



A Johnson Electric Company

AB1B-3U Driver

User Manual



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1 Introduction

This manual is designed to help the reader to operate the AB1B-3U driver. It assumes that the reader has a fundamental understanding of basic servo systems, as well as motion control concepts and applicable safety procedures.

1.1 General

The AB1B-3U driver is a single-axis card level amplifier for driving Nanomotion Piezo-Ceramic motors. The AB1B-3U driver interfaces between the input command from a controller to the motor and drives the Piezo motor. The AB1B-3U driver is designed to drive up to 48 Nanomotion HR motor elements in parallel in 3 channels of up to 16 elements.

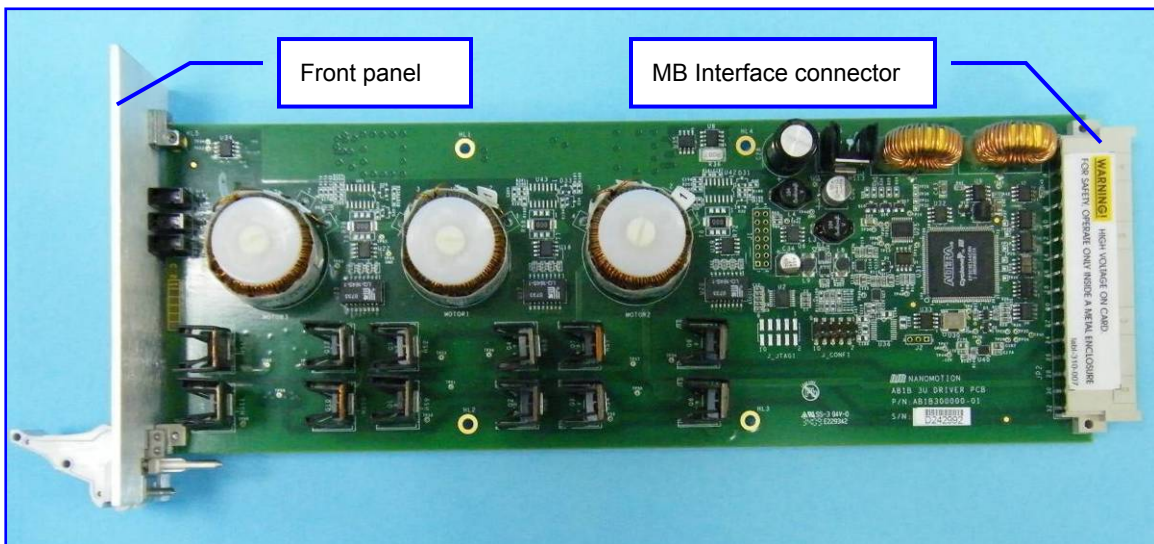


Figure 1: AB1B-3U Driver

The AB1B-3U driver includes of an integrated LC circuit, front panel with LED indicators and a Mother Board (MB) Interface connector (see section 4.4.2 and section 4.3.2 for details).

1.2 Main Features

- High precision (11 bits) control of the power output stage
- Drives up to 48 HR motor elements in 3 channels of up to 16 elements in parallel
- Interface with an Analog command
- Discrete inputs enable feedback from external sources, such as emergency stop command, etc.
- LED indicators
- Output short circuit protection

1.3 Available Configurations

The AB1B driver card has three (3) output channels (CH). The configurations described in Table 1 must follow the conditions below:

- CH1 must always be connected.
- CH2 and CH3 are optional.
- CH2 and/or CH3, if connected, must have the same motor type as CH1.
- For configurations, having more than one identical motors connected **per channel**, use suitable branch cable, see section 2.2 for more details.

