# BDA-Q4-70-10 4-quadrant speed controller for brushless motors



# Instruction Manual

# **GENERAL**

- Powerful 4-quadrant PWM speed controller for electronically commutating three-phase brushless motors with Hall sensor spacing of either 60 or 120 degrees
- Integral short-circuit and overheat protection
- Three jumper-selectable modes of operation:
  - Torque Control
  - Velocity Control using digital encoder feedback
  - Velocity Control using Hall sensor feedback
- Maximum constant current can be adjusted via an on-board potentiometer
- Wide operating voltage range (11 to 70 volts)
- Robust aluminum case with mounting holes
- Removable screw terminal connectors allow fast installation and removal
- Compact design allows optimum utilization of real estate
- Controller output stage has been constructed using POWER-MOS-FET technology, resulting in very high efficiency (up to 95%)

# NORTHROP GRUMMAN



Component Technologies

**Poly-Scientific** 

ELECTRICAL DATA		BDA-Q4-70-10
Operating voltage (+Input, Power Gnd)		11-70 VDC
Current Ratings	- Peak (Impulse)	20 A
	- Continuous	10 A
Frequency of Power Outpu	t Stage	49 kHz
Efficiency		95%
Bandwidth of Current Contr	oller	2.5 kHz

INPUTS	
Set value (+ Set value, - Set value)	+/- 10 VDC
Encoder Input Signals (Encoder A, Encoder B)	Channel A, B-TTL-max. 100kHz
Enable (Enable)	8-30 VDC (active high)

OUTPUTS		
Current Monitor (Monitor I)		0.5 volts/amp
Speed Monitor (Monitor n)		10 VDC full scale of nMax
Supervision Output Signal (Ready/Error)		Open Collector - 30 VDC max.
Auxiliary Voltage Sources (-15V, 10 mA)		-15 VDC - 10 mA max.
	(+15V, 10 mA)	+15 VDC - 10 mA max.
	(+5V, 200 mA)	+5 VDC - 200 mA max.

### **DISPLAY**

# **TEMPERATURE RANGE**

### **MOISTURE RANGE**

2-color LED - Green-Ready, Red - Error Storage

Storage -104 to 176°F (-40 to +80°C) Operation -50 to 113°F (-10 to +45°C) 20 to 80% non-condensed

MECHANICAL DATA			
Weight (including terminal connectors)	22.9 oz. (650.0 grams)		
Dimensions (L x W x H)	7.09 in. x 3.94 in. x 1.57 in.		
	(180mm x 100mm x 40mm)		
Mounting	4 x M4 with a distance between holes of		
	4.78 in. x 3.54 in. (121.5mm x 90mm)		

# **SAFETY NOTES**

- Installation to be performed by skilled personnel only.
- Operating voltages exceeding the specified values, or improper connections will destroy the controller and will void the product warranty.
- Unauthorized opening and attempted repair will put the user in danger and will void the product warranty.
- Device contains ESD sensitive components. Do not touch any of the terminal connector pins.
- For initial commissioning, the motor shaft should be free to turn (no load applied to the motor).

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TERMINATION TABLE - CONNECTOR A			
Terminal #	Nomenclature	Description	
1	φВ	Motor Phase B	
2	φC	Motor Phase C	
3	φА	Motor Phase A	
4	+ Input	Positive Power Supply Connection	
5	Power Gnd	Negative Power Supply Connection	

TERMINATION TABLE - CONNECTOR B			
Terminal #	Nomenclature	Description	
6	+5V, 200mA	+5 volt supply for Hall switches and/or Incremental Encoder	
7	Encoder A	Channel A Encoder Input	
8	Encoder B	Channel B Encoder Input	
9	Signal Gnd	Ground for Hall Switches and/or Incremental Encoder	
10	S1	Hall Switch #1	
11	S2	Hall Switch #2	
12	S3	Hall Switch #3	
13	Enable	Enable Input (active high)	

