

MC660-Mini

Functional characteristics

- Voltage input range: DC20V~80V/AC18V~55V
- Max. peak current: 7.2A
- Subdivision range: 400~51200ppr
- Pulse form: Pulse + direction
- Pulse response frequency: 0~200KHz
- Motor parameter self-regulation
- Provided with overvoltage, overcurrent and tracking error and out-of-tolerance protection functions, etc.

Operating environment and parameters

- Storage temperature: -20°C~65°C
- Operating temperature: 0°C~50°C
- Operating humidity: 40~90%RH (without condensation)
- Vibration frequency: < 0.5G (4.9m/s²), 10~60 Hz (non-continuous operation).
- Places with dust, oil stain, corrosive gases, high humidity and vibration should be avoided. Combustible gases and conductive dust should be prohibited

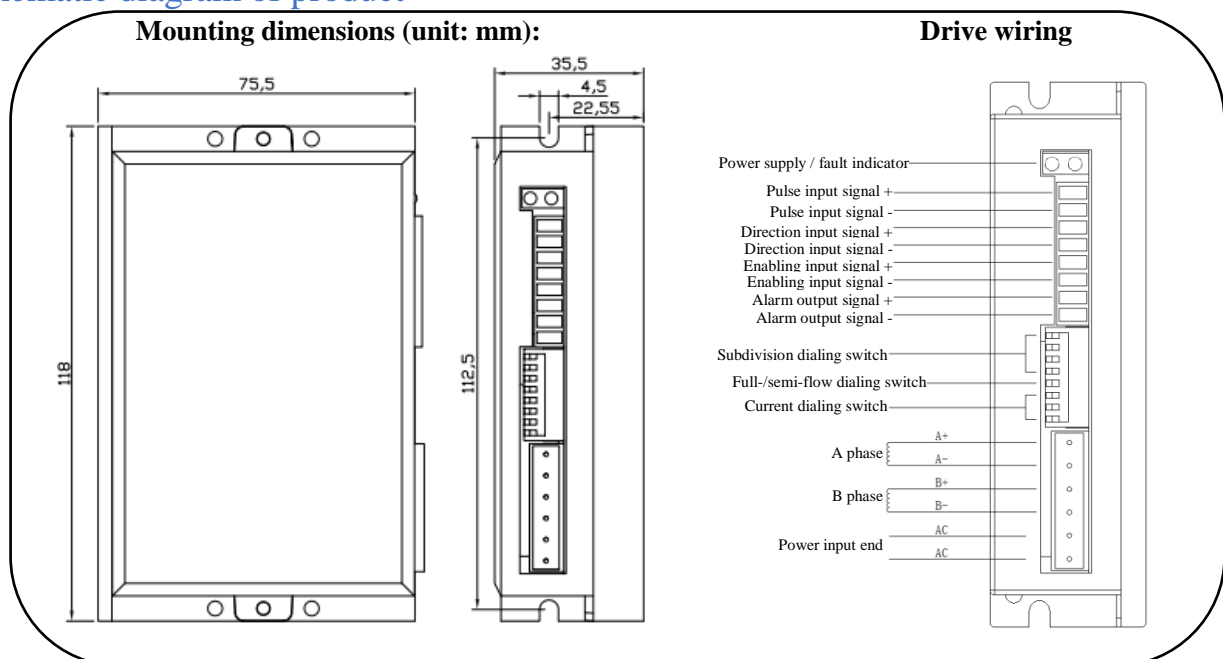
Main applications: Suitable for automatic equipment and instruments in various motion control fields such as electronic processing and detection, semiconductor packaging, laser cutting and welding, laser phototypesetting, packaging machinery, engraving machines, markers, cutters, apparel plotters, medium-sized CNC machine tools and automatic assembly equipment.



Product Introduction

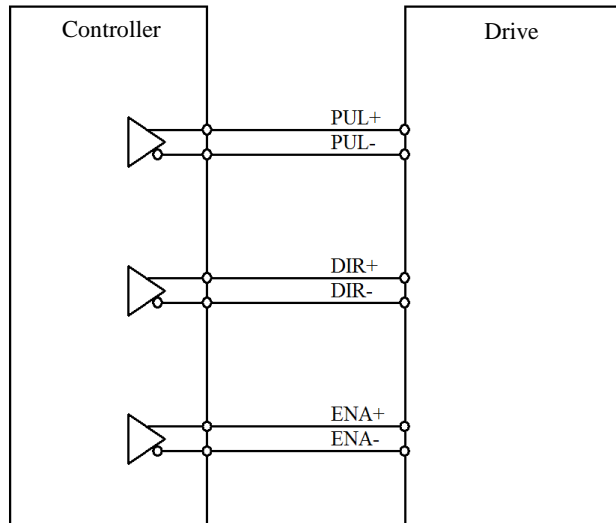
MC660-Mini is an 86 digital step drive developed based on high-performance and low-power-consumption ARM chips. It is provided with an intelligent regulator with a PID parameter self-regulation function, so the most appropriate parameters can be automatically generated for different motors without manual regulation, making the operation performance of motors be the best. The motor noise of this drive is very low, achieving a high cost performance.

