advanced FPGA technology, the *SPM* provides a significant reduction in the cost per node in multi-axis CANopen systems.

The *SPM* operates as an *CANopen* node using DSP-402 for motion control devices. Supported modes include: Profile Position-Velocity-Torque, Interpolated Position Mode (PVT), and Homing.

Other command sources also include ±10V analog torque/velocity/position, PWM/Polarity torque/velocity, and Step/Direction position pulses.

Seventeen high-speed digital inputs with programmable functions are provided, and two low-speed inputs for motor temperature switches.

An SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface) function is supported by another high-speed input and four high-speed digital outputs. If not used for SPI, the input and outputs are programmable for other functions. Three open-drain MOSFET can drive loads powered up to 24 Vdc.

An RS-232 serial port provides a connection to Copley's CME2 software for commissioning, firmware upgrading, and saving configurations to flash memory.

Drive power is transformer-isolated DC from regulated or unregulated power supplies. An AuxHV input is provided for "keep-alive" operation permitting the drive power stage to be completely powered down without losing position information, or communications with the control system.

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Test conditions: Load = Bipolar stepper: 2 mH + 2 Ω per phase. Ambient temperature = 25°C, +HV = HV_{max}

MODEL	SPM-090-07	SPM-090-10	
OUTPUT POWER			
Peak Current	7 (5)	10 (7.1)	Adc (Arms-sine), ±5%
Peak time	1	1	Sec
Continuous current	5 (3.5)	10 (7.1)	Adc (Arms-sine) per phase
Maximum Output Voltage			Vout = HV*0.97 - Rout*Iout
INPUT POWER			
HVmin~HVmax	+14 to +90	+14 to +90	Vdc Transformer-isolated
Ipeak	7.7	11	Adc (1 sec) peak
Icont	5.5	11	Adc continuous
Aux HV	+14 to +HV Vdc @ 500 mAdc maximum, 2.5 W		
PWM OUTPUTS			
Type	Dual H-bridge MOSFET , 16 kHz center-weighted PWM, space-vector modulation		
PWM ripple frequency	32 kHz		
CONTROL MODES			
CANopen: Profile Position, Profile Velocity, & Profile Torque, Interpolated Position (PVT), Homing			
Analog ±10 Vdc, camming, internal indexer and function generator			
Digital PWM/Polarity current/velocity and Step/Direction position commands			
COMMAND INPUTS			
Type	CANopen, galvanically isolated from drive circuits		
Signals	CAN_H, CAN_L, CAN_GND		
Data protocol	CANopen Device Profile DSP-402		
Address Selection	Programmable, or via digital inputs		
Analog	±10 Vdc, torque/velocity/position control		
Digital	High speed inputs for PWM/Polarity and Step/Direction		
Camming	Quad A/B digital encoder		
DIGITAL CONTROL			
Digital Control Loops	Current, velocity, position. 100% digital loop control		
Sampling rate (time)	Current loop: 16 kHz (62.5 µs), Velocity & position loops: 4 kHz (250 µs)		
Commutation	Sinusoidal, field-oriented control		
Modulation	Center-weighted PWM with space-vector modulation		
Bandwidths	Current loop: 2.5 kHz typical, bandwidth will vary with tuning & load inductance		
HV Compensation	Changes in bus voltage do not a ffect bandwidth		
Minimum load inductance	200 µH line-line		
DIGITAL INPUTS			
Number, type	11, 74LVC14 Schmitt trigger, V_T+ = 1.1~2.2 Vdc, V_T- = 0.8~1.5 Vdc, V_H+ = 0.3~0.45 Vdc		
[IN1~9]	High-speed digital, 1 µs RC filter, 10 kΩ pull-up to +5 Vdc, +24 Vdc tolerant		
[IN10]	SPI port MISO input, 47 ns RC filter, 10 kΩ pull-up to +5 Vdc		
[IN11]	Motor temperature switch, 330 µs RC filter, 4.99 kΩ pull-up to +5 Vdc		
DIGITAL OUTPUTS			
Number	6		
[OUT1~2]	Open-drain MOSFET with 1 kΩ pull-up with series diode to +5 Vdc 300 mAdc max, +30 Vdc max. Functions programmable		
[OUT3~6]	SPI port MOSI, SCLK, SS1, & SS2 signals, 74AHCT125 line drivers; +5 Vdc tolerant		
FEEDBACK			
Incremental:			
Digital Incremental Encoder	Quadrature signals, (A, /A, B, /B, X, /X), differential (X, /X Index signals not required) 5 MHz maximum line frequency (20 M counts/sec) 26LS32 differential line receiver with 121 Ω terminating resistor between complementary inputs		
Encoder power	Two outputs: +5 Vdc ±2% @ 400 mAdc max each output		

RS-232 PORT

Signals	RxD, TxD, Gnd for operation as a DTE device
Mode	Full-duplex, DTE serial port for drive setup and control, 9,600 to 115,200 Baud
Protocol	ASCII or Binary format

MOTOR CONNECTIONS

Phases A, /A, B, /B	PWM outputs to 2-phase, 4-wire bipolar stepper motors
Hall U, V, W	Digital Hall signals, single-ended, 1 µs RC filter, 10 kΩ pull-up to +5 Vdc, 74HC14 Schmitt trigger
Digital Incremental Encoder	Quadrature signals, (A, /A, B, /B, X, /X), differential (X, /X Index signals not required) 5 MHz maximum line frequency (20 M counts/sec)
Hall & encoder power	+5 Vdc ±2% @ 400 mAdc max, current limited to 750 mAdc @ +1 Vdc if output overloaded
Motemp [IN19~20]	Motor overtemperature switch input. Active level programmable, 4.99 kΩ pull-up to +3.3 Vdc Programmable to disable drive when motor over-temperature condition occurs

PROTECTIONS

HV Overvoltage	+HV > HV_{max}	Drive outputs turn off until +HV < HV_{max} (See Input Power for HV_{max})
HV Undervoltage	+HV < +14 Vdc	Drive outputs turn off until +HV > +14 Vdc
Drive over temperature	Heat plate > 70°C.	Drive outputs turn off
Short circuits	Output to output, output to ground, internal PWM bridge faults	
I^2T Current limiting	Programmable: continuous current, peak current, peak time	
Motor over temperature	Digital inputs programmable to detect motor temperature switch	
Feedback Loss	Inadequate analog encoder amplitude or missing incremental encoder signals	

MECHANICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

Size mm [in]	77 x 59 x 20.6 [3.0 x 2.3 x 0.8]
Weight	<tbd>
Ambient temperature	0 to +45°C operating, -40 to +85°C storage
Humidity	0 to 95%, non-condensing
Vibration	2 *g* peak, 10~500 Hz (sine), IEC60068-2-6
Shock	10 *g*, 10 ms, half-sine pulse, IEC60068-2-27
Contaminants	Pollution degree 2
Environment	IEC68-2: 1990
Cooling	Heat sink and/or forced air cooling required for continuous power output

AGENCY STANDARDS CONFORMANCE

In accordance with EC Directive 2004/108/EC (EMC Directive)

EN 55011: 2007	CISPR 11:2003/A2:2006 Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) Radio Frequency Equipment – Electromagnetic Disturbance Characteristics – Limits and Methods of Measurement Group 1, Class A
EN 61000-6-1: 2007	Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) – Part 6-1: Generic Standards – Immunity for residential, Commercial and Light-industrial Environments

In accordance with EC Directive 2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Directive)

IEC 61010-1:2001	Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use

Underwriters Laboratory Standards

UL 61010-1, 2nd Ed.: 2004	Safety Requirements for Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use

UL File Number E249894

COMMAND INPUTS

CANOPEN

Based on the CAN V2.0b physical layer, a robust, two-wire communication bus originally designed for automotive use where low-cost and noise-immunity are essential, CANopen adds support for motion-control devices and command synchronization. The result is a highly effective combination of data-rate and low cost for multi-axis motion control systems. Device synchronization enables multiple axes to coordinate moves as if they were driven from a single control card.

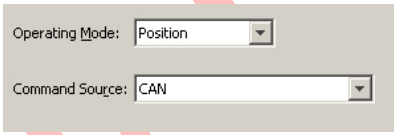
CANOPEN COMMUNICATION

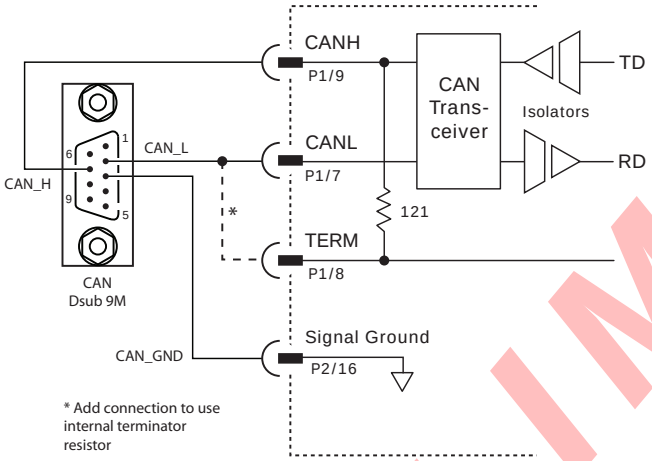
AccelNet uses the CAN physical layer signals CANH, CANL, and GND for connection, and CANopen protocol for communication.
Before installing the drive in a CAN system, it must be assigned a CAN address. A maximum of 127 CAN nodes are allowed on a single CAN bus. Up to seven digital inputs can be used to produce CAN addresses from 1~127, or the address can be saved to flash memory in the module. Address 0 is reserved for the CANopen master on the network.
For more information on CANopen communications, download the CANopen Manual from the Copley web-site: CANopen Manual

DIGITAL COMMAND INPUTS

The graphic below shows connections between the APM and a Dsub 9M connector on a CAN card. If the APM is the last node on a CAN bus, the internal terminator resistor can be used by adding a connection on the PC board as shown. The node address of the APM may be set by using digital inputs, or programmed into flash memory in the drive.

CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Operating Mode Options

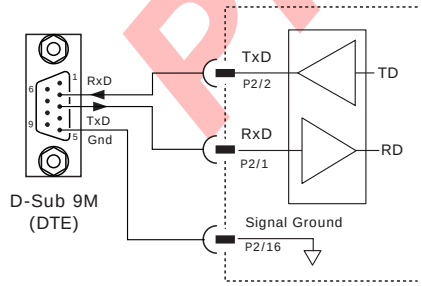




RS-232 COMMUNICATIONS

APM is configured via a three-wire, full-duplex DTE RS-232 port that operates from 9600 to 115,200 Baud, 8 bits, no parity, and one stop bit. Signal format is full-duplex, 3-wire, DTE using RxD, TxD, and Gnd. Connections to the *APM* RS-232 port are through P2 The graphic below shows the connections between an *APM* and a computer COM port which is a DTE device.

