

Motor Speed Controller

5A 24V 125W EMC Improved



Basic Model TMD 5 DC

Features

- DC-motor speed control
- Tacho or armature feedback
- One quadrant drive
- Easy to adjust. Small size
- Low interference levels

Quick reference data

The TMD is a speed control board for DC motors. It has an adjustable current limit. Optionally, it can be used as a torque control, with an adjustable speed limit. It is easy to use, normally you will have the motor running at the first attempt. The priorities when creating the drive has been to make a drive that is economical, rugged and easy to use.

TMD is designed for use with most types of PM-DCmotors with a maximum voltage of 24V and continuous current to 1A.

TMD is switched in contradiction to linear mode drives. Special considerations has been made to insure that a minimum of interference is created and released to the environment, thus making the TMD a good choice in • Supply voltage 10-30V=

- Max output voltage 2V below supply
- Imax motor cont. 5A
- Reference inputs Potentiometer 10kΩ
- Ambient temp. 0-40°C

devices that must meet the conditions for CE-marking.

The swiched mode gives the drive a high conversion efficiency and thereof small losses. Additional cooling is not necessary.

TMD has the following functions: speed setpoint input, tacho interfacing, armature feedback, RxI compensation, current limit etc.

The TMD has been developed in order to simplify CEmarking of the products in which our drive units are included. It is designed to minimize its own radiated interference, and its output stage is adapted to motors with interference suppression.

Here are some related examples from our product line.



TMD 1 AE, 1A encapsulated



TMD 2 DD, 2A version



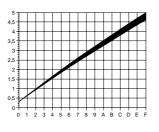
TMD 5 AE, encapsulated

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Adjustments

1) Current limit. Read the maximum allowed current for your motor from its marking plate or from the manufacturers catalogue. Set the I_{max} dial to an appropriate value from the graph. Choose a lower value to



protect your motor, or a slightly higher value to get more power (but shorter lifetime).

2) Feedback. There are two basic methodes for feedback resulting in different speed accuracy:

a) If you are using armature feedback, **set** the **ROTOR**/ **TACHO** switch in position and turn the **RxI** potentiometer up until the motor becomes unstable i.e. starts hunting or vibrating, and then adjust the potentimeter down about 10%. b) Or, if you are using tacho feedback, **set** the **ROTOR**/ **TACHO** switch in position B and adjust the **FB** potentiometer until the motor followes a speed input change correctly.

3) Speed reference. There are three basic ways of controlling the speed:

a) Connect a 10k Ω potentiometer to terminals 10-11-12. Adjust the maximum speed with the n_{max} potentiometer.

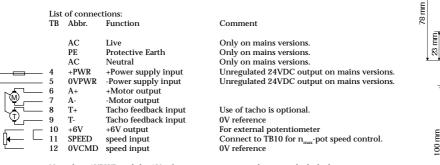
b) Link terminals 10 and 11 and set the desired speed with the ${\bf n}_{\rm max}$ potentiometer only.

c) Use an external speed control voltage signal connected to terminals 11 and 12.

For a more detailed description of how to connect and adjust the TMD, refer to the users manual.

80 mm

100 mm



Note that OVPWR and the OV reference are separate and may not be linked.

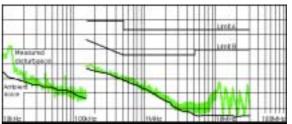
| | | | | | <u>_</u> |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | min | typ | max | unit | comment |
| DC supply voltage | 10 | | 30 | VDC | For e.g. 12 and 24 Volt motors. |
| Max motor voltage | 20 | 24 | 26 | VDC | Valid for above AC supply and 3A I mo |
| Current limit max | 4,6 | 4,8 | 5,0 | Α | |
| Reference pot | 5 | 10 | 100 | kΩ | |
| External speed control voltage | | 6 | 30 | VDC | |
| Speed accuracy: | | | | | |
| Armature feedback | | 5 | | ±%rpm | Dependant of load characteristics. |
| Tacho feedback | | 0,5 | | ±%rpm | Dependant of tacho, often better. |
| Motor resistance range | 0 | | 2,2 | Ω | For RxI compensation |
| Tacho voltage | | | 100 | v | • |
| | | | | | |

Special executions are availiable on request.

The graph shows how the measured interference level from a TMD, in the frequency range of conducted disturbance, is much lower than the requirement in the standard EN50081. The ambient noice in our lab is shown as a thick line in the lower edge of the disturbance graph.

Logarithmic frequency on the X-axis and logarithmic disturbance on the Y-axis. In the higher frequency range of radiated disturbance, the TMD:s disturbance can not be distinguished from the ambient noice.

Limit A is for industrial environment, while Limit B is for light industry and commercial environment.





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