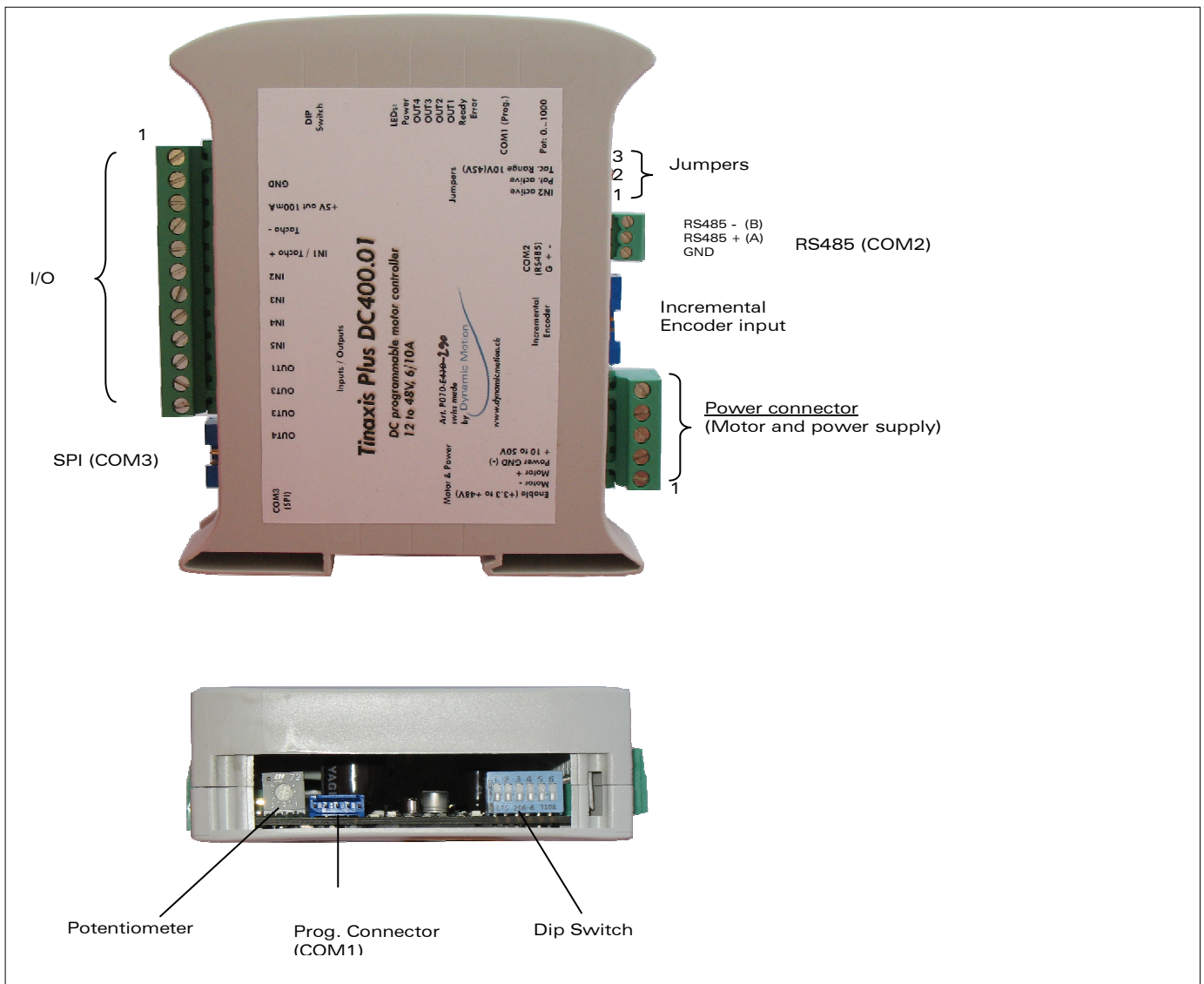


# INTELLIGENT DC motor control electronic Programmed and reprogrammable in BASIC



## Overview

The **Tinaxis DC400 INTELLIGENT controller** is a powerful DC motor driver, pre-programmed for simple amplifier use, also programmable in **BASIC**

