

## **Flat DC-Micromotors**

2,9 mNm

Precious Metal Commutation with integrated Encoder

3 W

## Series 2607 ... SR IE2-16

	ues at 22°C and nominal voltage	2607 T		006 SR	012 SR	024 SR	IE2-16
	Nominal voltage	Un		6	12	24	V
	Terminal resistance	R		8	31,2	118,6	Ω
	Efficiency, max.	$\eta$ <sub>max.</sub>		80	80	80	%
	No-load speed	n <sub>0</sub>		6 700	6 900	7 200	min <sup>-1</sup>
5	No-load current, typ. (with shaft ø 1,5 mm)	<b>l</b> o		0,01	0,005	0,0025	Α
6	Stall torque	Мн		6,33	6,31	6,48	mNm
7	Friction torque	$M_R$		0,08	0,08	0,08	mNm
8	Speed constant	<b>k</b> n		1 130	582	304	min-1/V
9	Back-EMF constant	<b>K</b> E		0,884	1,72	3,29	mV/min <sup>-1</sup>
10	Torque constant	<b>k</b> м		8,44	16,4	31,4	mNm/A
11	Current constant	<b>k</b> /		0,118	0,061	0,032	A/mNm
12	Slope of n-M curve	$\Delta n I \Delta M$		1 060	1 090	1 110	min-1/mNm
13	Rotor inductance	L		420	1 600	5 800	μH
14	Mechanical time constant	$\tau_m$		7,5	7,8	7,9	ms
15	Rotor inertia	J		0,68	0,68	0,68	gcm <sup>2</sup>
16	Angular acceleration	α <sub>max</sub> .		94	93	95	·10³rad/s²
	<b>9</b>						
17	Thermal resistance	Rth1 / Rth2	10 / 32				K/W
	Thermal time constant	Tw1 / Tw2	6 / 250				S
19	Operating temperature range:						
	- motor		+0 +70				°C
	– winding, max. permissible		+70				°C
20	Shaft bearings		sintered bearings	ball bearin	gs, preloade	ed	
	Shaft load max.:		(standard)	(optional v			
	– with shaft diameter		1,5	1,5			mm
	- radial at 3 000 min <sup>-1</sup> (3 mm from bearing)		1,2	5			N
	- axial at 3 000 min <sup>-1</sup>		0,2	0,5			N
	– axial at standstill		20	10			N
22	Shaft play:						
	– radial	≤	0.03	0.015			mm
	– axial	<u>-</u>	0,2	0			mm
23	Housing material		plastic				
	Mass		•				
	Direction of rotation		18,6 clockwise, viewed from the front face				
	Speed up to	n <sub>max</sub> .					
	Number of pole pairs	I Imax.	8 000 2				
	Magnet material		NdFeB				
20	Magnet material		Nuleb				
n-							
	ed values for continuous operation	1.4	_	1	3.0	2.0	no Nino
	Rated torque Rated current (thermal limit)	Mn		3 0,39	2,9 0,2	2,9	mNm
30		IN .			2 760	0,1	A min-1
3 I	Rated speed	<b>n</b> N		2 620	2 /60	3 010	min <sup>-1</sup>

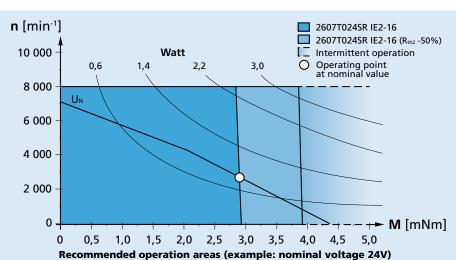
Note: Rated values are calculated with nominal voltage and at a 22°C ambient temperature. The Rth2 value has been reduced by 0%.

## Note:

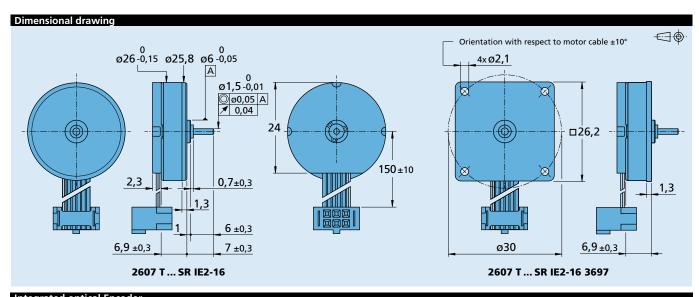
The diagram indicates the recommended speed in relation to the available torque at the output shaft for a given ambient temperature of 22°C.

The diagram shows the motor in a completely insulated as well as thermally coupled condition (Rth2 50% reduced).

The nominal voltage (U<sub>N</sub>) curve shows the operating point at nominal voltage in the insulated and thermally coupled condition. Any points of operation above the curve at nominal voltage will require a higher operating voltage. Any points below the nominal voltage curve will require less voltage.







Integrated optical Encoder			
Lines per revolution	N	16	
Signal output, square wave		2	Channel
Supply voltage	<b>U</b> DD	3,2 5,5	V DC
Current consumption, typical (UDD = 5 V DC)	I DD	typ. 8, max. 15	mA
Output current, max. allowable (at Uout < 1,5V)	Ι ουτ	5	mA
Pulse width 1)	P	180 ± 45	°e
Phase shift, channal A to B 1)	Φ	90±45	°e
Signal rise/fall time, max. (CLOAD = 50 pF)	tr/tf	2,5/0,3	μs
Frequency range <sup>2)</sup> , up to	f	4,5	kHz

<sup>1)</sup> Ambient temperature 22°C (tested at 1kHz)

## **Features**

In this version, the DC-Micromotors have an optical encoder with two output channels. A code wheel on the shaft is optically captured and further processed. At the encoder outputs, two 90° phase-shifted rectangular signals are available with 16 impulses per motor revolution.

The encoder is suitable for the monitoring and regulation of the speed and direction of rotation and for positioning the drive shaft.

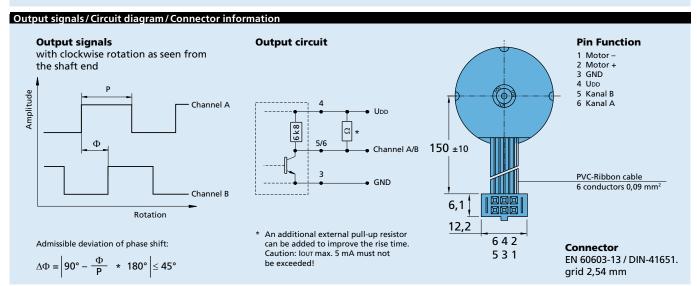
The supply voltage for the encoder and the DC-Micromotor as well as the two channel output signals are interfaced through a ribbon cable with connector.

**Full product description** 

Examples:

2607T006SR IE2-16

2607T024SR IE2-16



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2)</sup> Velocity (min<sup>-1</sup>) =  $f(Hz) \times 60/N$