RS232 PORT



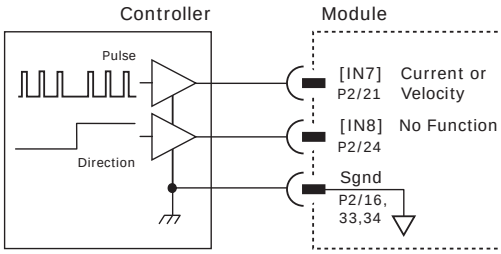
CME2 -> Tools -> Communications Wizard

COMMAND INPUTS

DIGITAL POSITION

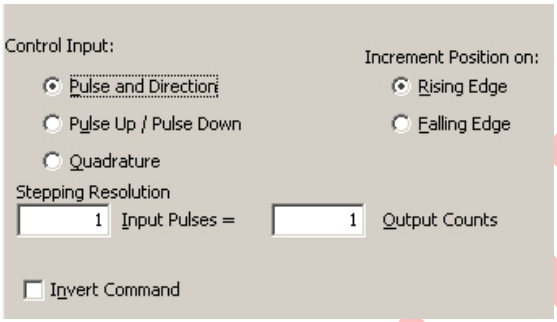
Digital position commands can be in either single-ended or differential format. Single-ended signals should be sourced from devices with active pull-up and pull-down to take advantage of the high-speed inputs. Differential inputs have 121 Ω line-terminators.

PULSE & DIRECTION

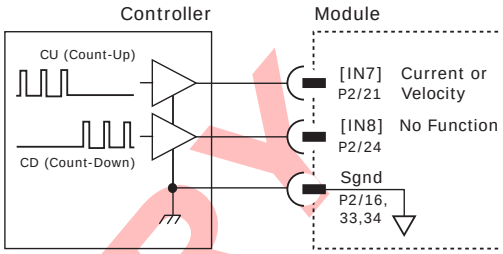


CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Operating Mode Options

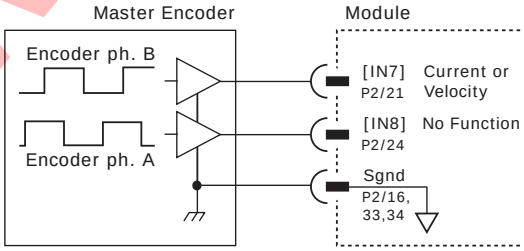
CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Operating Mode Options



CU/CD

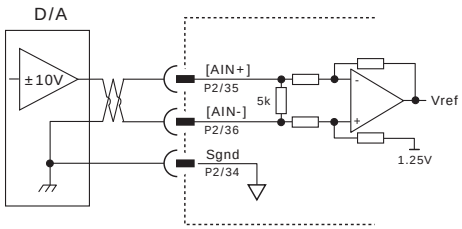


QUAD A/B ENCODER



ANALOG COMMAND INPUT

±10V

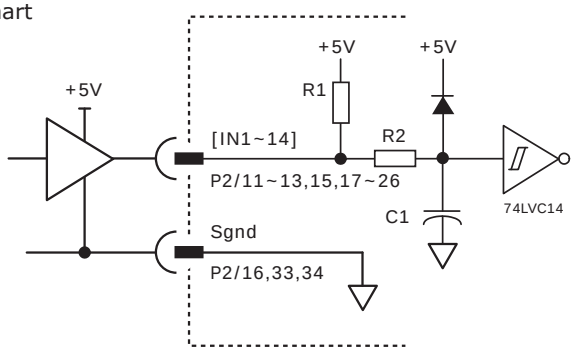


CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Operating Mode Options

INPUT-OUTPUT

HIGH SPEED DIGITAL INPUTS

Vin tolerance see chart

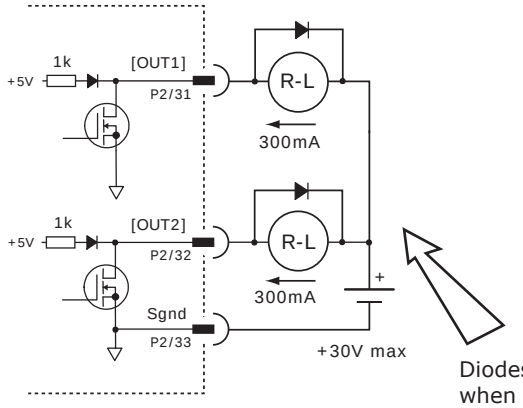


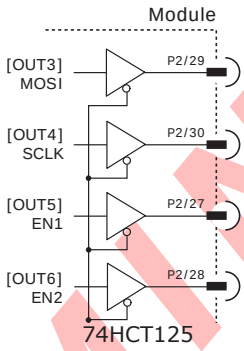
Input	P2 Pin	R1	R2	C1	Vin
IN1	15	10k	1k	100p	7V
IN2	18				
IN3	17				
IN4	20				
IN5	19				
IN6	22				
IN7	21				
IN8	24				
IN9	23				
IN10	26			47p	
IN11	25	4.99k	10k	33n	24
IN12	11	15k	15k	100p	
IN13	13				
IN14	12				

DIGITAL OUTPUTS

Vout max (see chart)

5V max





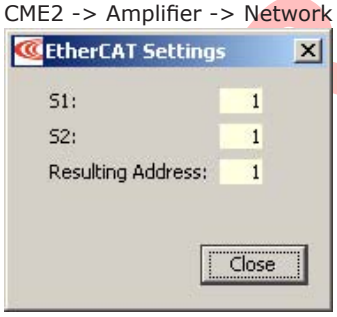
Output	P2 Pin	Vout
OUT1	31	30
OUT2	32	
OUT3	29	5
OUT4	30	
OUT5	27	
OUT6	28	

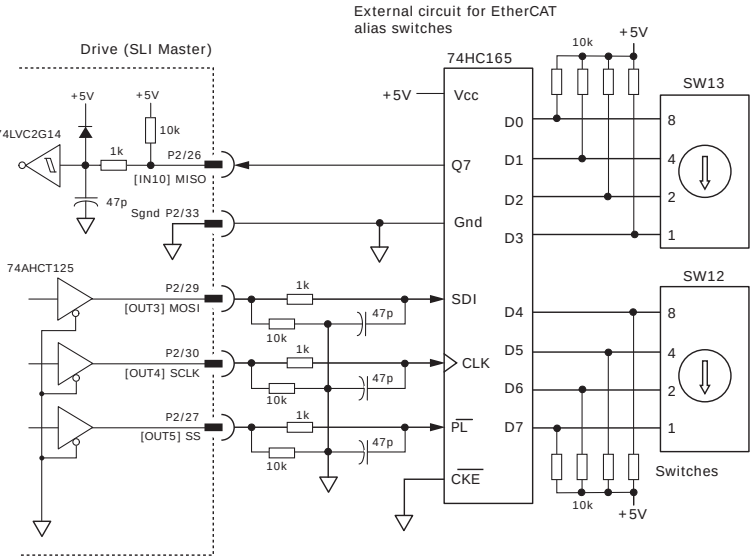
Diodes shown on outputs must be supplied when driving inductive loads.

ETHERCAT ALIAS (SLAVE ADDRESS) SWITCHES

The SLI (Switch & LED Interface) port takes in the 8 signals from the two BCD encoded switches that set the EtherCAT alias address and controls the LEDs on the EtherCAT port connectors.
The graphic below shows the circuit for reading the EtherCAT address switches.
The 74HC165 works as a parallel-in/serial-out device.
The 10k pull-down resistors pull the shift register inputs to ground when the SEM is initializing.
In the graphics below, switch SW13 is "S2" and SW12 is "S1". The values of S1 are 16~255 and of S2 are 0~15. Together they provide addressing range of 0~255.

CME2 -> Amplifier -> Network Configuration





MOTOR CONNECTIONS

Motor connections consist of: phases, Halls, encoder, thermal sensor, and brake. The phase connections carry the drive output currents that drive the motor to produce motion. The Hall signals are three digital signals that give absolute position feedback within an electrical commutation cycle. The encoder signals give incremental position feedback and are used for velocity and position modes, as well as sinusoidal commutation. A thermal sensor that indicates motor overtemperature is used to shut down the drive to protect the motor. A brake can provide a fail-safe way to prevent movement of the motor when the drive is shut-down or disabled.

QUAD A/B INCREMENTAL ENCODER WITH FAULT PROTECTION

Encoders with differential line-driver outputs provide incremental position feedback via the A/B signals and the optional index signal (X) gives a once per revolution position mark. The MAX3097 receiver has differential inputs with fault protections for the following conditions:

Short-circuits line-line: This produces a near-zero voltage between A & /A which is below the differential fault threshold.

Open-circuit condition: The 121Ω terminator resistor will pull the inputs together if either side (or both) is open. This will produce the same fault condition as a short-circuit across the inputs.

Low differential voltage detection: This is possible with very long cable runs and a fault will occur if the differential input voltage is < 200mV.

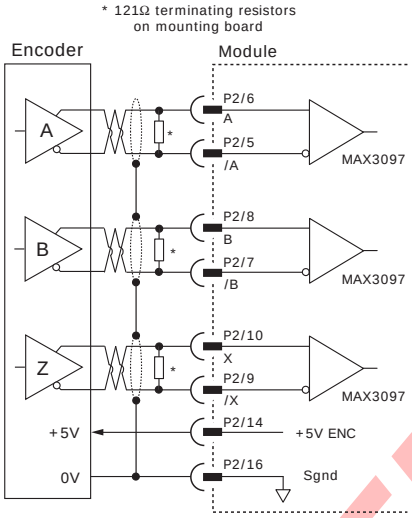
±15kV ESD protection: The 3097E has protection against high-voltage discharges using the Human Body Model.

Extended common-mode range: A fault occurs if the input common-mode voltage is outside of the range of -10V to +13.2V

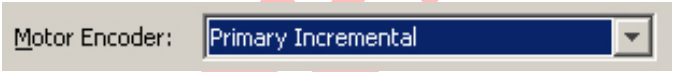
If encoder fault detection is selected (CME2 main page, Configure Faults block, Feedback Error) and an encoder with no index is used, then the X and /X inputs must be wired as shown below to prevent the unused index input from generating an error for *low differential voltage detection*.