**48V- 6A continuous, up to 10 A peak**

- PWM amplifier: 4 quadrants
- Integrated output filter
- Tacho input
- High performance multiple PID controllers, predictive module
- Programmable in BASIC (12kB program flash), configuration wizard for easy use
- 50 MHz, 32 bit microcontroller (ARM)
- 5 inputs (2 analog, 3 digital, with time counting capability: 20ns resolution)
- 4 outputs: 1 analog 0-4V, 4 digital Open collector NPN, 50mA 35V
- 3 serial connectors: RS232 (TTL levels), RS485, SPI
- Encoder input: A/B + Index, with line driver or without (SSI possible on SPI)
- I/O Sampling frequency: 1kHz, calculation frequency: 1kHz, current regul. 10kHz

Parameter (summary)	unit	value
1 Supply voltage POWER and LOGIC separated	V	10-52V
2 Driver current (continuous / peak) (On high values, be careful of temperature elevation)	A	6 / 10
3 Input current when motor OFF	mA	30 to 100 (depend on voltage)
4 General purpose inputs:		

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	2 analog input, $\pm 12V$ with, impedance: $\sim 30k\Omega$ 3 digital. In timer mode, time resolution 20ns An input not connected is low levelled ( $< 100mV$ or logical 0). Compatible with PNP 24V logic.		
5	General purpose outputs: 3 digital outputs, open collector to GND, max 100mA 35V, visualized by LEDs		
8	PWM frequency	kHz	7 to 60
9	Ambient temperature range for 100% of max power*	$^{\circ}C$	-10 to 50
10	Ambient temperature range for 50% of max power*	$^{\circ}C$	-10 to 75
11	Response time on input change	ms	$< 2.5$
12	Embedded safety protections: Over temperature, over current (software), low current polarity inversion, ESD in wires, short circuited outputs		
13	Safety precautions: be sure to avoid these parameters during storage and use: Water or metallic particles projections, shocks, over voltage, reversed voltage		
14	Start-up initialisation time (system boot): $< 300$ ms		
15	Communication, hardware description: COM1 (UART TTL, to USB or RS232 via adapter) 100 to $> 500000$ bps COM2 RS485 with fail safe, no terminal resistor. 100 to $> 500000$ bps COM3 SPI (accessories connector) Optional MODBUS ASCII or RTU (binary)		
15	Communication, software description: COM1 and COM2: DM-Remote, DM-binary (slave or master), optional ModbusRTU (s or m), optional DMX (s or m) COM3: to connect SSI encoder(s), I/O module, display module		
16	Movement: Open loop voltage mode – closed loop speed control with ramps – closed loop positioning with trajectory generation – cam generation (optional) – brake mode – free wheel mode		
	* depend on the cooling conditions		

### Software

Custom motion software can be written by the user and download to the unit from a user friendly Windows software available at Dynamic Motion: [www.dynamicmotion.ch](http://www.dynamicmotion.ch) > products > download > setup\_dynamicmotion.exe  
An RS232 or USB to TTL adapter cable is required (provided by Dynamic Motion)  
Thanks to the BASIC programming, any kind of sequence and behaviour can be programmed with a

minimum effort, ensuring a reliable operation and fast engineering.  
The user can access to the motion parameters, I/O, communication parameters and various other parameters like temperature or timers.  
Tinaxis DC400 offers the extended parametric motion calculator.