Schematic diagram of product

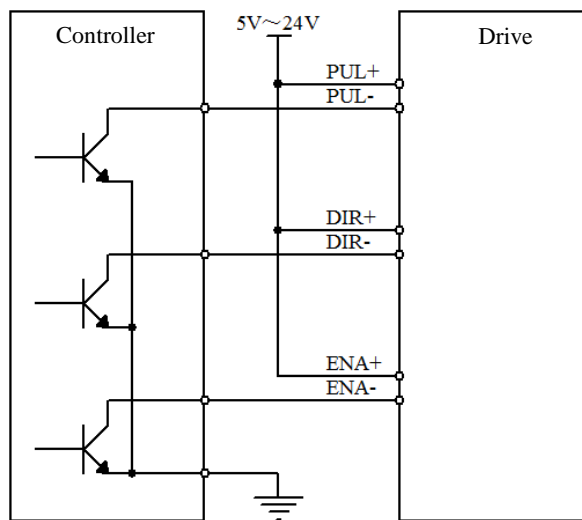


Control signal wiring

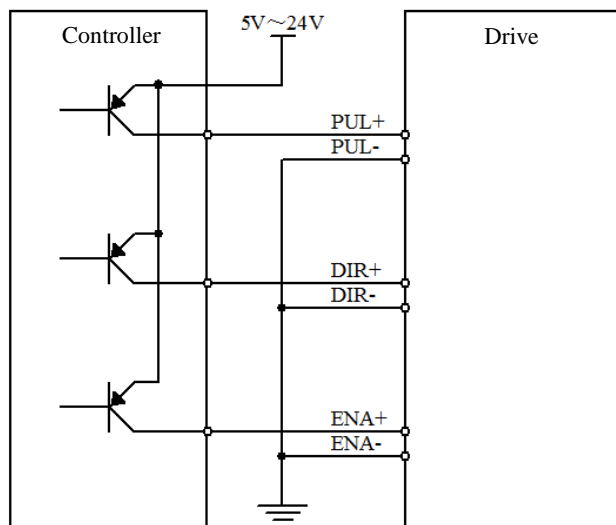
- Differential signal input connection



- Common anode connection

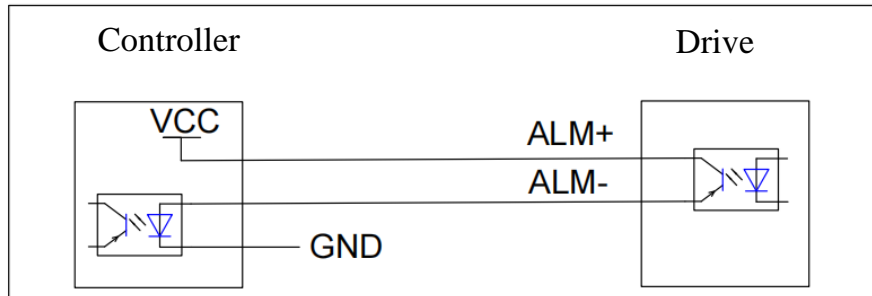


- Common cathode connection



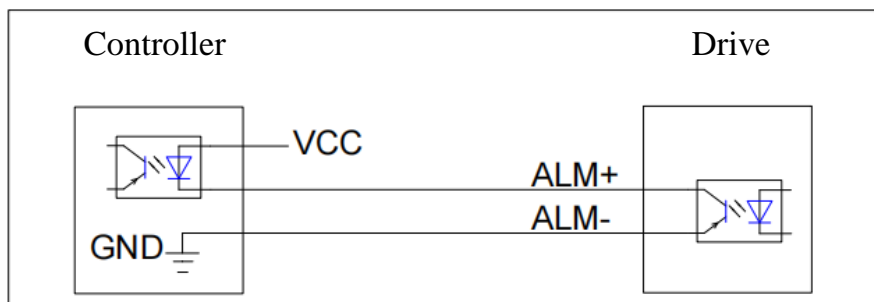
Alarm output signal wiring diagram

- Drive alarm output (high level)



Wiring diagram for drive alarm high-level output

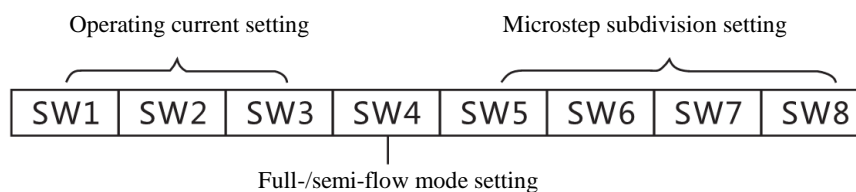
- Drive alarm output (low level)