Channel	Configurations			
	Up to 24 Elements (no branch cable)			32 or 48 Elements(with branch cable)
CH1	HR1 HR2 HR4 HR8	HR1 HR2 HR4 HR8	HR1 HR2 HR4 HR8	2xHR8
CH2	-	HR1 HR2 HR4 HR8	HR1 HR2 HR4 HR8	2xHR8
CH3	-	-	HR1 HR2 HR4 HR8	2xHR8

Table 1: AB1B Configurations, Using HR Motor Types

1.4 Configuration Examples

1.4.1 A Six (6) Elements Configuration

Table 2 shows a six (6) elements configuration, using 3xHR2 motors:

Channel	Up to 24 Elements (no branch cable)			32 or 48 Elements(with branch cable)
CH1	HR2	-	-	-
CH2	HR2	-	-	-
CH3	HR2	-	-	-

Table 2: A Six (6) Elements Configuration

1.4.2 A 32 Elements Configuration

Table 3 shows a 32 elements configuration, using 4xHR8 motors, connected by branch cables:

Channel	Up to 24 Elements (no branch cable)			32 or 48 Elements(with branch cable)
CH1	-	-	-	2xHR8
CH2	-	-	-	2xHR8
CH3	-	-	-	-

Table 3: A 32 Elements Configuration.

1.5 AB1B-3U Operating Principle

1.5.1 General

The force transfer of the Nanomotion motor is based on friction of the motor's elements and the drive strip. This drive mechanism has many advantages, like high precision, zero backlash, inherent brake and more.

1.5.2 Driver's Operation Principle

The AB1B-3U driver converts the analog input command signal into a corresponding PWM square wave output signal. The PWM signal is fed into the integrated LC circuit. The LC circuit outputs a sine wave voltage that drives the motor. Figure 2 illustrates a typical application of the AB1B-3U Driver.

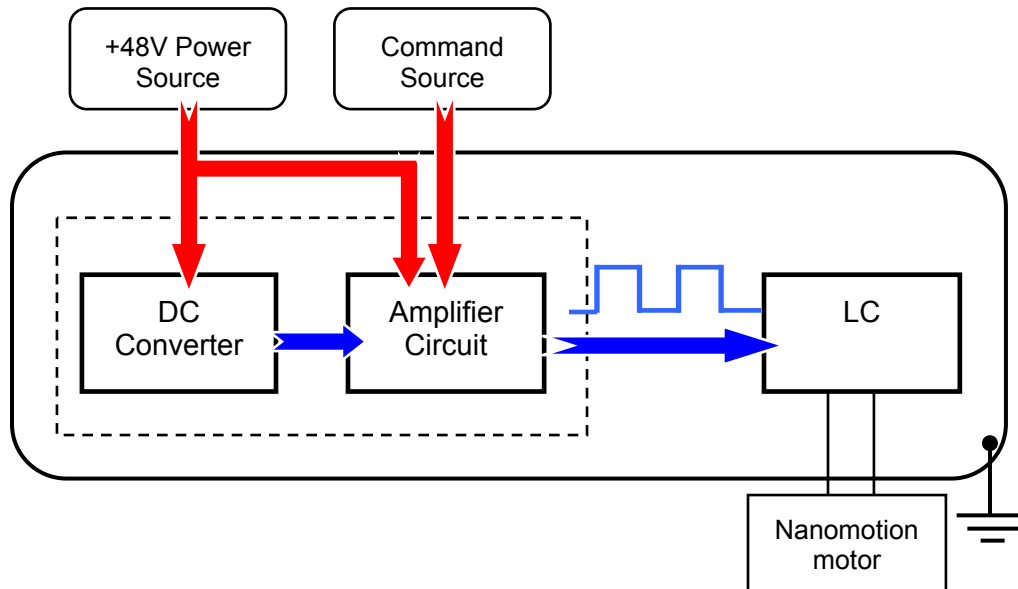


Figure 2: Block Diagram of a Typical Application of the AB1B-3U Driver

Note:

- ▣ The LC circuit type and configuration should be according to the number of motor elements driven.

2 Connecting the AB1B-3U Driver



WARNING!

To prevent minor electric shock hazard, the driver must be grounded to infrastructure earth.

