DP3L1-565(-IO) series

Open loop stepping driver

User manual

Wuxi Xinje Electric Co., Ltd.

Data No. D3C08 20221107 1.1

Basic description

- Thank you for purchasing Xinje DP3L1 series stepping driver. Please read this product manual carefully before operating.
- The manual mainly provides the user with relevant guidance and instructions for the correct use and maintenance of the step driver. The manual involves the function, use method, installation and maintenance of the step driver.
- The contents described in the manual are only applicable to Xinje's DP3L1 series stepping driver products.

Notice to user

This manual is applicable to the following personnel:

- The installation personnel of stepper driver
- Engineering and technical personnel (electrical engineers, electrical operators, etc.)
- The designer

Before operating or debugging the stepper driver, the above personnel should carefully read the safety precautions section of this manual.

Statement of responsibility

- Although the contents of the manual have been carefully checked, errors are inevitable and we can not guarantee that they are completely consistent.
- We will always check the contents of the manual and make corrections in subsequent versions. We welcome your comments.
- The contents described in the manual are subject to change without prior notice.

Contact us

If you have any questions about the use of this product, please contact the agent and office that purchased the product, or contact Xinje company directly.

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Catalog

1.Product introduction

1-1. Naming rule

DP3L1 - 56 5 - IO

① ②③ ④

①: DP3L1 series open loop stepping driver

②: Driver output maximum peak current 5.6A

③: The maximum supply voltage of the driver is 50VDC

④: External analog quantity adjust speed

1-2. Performance

- The performance of the new control algorithm is significantly improved, and the torque of medium and high speed is 10-50% higher than that of the original product.
- The motor performance is improved and the temperature rise is reduced.
- It can drive 4, 6, 8-wire two-phase stepping motor.
- 3-digit switch, 8-gear current can be set.
- 4-digit switch, adjustable 16 gears subdivision.IO type can set 16-gear speed.
- Automatic power on and self-tuning function.
- When it is still, the current will be halved automatically, and it can be selected by switch.
- The maximum pulse response frequency is 200kHz.
- Support potentiometer speed regulation, 0~10K Ω.
- With over-current, over-voltage, short circuit and other protection functions.
- External alarm output, maximum output current 50mA, withstand voltage 24VDC.

1-3. Application field

It is suitable for all kinds of small and medium-sized automatic equipment and instruments, such as pneumatic marking machine, labeling machine, cutting machine, laser marking machine, plotter, small engraving machine, CNC machine, handling device, etc. For the small equipment with low vibration, low noise, high precision and high speed expected by users, the effect is especially good.

The IO type is a special motion control driver for external analog variable speed regulation, which has the performance of dial speed regulation, IO triggering, stable startup, uniform speed, etc., and is widely used in conveying equipment, such as docking station, PCB feeder, etc.

1-4. Electric features

Item	DP3L1-565	DP3L1-565-IO
Input power supply (VDC)	20-50	
Output peak current (A)	1.4-5.6	
Matched motor (base)	42/57	
Outline dimension (mm)	75*105*27.8	
Step pulse frequency (Hz)	200K	-
Potentiometer specification （KΩ）	-	0~10K
Control signal input voltage （VDC）	5~24 (Hardware 1.0.00 version support 24VDC; Hardware 1.0.01version support 5-24VDC)	
Working temperature	-10℃～50℃	
Storage temperature	-20℃~65℃	
Humidity	40%～90％ RH （No condensation or water droplets）	
Vibration	5.9m/s^2 Max	

1-5. Safety precautions

(1) The drive must be installed and operated by professional technicians!

(2) The input voltage of the driver must meet the technical requirements!

(3) It is strictly forbidden to plug the strong current terminal of the driver when the power is on. When the motor stops, there is still a large current flowing through the coil. Plug the strong current terminal will produce a huge instantaneous induced electromotive force, which will burn the driver!

(4) Before power on, please ensure the correctness and firmness of power cable, motor cable and signal cable connection!