DIGITAL QUADRATURE ENCODER INPUT

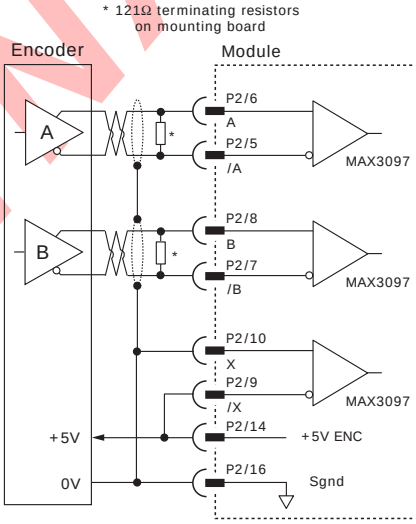
5V



CME2 -> Motor/Feedback -> Feedback



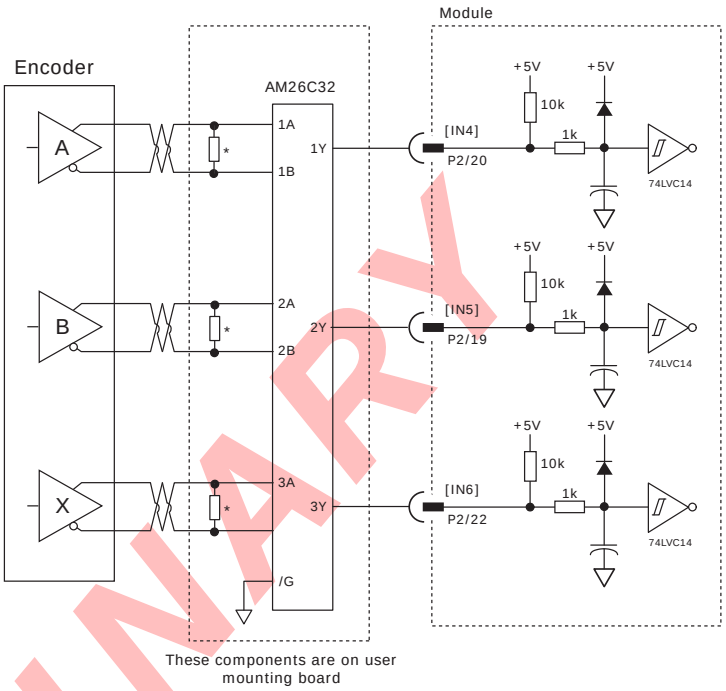
A/B CONNECTIONS (NO INDEX)



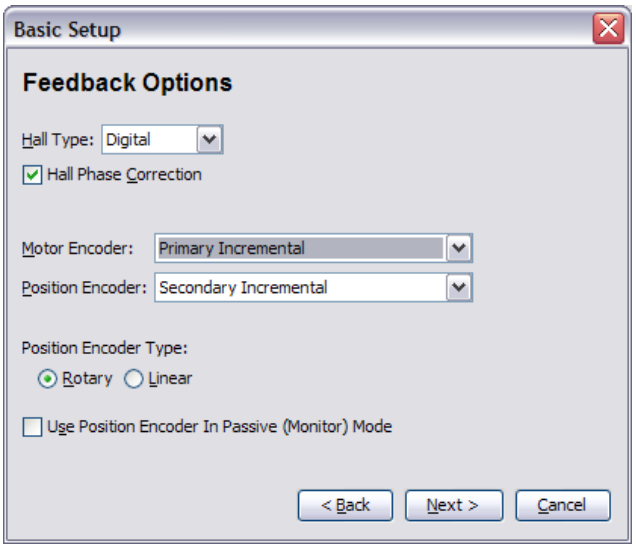
MOTOR CONNECTIONS (CONT'D)

SECONDARY QUAD A/B/X INCREMENTAL ENCODER

Digital inputs [IN4,5,6] can be programmed as secondary encoder inputs. The graphic shows a differential line receiver on the user mounting board to convert typical encoder signals into single-ended ones for the secondary inputs. Single-ended encoders would connect directly to the inputs of the AEM.



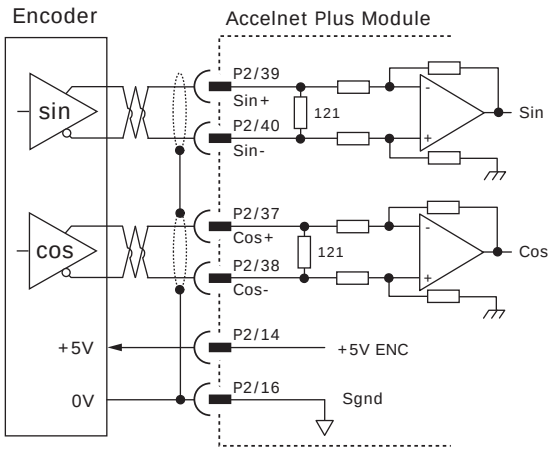
CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Feedback Options



The CME2 screen above shows a Primary Incremental encoder for the motor input. Other types of encoders can be selected for this function. The secondary encoder input can be used for either motor or position feedback.

ANALOG SIN/COS INCREMENTAL ENCODER

The sin/cos inputs are differential with 121 Ω terminating resistors and accept 1 Vp-p signals in the format used by incremental encoders with analog outputs, or with ServoTube motors.



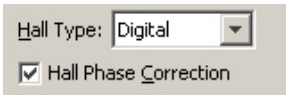
CME2 -> Motor/Feedback -> Feedback

MOTOR CONNECTIONS (CONT'D)

DIGITAL HALL SIGNALS

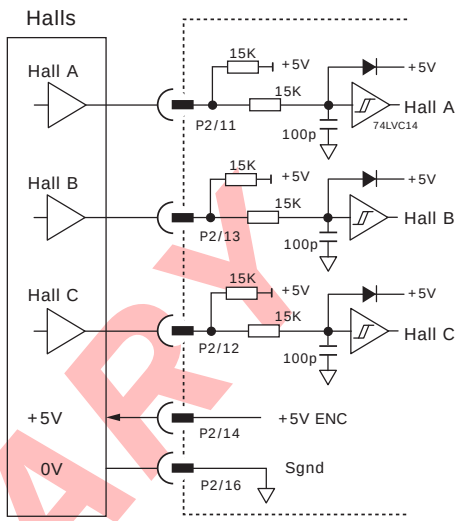
Hall signals are single-ended signals that provide absolute feedback within one electrical cycle of the motor. There are three of them (U, V, & W) and they may be sourced by magnetic sensors in the motor, or by encoders that have Hall tracks as part of the encoder disc. They typically operate at much lower frequencies than the motor encoder signals, and are used for commutation-initialization after startup, and for checking the motor phasing after the servo drive has switched to sinusoidal commutation.

CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Feedback Options



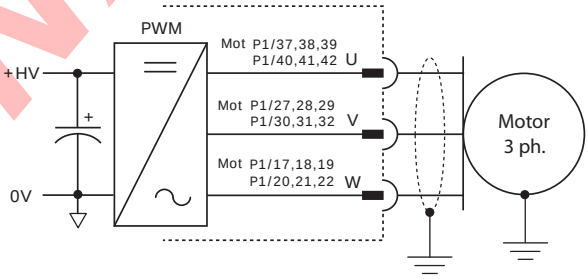
HALL INPUTS

5V

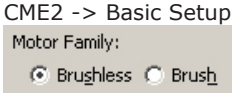


PHASE CONNECTIONS

The drive output is a three-phase PWM inverter that converts the DC bus voltage (+HV) into three sinusoidal voltage waveforms that drive the motor phase-coils. Cable should be sized for the continuous current rating of the drive. Motor cabling should use twisted, shielded conductors for CE compliance, and to minimize PWM noise coupling into other circuits. The motor cable shield should connect to motor frame and the drive HV ground terminal (J2-1) for best results. When driving a DC motor, the W output is unused and the motor connects between the U & V outputs.

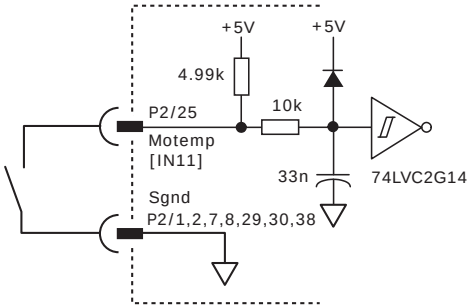


CME2 -> Basic Setup -> Motor Options



MOTOR OVER TEMP INPUT

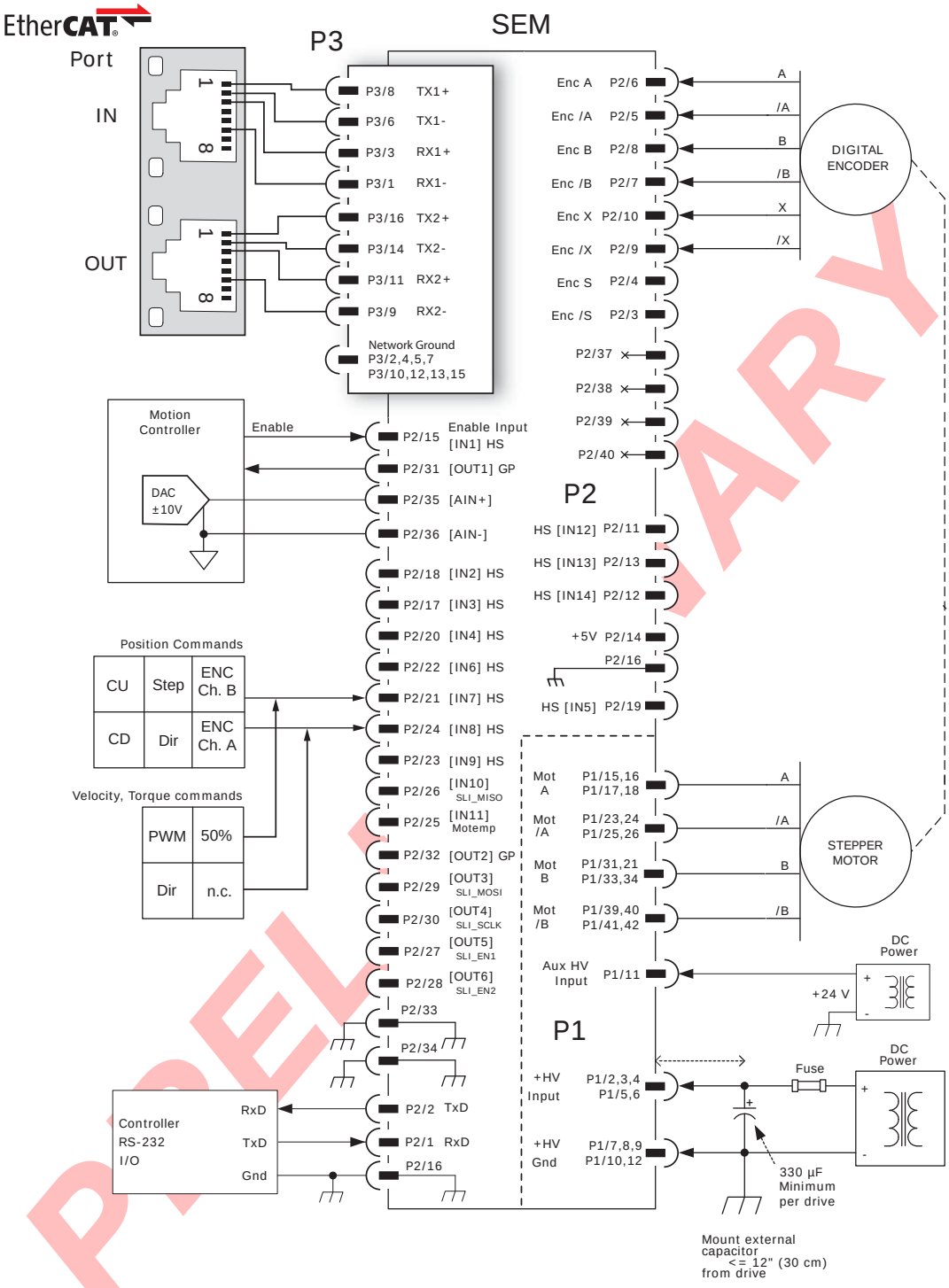
The 4.99k pull-up resistor works with PTC (positive temperature coefficient) thermistors that conform to BS 4999: Part 111: 1987 (table below), or switches that open/close indicating a motor over-temperature condition. The active level is programmable.