2.1 Wires and Connectors

- **Power supply:** use 22 AWG (or lower AWG) wires for the power supply. For noisy surroundings, it is recommended to twist the ground line and the power line together.
- **Analog command:** a twisted shielded cable is recommended.
- **Discrete inputs:** these signals are not sensitive to noise and can be grouped together in the same harness.

2.2 Motor Cable Connections

Nanomotion guarantees proper driver and motor performance only when Nanomotion standard cables are used.

- The Motor_Connected_In interlock is available at the motor connector, (refer to Nanomotion motor user manual). It disables high voltage on the bare driver output connector, when the motor is not connected.
- The allowed maximum total motor cable length (connecting the AB1B-3U driver to the motor/s) is up to 10 meters for the HR motor.
- Use a suitable branch cable if more than two identical motors are connected to a channel (CH). The available branching cables are for motors operating either side by side (P/N: MIC-2-U) or head to head (P/N: MIC-2-R). Branch cables must be of identical length. Their total length should not exceed the allowed total cable length.

2.3 Before Operating the Motor

Before operating the AB1B-3U, verify the following:

- The motor type matches the driver configuration.
- All motors are properly mounted and preloaded.
- Jumper JP1 is set to the required mode of operation (see section 4.4.4 for more details).
- The external power supply is capable of supplying the required power consumption of the AB1B-3U driver.
- There is no command from the Controller.

3 AB1B-3U Operating

CAUTION:

The command should be limited according to the motor Envelope of Performance (see to section 4.2 for more details).

3.1 Operation Modes

The AB1B-3U driver can be operated in one of the three operation modes listed below:

- **Velocity (AC) Mode:** the motor is driven continuously.
- **Step Mode:** the driver output, defined in the hardware, turned OFF and ON, in predefined intervals of 1/16 sec every 1/2 sec, thus driving the motor in discrete steps.
- **Gate Mode:** the motor is driven at low velocity by turning the driver output ON and OFF in time intervals defined by outside TTL signal in an open loop.

3.1.1 Velocity Mode Operation

In this operation mode, the motor is driven continuously by applying the analog command voltage (± 10 V), using a relevant interface device.

This mode is driver's default operation mode.

3.1.2 Step Mode Operation

In this operation mode, the driver output to the motor is turned ON and OFF for fixed time intervals defined in the hardware, as follows:

- ON phase - 1/16 second
- OFF phase - 0.5 second

The amplitude of the output corresponds to the analog command input value and thus determines the speed of the motor.

To enable the Step Mode: short pin B10 (of the MB Interface connector) to ground (see section 4.4, Table 7).

3.1.3 Gate Mode

In this operation mode the motor is driven in open loop at low velocities by turning the driver output ON and OFF in time intervals defined by an external switching.

The amplitude of the output corresponds to the analog input value and thus determines the speed of the motor.

In Gate Mode, as opposed to Step Mode, the pulse width and pulse frequency are user-defined.

The allowable parameter values for the external signal are as follows:

- Voltage level: 0V (ON); 5V (OFF). The open collector logic can be used as an option.
- Minimum pulse width: 50 μ sec.
- Maximum pulse frequency: 1 kHz.

To enable the Gate Mode: short pin Z14 to ground. Verify that pin B10 is not shorted to ground at the same time. Conduct now the external switching signal through pin B10 (see and section 4.4, Table 7).

4 Technical Data

4.1 Specifications

Electrical Specifications		
Power Input	+ 48 Vdc \pm 5% (stabilized)	
Current Consumption w/o Load	64 mA @ 48 Vdc	
Power Consumption w/o Load	3.5W	
Recommended Power Supplies		
Supply Voltage	Maximum Current Consumption	Applicable For
+48 Vdc \pm 5%	\leq 600mA	E4
	\leq 2.2A	E16
	\leq 7A	E48
Physical Properties		
Weight	450g	
Environmental Conditions		
Enclosure Ambient Temperature	0°C to 45°C	
Storage Temperature	- 40°C to 70°C	
Analog Input Specifications		
Input voltage range	\pm 10V	
Input impedance	10k Ω	
Input low pass filter	2.7 kHz	

Table 4: AB1B-3U Driver Specifications

4.2 Thermal EOP (Envelope of Performance)

This section relates to Nanomotion HR Motors Envelope of Performance. It is included in the manual, to inform the user of proper driver operation.