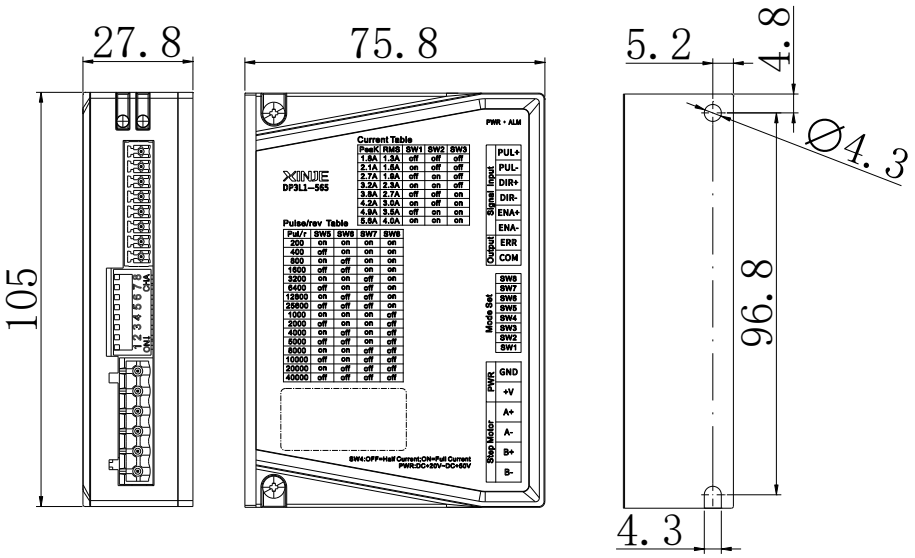
(5) Avoid electromagnetic interference!

