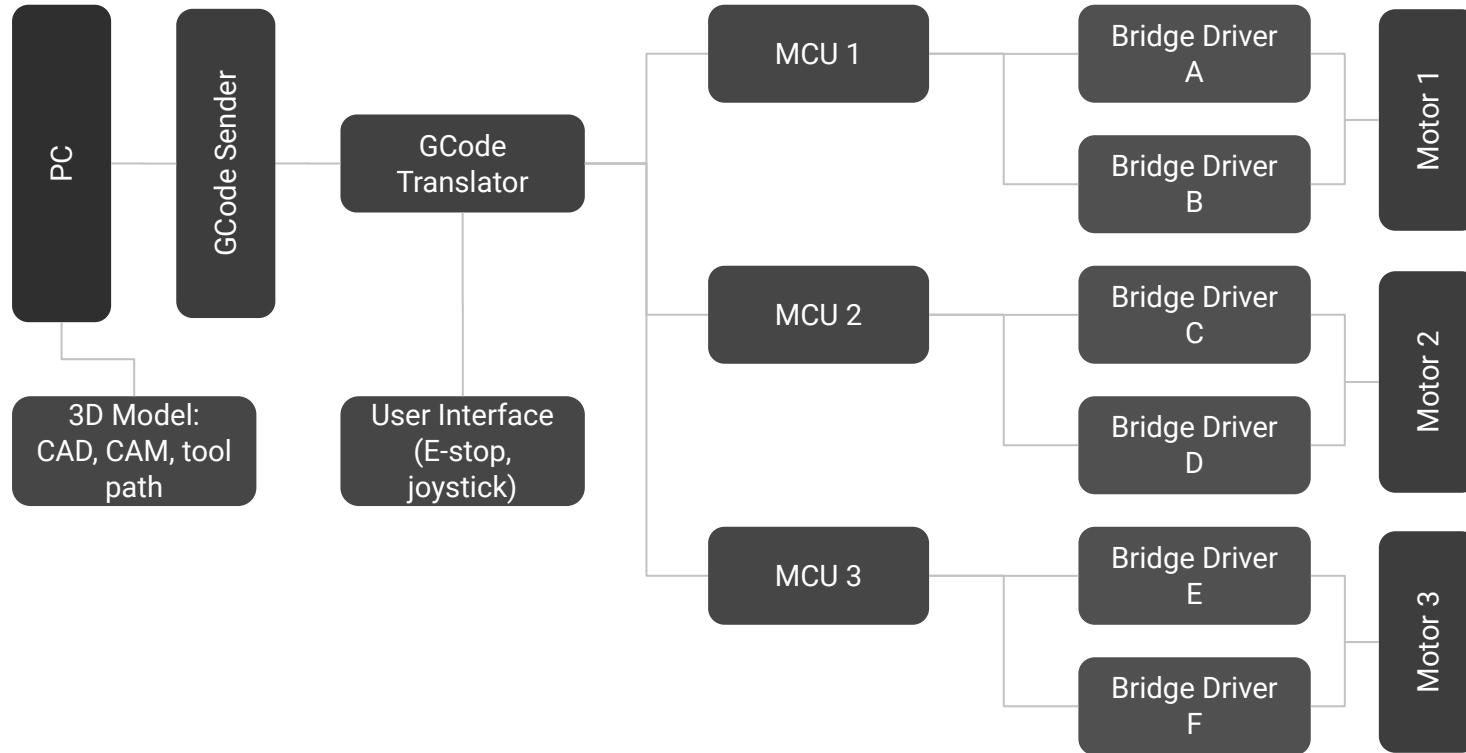
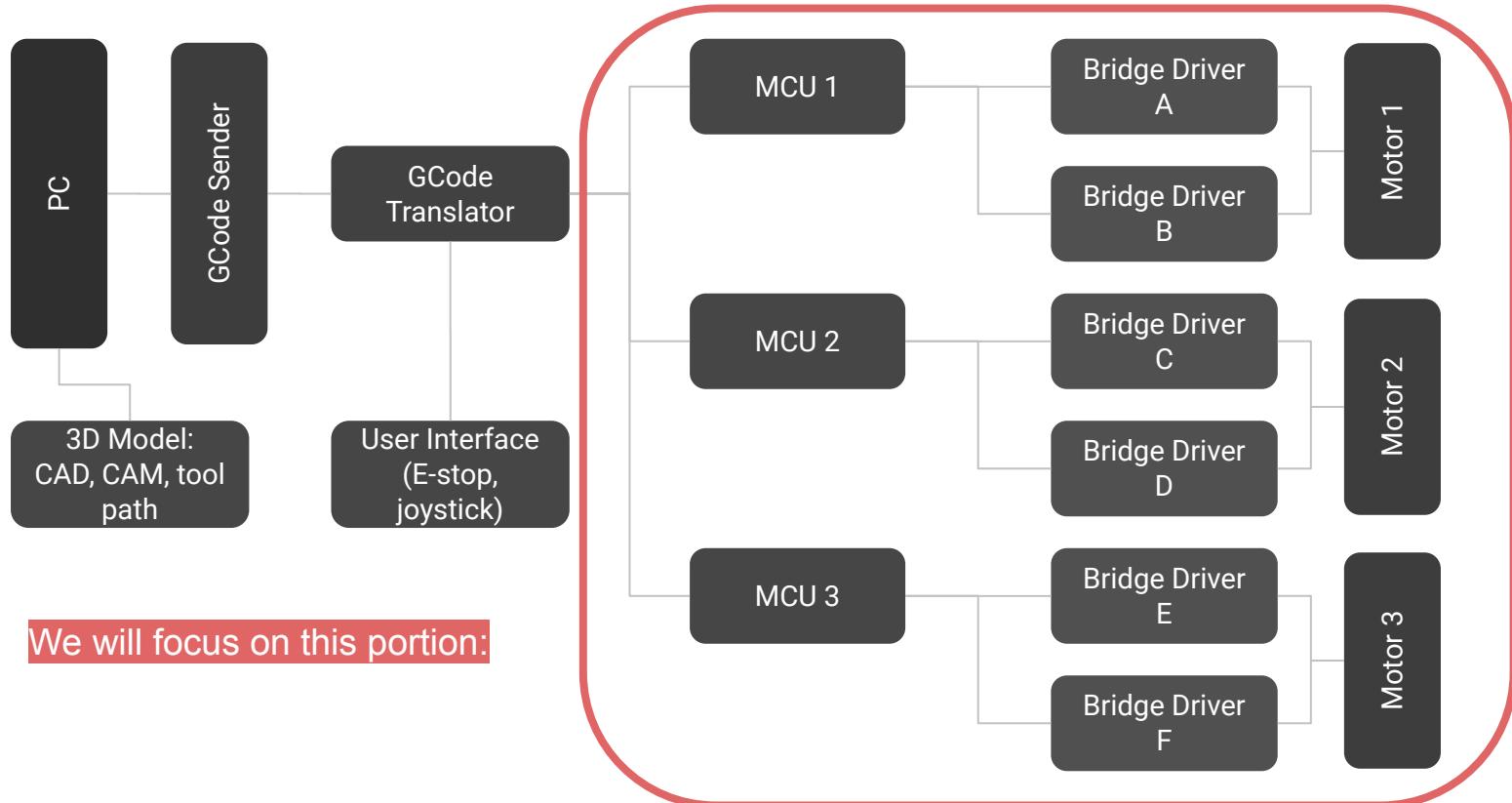


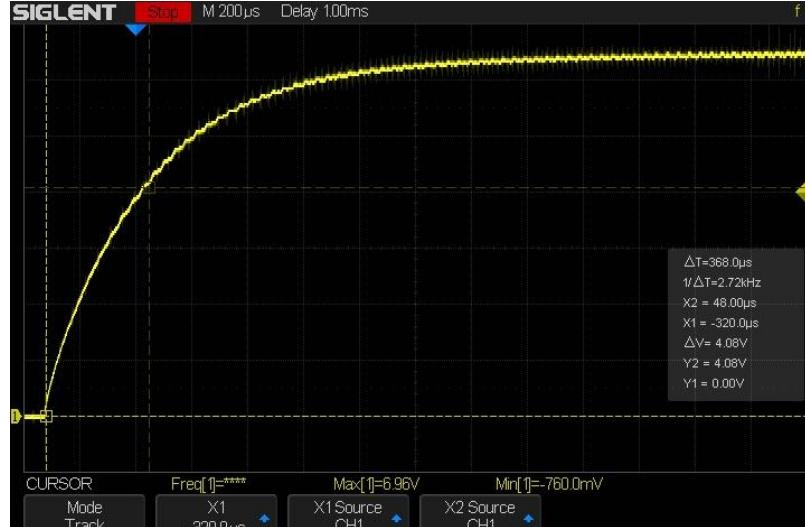
Cheap
motor!

$\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 lead
screw!

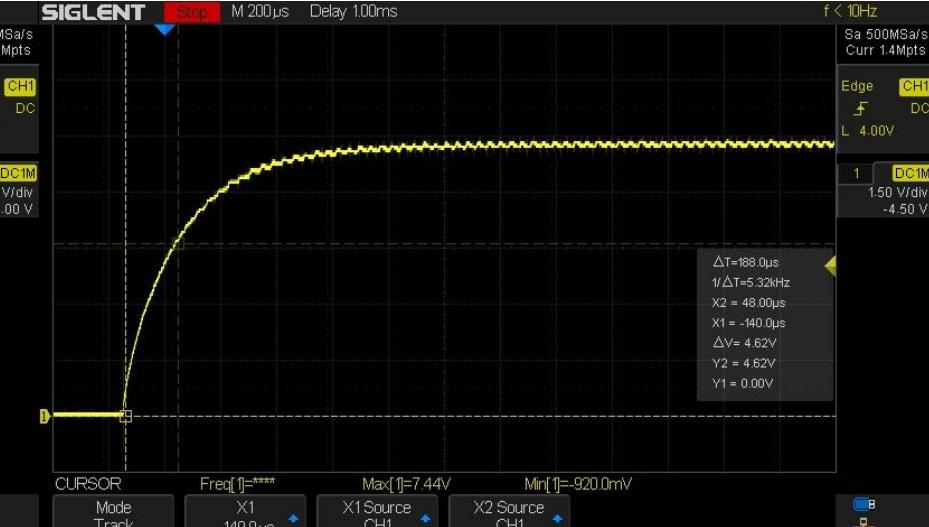
$\frac{1}{4}$ "-20 lead
screw!