4.2.1 Description

Motor operating temperature depends on as the balance of heat generation and heat dissipation.

The heat generation depends on motor's work regime factor (driver command level). The heat dissipates through the following heat transfer mechanism: conduction, radiation and convection (the convection mechanism is negligible in vacuum environment). The heat dissipation mechanisms should be able to dissipate the heat generated in order to achieve stable operation. EOP gives the reader the tools to assess the permitted operating regime that assures stable operation.

Considering the heat generation and the heat dissipation elements, when working in a specific work regime (see Figure 4), motor's operation must adhere to a specific duty cycle (see Table 5).

Notes:

- *The duty cycle is the proportion between the operation time and the total work cycle (continued operation time + idle time).*
- *Upon operating a motion system in vacuum, it is expected that the Coefficient of Friction of the bearing structure will increase. This may require changing the system operation point on the thermal EOP curves.*

4.2.2 EOP for HR Motors Driven by AB1B-3U

The following graph (see Figure 3) illustrates motor's velocity as a function of the applied driver's command voltage. Allowing up to 30 mm/sec variations, the graph can be referenced as a guideline for expected motor performance:

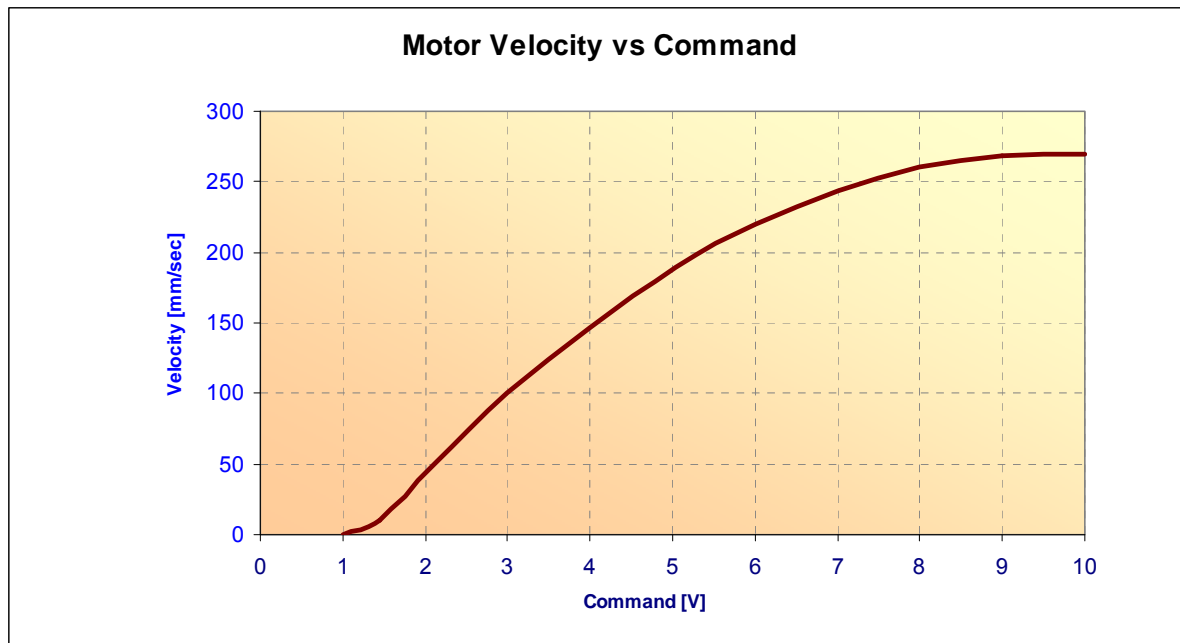


Figure 3: HR Motor Velocity vs. Command

Note:

- ▣ The motor operates horizontally at room temperature and low duty cycle (< 10%). It interfaces the Ceramic Driving Plate (according to Nanomotion Specifications) and a high quality cross-roller slide.