2. Installation and wiring

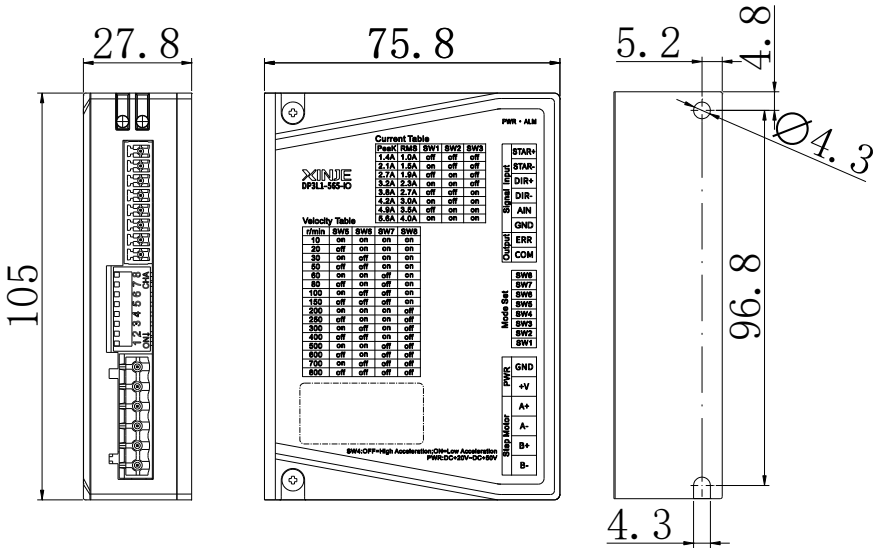
2-1. Installation

2-1-1 Outline dimension

- DP3L1-565 Unit: mm



- DP3L1-565-IO Unit: mm



2-1-2 Installation environment

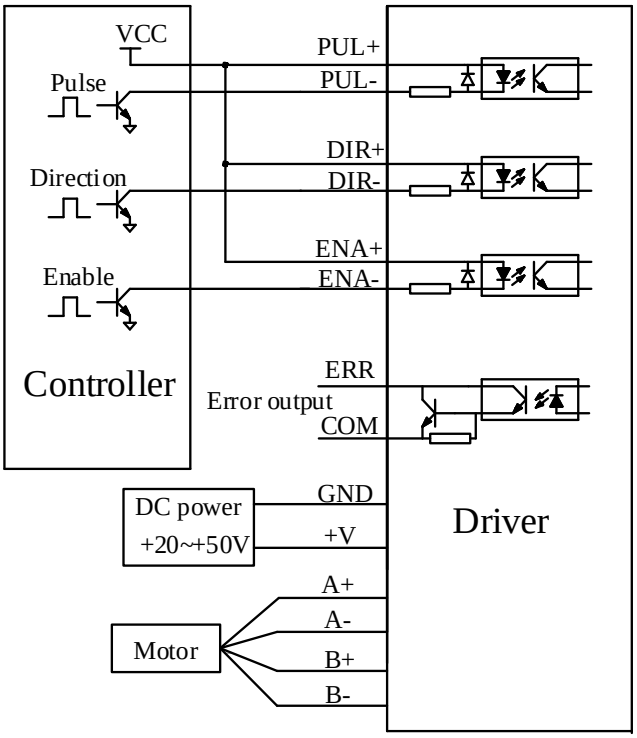
The reliable working temperature of the driver is usually within 60℃ and that of the motor is within 80℃. To ensure that the driver works within the reliable working temperature range, the driver should be installed in the electric cabinet with good ventilation and proper protection. If necessary, a fan should be installed near the driver for

forced heat dissipation. Avoid being used in dust, oil mist, corrosive gas, high humidity and strong vibration.

2-2. Wiring

2-2-1 Typical wiring diagram

- DP3L1-565



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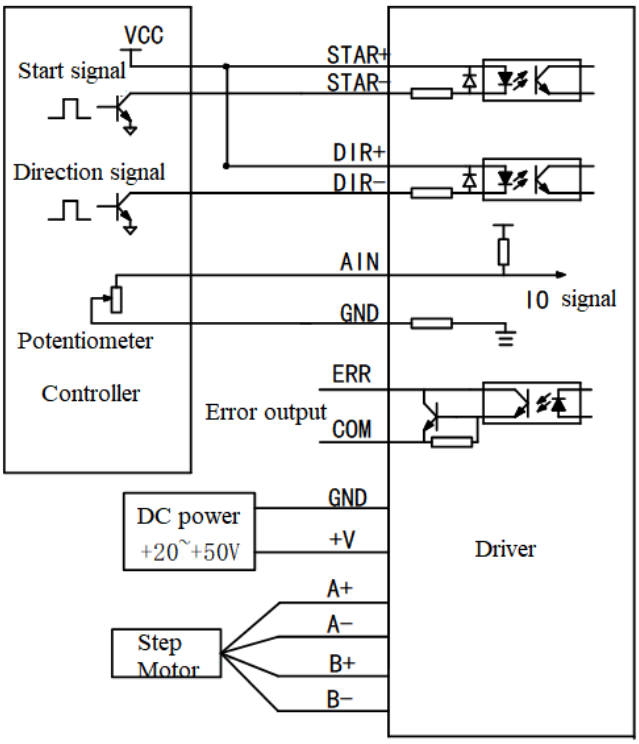
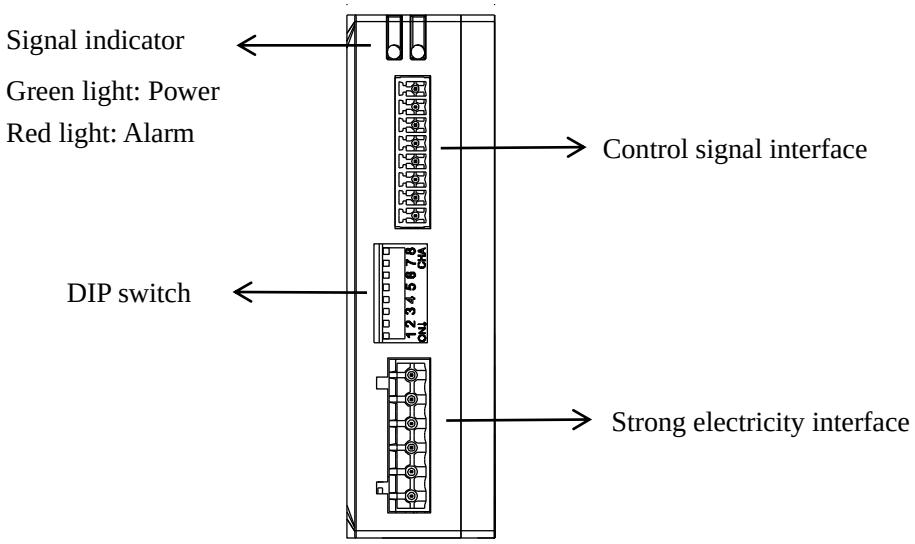