TERMINATION TABLE - CONNECTOR C			
Terminal #	Nomenclature	Description	
14	+15V, 10mA	Auxiliary Voltage Source — +15 VDC	
15	Signal Gnd	Signal Ground	
16	-15V, 10mA	Auxiliary Voltage Source — -15 VDC	
17	+ Set Value	Positive Voltage for Velocity Control	
18	- Set Value	Negative Voltage for Velocity Control	
19	Monitor I	Current Monitor Output	
20	Monitor n	Speed Monitor Output	
21	Ready/Error	Ready Signal Output	

### **INPUTS**

- Set Value (17,18) These inputs are used to control the velocity of the motor. They have a range of –10 to +10 VDC, and are connected internally to a differential amplifier. The input impedance is 20 kilohms. An input of 0 volts to +10 volts will result in a motor speed of 0 rpm to maximum motor rpm, with the motor rotating CWVSE (clockwise viewing shaft end). An input of 0 volts to –10 VDC will result in a motor speed of 0 rpm to maximum motor rpm, with the motor rotating CCWVSE (counter-clockwise viewing shaft end).
- Encoder A (7) Encoder B (8) Inputs from digital encoder (channels A and B). These inputs are used when the velocity mode using encoder feedback is selected. (jumpers 5,6,and 7 set)
- $\phi$  A (3),  $\phi$  B (1),  $\phi$  C (2) These are the motor phase lead inputs. Connect motor phase A to input A, motor phase B to input B, and motor phase C to input C.
- S1 (10), S2 (11), S3 (12) These are the motor Hall sensor inputs. Connect motor Hall sensor S1 to input S1, motor Hall sensor S2 to input S2, and motor Hall sensor S3 to input S3.
- Enable (13) Enables or disables the controller. Pulling this input high (connecting to terminal 14) will enable the controller, and voltage will be applied to the motor windings. Leaving this input with no connection or connecting it to ground (terminal 15) will disable the controller, and no voltage will be applied to the motor windings.
- + Input (4), Power Gnd (5) These inputs are for the supply voltage (11-70 volts). Please Observe Polarity! + Input connects to the positive supply lead, while the Power Gnd connects to the negative supply lead.

# **OUTPUTS**

- +5V, 200 mA (6) This output is an auxiliary voltage source for the supply of Hall switches and/or an incremental encoder. Use in conjunction with Signal Gnd (terminal 9).
- +15V, 10 mA (14), -15V, 10 mA (16) These outputs are auxiliary voltage sources for use as reference voltages for velocity control when using an external potentiometer.
- Monitor I (19) This output is for supervisional purposes when it is necessary to monitor motor current. This
  analog signal (voltage) is directly proportional to motor current, and is output at the rate of 0.5 volts per amp of
  motor current. The output range is –10 VDC to +10 VDC.
- Monitor n (20) This output is for supervisional purposes when it is necessary to monitor motor speed. This analog signal (voltage) is directly proportional to motor speed. The output range is –10 VDC to +10 VDC. The output impedance is 10 kilohms. The output proportionality is 10 VDC = Maximum Speed.
- Ready/Error (21) This output signal is to show the status of the drive, and can be used to provide a feedback signal to other devices and controls. The open-collector output is normally turned on, which means the output is pulled to GND (low logic state) if there is no fault within the drive system. In the case of a fault (faults include: under-voltage, over-voltage, overheat or overcurrent), the output goes high (high logic state). Maximum input range is 30 VDC @ 20 mA. A FAULT CAN BE RESET BY TOGGLING THE ENABLE (TURNING THE ENABLE OFF THEN ON).

# PUTTING THE CONTROLLER INTO OPERATION

Prior to putting the controller into operation, the following parameters must be decided upon and programmed by installing the jumpers on the left side of the control.