## Driver detailed electrical characteristics

### Power connector

Pin	Function	Range
1	Enable	0V or unconnected: output power not enabled 2 to 48V: output power enabled
2	Motor -	Connection to motor. This contact is positive when output voltage register is positive
3	Motor +	Connection to motor, negative
4	GND (0V)	Negative voltage and reference for I/O
5	+ 12 to 48V supply	Supply voltage

Connector type: 5mm pitch, terminal block, for up to 2.5 mm<sup>2</sup>

### I/O connector (Inputs – Outputs)

Pin	Function	Description
1	GND	Use it to reference the I/O. Do not supply from this pin. Internally connected to power GND
2	+5V out (max 100mA)	5V output, to supply low current devices, such as switches, leds, potentiometers, ...
3	Tacho -	Tacho negative pin connection
4	IN1 or Tacho +	Can be used for tacho or general purpose analog input. Both together is not possible
5	IN2	Analog input $\pm 12V$ . This input is not available when potentiometer is used (jumpers)
6	IN3	Digital input, references to GND
7	IN4	Digital input, references to GND
8	IN5	Digital input, references to GND
9	Out1	Analog output 0 to 4V / 5mA
10	Out2	Digital output: NPN transistor connected to GND
11	Out3	Digital output: NPN transistor connected to GND
12	Out4	Digital output: NPN transistor connected to GND

The outputs are "Open collector" NPN transistors, with over-current protection circuitry. In software, a level 0 makes the transistor not conducting, and a level 1 makes them conducting up to 100mA in total for the 4

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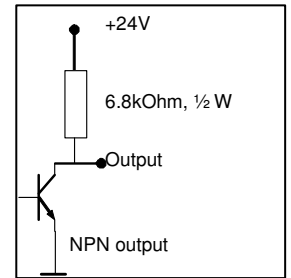
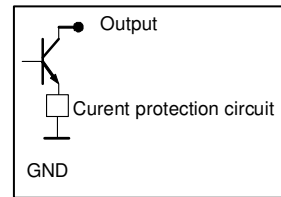
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channels. When an over-current is detected, the outputs are disabled up to the next reset (power off of logic supply). The state of the outputs are shown with the LED

Tips: how to make it compatible with PNP logic?

Answer: use a pull-up resistor, to force the voltage to a higher value when the transistor is not active. The value of that resistor can be between 4.7k and 10k.



### Programming connector

The 5 pin blue connector may be used for downloading the BASIC software and for remotely control the electronic.

### Encoder connector

10 PIN HE10 / DIN41650

Pinout:

1. GND
2. +5V
3. GND
4. GND
5. A- (or left open when not using differential signals)
6. A+
7. B- (or left open when not using differential signals)
8. B+
9. I+ (Index, or left open when index not used)
10. I- (or left open when not using differential signals)

### SPI connector

6 PIN (used for LCD display or flash memory or absolute encoder or additional inputs/outputs)

Pinout:

1. GND
2. CLK
3. RX
4. TX
5. CS
6. +5V (max. 40mA)

### RS485 connector

3 PIN (used for serial connection between a computer / PLC and 1 or many boards. Also for board to board data exchange)

Pinout: shown on package

### Jumpers

1. IN2 is active
2. Potentiometer is active
3. Tacho range: not in place= $\pm 45V$ , plugged:  $\pm 10V$

Note: Jumper 1 and 2 are exclusive, only 1 jumper must be plugged at the place 1 or 2. When IN2 is selected, the register POT has no meaning. On the opposite, when Potentiometer is selected, the register IN2 has no meaning.

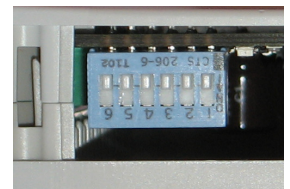
## Software characteristics

**Integrated software:** the boards are delivered with a standard software written in BASIC. This software allows the user to create simple application without writing code. The standard software can be edited to change it's properties, it can be used as example to start a more complex application.

The integrated DIP switch (picture on the right) allows the user to select the correct sub-program. In case the standard software is not used, the DIP switches are freely available.

Notation: The DIP switch binary number is: switch 1= first digit, ...