Property	Ohms
Resistance in the temperature range 20°C to +70°C	60~750
Resistance at 85°C	≤1650
Resistance at 95°C	≥3990
Resistance at 105°C	≥12000

CME2 -> Input / Output

CONNECTIONS FOR INCREMENTAL DIGITAL ENCODER



Notes:
1. P3 connections use multiple pins to share current.
   All signals of the same name must be connected on the PC board to which the SEM is mounted.
2. The EtherCAT connector is shown to illustrate connections between the SEM and external cabling.
   The connector is not part of the SEM and non-signal connections are not shown.

PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD CONNECTORS & SIGNALS

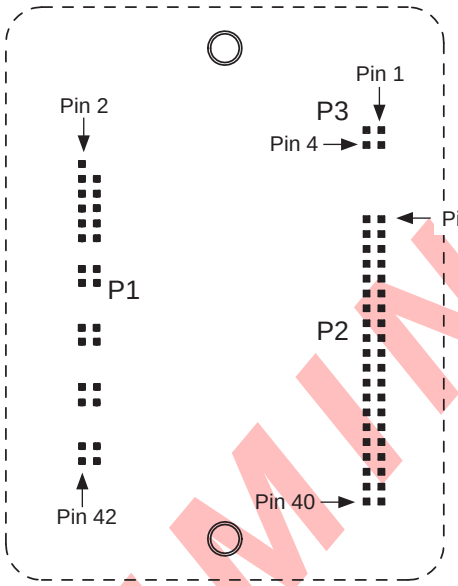
P1 POWER & MOTOR

Signal	Pin		Signal
+HV	2	1	
+HV	4	3	+HV
+HV	6	5	+HV
HVGnd	8	7	HVGnd
HVGnd	10	9	HVGnd
HVGnd	12	11	HVGnd
	14	13	
Mot A	16	15	Mot A
Mot A	18	17	Mot A
	20	19	
	22	21	
Mot /A	24	23	Mot /A
Mot /A	26	25	Mot /A
	28	27	
	30	29	
Mot B	32	31	Mot B
Mot B	34	33	Mot B
	36	35	
	38	37	
Mot /B	40	39	Mot /B
Mot /B	42	41	Mot /B

P1: Power & Motor
Dual row, 2 mm- centers
42 position female header
SAMTEC SQW-121-01-L-D

TOP VIEW

Viewed from above looking down on the connectors or PC board footprint to which the module is mounted



P3 CANOPEN

Signal	Pin		Signal
CAN_L	2	1	CAN_GND
CAN_H	4	3	CAN_GND

P3: CANopen
Dual row, 2 mm- centers
4 position female header
SAMTEC SQW-102-01-L-D

P2 CONTROL

Signal	Pin		Signal
RS-232 TxD	2	1	RS-232 RxD
Enc S	4	3	Enc /S
Enc A	6	5	Enc /A
Enc B	8	7	Enc /B
Enc X	10	9	Enc /X
Hall W	12	11	Hall U
Enc +5V	14	13	Hall V
Sgnd	16	15	[IN1] Enable
[IN2]	18	17	[IN3]
[IN4]	20	19	[IN5]
[IN6]	22	21	[IN7]
[IN8]	24	23	[IN9]
MISO [IN10]	26	25	[IN11] Motemp
SS2 [OUT6]	28	27	[OUT5] SS1
SCLK [OUT4]	30	29	[OUT3] MOSI
[OUT2]	32	31	[OUT1]
Sgnd	34	33	Sgnd
Ref (-)	36	35	Ref (+)
Enc Cos(-)	38	37	Enc Cos(+)
Enc Sin (-)	40	39	Enc Sin(+)

P2: Control
Dual row, 2 mm- centers
40 position female header
SAMTEC SQW-120-01-L-D

Notes:
1. P1 connections use multiple pins to share current. *All signals of the same name must be connected* on the PC board to which the APM is mounted.
2. Cells in table above that are filled in grey are connector contacts that have no circuit connections.

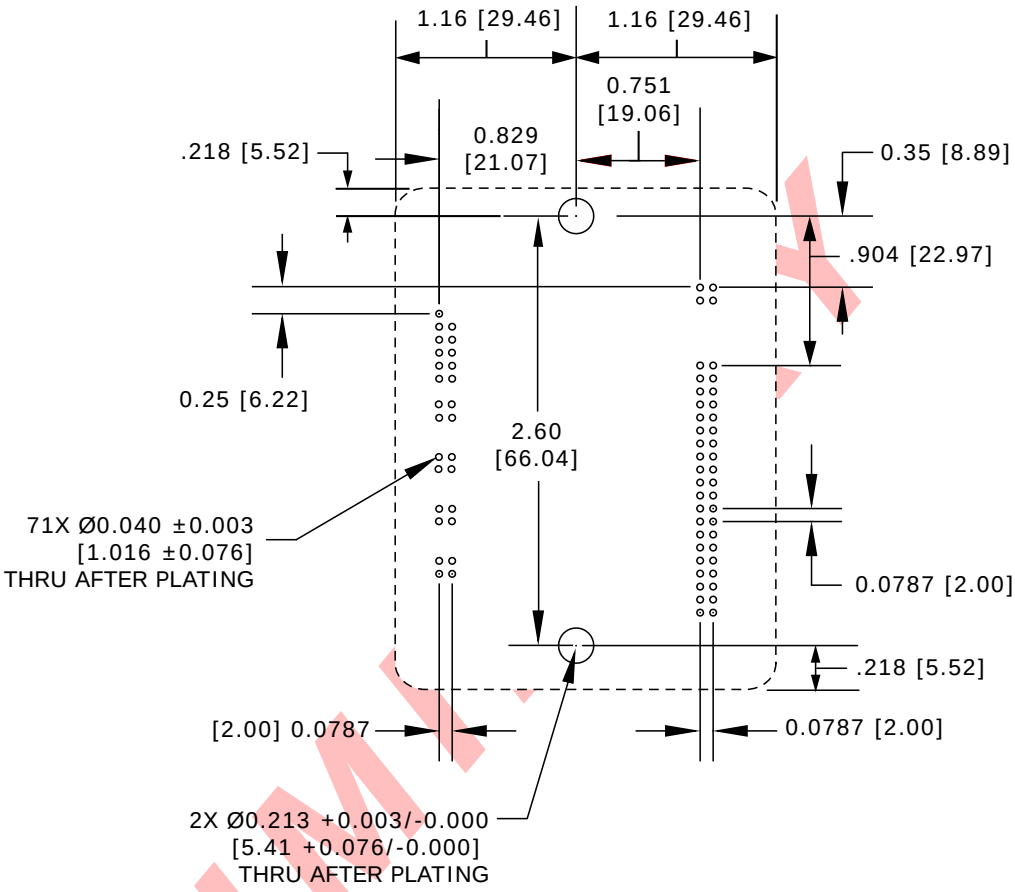
PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD FOOTPRINT

Dimensions are in. [mm]

P1 Signal Grouping
for current-sharing
See Note 1

TOP VIEW

Viewed from above looking down on
the connectors or PC board footprint to
which the module is mounted



Mounting Hardware:

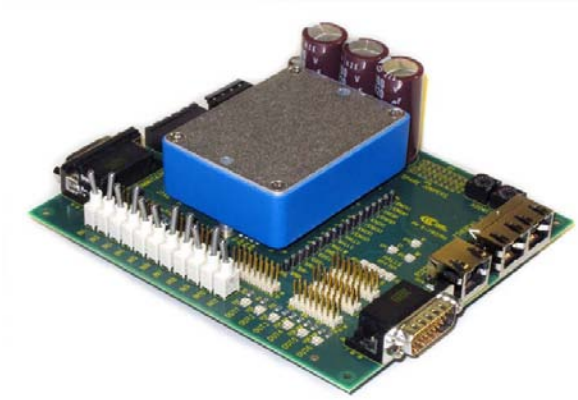
Qty	Description	Mfgr	Part Number	Remarks
1	Socket Strip	Samtec	SQW-121-01-L-D	J1 HV & Motor
1	Socket Strip	Samtec	SQW-120-01-L-D	J2 Control
1	Socket Strip	Samtec	SQW-102-01-L-D	J3 CANopen
2	Standoff 6-32 X 1/4"	PEM	KFE-632-8ET	

Notes

1. J1 signals of the same name must be connected for current-sharing (see graphic above).
2. To determine copper width and thickness for J3 signals refer to specification IPC-2221.
   (Association Connecting Electronic Industries, http://www.ipc.org)
3. Standoffs should be connected to etches on pc board that connect to frame ground for maximum noise suppression and immunity.