Wiring diagram for drive alarm low-level output

Parameters setting

The subdivision accuracy, dynamic current and half-/full-current of the MC660-Mini drive are set by an 8-bit dialing switch. The detailed description is as follows:



Automatic half-current function: When SW4 is dialed to OFF, the static current will be set to half of the dynamic current; When dialed to ON, the static current will be equal to the dynamic current;

It should be noted that generally SW4 should be set to OFF to reduce the temperature of the motor and drive and improve the reliability. After the pulse transmission stops for about 0.3s, the current can automatically decrease by 50% (55% actually), and the temperature can decrease by 65% theoretically.

Operating current setting of MC660-Mini

Peak current (A)	Root-mean-square current (A)	SW1	SW2	SW3
2.40	2.00	ON	ON	ON
3.08	2.57	OFF	ON	ON
3.77	3.14	ON	OFF	ON
4.45	3.71	OFF	OFF	ON
5.14	4.28	ON	ON	OFF
5.83	4.86	OFF	ON	OFF
6.52	5.43	ON	OFF	OFF
7.20	6.00	OFF	OFF	OFF

Microstep subdivision setting of MC660-Mini

Steps/revolution	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
400	ON	ON	ON	ON
800	OFF	ON	ON	ON
1600	ON	OFF	ON	ON
3200	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
6400	ON	ON	OFF	ON
12800	OFF	ON	OFF	ON
25600	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
51200	OFF	OFF	OFF	ON
1000	ON	ON	ON	OFF
2000	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
4000	ON	OFF	ON	OFF
5000	OFF	OFF	ON	OFF
8000	ON	ON	OFF	OFF
10000	OFF	ON	OFF	OFF
20000	ON	OFF	OFF	OFF
40000	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF

Driver function definition description

Drive function	Functions	Definition
POW	Power supply indicator	The green light is the power supply indicator, which will be normally On when the drive is powered on.
ALM	Fault indicator	The red light is the fault indicator, which will be normally On in case of undervoltage, overvoltage and overcurrent.
PUL+	Positive terminal of pulse control signal	Pulse signal port, 5V-24V pulse input supported, resistors connected in series not required. Max. pulse frequency: 200KHz.
PUL-	Negative terminal of pulse control signal	
DIR+	Positive terminal of direction control signal	Direction signal port, 5V-24V pulse input supported, resistors connected in series not required.
DIR-	Negative terminal of direction control signal	
ENA+	Positive terminal of release control signal	Release signal port, 5V-24V pulse input supported, resistors connected in series not required. The motor axis will release when a release input is allowed.
ENA-	Negative terminal of release control signal	
ALM+	Positive terminal of alarm output signal	The alarm output signal port shall be connected to the external 24V voltage (normally closed point, disconnected in case of alarm).
ALM-	Negative terminal of alarm output signal	
A+、A-	Motor coil A-phase	Connected to the A-phase winding of the motor. The motor running direction can be changed by exchanging A+ and A -
B+、B-	Motor coil B-phase	Connected to the B-phase winding of the motor. The motor running direction can be changed by exchanging B+ and B -
AC	Power input end	AC/ DC power supply can be used. Operating input voltage range: 20V~80VDC/18V~55VAC; Recommended operating voltage: Over 48VDC; Supply power: Over 300W
AC		

Common fault and troubleshooting

Phenomenon	Possible problem	Solution
Motor not running	Power indicator not On	Use the power supply normally
	Too low set current	Select the appropriate current gear according to the rated current of the motor
	Drive protected	Power on again after troubleshooting
	Low enabling signal level	The signal is subject to a high level or not connected
	Control signal problem	Check the control signal for being normal
Incorrect motor rotation direction	Incorrect connection of motor power line	Exchange any two wires of the same phase of the motor (such as A+A_ connection position exchange)
	Open circuit of motor power line	Check the line for correct connection
Alarm indicator not On	Incorrect connection of motor power line	Check the wiring
	Too high voltage	Check the power supply voltage
	Motor or drive damaged	Replace the drive or motor
Inaccurate position	Signal interference	Remove the interference
	Shielding ground is not connected or loose	Ground reliably
	Subdivision error	Set subdivision correctly
	Low current	Increase the current appropriately
	Control signal problem	Check the control signal
Motor stall during acceleration	Too short acceleration time	Prolong the acceleration time appropriately
	Too low motor torque	Use a motor with higher torque
	Too low voltage or current	Set a higher voltage or current appropriately