Example: if all the switches are "OFF" except the switch nr 2, the resulting binary number is 000010



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**Sub Program 0: Voltage amplifier** (dip switches xxx000)**Role of inputs:**

IN1: set point  
 IN2 or Potentiometer: current limit (0..6A)  
 IN3: Disable  
 DIP switches 4 and 5: gain  
 DIP switch 6: direction

**Notes:**

The gain (voltage out= gain x IN1)  
 Sw= x00000: gain = 0.5  
 Sw= x01000: gain = 1  
 Sw= x10000: gain = 2  
 Sw= x11000: gain = 4

**Sub Program 1: Current amplifier** (dip switches xxx001)**Role of inputs:**

IN1: set point  
 IN2 or Potentiometer: voltage limit (0..48V)  
 IN3: Disable  
 DIP switches 4 and 5: gain  
 DIP switch 6: direction

**Notes:**

The gain (current out[A]= gain x IN1[V])  
 Sw= x00000: gain = 0.125  
 Sw= x01000: gain = 0.25  
 Sw= x10000: gain = 0.5  
 Sw= x11000: gain = 1

**Sub Program 2: Speed loop, tacho feedback** (dip switches xxx010)**Role of inputs:**

IN1: set point  
 IN2 or Potentiometer: PID gain (loop stability)  
 DIP switches 4 and 5: reserved  
 DIP switch 6: direction

**Notes:**

Regulation loop may require editing the P, I, D parameters as well as other registers. This is done by editing the software.

**Sub Program 3: Speed loop, motor current feedback, method R·I**

(dip switches xxx011)

**Role of inputs:**

IN1: speed set point (fixed gain: 2.5, output voltage = 25V when input voltage = 10V)  
 IN2 or Potentiometer: regulation gain  
 IN3: Disable  
 DIP switches 4 and 5: maximum current setup  
 DIP switch 6: gain range: use OFF for motor with resistance lower than 2 Ohm and ON for lower than 30 Ohm

**Notes:**

Tune the potentiometer to find the stability.  
 Sw= x00000: max current=1A  
 Sw= x01000: max current=2A  
 Sw= x10000: max current=4A  
 Sw= x11000: max current=8A

**Sub Program 4: Position loop on encoder input** (dip switches xxx100)**Role of inputs:**

IN1: position set point  
 IN2 or Potentiometer: speed set point during moves  
 DIP switches 4 and 5: gain for position set-point  
 DIP switch 6: direction

**Notes:**

Regulation loop may require editing the P, I, D parameters as well as other registers. This is done by editing the software.

**Sub Program 5: Speed loop on encoder input** (dip switches xxx101)**Role of inputs:**

IN1: Speed set point  
 IN2 or Potentiometer: acceleration set-point  
 DIP switches 4 and 5: gain for speed set-point  
 DIP switch 6: direction

**Notes:**

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Regulation loop may require editing the P, I, D parameters as well as other registers. This is done by editing the software.

**Sub Program 6: Position loop on encoder and tacho inputs** (dip switches xxx110)

**Role of inputs:**

- IN1: Position set point
- IN2: or Potentiometer: speed set point during moves
- DIP switches 4 and 5: gain for position set-point
- DIP switch 6: direction

**Notes:**

Regulation loop may require editing the P, I, D parameters as well as other registers. This is done by editing the software.

**Sub Program 7: reserved** (dip switches xxx111)

For a complete documentation, please refer to the Software manual 3.x. This section is a summary of the most used options

**Programming environment**

The minimum requirement is:

A computer with a serial connexion, a text editor, a terminal software for downloading and a cable to connect the motor to the computer.

Dynamic Motion provides the following components:

- Free (GNU) text editor with special syntax coloration add-on for Dynamic Motion BASIC language
- Free Dynamic Motion Communication Software that works under Windows XP
- 9 pin RS232 adaptor to the 5 pin communication connector, with 1.8m prolongation cable
- USB – RS232 converter cable (needed if your computer does not have RS232 connector)

**Programming language**

- The software that runs inside the controller is **Dynamic Motion BASIC**.
- To remotely control the motor, a set of **REMOTE commands** is available.