4.2.2.1 Defining the EOP

The following graph below (see Figure 4) presented to help the user determine the correct performance envelope of operation so as to avoid overheating and damaging the motor.

This is an example of using the graph (Figure 4) and the EOP table (Table 5):

- A vacuum application requires 10N at a velocity of 100mm/sec.
- The graph shows that this point of operation corresponds to the curve “d”.
- The table shows that curve “d” and a vacuum environment require a duty cycle of 17% which must not exceed the maximum continuous operation time of 72 seconds.

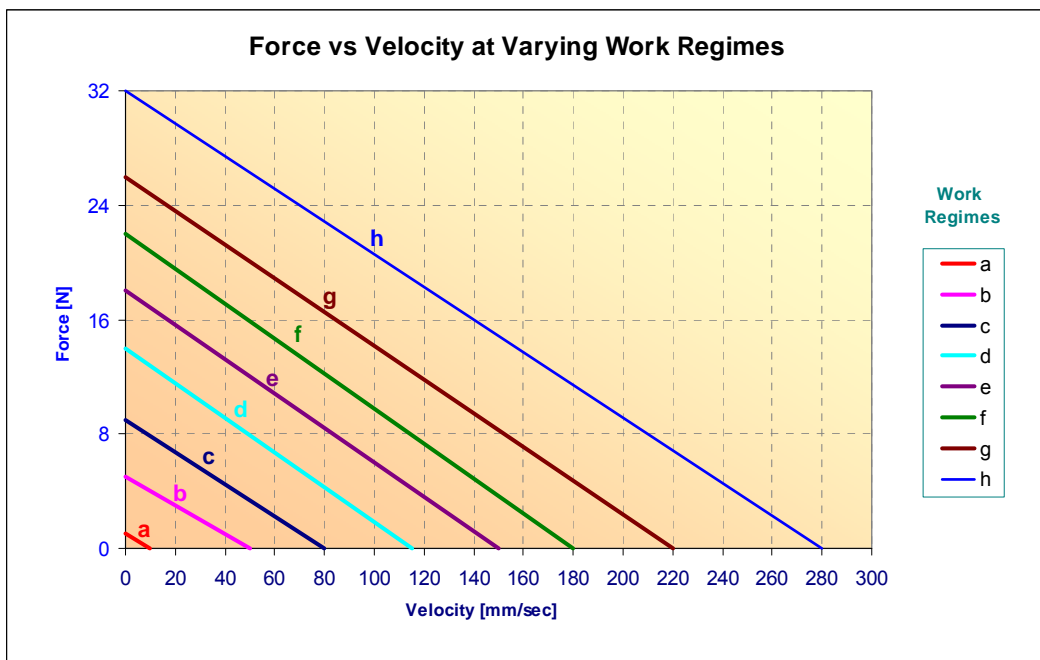


Figure 4: HR Motors – Force vs Velocity at Varying Work Regimes with AB1B-3U Driver

AB1B-3U						
Curve	Air 25°C		Air 50°C		Vacuum	
	Duty Cycle [%]	Maximal Continuous Operation time [sec]	Duty Cycle [%]	Maximal Continuous Operation time [sec]	Duty Cycle [%]	Maximal Continuous Operation time [sec]
a	100	∞	100	∞	100	∞
b	100	∞	100	∞	44	184
c	100	∞	92	137	26	107
d	100	∞	62	93	17	72
e	78	87	47	70	13	55
f	56	62	33	50	9	39
g	50	56	30	45	8	35

Table 5: EOP Table for HR Motors Driven by AB1B-3U

4.2.3 Working in a Vacuum Environment

In vacuum motors, the heat dissipates through the motor case and the motor "finger tips". Hence, both, the motor and the Ceramic Driving Plate, must be thermally designed to dissipate 2W each (per motor), with a temperature rise of 15°C maximum.