DESCRIPTION

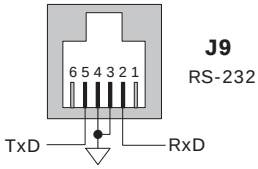
The Development Kit provides mounting and connectivity for one SEM drive. Solderless jumpers ease configuration of inputs and outputs to support their programmable functions. Switches can be jumpered to connect to digital inputs 1~11 so that these can be toggled to simulate equipment operation. Six LED's provide status indication for the digital outputs. Dual EtherCAT connectors make daisy-chain connections possible so that other EtherCAT devices such as Copley's Accelnet Plus or Xenus Plus Ethercat drives can easily be connected.



RS-232 CONNECTION

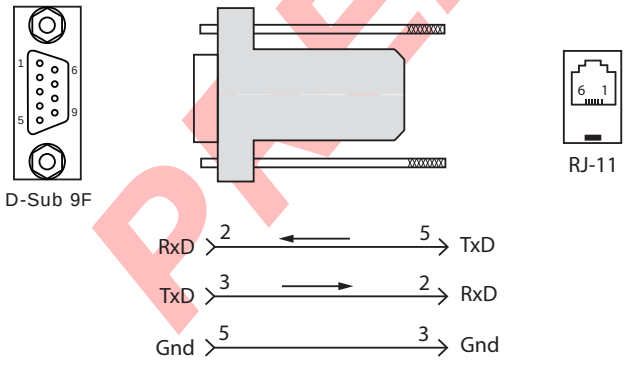
The RS-232 port is used to configure the drive for stand-alone applications, or for configuration before it is installed into an EtherCAT network. CME 2™ software communicates with the drive over this link and is then used for complete drive setup. The EtherCAT Slave ID address that is set by the rotary switch can be monitored, and an address offset programmed as well.

The RS-232 connector, J9, is a modular RJ-11 type that uses a 6-position plug, four wires of which are used for RS-232. A connector kit is available (SER-CK) that includes the modular cable, and an adaptor to interface this cable with a 9-pin RS-232 port on a computer.



SER-CK SERIAL CABLE KIT

The SER-CK provides connectivity between a D-Sub 9 male connector and the RJ-11 connector J9 on the Development Kit. It includes an adapter that plugs into the COM1 (or other) port of a PC and uses common modular cable to connect to the XEL. The connections are shown in the diagram below.

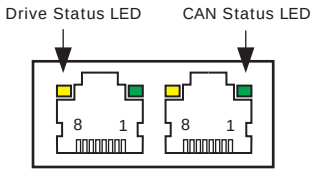


Don't forget to order a Serial Cable Kit SER-CK when placing your order for an SEM Development Kit!

CANOPEN CONNECTORS

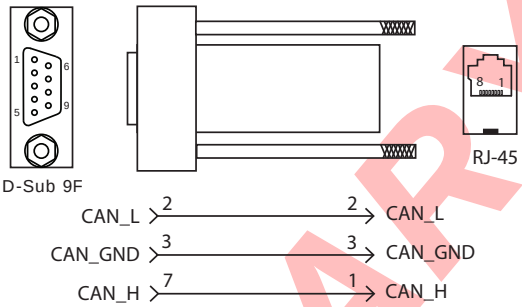
Dual RJ-45 connectors that accept standard Ethernet cables are provided for CAN bus connectivity. Pins are wired-through so that drives can be daisy-chained and controlled with a single connection to the user's CAN interface. A CAN terminator should be placed in the last drive in the chain. The XTL-NK connector kit provides a D-Sub adapter that plugs into a CAN controller and has an RJ-45 socket that accepts the Ethernet cable.

J10 CAN CONNECTIONS

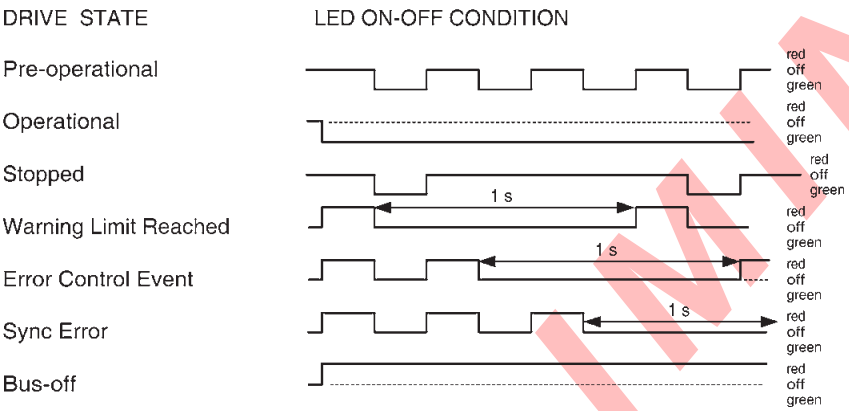


APK-NK CAN CONNECTOR KIT

The kit contains the XTL-CV adapter that converts the CAN interface D-Sub 9M connector to an RJ-45 Ethernet cable socket, plus a 10 ft (3 m) cable and terminator. Both connector pin-outs conform to the CiA DR-303-1 specification.



CAN STATUS LED



Note: Red & green led on-times do not overlap.
LED color may be red, green, off, or flashing of either color.

DRIVE STATUS LED

A single bi-color LED gives the state of the drive by changing color, and either blinking or remaining solid.
The possible color and blink combinations are:

- *Green/Solid:* Drive OK and enabled. Will run in response to reference inputs or CANopen commands.
- *Green/Slow-Blinking:* Drive OK but NOT-enabled. Will run when enabled.
- *Green/Fast-Blinking:* Positive or Negative limit switch active. Drive will only move in direction not inhibited by limit switch.
- *Red/Solid:* Transient fault condition. Drive will resume operation when fault is removed.
- *Red/Blinking:* Latching fault. Operation will not resume until drive is Reset.

Drive Fault conditions:

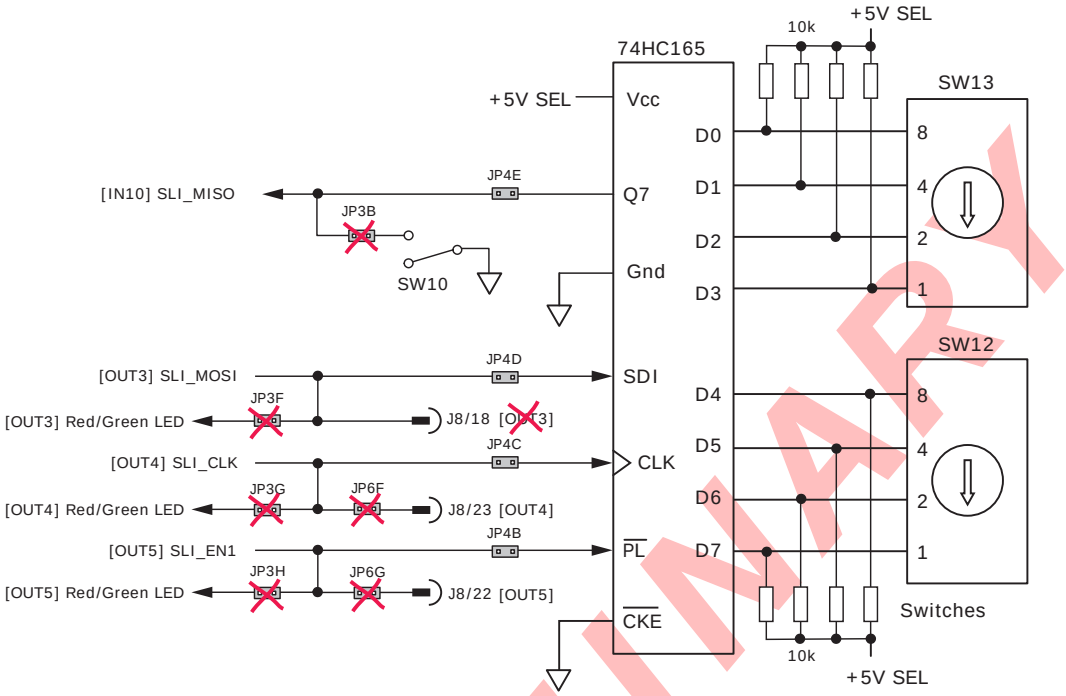
- Over or under-voltage
- Motor over-temperature
- Encoder +5 Vdc fault
- Short-circuits from output to output
- Short-circuits from output to ground
- Internal short circuits
- Drive over-temperature

Faults are programmable to be either transient or latching

CANOPEN NODE ADDRESS SWITCH CONNECTIONS

The graphic below shows the connections to the CANopen address switches. These are read after the drive is reset, or powered-on. When changing the settings of the switches, be sure to either reset the drive, or to power it off-on. Outputs [OUT3,4,5] and input [IN10] operate as an SLI (Switch & LED Interface) port which reads the settings on the CANopen address switches, and controls the LEDs on the serial and CANopen port connectors.

The jumpers marked with red "X" should be removed so that SW10, or external connections to the signals do not interfere with the operation of the SLI port.



5V POWER SOURCES

The feedback connector J7 has connections for two power supplies:

Pin 6 has +5V supplied by the APM module

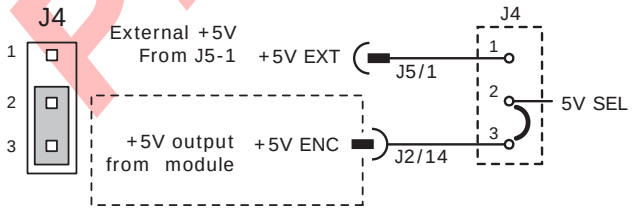
Pin 17 connects to jumper J4 for the selection of the 5V power source:

On J4, when the jumper connects pins 2 & 3, the power source is the APM internal supply (the default setting)

When the jumper is on pins 1 & 2, the power source comes from an external power supply connecting to J5-1.

5V power on the Development Kit that comes from the selectable 5V power source on J4 is labeled "5V SEL".