- Operating Mode (torque, velocity using Hall feedback, velocity using encoder feedback)
- Method of Velocity Control (select whether the on-board potentiometer, or an external potentiometer is used)
- Timing (timing determined by the number of motor poles)
- Phasing (60 or 120 degree Hall sensor spacing)
- Speed Range (speed range of the motor used with the controller)

OPERATING MODE		
Desired Mode of Operation	Install Jumper(s)	Active Potentiometers
Torque	J4	Gain, nmax, Imax, Offset
Velocity Using Hall Feedback	J7, J8, J9	Gain, nmax, Imax, Offset
Velocity Using Encoder Feedback	J5, J6, J7	Imax, Offset

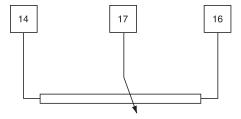
# METHOD OF VELOCITY CONTROL

Motor velocity may be controlled by using either the **on-board potentiometer**, or an **external potentiometer** (recommend 10 kilohm, 10 turn potentiometer).

### **EXTERNAL POTENTIOMETER**

- Install Jumper between terminals 15 and 18
- Remove Jumper J3
- Wiper connected to terminal 17, ends connected to terminals 14 and 16 (see Fig. A)

# Fig. A



# INTERNAL POTENTIOMETER

- Remove Jumper from terminal 15 and 18
- Set Jumper J3

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### **TIMING**

Jumper J2 sets the timing of the Hall sensor logic to match the type of motor being controlled. The setting is related to the number of motor poles. For the majority of motor installations, and **most Northrop Grumman PolyScientific motors, J2 SHOULD BE SET**. For all installations, initially install J2. If you find you have no speed control, remove J2.

### **PHASING**

Jumper J1 sets the phase shift of the signals of the Hall sensors. This setting will correspond to either **60 or 120 degree** Hall spacing (if you are not sure of this setting, see the motor manufacturer's literature; all PolyScientific motors utilize **120 degree** Hall spacing).

- 60 Degree Hall Spacing Set Jumper J1
- 120 Degree Hall Spacing Remove Jumper J1

# **SPEED RANGE**

Jumpers J10 and J11 set the speed range. One of four speed ranges are available for setting. For best speed control results, set the jumpers to the **lowest acceptable speed range of the motor**.

2-Pole Motor	8-Pole Motor	Set Jumper(s)
2500rpm	625 rpm	J10, J11
5000rpm	1250rpm	J10
10,000rpm	2500rpm	J11
40,000rpm	10,000rpm	None

# **CURRENT LIMITING**

Current-limiting is available via the on-board current potentiometer. The settings are as follows:

Fully CCW - minimum setting Fully CW - maximum setting

### **FUSING**

Proper overcurrent protection (fusing) is required for the protection of this controller. We recommend a maximum of 10 amp – 120 volt – non-time delay fuse. This fuse should be connected in series with the + Input line and the Positive power supply terminal.

Note: Considerations regarding the power supply
Output voltage: > 11 V and < 70V with a residual voltage of < 5%

Output Current: 10 A nominal, 20 A peak

Note: Procedure for calculating the necessary minimum supply voltage

Default:  $torque M_{_{\rm B}}[mNm]$ 

Operating speed n<sub>B</sub> [min <sup>-1</sup>] Rated voltage of the motor U<sub>N</sub>[V] Idling speed with UN n0 [min<sup>-1</sup>]

Characteristic curve slope  $\frac{\Delta n}{\Delta M}$  [min<sup>-1</sup>mNm]

Result:  $Vcc = \frac{UN}{n0} * \left( n_B + \frac{\Delta n}{\Delta M} * M_B \right) + 4V$ 

FUNCTION OF POTENTIONMETERS					
Potentiometer	Function	Action Turning CCW	Action Turning CW		
Gain Coarse	Gain Adjustment	Decrease Gain	Increase Gain		
Gain Fine	Gain Adjustment	Decrease Gain	Increase Gain		
nMax	Velocity Adjustment	Decrease Velocity	Increase Velocity		
IMax	Current Limit Adjustment	Decrease Current Limit	Increase Current Limit		
Offset	Adj. n=0 at set Value=0	Motor turns CW	Motors turns CCW		

NOTE: The minimum setting of IMax potentiometer is 0.3 amps; the maximum setting is 10 amps.

