

User Manual for Full Digital Stepper Drive

DM860T(I)

Version 2.0



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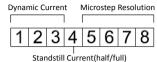
Attention: Please read this manual carefully before using the drive.

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5 Setting Microstep and Current

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



SW4 off, half current. SW4 on, full current

5.1 Microstep Resolution Selection

Microstep	Steps/rev.(for 1.8°motor)	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
2	400	on	on	on	on
4	800	off	on	on	on
8	1600	on	off	on	on
16	3200	off	off	on	on
32	6400	on	on	off	on
64	12800	off	on	off	on
128	25600	on	off	off	on
256	51200	off	off	off	on
5	1000	on	on	on	off
10	2000	off	on	on	off
20	4000	on	off	on	off
25	5000	off	off	on	off
40	8000	on	on	off	off
50	10000	off	on	off	off
100	20000	on	off	off	off
200	40000	off	off	off	off

5.2 Current Settings

Peak Current	RMS Current	SW1	SW2	SW3
2.40A	2.00A	on	on	on
3.08A	2.57A	off	on	on
3.77A	3.14A	on	off	on
4.45A	3.71A	off	off	on
5.14A	4.28A	on	on	off
5.83A	4.86A	off	on	off
6.52A	5.43A	on	off	off
7.20A	6.00A	off	off	off

2.2 Operating Environment and other Specifications(Tj = 25°C/77°F)

Cooling	Natural Cooling or Forced cooling			
	Environment	Avoid dust, oil fog and corrosive gases		
	Ambient Temperature	0°C - 65°C		
Operating Environment	Humidity	40%RH - 90%RH		
	Operating Temperature	−10°C - 45°C		
	Vibration	10 - 55Hz / 0.15mm		
Storage Temperature	-20°C - 65°C			
Weight	Approx. 580g[20.5oz] (DM860I 550g[19.4oz])			

2.3 Mechanical Specifications(unit: mm [1inch=25.4mm])

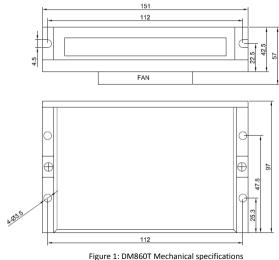


Figure 1: DM860T Mechanical specifications
Recommend use side mounting for better heat dissipation
(DM860I has no fans)

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1 Introductions & Features

The DM860T is a fully digital stepper drive developed with advanced DSP control algorithm based on the latest motion control technology. It has achieved a unique level of system smoothness, providing optimal torque and nulls mid-range instability. Its motor auto-identification and parameter auto-configuration feature offers quick setup to optimal modes with different motors. Compared with traditional analog drives, DM860T can drive a stepper motor at much lower noise, lower heating, and smoother movement and below is its features:

- Anti-Resonance provides optimal torque and nulls mid-range instability
- Motor auto-identification and parameter auto-configuration when power on, offer optimal responses with different motors
- Multi-Stepping allows a low resolution step input to produce a higher microstep output, thus offers smoother motor movement
- 16 selectable microstep resolutions including 400, 800, 1600, 3200, 6400, 12800, 25600, 51200, 1000, 2000, 4000, 5000, 8000, 10000, 20000, 40000
- Soft-start with no "jump" when powered on
- Input voltage 18-80VAC or 36-110VDC(input voltage 20-80VDC for DM860I)
- 8 selectable peak current including 2.40A, 3.08A, 3.77A, 4.45A, 5.14A, 5.83A, 6.52A, 7.20A
- Pulse input frequency up to 200 KHz, TTL compatible and optically isolated input
- Automatic idle-current reduction
- Suitable for 2-phase and 4-phase motors
- Support PUL/DIR and CW/CCW modes
- Over-voltage, over-current protections

2 Specifications

2.1 Electrical Specifications

Parameters	DM860T(DM860I)				
Parameters	Min	Typical	Max	Unit	
Output Peak Current	2.4	-	7.2	A	
Input Voltage	18(36)	70(90)	80(110)	VAC(VDC)DM860T	
input voltage	20	68	80	VDC(DM860I)	
Logic Signal Current	7	10	16	mA	
Pulse input frequency	0	-	200	kHz	
Pulse Width	2.5	-	-	uS	
Isolation resistance	100			МΩ	