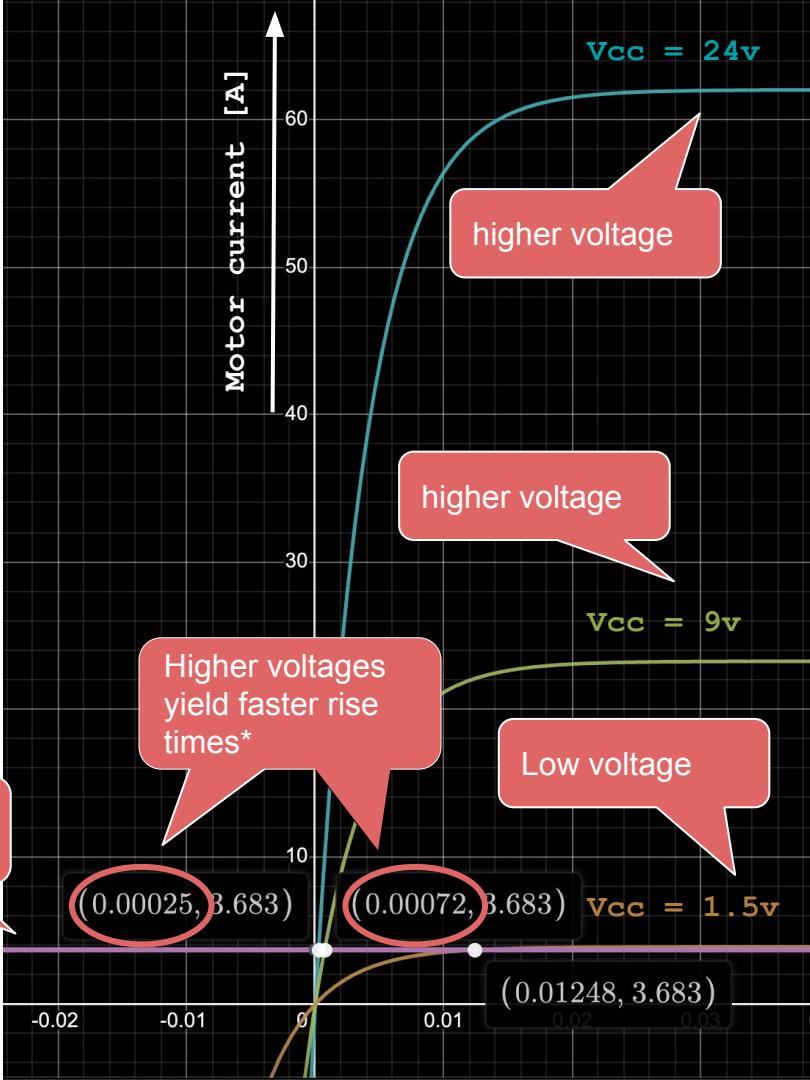
```
>> tau=368E-6s, R_ext=8.2ohm
```

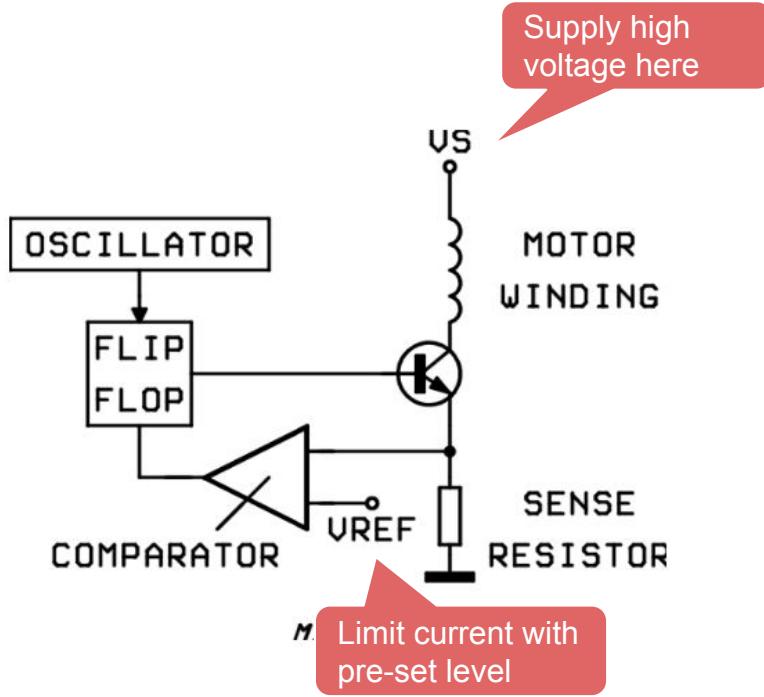


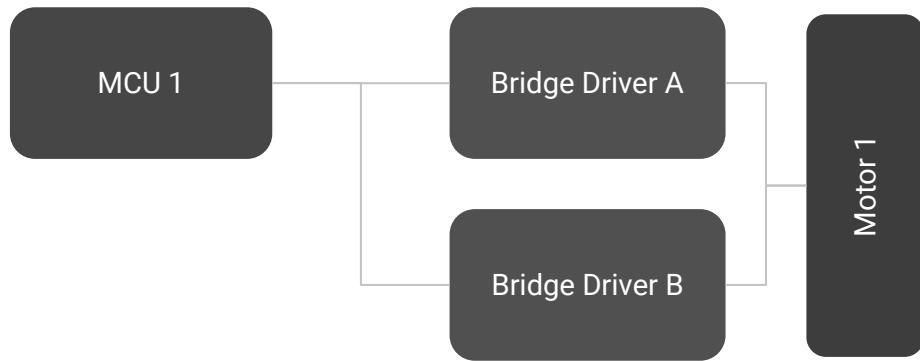
```
>> tau=168E-6s, R_ext=4ohm
```

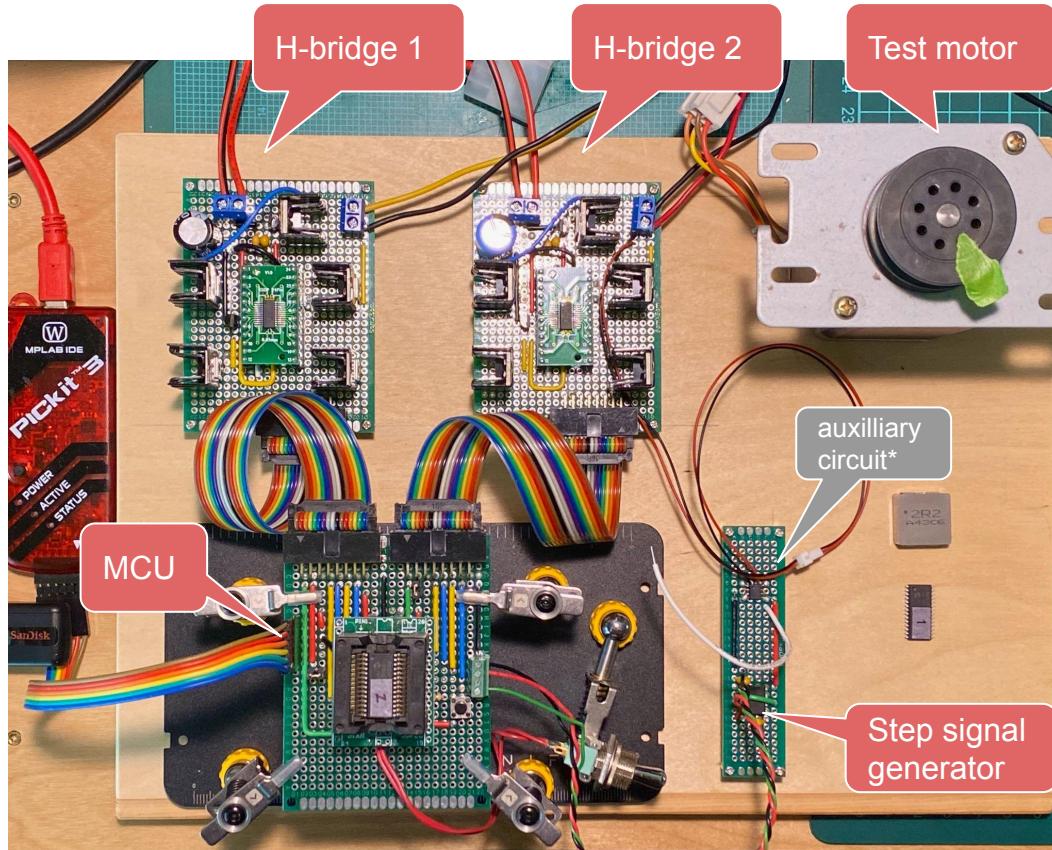
Assume first-order approx.
>>Motor: tau=L_0/(R_0+R_ext)
>> L_0=1.61E-3H, R_0=0.387ohm