2-2-2 Wiring notice

(1) In order to prevent the driver from being interfered, it is suggested that the control signal should use twisted shielded wire, and the shielding layer should be short circuited with the ground wire. Except for special requirements, the shielded wire of the control signal cable should be single ended grounded: one end of the upper computer of the shielded wire should be grounded, and the driver end of the shielded wire should be suspended.
Note: the same machine can only be grounded at the same point. If it is not a real grounding wire, the interference may be serious, and the shielding layer is not grounded at this time.
(2) If a power supply supplies multiple drives, parallel connection should be adopted at the power supply, and chain connection from one to another is not allowed.
(3) It is strictly forbidden to connect the wire head to the terminal after adding tin, otherwise the terminal may be damaged due to overheating due to increased contact resistance.
(4) The wiring head should not be exposed outside the terminal to prevent accidental short circuit from damaging the driver.
(5) The pulse and direction signal cables and motor cables are not allowed to be bound side by side, and it is better to separate them at least 10cm, otherwise the electric power is easy to interfere with the pulse direction signal, causing motor positioning inaccuracy, system instability and other faults.

3. Driver interface



3-1. Control signal interface

3-1-1 Function

Signal	Function	Explanation
PUL＋	Pulse control signal	The rising edge is valid, and the hardware version 1.0.00 supports 24VDC; Hardware version 1.0.01 supports 5~24VDC
PUL－		
DIR＋	Direction control signal	High/low level signal corresponds to two directions of motor operation. Hardware version 1.0.00 supports 24VDC; Hardware version 1.0.01 supports 5~24VDC. The initial running direction of the motor depends on the wiring of the motor. Exchanging any phase can change the initial running direction of the motor.
DIR－		
ENA＋	Enable /release signal	It is used to release the motor. When the enable signal is on, the driver will cut off the current of each phase of the motor and be in a free state, and the step pulse will not be responded. At this time, the heating and temperature rise of the drive and motor will be reduced. When not in use, hang the motor release signal terminal in the air. Hardware version 1.0.00 supports 24VDC; Hardware version 1.0.01 supports 5~24VDC
ENA－		
ERR	Alarm output signal	Alarm output, maximum saturation output 50mA, maximum 24VDC, alarm output terminal outputs high level.
COM		