6 Frequently Asked Questions

Symptoms	Possible Problems		
	No power		
	Microstep resolution setting is wrong		
Motor is not rotating	DIP switch current setting is wrong		
	Fault condition exists		
	The drive is disabled		
Motor rotates in the wrong direction	Motor phases may be connected in reverse		
The drive in fault	DIP switch current setting is wrong		
The drive in fault	Something wrong with motor coil		
	Control signal is too weak		
	Control signal is interfered		
Erratic motor motion	Wrong motor connection		
	Something wrong with motor coil		
	Current setting is too small, losing steps		
	Current setting is too small		
Motor stalls during acceleration	Motor is undersized for the application		
Wotor stalls during acceleration	Acceleration is set too high		
	Power supply voltage too low		
	Inadequate heat sinking / cooling		
Excessive motor and drive heating	Automatic current reduction function not being utilized		
	Current is set too high		

7 Warranty

STEPPERONLINE® warrants its products against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of 12 months from shipment. During the warranty period, StepperOnline will either, at its option, repair or replace products which proved to be defective. To obtain warranty service, a returned material authorization number (RMA) must be obtained before returning product for service.

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.

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3 Pin Assignment and Description

3.1 Connector P1 Configurations

Pin Function	Details	
PUL+	Pulse signal: In single pulse (pulse/direction) mode, this input represents puls signal, each rising edge active; 4-5V when PUL-HIGH, 0-0.5V when PUL-LO	
PUL-	In CCW mode (set by inside jumper CN6), this input represents clockwise (CW) pulse. For reliable response, pulse width should be longer than 2.5µs.	
DIR+	DIR signal: In single-pulse mode, this signal has low/high voltage levels, representing two directions of motor rotation; in CW/CCW mode (set by inside jumper CN6), this signal is counter-clock (CCW) pulse. For reliable motion response, DIR signal should be ahead of PUL signal by \$\subseteq\$ says at least. 4-5V whe	
DIR-	DIR-HIGH, 0-0.5V when DIR-LOW. Please note that rotation direction is also related to motor-drive wiring match. Exchanging the connection of two wires for a coil to the drive will reverse motion direction.	
ENA+	Enable signal: This signal is used for enabling/disabling the drive. By default usually left UNCONNECTED (ENABLED). It is an optocoupler isolated input accepts a single-ended or differential signal. When the optocoupler is turned	
ENA-	the drive is deactivated. All the pulses will shut down, and the motor will be free. When the optocoupler input is turned-off, the drive is activated.	

3.2 Connector P2 Configurations

Pin Function	Details
AC AC	Power supply, 18~80 VDC or 36~110 VAC for DM860T (20~80 VDC for DM860I), Including voltage fluctuation and EMF voltage.
A+, A-	Motor Phase A
B+, B-	Motor Phase B

4 Wiring

4.1 Control Signal Connector (P1) Interface

The DM860T can accept differential and single-ended inputs (including open-collector and PNP output). The DM860T has 3 optically isolated logic inputs which are located on connector P1 to accept line drive control signals. These inputs are isolated to minimize or eliminate electrical noises coupled with the drive control signals. In the following figures, connections to open-collector and PNP signals are illustrated.

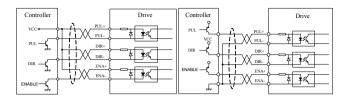


Figure 2: Connections to open-collector signal (common-anode)

4.2 Connections of 4-lead Motor

llector Figure 3: Connections to PNP signal (common-cathode)

(common-cathode) 4.4 Connections of 8-lead Motor

A+ A- B+

Figure 4: 4-lead Motor Connections



Figure 7: 8-lead motor series connections

4.3 Connections of 6-lead Motor



Figure 5: 6-lead motor half coil (unipolar higher speed) connections



Figure 6: 6-lead motor full coil (bipolar higher torque) connections

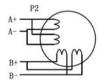


Figure 8: 8-lead motor parallel connections



Figure 9: 8-lead motor unopolar connections