Large time constant!!
Tau = L0/R0 = 4.2ms

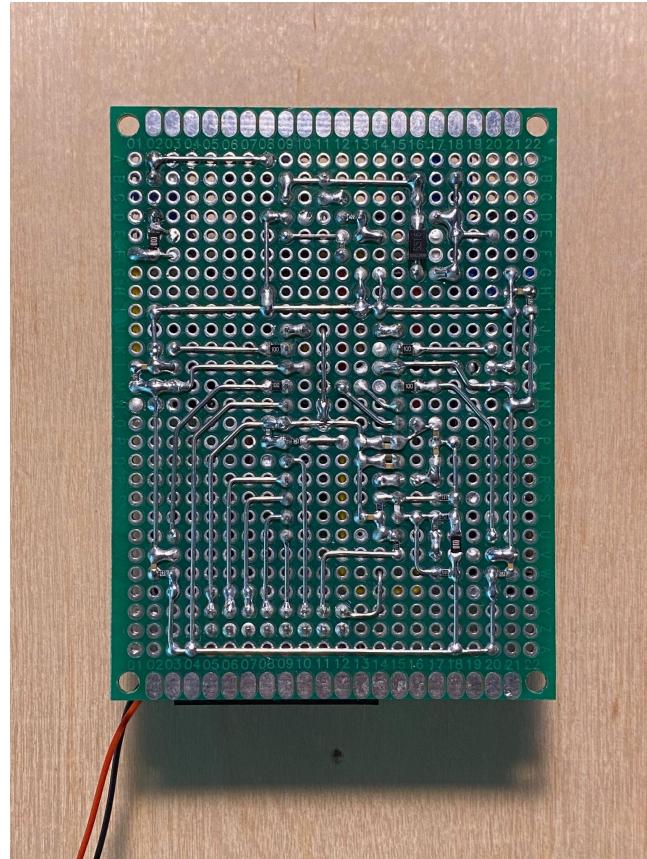
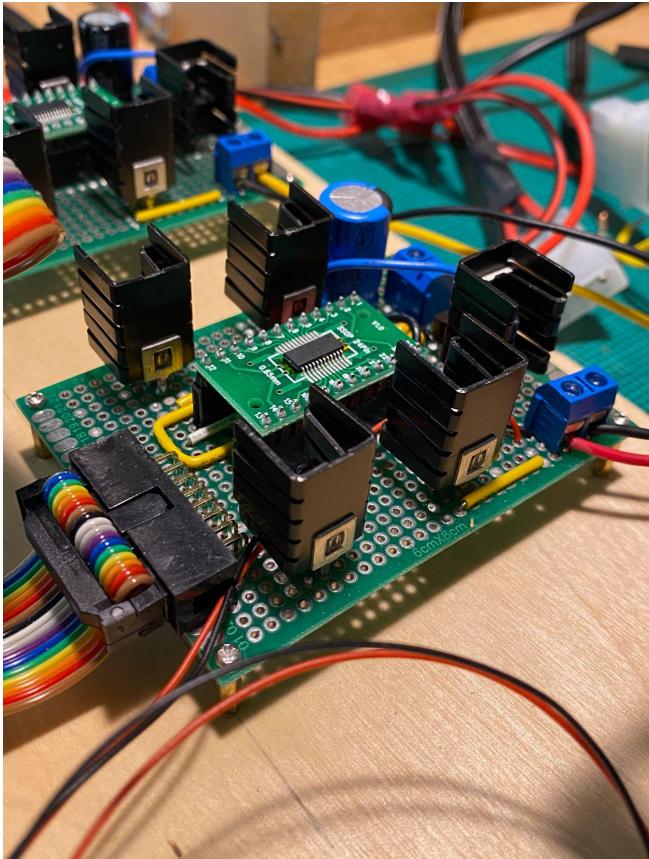