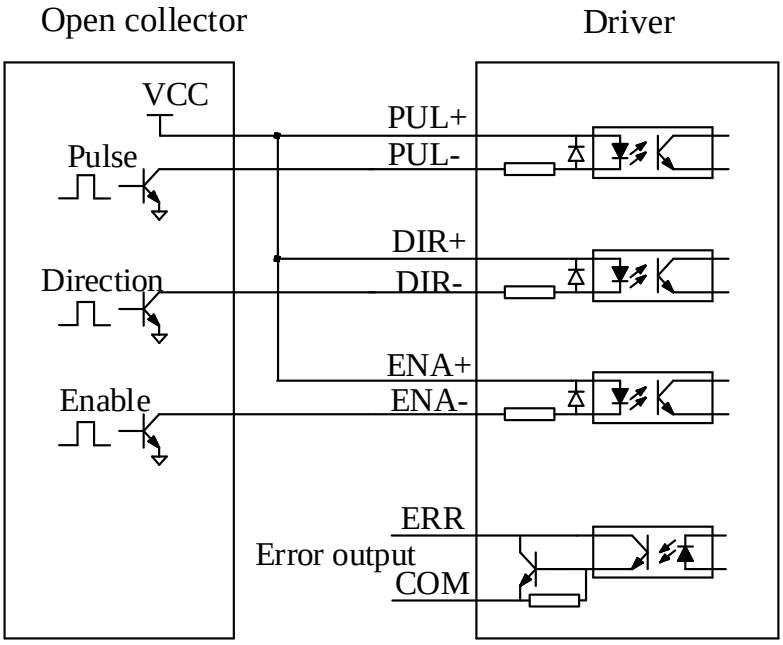
Signal	Function	Explanation
STAR＋	start control signal	High level is valid, and hardware version 1.0.00 supports 24VDC; Hardware version 1.0.01 supports 5~24VDC
STAR－		
DIR＋	Direction	High/low level signal corresponds to two directions of motor operation.

DIR－	control signal	Hardware version 1.0.00 supports 24VDC; Hardware version 1.0.01 supports 5~24VDC. The initial running direction of the motor depends on the wiring of the motor. Exchanging any phase can change the initial running direction of the motor.
AIN	Potentiometer speed regulating signal	The port can be externally connected with an adjustable potentiometer (recommend 0-10K), the voltage is provided by the driver internally, and the speed range is selected by the dial switch SW5-SW8. Adjust the potentiometer to change the real-time speed of the motor; When there is no signal connected to the terminal, the motor will run at the highest speed set by the dial switch after starting.
GND		
ERR	Alarm output signal	Alarm output, maximum saturation output 50mA, maximum 24VDC, alarm output terminal outputs high level.
COM		

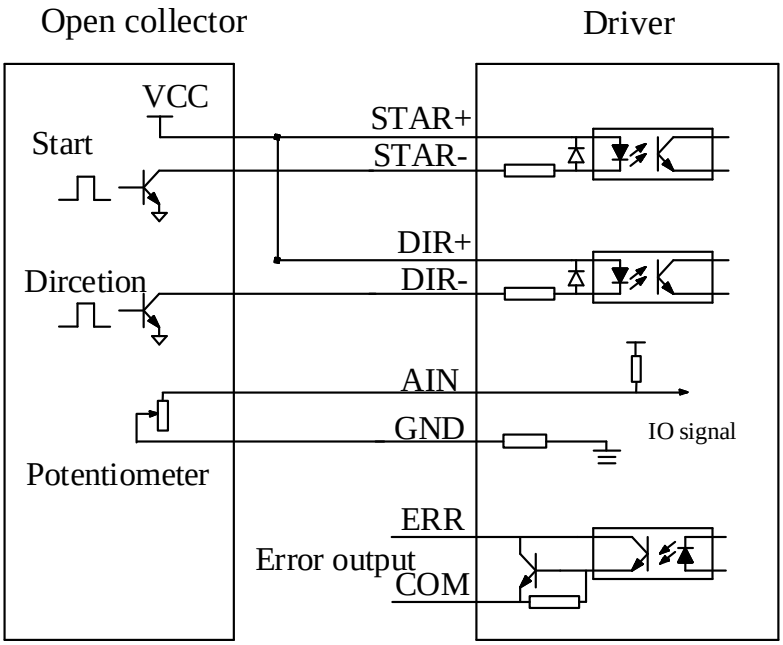
3-1-2 Control signal circuit

DP3L1 series allow receiving signals from open collector and PNP output circuits. There are two kinds of connection methods: common cathode and common anode. Now taking NPN output as an example, the schematic diagram of interface circuit is as follows:

- DP3L1-565



- DP3L1-565-IO



Note:

Hardware version 1.0.00 supports 24VDC; Hardware version 1.0.01 supports 5~24VDC.