### ADJUSTMENT OF POTENTIOMETERS

### VELOCITY CONTROL USING EITHER HALL SENSOR OR ENCODER FEEDBACK

- Turn nMax potentiometer fully ccw. Turn external potentiometer or offset potentiometer (depending upon
  which potentiometer is the chosen method of speed control) fully cw. Apply power to the controller. Turn nMax
  potentiometer cw until desired maximum motor speed is obtained. The speed may now be varied by use of either
  the external potentiometer or the offset potentiometer.
- Adjust IMax to correspond with the required value of current limitation (see motor manufacturer's literature for maximum allowable motor current.
- Turn **Gain Coarse** potentiometer slowly clockwise until the required gain is reached. If motor runs rough, is vibrating, or noisy, turn potentiometer slowly counterclockwise until the instability is eliminated. **Gain Fine** may be used in the same manner if better resolution is desired (*fine tune*).

# **TORQUE CONTROL**

Adjust **IMax** to correspond with the required value of current limitation (see motor manufacturer's literature for maximum allowable motor current.

TROUBLESHOOTING				
Symptom	Operating Mode	Possible Causes	Corrections	
Motor Does Not Turn	All	1. Power supply voltage	Check power supply	
		less than 11.0 volts	voltage	
		2. Enable not active	Check for High Level	
			at terminal #14	
		3. Speed potentiometer	Check speed	
		set to 0 volts	potentiometer setting	
		4. Current limitation	Check IMax	
		adjusted too low	potentiometer setting	
		5. Wrong operation	Check jumper settings	
		mode selected		
		6. Loose connection	Check connections	
		7. Improper connection	Check connections	
No Speed Control	Velocity Mode using	1. Jumper J2 set	Remove Jumper J2	
	Hall or Encoder	2. Improper Encoder	Check Encoder	
	Feedback	Signal	Signals	

NOTE: This device contains no user-servicable parts; also dangerous voltages are present inside. Opening device will not only void the product warranty, but may put personnel in danger!

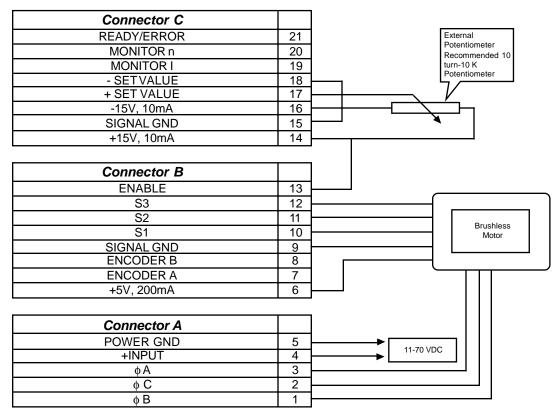
# **OUTLINE DRAWING**

# **APPENDIX A**

### **CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**

Connection Diagram for

### VELOCITY MODE USING HALL SENSOR FEEDBACK AND EXTERNAL POTENTIOMETER



- Install Jumper(s) J7, J8, J9
- Active Potentiometers Gain nMax, IMax, Offset

# **CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**

Connection Diagram for **TORQUE MODE** 

		I
Connector C		
READY/ERROR	21	
MONITOR n	20	
MONITOR I	19	
- SETVALUE	18	
+ SET VALUE	17	
-15V, 10mA	16	
SIGNAL GND	15	
+15V, 10mA	14	<del> </del>
	•	
Connector B		
ENABLE	13	
S3	12	
S2	11	Brushless
S1	10	Motor
SIGNAL GND	9	
ENCODER B	8	
ENCODER A	7	
+5V, 200mA	6	<b>  </b>
		'
Connector A		
POWER GND	5	<b>├</b>
+INPUT	4	11-70 VDC
φ A	3	
φC	2	
φВ	1	
		1