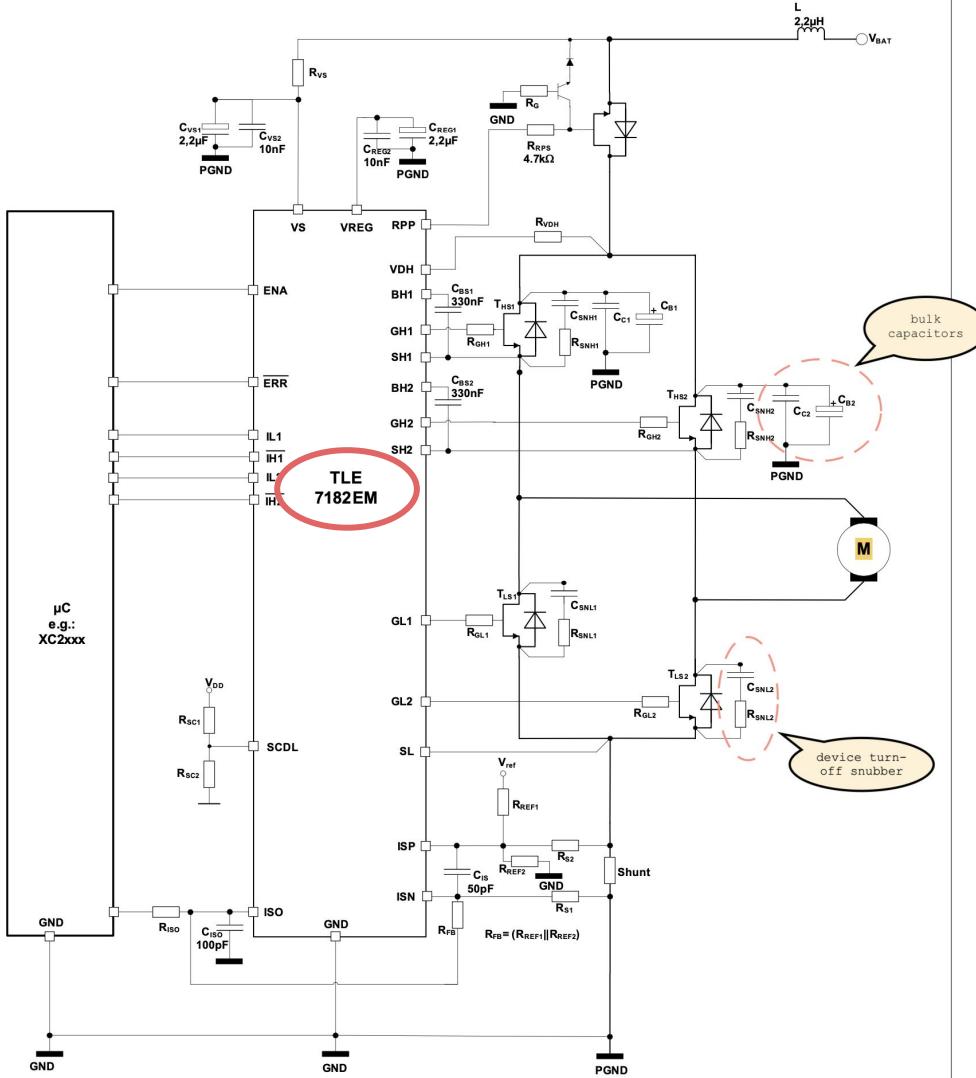


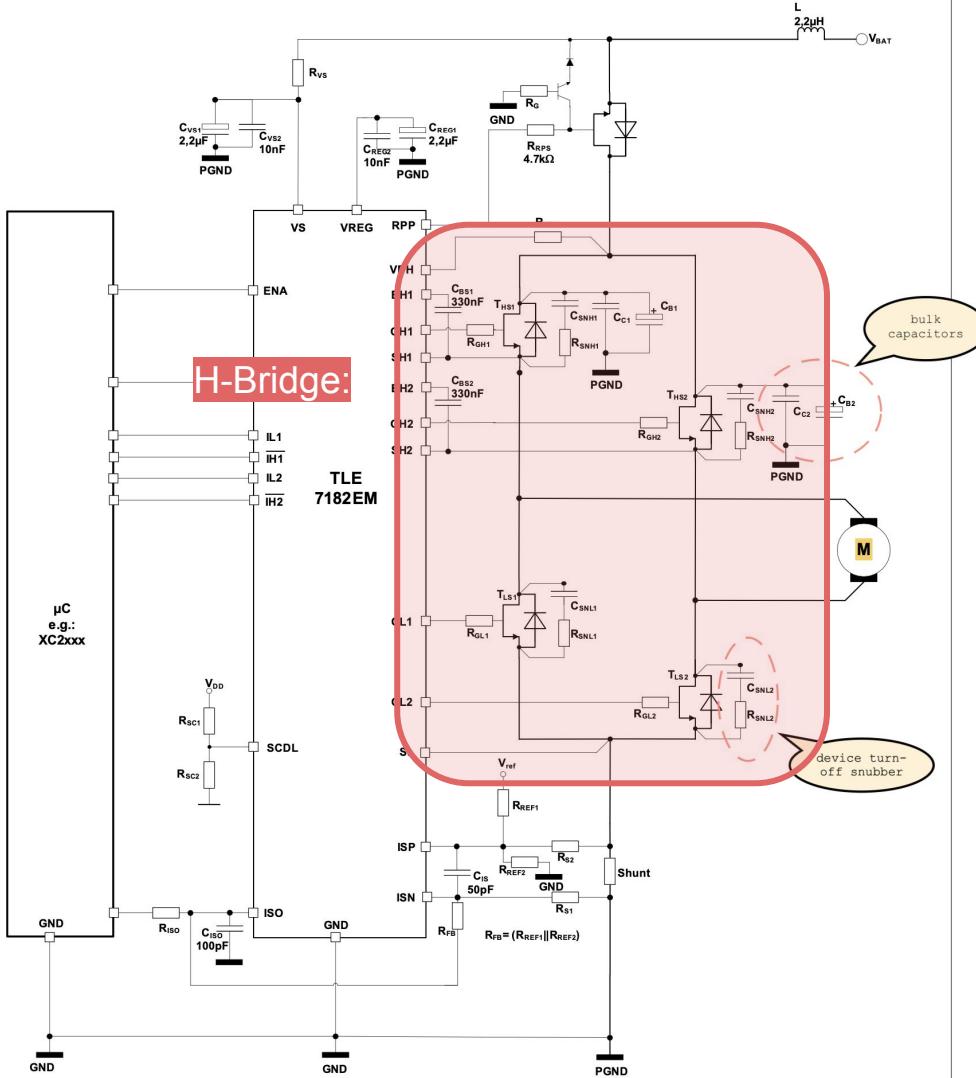




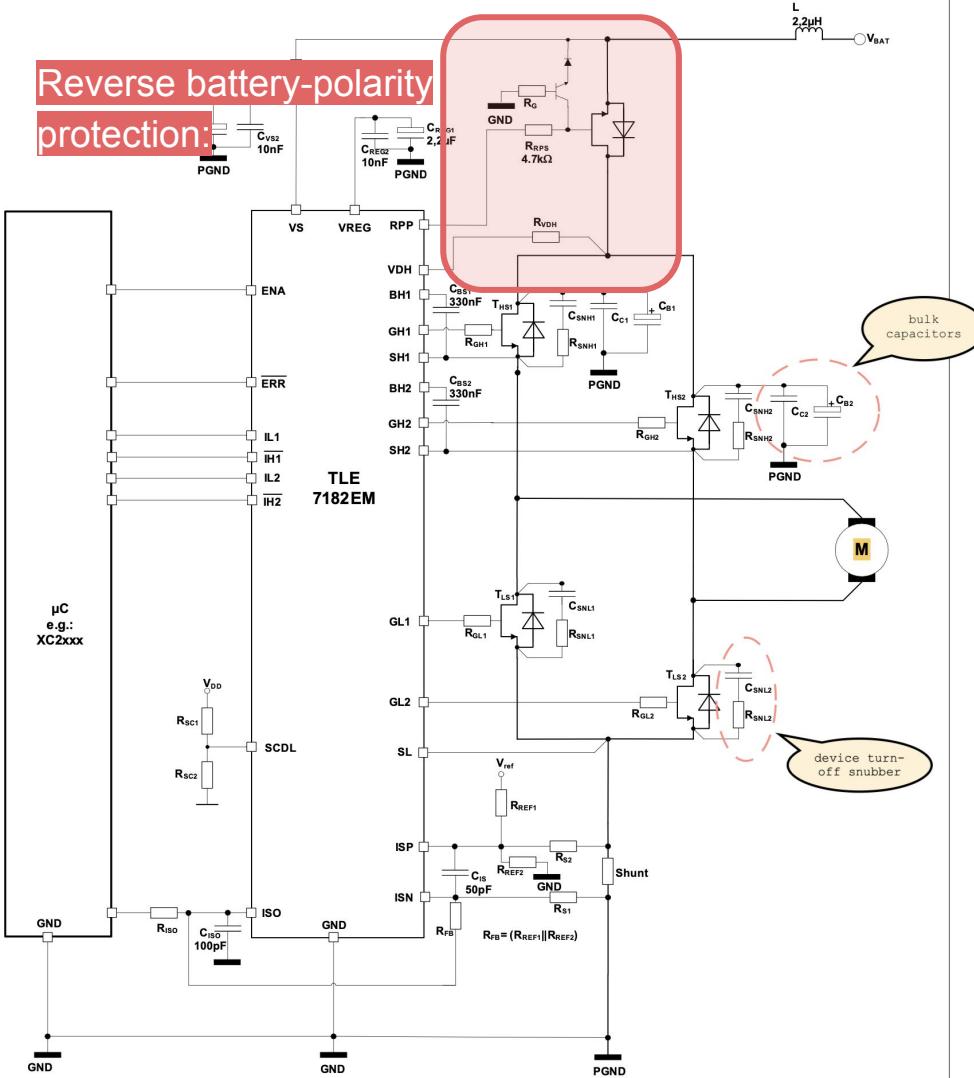
***Discussed later**

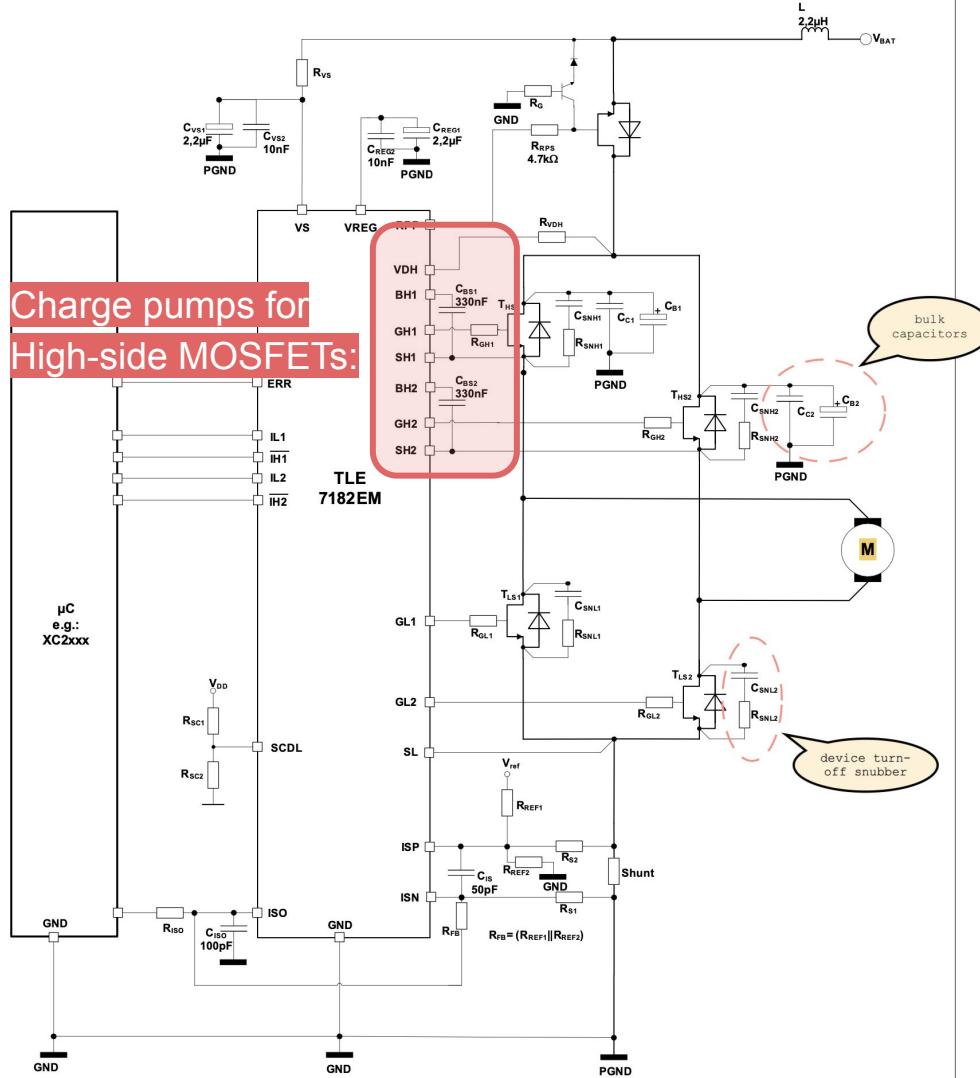


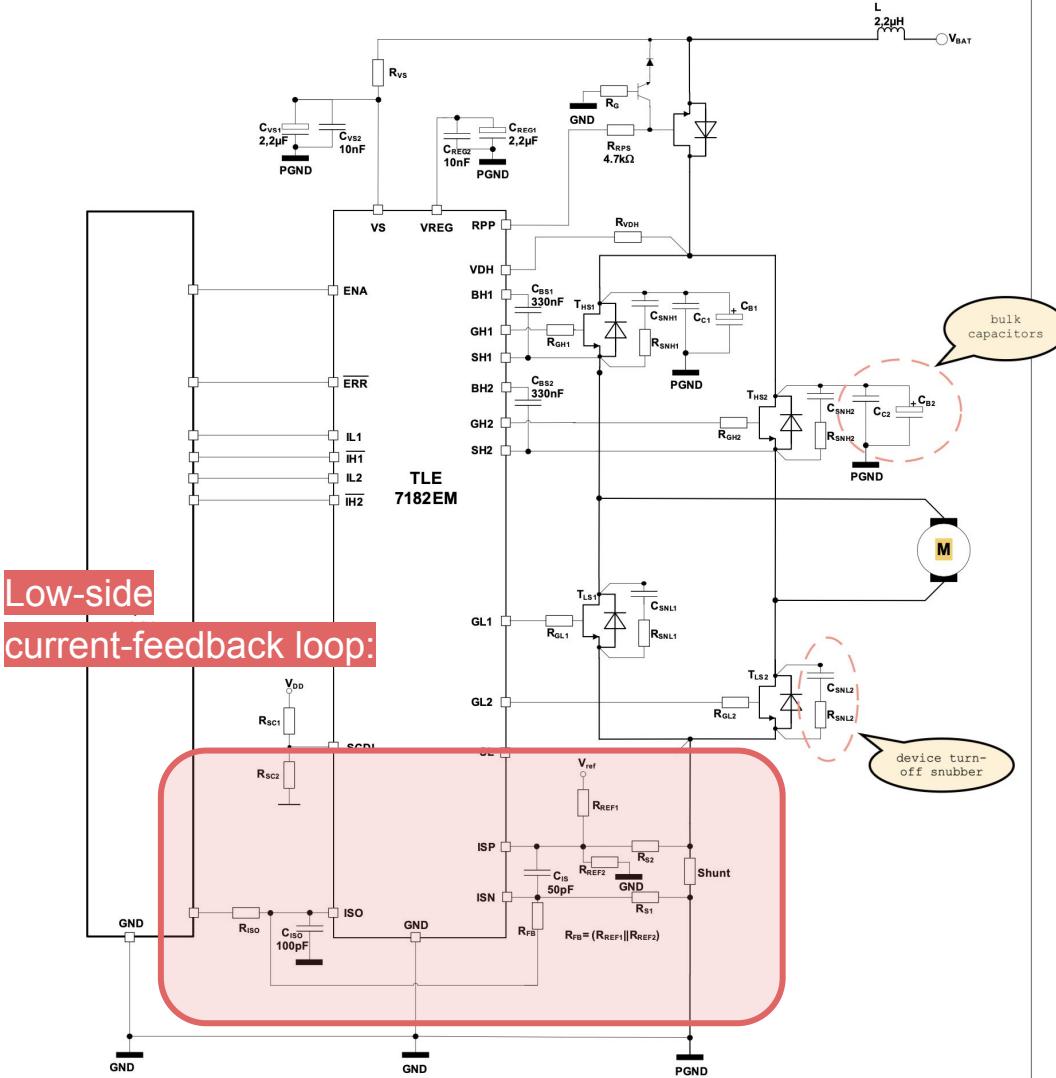


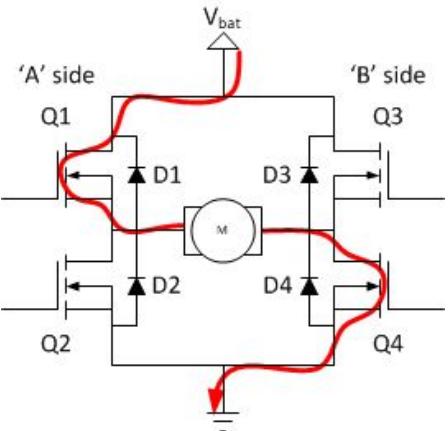


Reverse battery-polarity protection:

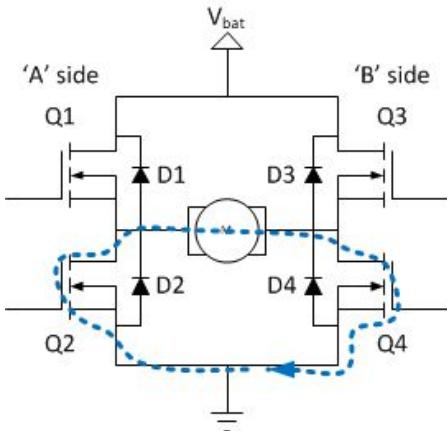






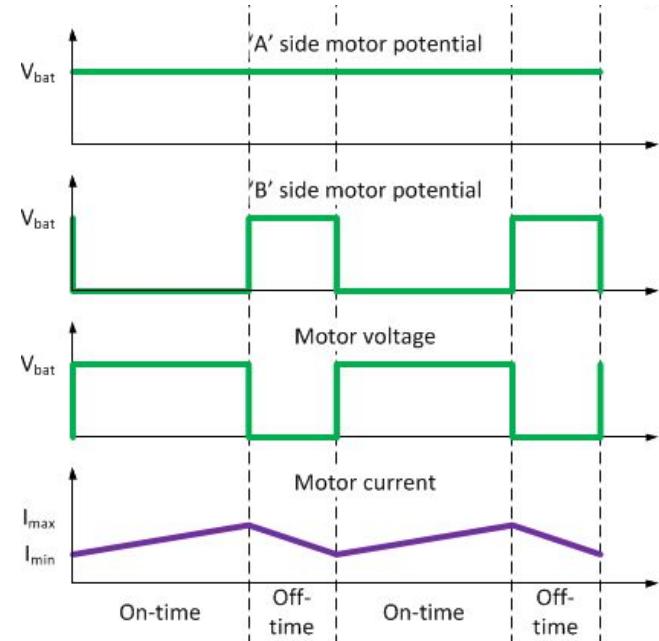


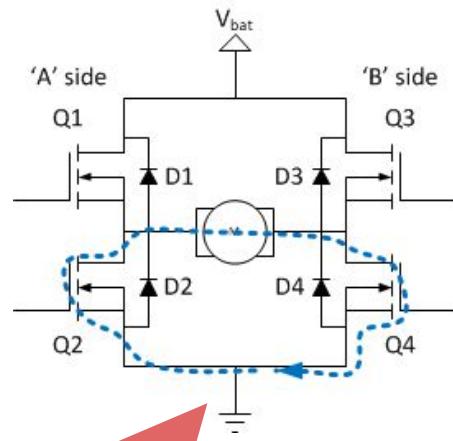
Above: "ON"/forward



Above: "slow-decay"

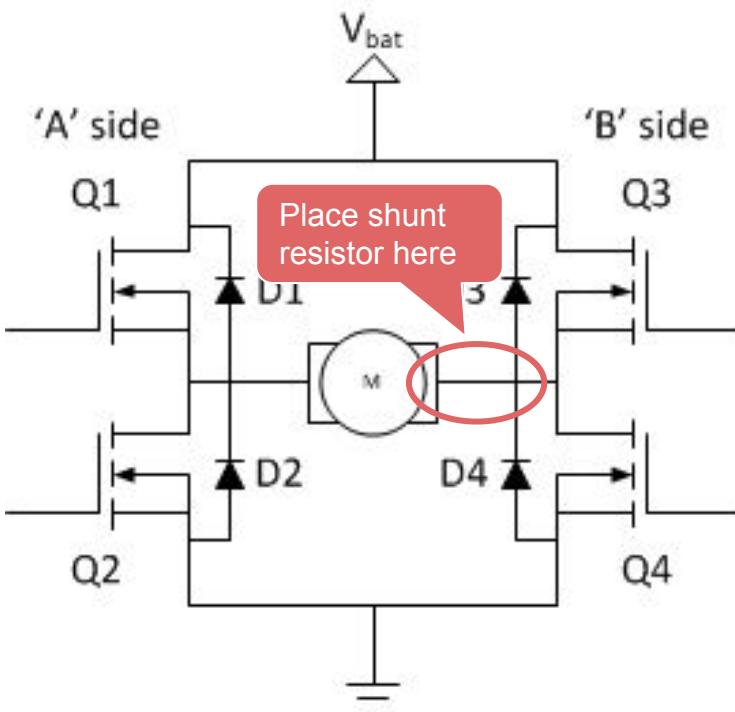
- "ON" period
- "OFF" period

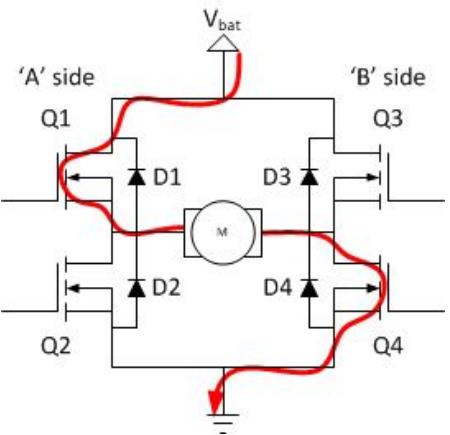




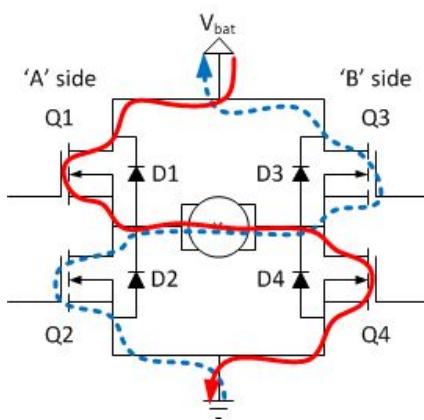
Current does not flow through low-side shunt during off cycle





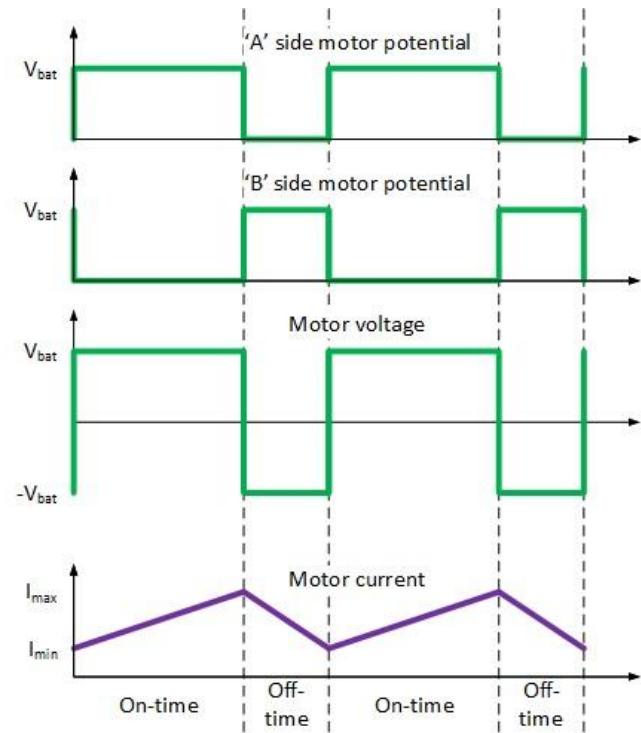


Above: "ON"/forward

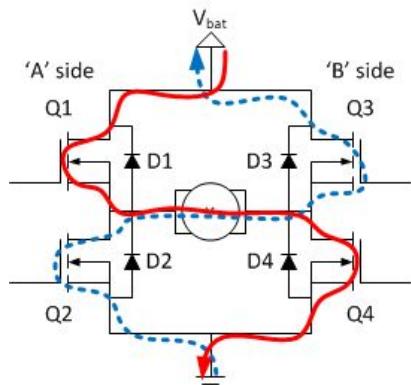


Above: "fast-decay"