Circuits powered by 5V supplied only by the APM are labeled "5V APM"

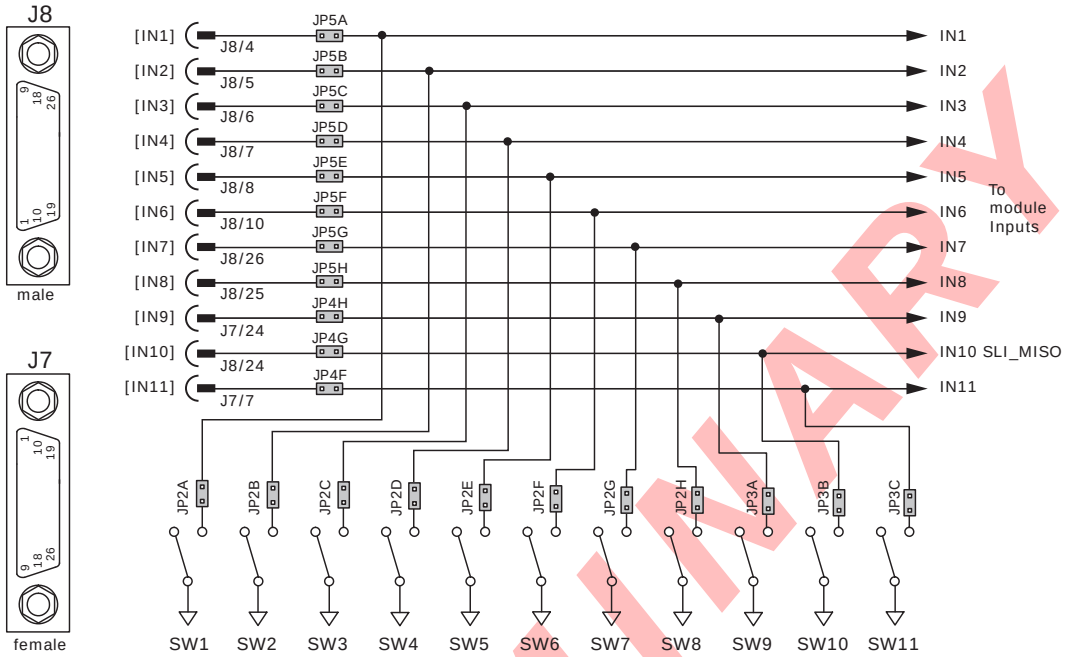


LOGIC INPUTS & SWITCHES

The Development Kit has jumpers that can connect the SEM digital inputs to switches on the kit, or to the Signal connector J8.

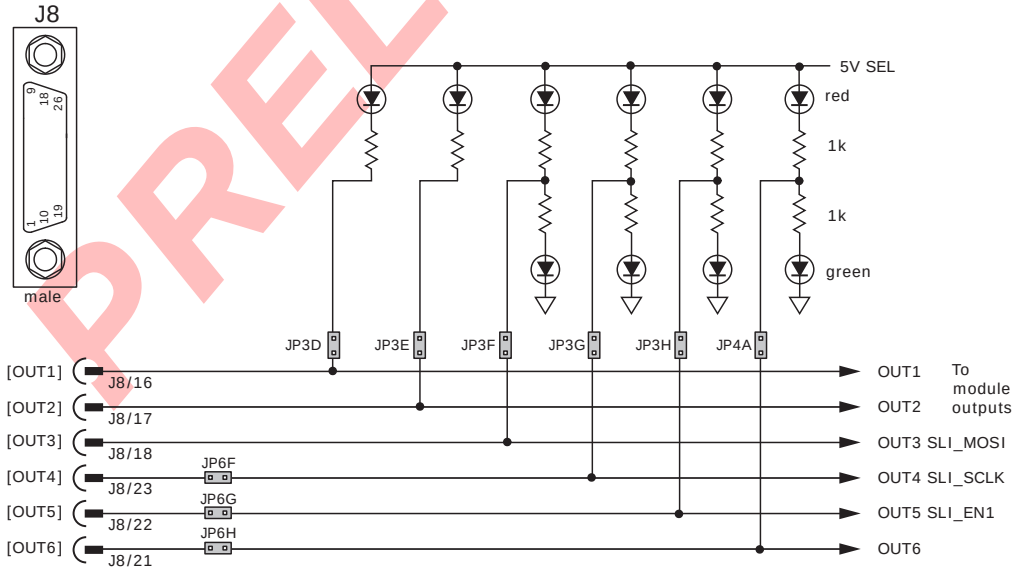
As delivered, all of these jumpers are installed as shown. If connecting to external devices that actively control the level of an input, it is desirable to disconnect the switch which could short the input to ground.

For example, if [IN1] is connected to an external device for the Enable function, then jumper JP2A should be removed to take the switch SW1 out of the circuit. The figure below shows these connections.



LOGIC OUTPUTS

There are six logic outputs that can drive controller logic inputs or relays. If relays are driven, then flyback diodes must be connected across their terminals to clamp overvoltages that occur when the inductance of the relay coil is suddenly turned off. Outputs 3,4,5 & 6 are CMOS types that pull up to 5V or down to ground. When these outputs go high it turns on the green LED. When they are low, the red LED is turned on. Outputs 1 & 2 are MOSFET types that sink current when ON, and appear as open-circuit when OFF. When these outputs are ON a red LED is turned on. When the outputs are OFF, the red LED is off. The green LED is not used on these outputs.



MOTOR FEEDBACK CONNECTOR J7

For motors with differential encoders: install jumpers JP1B, JP1D, JP1F, and JP1H to connect 121 ohm terminators across inputs Jumpers JP1A, JP1C, JP1E, and JP1G do not affect this setting and may remain in place or be removed.

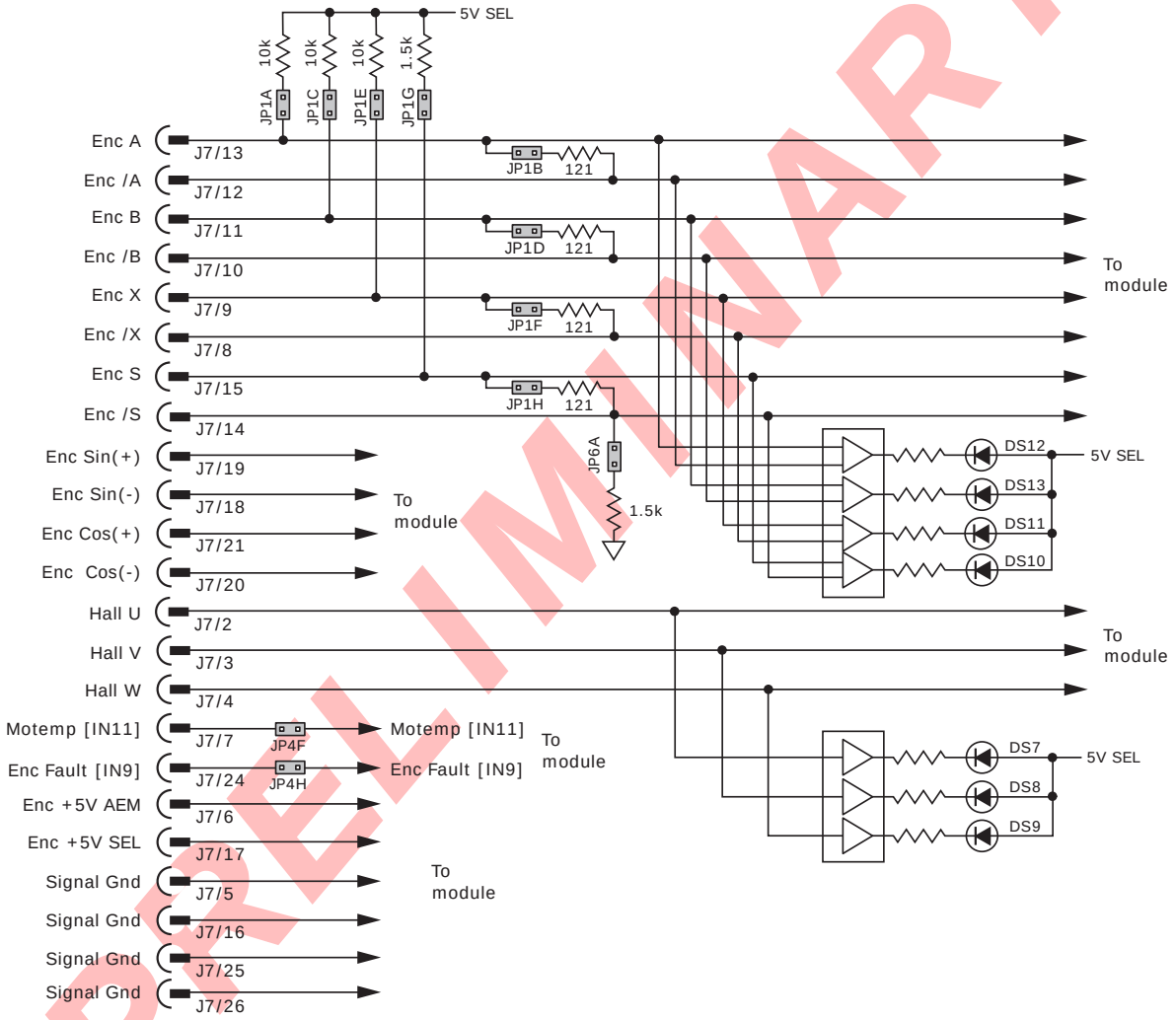
For motors with single-ended encoders: remove jumpers JP1B, JP1D, JP1F, and JP1H to disconnect 121 ohm terminators Install jumpers JP1A, JP1C, JP1E, and JP1G

A motor temperature sensor that connects to [IN11] must have jumper JP4F installed and JP3C removed to prevent switch SW11 from grounding the Motemp[IN11] signal.