The temperature of parts interfacing with the motor and with the driving plate should not exceed 40°C.

4.3 Front Panel LED Indicators

4.3.1 Front Panel Description

The AB1B-3U front panel has the following LED indicators:

- Fault (Red)
- Enable (Yellow)
- Power (Green)

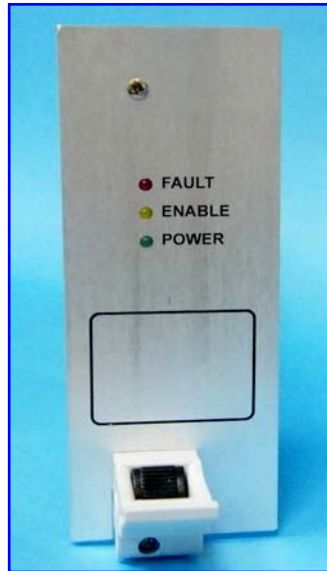


Figure 5: AB1B-3U Front Panel

4.3.2 LED Indicators

Condition	LED Indicator		
	Red	Yellow	Green
48V power supply not connected	OFF	OFF	OFF
48V power supply is connected	OFF	OFF	ON
Motor Connected and Disabled	OFF	OFF	ON
Motor Enabled	OFF	OFF	ON
Over voltage	ON	ON	ON
Over current	ON	ON	ON
Motor disconnected	ON	OFF	ON

Table 6 : Front Panel LED Indicators

4.4 Mother Board (MB) Interface Connector

MB Interface connector: ERNI P/N :334-203

4.4.1 MB Interface Connector Pinout

Pin	Name	Function	Description
B10	Step/Gate Mode	Input	See section 3.1 for Operation Modes.
Z10	Enable_In	Input	Drive enable
D12	Emergency stop	Input	Safety input
Z16, B16, B6, Z18, D20, B20, Z20	N.C.	N/A	N/A
D16	Motor_Connected_In	N/A	Safety input. The motor operation is enabled only when this input is shorted to the ground
Z14	Gate_En	Input	Gate mode enable
B12	Fault	Output	Fault indication (Open collector output)
D18	Vin_Neg	Input	Negative analog command input (0 to -10V)
B18	Vin_Pos	Input	Positive analog command input (0 to +10V)
Z22, Z24	Motor Black 1	Output	Connected to the motor (black wire 1)
B24, D24	Motor White 1	Output	Connected to the motor (white wire 1)
B22, D22	Motor Red 1	Output	Connected to the motor (red wire 1)
D8, B8, Z8	+48V	Input	Power supply
D10	User voltage	Input	3.3V to 5V external supply

Table 4: MB Interface Connector Pinout

4.4.2 MB Interface Connector Pinout (Cont.)

D2	-10V	Output	To joystick
D6	+10V	Output	To joystick
Z2	Fault Code 2	Output	Represents the fault code (open collector)
B2	Fault Code 1	Output	Represents the fault code (open collector)
D4, B4, Z4	GND	N/A	Ground
Z6	Fault Code 0	Output	Represents the fault code (open collector)
Z12	Reset	Input	System initialization. Activated when shorted to ground.
D14	UHR	Input	Future use.
Z26, Z28	Motor Black 2	Output	Connected to the motor (black wire 2)
D28,B28	Motor White 2	Output	Connected to the motor (white wire 2)
D26,B26	Motor Red 2	Output	Connected to the motor (red wire 2)
D32,B32	Motor White 3	Output	Connected to the motor (white wire 3)
B30,D30	Motor Red 3	Output	Connected to the motor (red wire 3)
Z30,Z32	Motor Black 3	Output	Connected to the motor (black wire 3)
B14	OPC_In	Output	General Purpose isolated input

Table 7: MB Interface Connector Pinout (Cont.)