- "ON" period
- "OFF" period



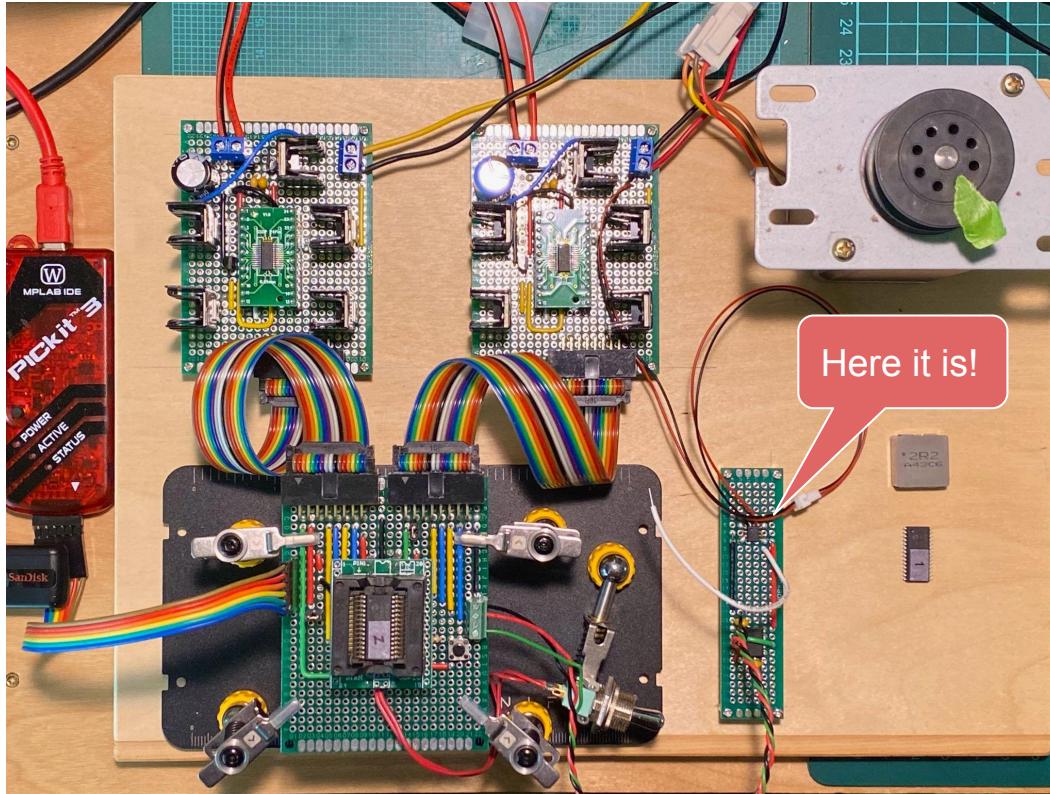
In-line current sensing: Reduced distortion



Above: "fast-decay"

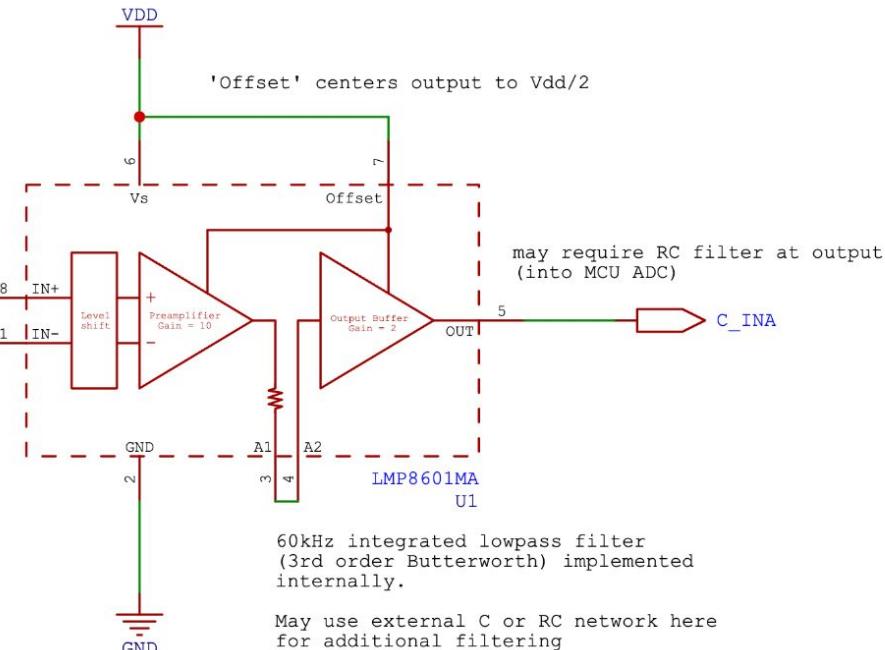
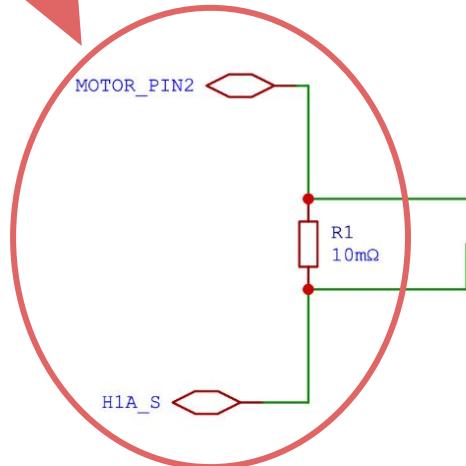


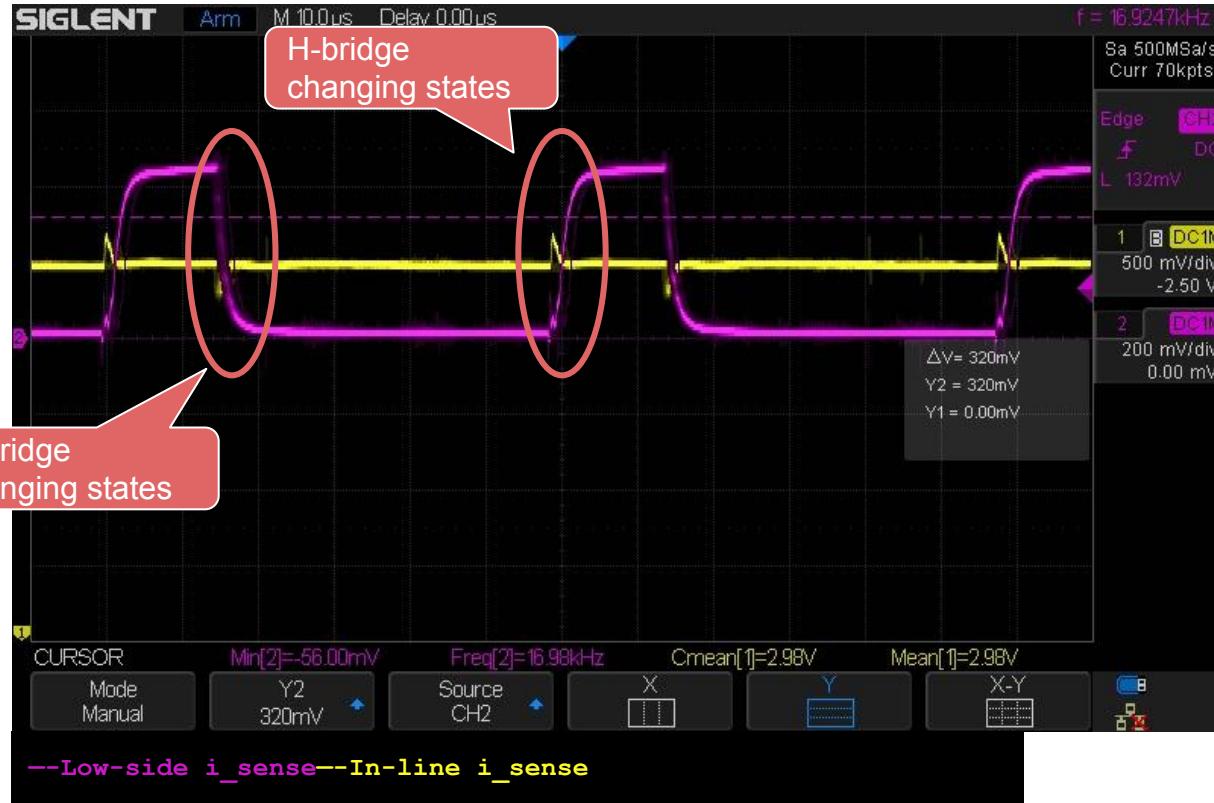
Source:
<https://www.eenewseurope.com/en/improving-current-control-for-better-stepper-motor-motion-quality/>