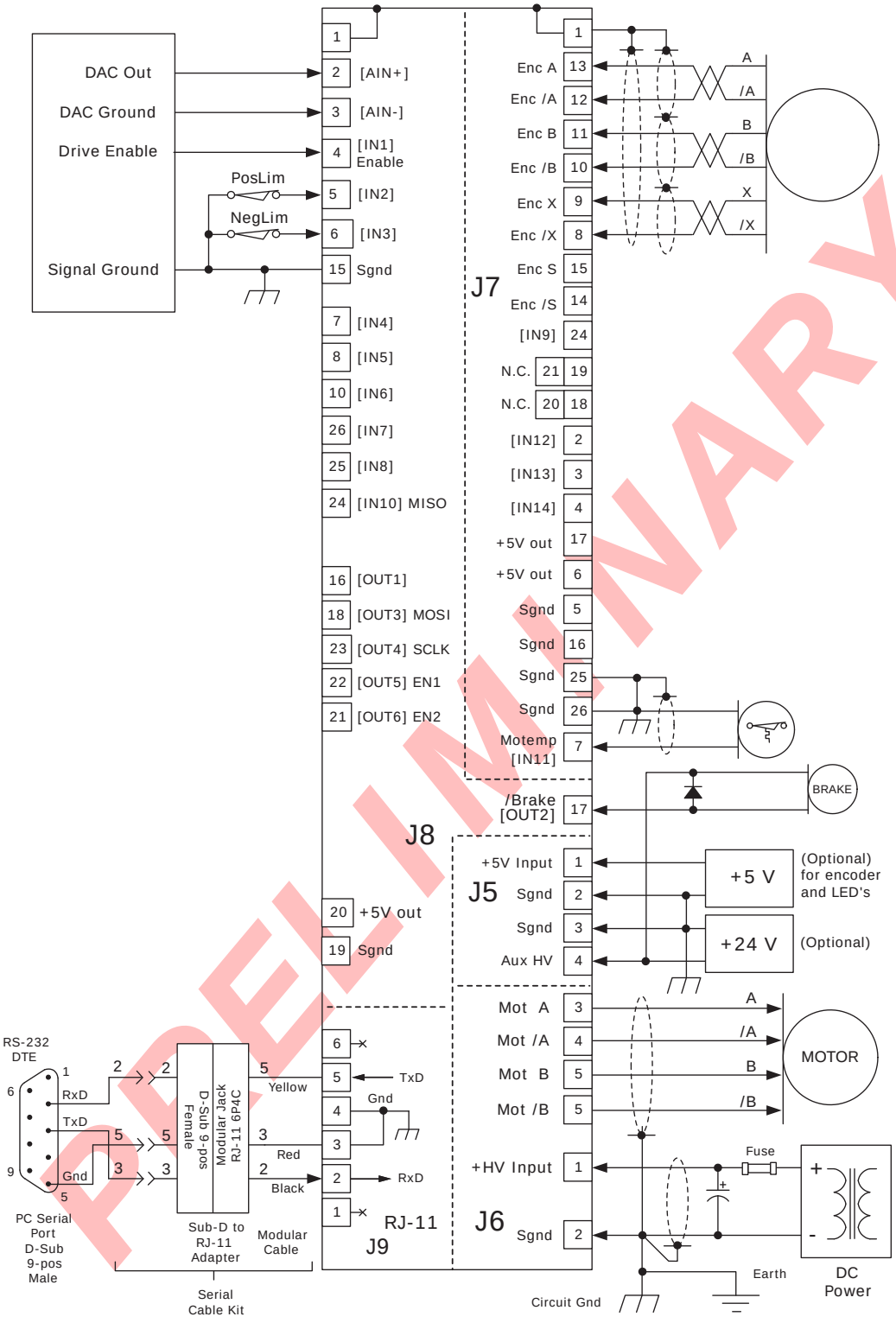
If the encoder has a fault output, then jumper JP4H must be in place and jumper JP3A must be removed to prevent switch SW9 from grounding the Enc Fault [IN9] signal.

Absolute encoders such as the Nikon A type that use 2-wire bidirectional signals require biasing the lines when they are in a quiescent state. Jumpers JP1G, JP1H, and JP6A must be in place to provide line termination and biasing.

LED's are provided to show the status of the encoder and Hall signals.



DEVELOPMENT KIT CONNECTIONS



Notes:
1. EtherCAT connectors J10 are not shown here. For details see pp 4 & 13.

DEVELOPMENT KIT

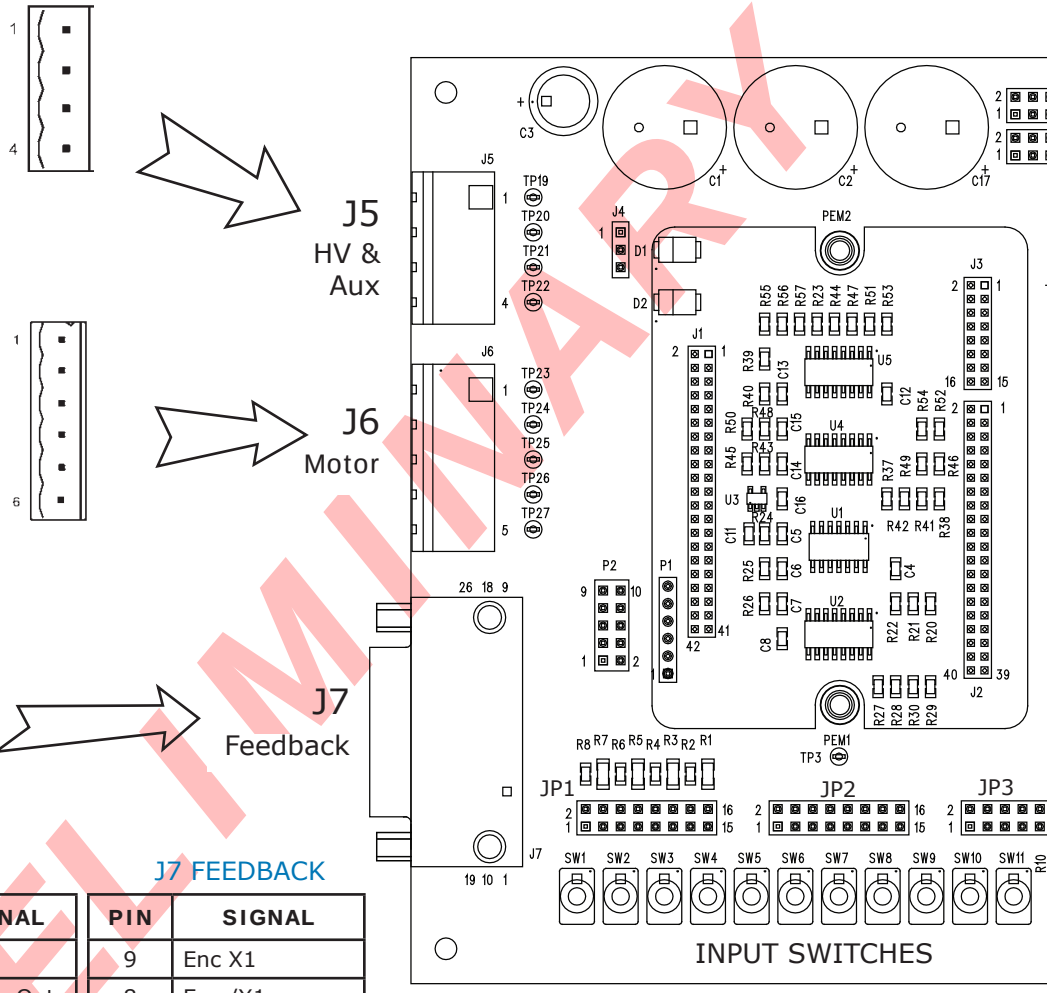
The Development Kit mounts a single SEM module and enables the user to test and operate the SEM before it is mounted onto a PC board in the target system.

J6 AUX HV & EXT 5V

Signal	Pin
+5V Ext	1
Sgnd	2
Sgnd	3
Aux HV Input	4

J6 MOTOR

Signal	Pin
+HV Input	1
HV Gnd	2
Motor A	3
Motor /A	4
Motor B	5
Motor /B	6

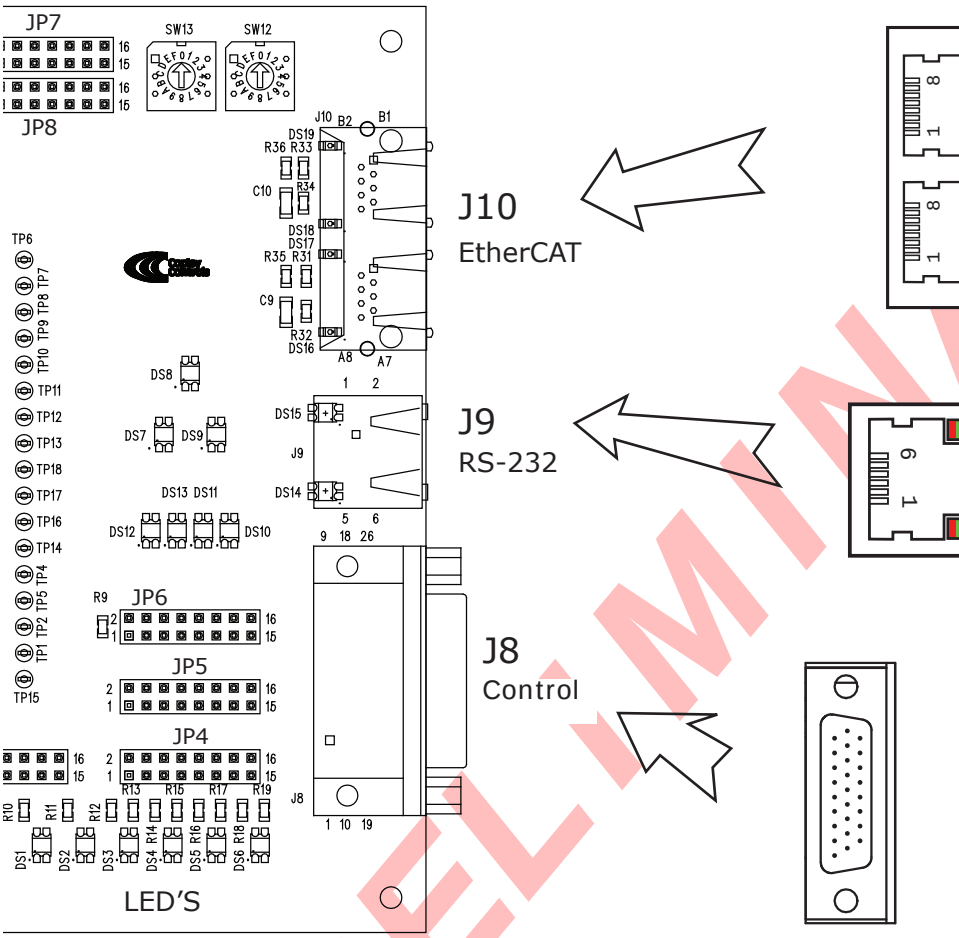


J7 FEEDBACK

PIN	SIGNAL
26	Sgnd
25	Sgnd
24	Enc Fault
23	N.C.
22	N.C.
21	N.C.
20	N.C.
19	N.C.

PIN	SIGNAL
18	N.C.
17	+5 Vdc Out
16	Sgnd
15	Enc S1
14	Enc /S1
13	Enc A1
12	Enc /A1
11	Enc B1
10	Enc /B1

PIN	SIGNAL
9	Enc X1
8	Enc /X1
7	[IN11] Motemp
6	+5 Vdc Out
5	Sgnd
4	[IN14]
3	[IN13]
2	[IN12]
1	Frame Gnd



J10 ETHERCAT

Pin	Signal
6	RX-
3	RX+
2	TX-
1	TX+

J9 RS-232

Pin	Signal
6	n.c.
5	Txd
4	Sgnd
3	Sgnd
2	RxD
1	n.c.