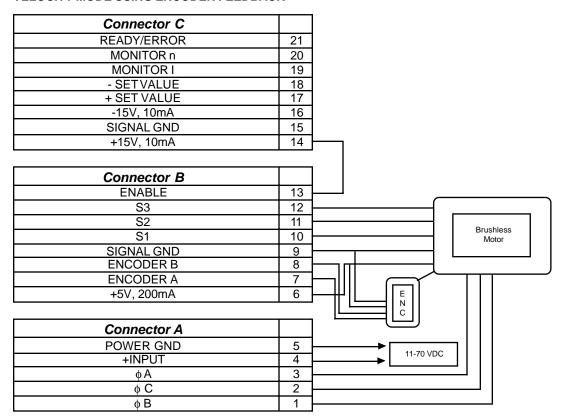
- Install Jumper(s) J14
- Active Potentiometers Gain nMax, IMax, Offset

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# **CONNECTION DIAGRAMS**

# Connection Diagram for

# **VELOCITY MODE USING ENCODER FEEDBACK**



- Install Jumper(s) J5, J6, J7
- Active Potentiometers IMax, Offset

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# ALSO AVAILABLE FROM POLY-SCIENTIFIC

### Commercial Brushless & Brush DC Motors and Military/Aerospace DC Motors and Resolvers

#### Silencer™ Brushless DC Motors



- Sizes 12, 23, 34 and 42
- Standard NEMA frames in 1.2" to 4.15" diameter
- Speeds up to 20,000 rpm
- Continuous torques range from 2.4 to 519 oz-in
- Compact size lengths range from 1.3" to 5.5" Standard options include gearheads, resolvers, encoders & electronic drivers

### **Permanent Magnet DC Brush Motors** Series - C23, C34 and C42



- Sizes 23, 34, and 42
- Standard NEMA frames in 1.31 to 4.0" diameter
- Long-life, replaceable brushes
- · Gearmotors available in most frame sizes
- Up to 560 oz-in continuous torque
- Up to 3,500 oz-in peak starting torque

### Miniature C13 Series



- · Long-life, replaceable metal graphite brushes
- · Stainless steel shafts
- . 125" and .187" inch diameters
- Continuous torques from 7.5 to 13 oz-in
- Encoder and tachometer packagesUp to 1274 oz-in peak starting torque
- · Weighs only 6.8 oz

### **Brushless DC Motors** BOF, BON and BI Series





- Lengths from 1.3" to 2.8"
- Continuous torques from 12.6 to 41 oz-in
- Speeds up to 20,000 rpm
- · High torque per dollar ratio
- Standard options include electronic drivers, encoders, and gearheads. Hall effect, resolver and sensorless feedback are also available

#### **Servo Torque Motors**



- Torques from 6 oz-in to 14 lb-ft.
- 1.1" to 5.25" O.D. standard
- · Gold commutators available
- Tachometer and potentiometer options available
- · Housed motors or as separate rotor/stator sets

### DC Cube Torque Brush Motors



- Up to 24 oz-in peak torque
- Options include gearheads, brakes, resolvers and potentiometers
- Available with rare earth magnets
- Available in sizes:

□ 1" x 1" x .75"
□ 1" x 1" x 1.35" □.75" x .75" x .75"

#### Brush and Brushless, Single and Multispeed, Pancake and Housed Resolvers



- Coupled to R/D converters, they provide a digital interface to computerized motion control systems.
- ±7' accuracy standard, ±3' available for single speed
- 400-10,000 Hz frequency range standard
  Arc second accuracies are standard for multispeed resolvers

#### We also offer:

□ Custom engineering services □ Limited angle rotation (LAR) (toroidally wound) DC brushless motors

# Resolvers and Synchros

Our brushless resolvers are economical, highly accurate motion feedback sensors that can be used to provide position and velocity information for closed-loop electronic control, as well as brushless DC motor commutation. They contain no internal electronics or optics and are unaffected by heat, electrical noise, shock and vibration.

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Component Technologies

### Poly-Scientific

Woosung-Hitech is an innovative motion technology products company with design and manufacturing capabilities for slip rings, brush & brushless DC motors and drives, fiber optics, actuators and integrated rotary assemblies.

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