4.4.3 Opto-isolated Inputs

The following inputs are opto-isolated and are active “low”, i.e. by shorting them to ground (see Table 7 for more details):

- **Emergency Stop:** disables driver’s output.
- **Enable:** enables driver operation; should be activated before operating the motor.
- **Step Mode:** enables Step mode operation
- **Gate Mode:** enables Gate mode operation
- **Fault Code 0:** represents fault code (open collector)
- **Fault Code 1:** represents fault code (open collector)
- **Fault Code 2:** represents fault code (open collector)
- **Reset:** enables system initialization. Activated short to ground

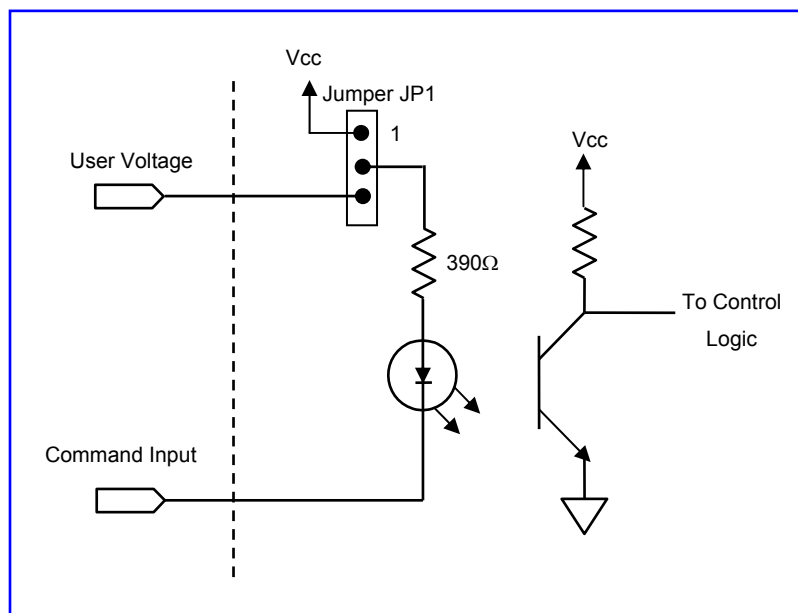


Figure 6: Opto-Isolated Input Interface

4.4.4 Voltage Source Configuration

The opto-isolated input signals (see section 4.4.3) are activated as short-to-ground. The voltage for the opto-isolated circuit (see Figure 6) is provided by either internal +3.3V supply (default state) or an external voltage supply via pin 13 of the I/O Port connector. The input to be activated should be shorted to the external voltage supply ground.

Configure jumper JP1 on the top AB1B-3U card according to the voltage source:

- Pin 1 shorted to Pin 2, for an internal +3.3V source (default factory setting).
- Pin 3 shorted to Pin 4, for an external voltage source from +3.3V to +5V.

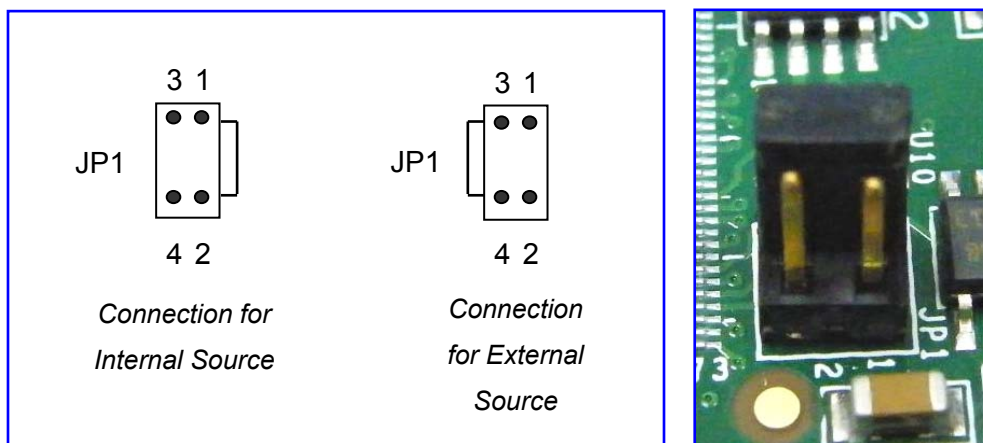


Figure 7: JP1 Configuration

4.4.5 Fault Output

The Fault output indicates either driver's over voltage/current or motor disconnected. When active "low", it disables the driver due to this fault.