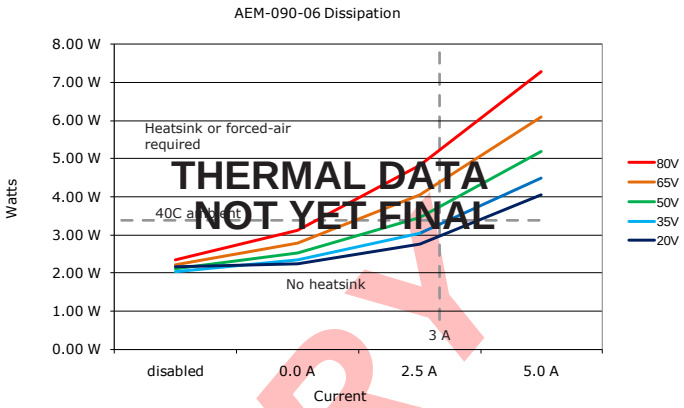
J8 CONTROL

PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL
9	N.C.	18	[OUT3] MOSI	26	[IN7] HS
8	[IN5] HS	17	[OUT2] GP	25	[IN8] HS
7	[IN4] HS	16	[OUT1] GP	24	[IN10] MISO
6	[IN3] HS	15	Sgnd	23	[OUT4] CLK
5	[IN2] HS	14	N.C.	22	[OUT5] EN1
4	[IN1] HS	13	N.C.	21	[OUT6] EN2
3	[AIN1-]	12	N.C.	20	+5 Vdc Out
2	[AIN1+]	11	N.C.	19	Sgnd
1	Frame Gnd	10	[IN6] HS		

POWER DISSIPATION

The charts on this page show the drive's internal power dissipation for different models under differing power supply and output current conditions. Drive output current is calculated from the motion profile, motor, and load conditions. The values on the chart represent the rms (root-mean-square) current that the drive would provide during operation. The +HV values are for the average DC voltage of the drive power supply.

To see if a heatsink is required or not, the next step is to determine the temperature rise the drive will experience when it's installed. For example, if the ambient temperature in the drive enclosure is 40 °C, and the heatplate temperature is to be limited to 70° C or less to avoid shutdown, the maximum rise would be 70C - 40C. or 30° C. Dividing this dissipation by the thermal resistance of 9° C/W with no heatsink gives a dissipation of 3.33W. This line is shown in the charts. For power dissipation below this line, no heatsink is required. The vertical dashed line shows the continuous current rating for the drive model.

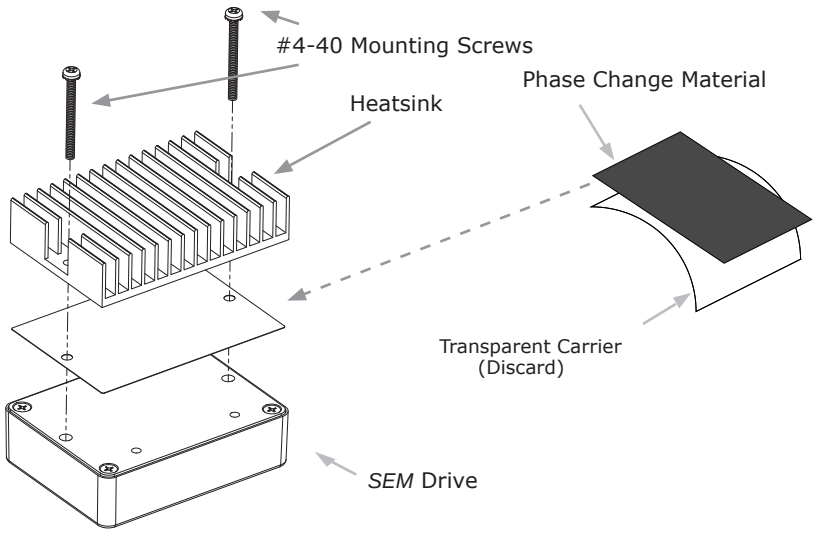


HEATSINK INSTALLATION

If a heatsink is used it is mounted using the same type of screws used to mount the drive without a heatsink but slightly longer. Phase change material (PSM) is used in place of thermal grease. This material comes in sheet form and changes from solid to liquid form as the drive warms up. This forms an excellent thermal path from drive heatplate to heatsink for optimum heat transfer.

STEPS TO INSTALL

1. Remove the PSM (Phase Change Material) from the clear plastic carrier.
2. Place the PSM on the *AccelNet* aluminum heatplate taking care to center the PSM holes over the holes in the drive body.
3. Mount the heatsink onto the PSM again taking care to see that the holes in the heatsink, PSM, and drive all line up.
4. Torque the #4-40 mounting screws to 3~5 lb-in (0.34~0.57 N·m).



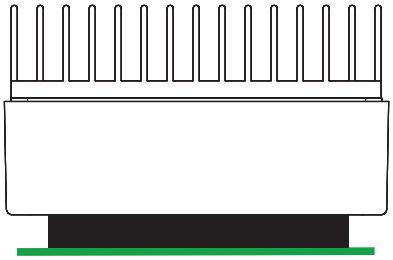
HEATSINK OPTIONS

Rth expresses the rise in temperature of the drive per Watt of internal power loss. The units of Rth are °C/W, where the °C represent the rise above ambient in degrees Celsius. The data below show thermal resistances under convection, or fan-cooled conditions for the no-heatsink, and SEM-HS heatsink.

NO HEATSINK

NO HEATSINK	C/W
CONVECTION	9.1
FORCED AIR (300 LFM)	3.3

STANDARD HEATSINK (SEM-HK)



WITH HEATSINK	C/W
CONVECTION	5.3
FORCED AIR (300 LFM)	1.1

MASTER ORDERING GUIDE

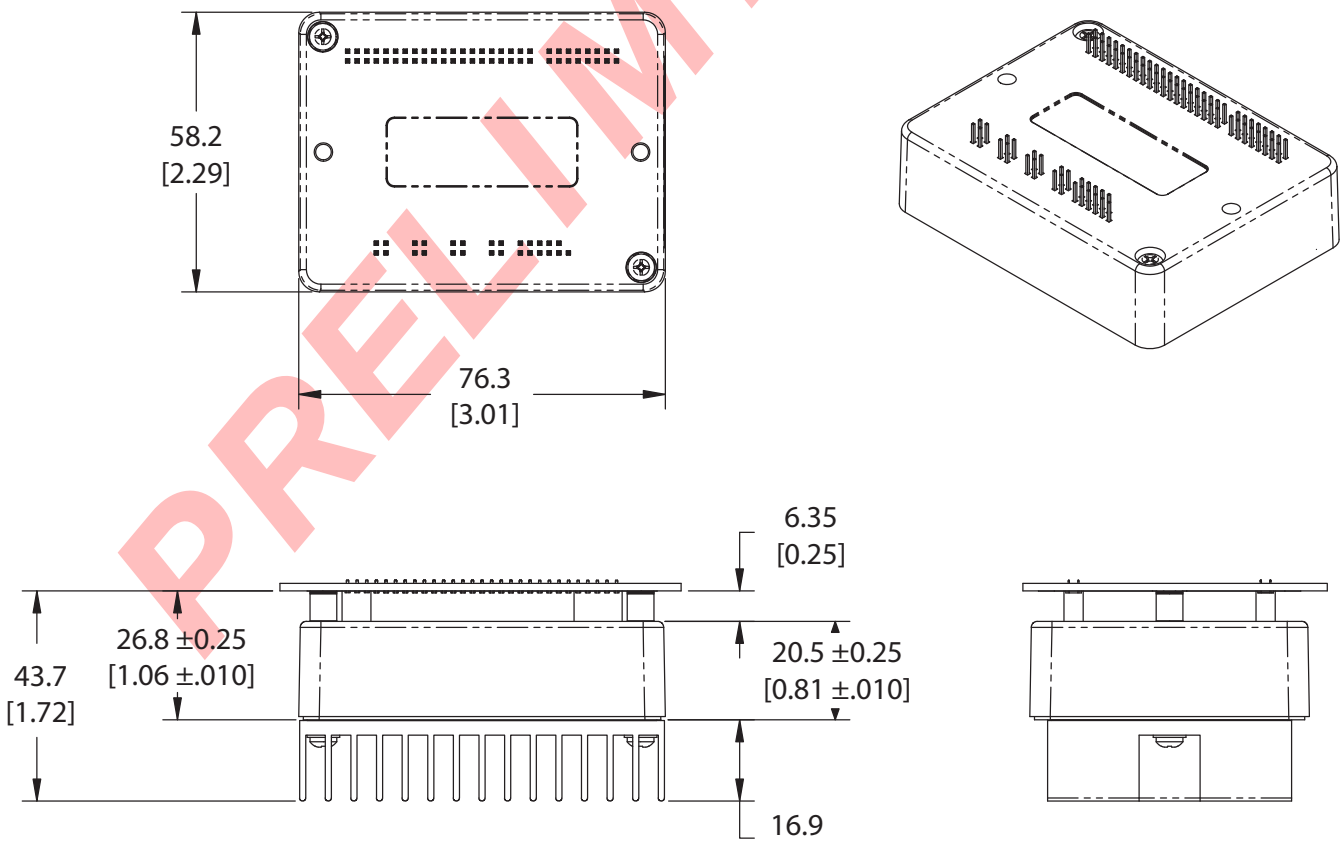
SPM-090-07	*Stepnet* SPM stepper drive, 5/7 A, 20~90 Vdc
SPM-090-10	*Stepnet* SPM stepper drive, 10/10 A, 20~90 Vdc
SPK-090-01	Development Kit for SPM stepper drive

ACCESSORIES

	QTY	DESCRIPTION
Connector Kit for Development Kit SPK-CK-01	1	Connector, Euro, 5 Terminal, 5.08 mm
	1	Connector, Euro, 4 Terminal, 5.08 mm
	1	26 Pin Connector, High Density, D-Sub, Male, Solder Cup
	2	26 Pin Connector, High Density, D-Sub, Female, Solder Cup
	1	26 Pin Connector Backshell
Heatsink Kit SPM-HK	1	Heatsink for SEM
	1	Heatsink Thermal Material
	4	Heatsink Hardware
SPK-NC-10		Ethernet Network Cable, 10 ft
SPK-NC-01		Ethernet network cable, 1 ft
CME 2		CME 2 Drive Configuration Software on CD-ROM
SER-CK		Serial Cable Kit for Development Kit

DIMENSIONS

Dimensions are mm [in]



Note: Specifications subject to change without notice

Rev 5.01_tu 11/29/2011