The resistance ranges of the potentiometer recommended is 0~10KΩ.

3-2. Strong electricity interface

3-2-1 Function

Interface	Function	Explanation
GND	DC power supply ground	DC power supply ground
＋V	Positive pole of DC power supply	Select the voltage according to the demand
A+，A-	Motor phase A coil	Exchange A+, A-, can change the motor operation direction
B+，B-	Motor phase B coil	Exchange B+, B-, can change the motor operation direction

Note:

DP3L1 range 20~50VDC: 57 motor recommended value 24~36VDC. 86 or high speed application recommend 48V.

3-2-2 Power supply requirements

The power supply voltage can work normally within the standard range. The driver should preferably use non-regulated DC power supply, or use transformer step-down + bridge rectifier + capacitor filter. It is recommended that users use 20V-50V DC power supply to avoid grid fluctuation exceeding the working range of driver voltage. If using regulated switching power supply, the switching power supply output current range should be set to the maximum.

Note:

(1) Do not reverse the power supply voltage!

(2) Do not exceed the working range of the power supply to ensure the normal operation of the driver.

(3) The power supply should be non-regulated DC power supply, and the output capacity of the power supply should be greater than 60% of the set current of the driver.

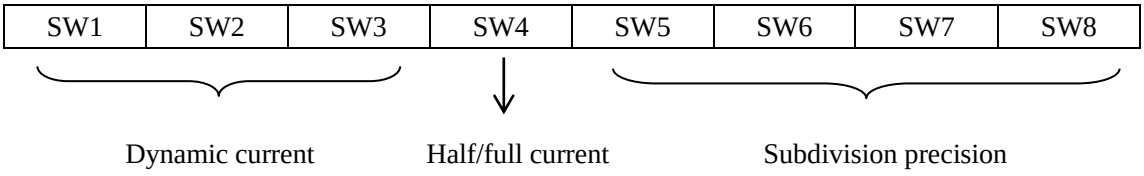
(4) If the voltage stabilized switching power supply is used for power supply, the output current range of the power supply should be greater than the working current of the motor.

(5) In order to reduce the cost, two or three drives can share one power supply, but the power supply should be large enough.

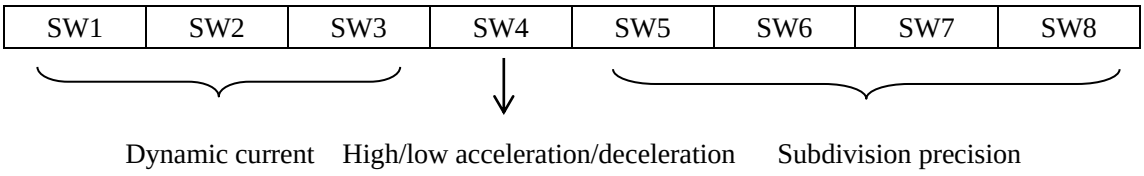
4. DIP switch

DP3L1 series driver adopts 8-digit DIP switch to set subdivision precision, dynamic current and static half current. Detailed description is as follows:

- DP3L1-565



- DP3L1-565 -IO



4-1. General current & subdivision setting

4-1-1 Working (Dynamic) current setting

DP3L1-565 current

Peak current	RMS current	SW1	SW2	SW3
1.4A	1.0A	Off	Off	Off
2.1A	1.5A	On	Off	Off
2.7A	1.9A	Off	On	Off
3.2A	2.3A	On	On	Off
3.8A	2.7A	Off	Off	On
4.3A	3.0A	On	Off	On
4.9A	3.5A	Off	On	On
5.6A	4.0A	On	On	On

4-1-2 Static current setting

SW4 set static current:
SW4 = off: (default) after the driver stops receiving the pulse for about 0.4 seconds, the output current is 50% of the peak value (setting half current can reduce the heating of the driver and motor in some applications).
SW4 = on: the output current of the driver is 90% of the peak value when the motor is static.