The fault output provides an open collector interface and needs to be pulled up by the user.

The maximum allowed current through the open collector transistor is **50mA**. The appropriate pull-up resistors should be used to avoid overloading this output.

4.5 AB1B-3U Mechanical Layout

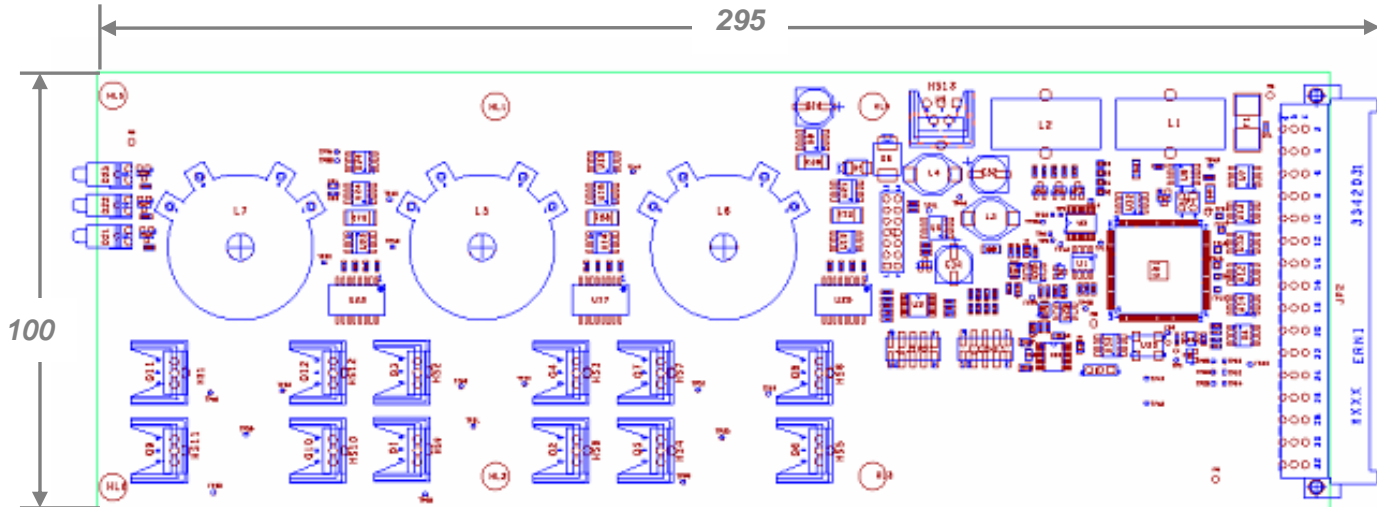


Figure 8: Layout and Mechanical Dimensions

Note:

- All dimensions are in mm

4.6 Mechanical Enclosure Design

In order to design an enclosure box, please consider the following key points:

- The AB1B driver card has standard 3U dimensions (refer to section 4.5). In order to accommodate the driver card, the user should provide a standard 3U enclosure and multiple-access Mother Board (MB).
- Make sure, the spacing between the slots on the MB is 2".
- Nanomotion recommends using Schroff's enclosure or equivalent, which supports the AB1B front panel mechanical interface.
- The 3U enclosure design should adhere to safety considerations, including ventilation and grounding.

5 Part Numbering Methodology

The part numbers for the AB1B-3U drivers follow this methodology:

Driver	Motor Type	Number of Elements
AB1B-3U	HR	EXX

Note:

- “XX” represents number of motor elements, ranging from 1 to 48.

6 Contact Information

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