**Dynamic Motion BASIC summary**

Instructions	Expression operators	Comparison operators
IF-THEN-ELSE FOR-TO-NEXT GOSUB-RETURN GOTO PRINT PAUSE END	(form: variable = expression) + - * / ^ (power) % (remaining of a division) ( )	= < > <> (not equal) <= (smaller or equal) >= (bigger or equal)

Variables, registres	Special	Numbers
user variables: A, B, ...Y, Z  Predefined variables: see Dynamic Motion BASIC detailed description Example: SPEED	' (line comment) " (text string descriptor) , ; (argument separators)	Line labels: 0 to 9999999 Numbers: signed integer in decimal notation, 32bit (range: from -2'147'483'648 to + 2'147'483'647)

**Remote language**

Motion Instructions	System Instructions	Programming tools
JG (jog, set speed) MT (move to, absolute position) MB (move by, relative move) MD (mode: brake, speed, ...) DS (Disable motor) BR (Brake)	SB (Stop Basic execution) TB (Start Basic execution) RB (RESET Basic execution) VA (variable get or change) RV (reset all variables to default)	PR (Print the BASIC software currently in Flash memory) PC (Print configuration) UL (Upload BASIC software)

Usage example: jg 1200<sup>enter</sup>: set the jog speed to 1200RPM

**Most used variables**

Motion variables	Usage
MODE JOG TARGET MOT_V ACC, DEC M_SP_P, M_SP_N SPEED, POS_HAL IN1, IN2, ...IN4 OUT1, ... OUT3 V_POW, I_MOT TIME	0: auto; 1: brake; 2: not powered; 4: open loop; 6: speed regulation; 8: positioning Set the speed regulation value (unit: RPM) Set the position to reach in positioning mode (unit: encoder increment, 1024 = 1 rev.) Motor voltage: can be read in any modes. Set voltage in open loop. (Unit: mV) Acceleration and deceleration value that regulation must follow Max speed in positive and negative direction in positioning mode Value of the measured speed and position (unit: RPM and HALL sensor increment) Value of the voltage measured on the 5 inputs (unit: mV) Set the state of the outputs (0 = not conducting, 1 = conducting) Measured voltage of power supply, measured motor current (unit: mV and mA) Time in seconds since last power-up (68 year counting)

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TIME_U1, TIME_U2 TIME_D1, TIME_D2 PID1_P, PID1_I, PID1_D ...	Timer counting up from 0 to $\sim 2 \cdot 10^9$ , stopped when value is neg. (Unit: millisecond) Timer counting down to 0, from any positive value (Unit: millisecond) PID regulator factors (used in any closed loop modes) <i>See the detailed documentation for complete description</i>
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**Software example**

```

100      'line label of infinite loop
      if in1 > 2000 then gosub 200 'jump to subroutine at label 200 if voltage on IN1 is > 2.0V
      else jog = 0 'stop motor
goto 100 'back to the beginning if infinite loop
200      jog = 2500 'set speed to 2500RPM
      pause 10000 'wait 10.0 second
return   'come back from subroutine

```

voltage, GND= connected to GND

**Typical connections**

(with power supply unpowered)

Connect the power supply, typically 24V, to the "GND" and "+ 12 to 48V supply" on the power connector

Connect the motor to the 2 corresponding pins on the power connector

Connect the "ENABLE" pin to "+ 12 to 48V supply" (both on the power connector)

Connect the voltage set-point to IN1, referenced to GND which is common for signal and power

Optionally select the sub-program with the dip-switches

Optionally move the jumpers to their final place

Switch on the power supply, the motor should rotate according the input

Optionnaly move the potentiometer to adjust current limitation or adjust related parameter

**Ordering information**

Désignation	Article
1 Tinaxis Plus DC400.01	P010-E290

Custom versions possible

Contact person: Bernard Vaucher / direct phone +41 32 968 64 54

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