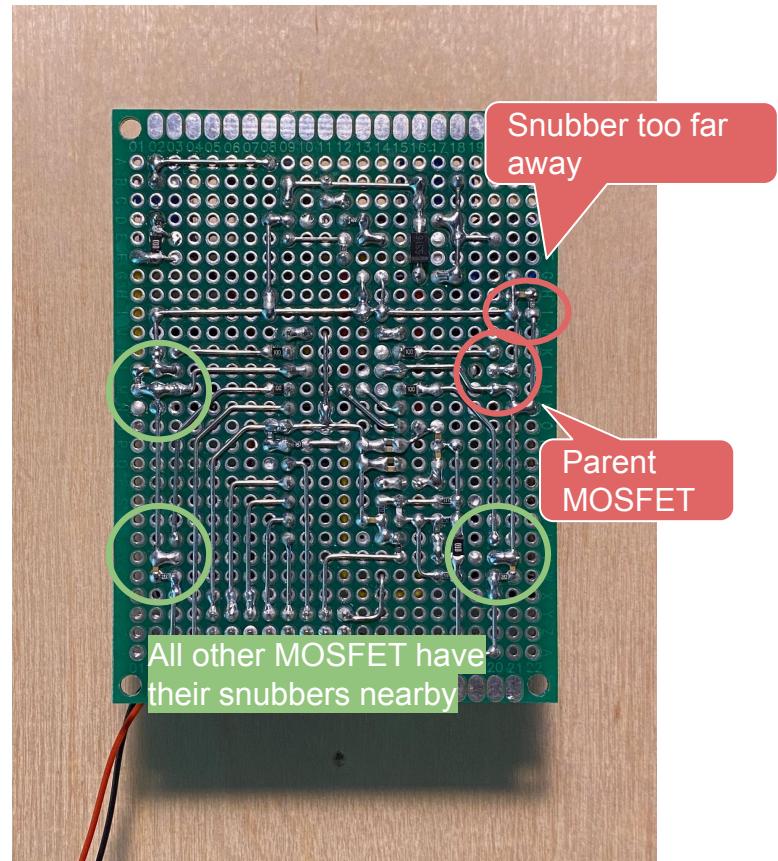
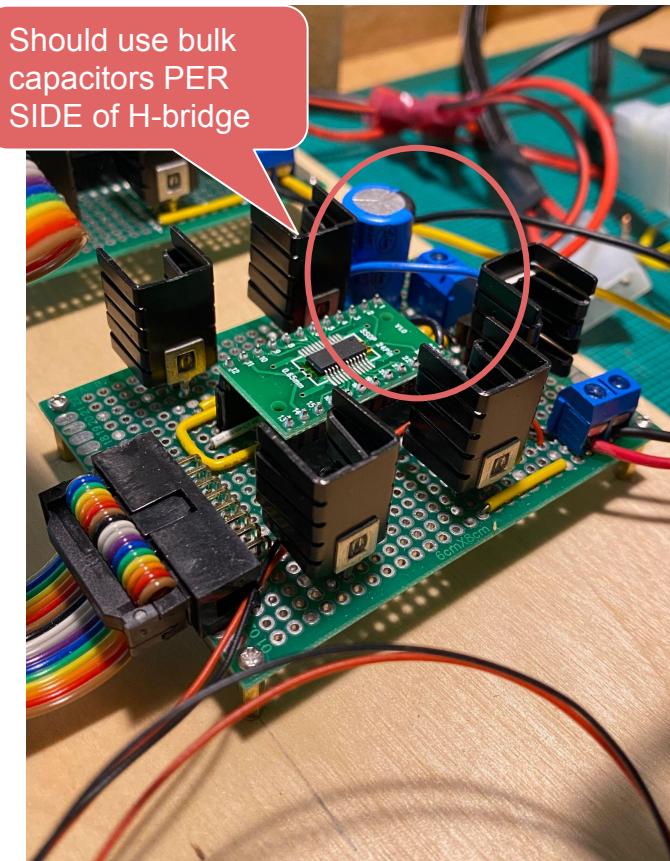


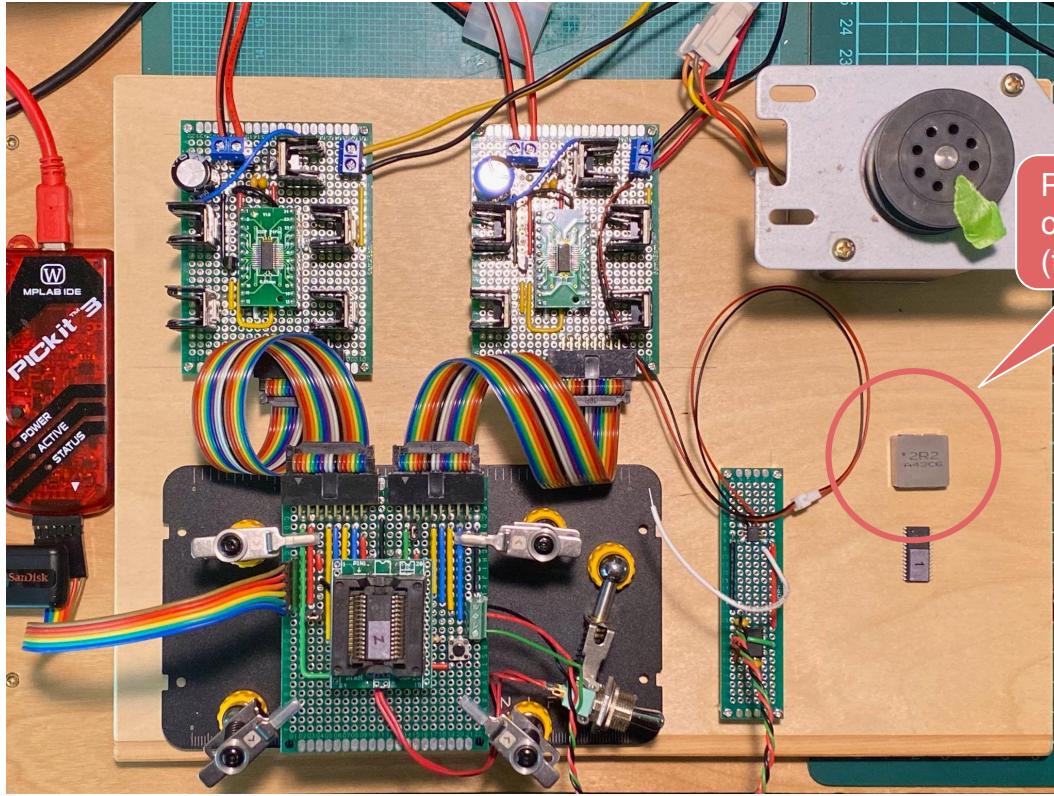
Here it is!

In-line shunt placement





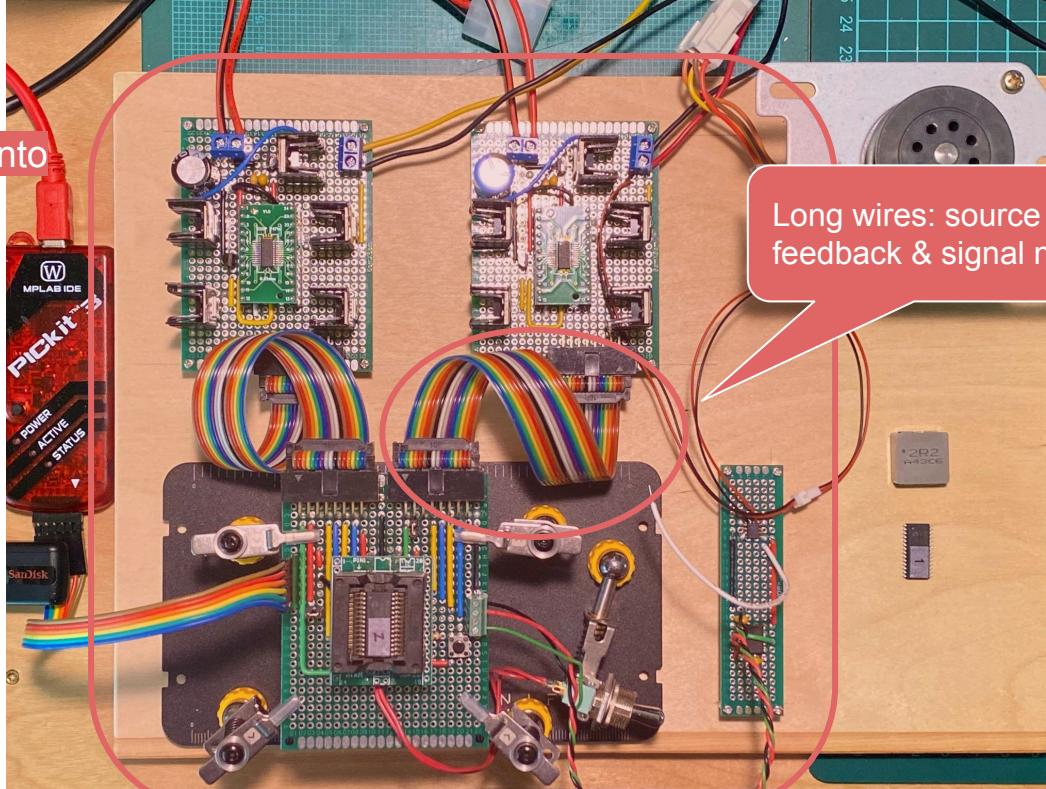


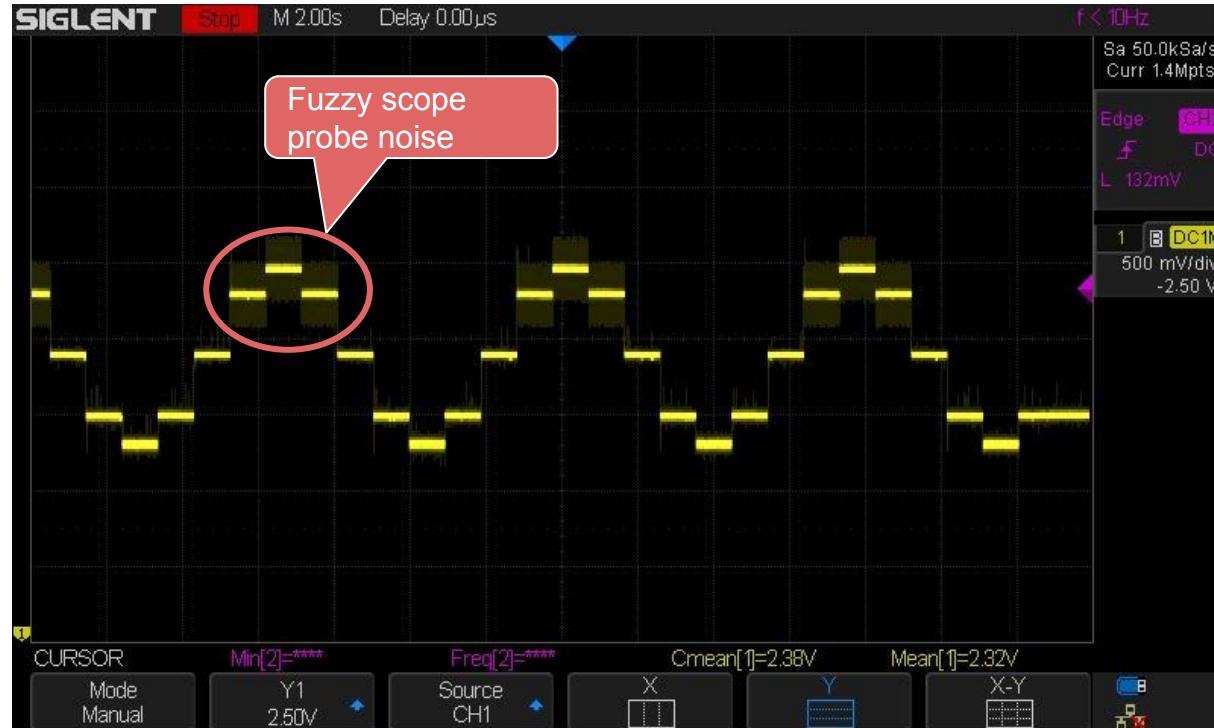


Power inductor not
currently in-use
(too large)

Consolidate into
one board!