4-1-3 Subdivision setting

Pulse/rev	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
200	On	On	On	On
400	Off	On	On	On
800	On	Off	On	On
1600	Off	Off	On	On
3200	On	On	Off	On
6400	Off	On	Off	On
12800	On	Off	Off	On
25600	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

4-2. IO type current & speed setting

4-2-1 Working (Dynamic) current setting

Peak current	RMS current	SW1	SW2	SW3
1.4A	1.0A	Off	Off	Off
2.1A	1.5A	On	Off	Off
2.7A	1.9A	Off	On	Off
3.2A	2.3A	On	On	Off
3.8A	2.7A	Off	Off	On
4.3A	3.0A	On	Off	On
4.9A	3.5A	Off	On	On
5.6A	4.0A	On	On	On

4-2-2 High/low acceleration/deceleration setting

SW4 set acceleration/deceleration gear

SW4=off: acceleration/deceleration gear 1,low;

SW4=on: acceleration/deceleration gear 2, high

The acceleration and deceleration should be set by default for different speeds to ensure that the speed under dialing can run without getting stuck.

Note: IO type open-loop stepping driver defaults to half stream mode when working.

4-2-3 Speed setting

Speed	SW5	SW6	SW7	SW8
10	On	On	On	On
20	Off	On	On	On
30	On	Off	On	On
50	Off	Off	On	On
60	On	On	Off	On
80	Off	On	Off	On
100	On	Off	Off	On
150	Off	Off	Off	On
200	On	On	On	Off
250	Off	On	On	Off
300	On	Off	On	Off
400	Off	Off	On	Off
500	On	On	Off	Off
600	Off	On	Off	Off
700	On	Off	Off	Off
800	Off	Off	Off	Off

5. Protection function

The green LED is the power indicator. When the driver is powered on, the LED is always on; When the drive is powered off, the LED goes off.

The red LED is the fault indicator. When there is a fault, the indicator will flash continuously, then stop for one second, and then flash continuously; When the fault is cleared by the user, the red LED is always off. The continuous flashing times of red LED represent different fault information, and the specific relationship is shown in the table below.

The alarm output terminal outputs high level

Flashing	Fault	Reason and solution
Flash once	Over current or short circuit	The possible causes of alarm are: wiring error, driver short circuit, electromagnetic interference. Check wiring, power on again, clear the alarm.
Flash 2 times continuously	Over voltage	When the driver voltage exceeds 60VDC, it will enter the overvoltage protection. At this time, it is necessary to reduce the power supply and power on again to clear the alarm.
Flash 4 times continuously	Motor open circuit or poor contact	The motor state is detected when the parameters of the power on motor are self-tuning. During the operation, the motor disconnection and other information are not detected. Check wiring, power on again, clear the alarm

Note: since the driver does not have the function of power supply positive and negative reverse connection protection, please confirm the power positive and negative pole wiring is correct before power on.

If the positive and negative poles are connected reversely, the fuse in the driver will be burnt out.

6. Common troubleshooting

Fault	Reason	Solution
The power light doesn't work	Power supply system error	Check the power supply circuit
	Low supply voltage	Increase the power supply voltage
The motor doesn't work	The current setting is too small	Set suitable current
	The subdivision is too large	Set suitable subdivision
	Protection circuit action	Power on again
	Release signal is low	Do not connect this signal
	Not power on	Power on again
	Motor wiring error	Check the wiring
	No pulse signal input	Check the pulse cable and signal voltage
Motor direction is error	Line failure	Check the circuit
	Phase order is reversed	Interchange the wiring of any phase
Alarm light is on	Motor cable connection error	Wiring again
	Voltage too high or too low	Adjust the power supply voltage
	Motor or driver damaged	Check the motor and driver
Motor torque is small	Acceleration is too fast	Decrease the acceleration value
	The model selection is not suitable	Select the model again
Fault	Reason	Solution
The power light doesn't work	Power supply system error	Check the power supply circuit

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