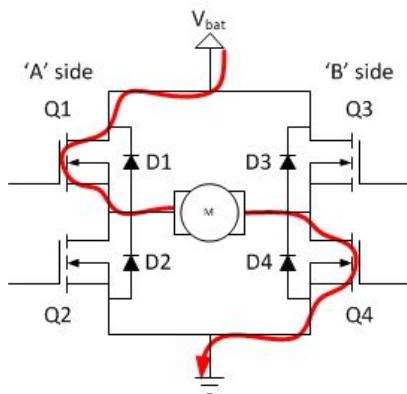
Long wires: source of
feedback & signal noise!



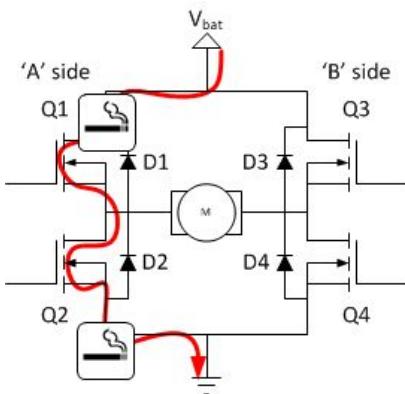


--Imotor



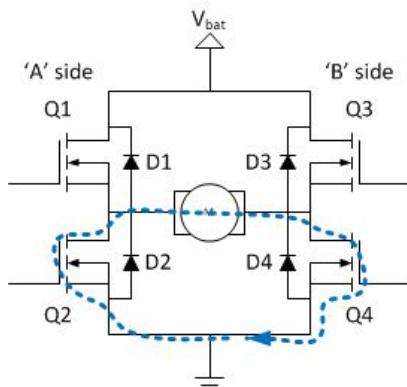


Above: "ON"/forward

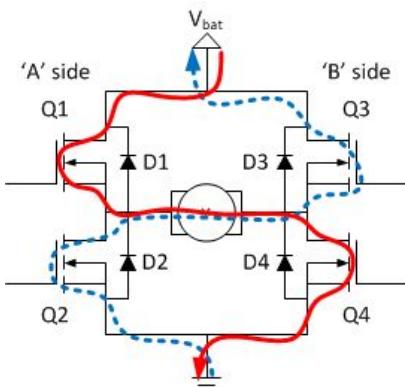


→ "ON" period
→ "OFF" period

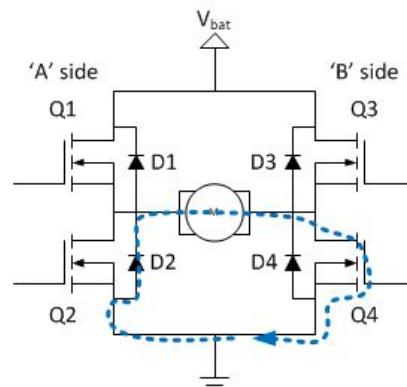
Above: "shoot-through"
-PROHIBITED



Above: "slow-decay"



Above: "fast-decay"



Above: discontinuous
current*

H-bridge: MOSFET selection

- ⑤ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 75A.

t_{gd}	Gate-to-Drain (Miller) Charge	—	—	ns	$V_{GS} = 10V, S_6$
$t_{d(on)}$	Turn-On Delay Time	—	14	—	$V_{DD} = 28V$
t_r	Rise Time	—	101	—	$I_D = 62A$
$t_{d(off)}$	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	50	—	$R_G = 4.5\Omega$
t_f	Fall Time	—	65	—	$V_{GS} = 10V, S_6$

Source: IRF3205 datasheet

Note: switching time << motor tau

MOSFET driver output

5.1.11	Output source resistance	R_{Sou}	2	—	13.5	Ω	$I_{Load} = -20mA$
5.1.12	Output sink resistance	R_{Sink}	2	—	9.0	Ω	$I_{Load} = 20mA$

Source: TLE7182EM datasheet

Remark: MOSFET switch time dominated by driver limitations

Design Deep Dive: MOSFET selection

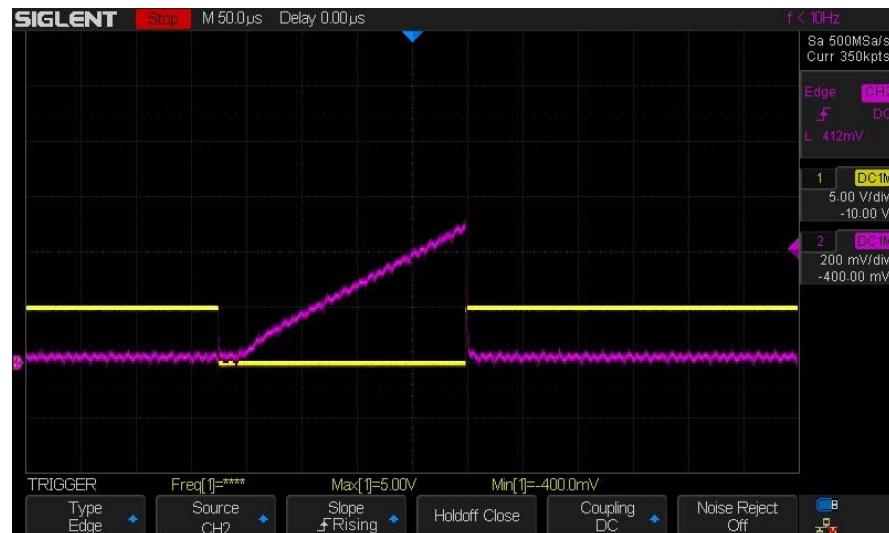
- Given $V_{DD} = 24V$, $Motor_R = 0.387\Omega$
 - I_{max} (steady state) = **62A**
 - Operating at such high voltages reduces rise time T_{rise} from **12.4ms** → **0.2ms**
 - However, faulty operation could lead to very high currents!

⑤ Calculated continuous current based on maximum allowable junction temperature. Package limitation current is 75A.

Wgd	Gate-to-Drain Voltage / Charge	—	—	5+		V _{GS} = 10V, S
t _{d(on)}	Turn-On Delay Time	—	14	—	ns	V _{DD} = 28V
t _r	Rise Time	—	101	—		I _D = 62A
t _{d(off)}	Turn-Off Delay Time	—	50	—		R _G = 4.5Ω
t _f	Fall Time	—	65	—		V _{GS} = 10V, S

Above: from TBF3205 datasheet

Note: switching time \ll motor tau



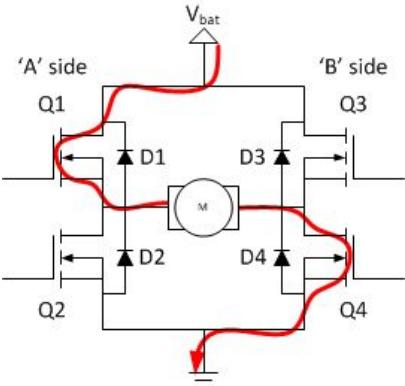
--Motor current, V DD = 24V

MOSFET driver output

5.1.11	Output source resistance	R_{Sou}	2	-	13.5	Ω	$I_{\text{Load}} = -20\text{mA}$
5.1.12	Output sink resistance	R_{Sink}	2	-	9.0	Ω	$I_{\text{Load}} = 20\text{mA}$

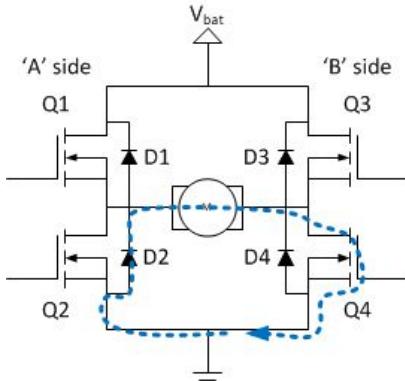
Left: from TLE7182EM datasheet

Remark: MOSFET switch time dominated by driver limitations

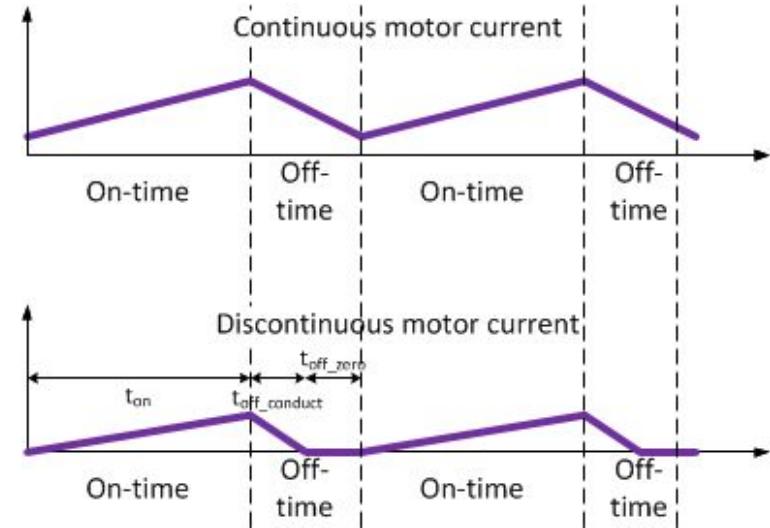


Above: "ON"/forward

- "ON" period
- "OFF" period



Above: discontinuous current flow



Above: because of the body diode, motor current is prevented from reversing