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**DM422-5Z digital two-phase stepper driver**

1. **Product Introduction**
2. **Overview**

DM422-5Z is a two-phase digital stepper five-in-one driver launched by Gerui IoT Technology Co., Ltd. It has powerful driving capability and can independently control the operation of five motors. It adopts a servo-like control principle, integrates vector control technology, built-in micro-segmentation technology, and adaptive filtering technology, greatly optimizing the performance of the stepper motor. It runs smoothly at low, medium and high speeds with low noise. The precise and smooth pure sinusoidal current vector control technology effectively reduces the heating of the motor. It has a very high cost-effectiveness and can meet the application needs of most occasions.

The normal driving voltage range of the DM422-5Z driver is DC20~40V, and it can be adapted to two-phase hybrid stepper motors with an outer diameter of 42mm or 57mm.

1. **Features**

●New 32-bit DSP technology ●High integration, easy to install

●Can drive 4, 6, 8-wire two-phase stepper motor Optically isolated differential signal input

●Built-in micro-segmentation ●Pulse response frequency up to 200KHz (higher frequency can be adjusted)

●Precise current control greatly reduces motor heating ●Low vibration and low noise

●The current automatically halves when stationary ●With overvoltage, undervoltage and other protection functions

1. **Application Areas**

Suitable for various small and medium-sized automation equipment and instruments, such as: engraving machines, marking machines, cutting machines, plotters, CNC machine tools, automatic assembly equipment, etc. It has a particularly good application effect in equipment applications where users expect low noise and high speed.

**2. Electrical, Mechanical and Environmental Indicators**

1. **Electrical Specifications**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **illustrate** | **DM422-5Z** | | | |
| **Minimum** | **Typical Value** | **Maximum** | **unit** |
| **Output Current** | 0.3 | - | 2.2 | A |
| **Input power voltage** | 20 | twenty four | 40 | VDC |
| **Control signal input current** | 7 | 10 | 16 | mA |
| **Step pulse frequency** | 0 | - | 200 | KHz |
| **Insulation resistance** | 50 |  |  | MΩ |

1. **Use environment and parameters**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Cooling method** | | Natural cooling, fan cooling |
| **Usage Environment** | **occasion** | Do not place it near other heating equipment. Avoid dust, oil mist, corrosive gas, high humidity and strong vibration. Flammable gas and conductive dust are prohibited. |
| **temperature** | 0——50℃ |
| **humidity** | 40-90%RH |
| **vibration** | 10~55Hz/0.15mm |
| **Storage temperature** | | -20℃~65℃ |

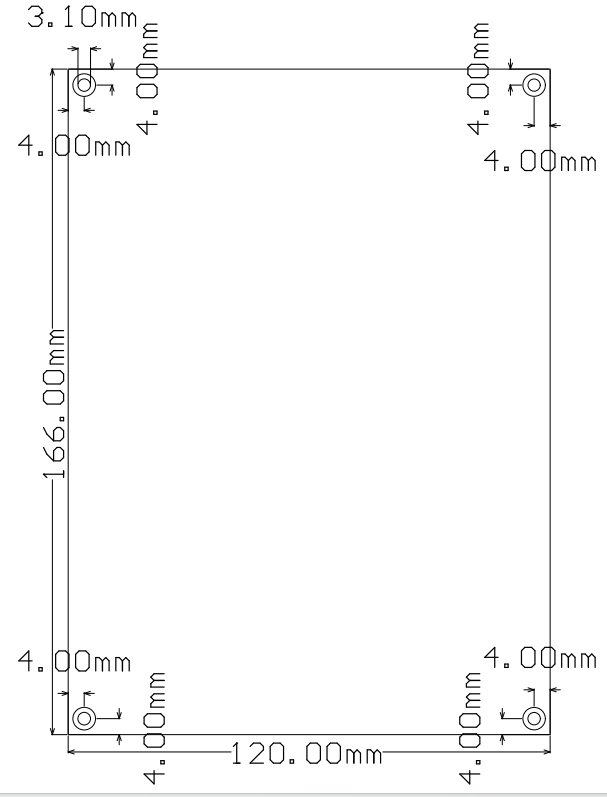
1. **Driver installation diagram**

Figure 2 Driver installation diagram

**3. Driver interface and wiring introduction**

1. **Driver interface diagram**

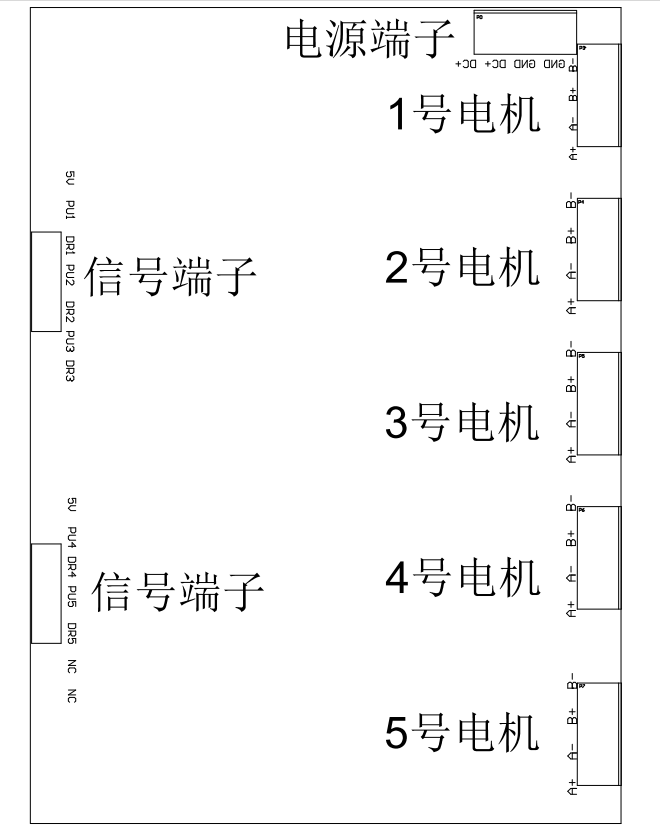
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Figure 1 Driver interface diagram

1. **Interface Description**
2. **Control signal interface**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **Function** |
| PU1 | Pulse control signal: can be driven at 0V, high/low level signal. Rising edge is effective, every time the pulse changes from high to low, the motor takes a microstep. In order to reliably respond to the pulse signal, the pulse width should be greater than 2μs. |
| PU2 |
| PU3 |
| PU4 |
| PU5 |
| DIR1 | Direction control signal: can be driven at 0V, high/low level signal. To ensure reliable commutation of the motor, the direction signal should be established at least 5μs before the pulse signal. The initial running direction of the motor is related to the motor wiring. Interchanging any phase winding (such as A+ and A-) can change the initial running direction of the motor. |
| DIR2 |
| DIR3 |
| DIR4 |
| DIR5 |
| 5V | 5V electrical signal input, external power supply |

1. **Strong power interface**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **name** | **Function** |
| GND | DC power ground |
| DC+ | Positive power supply, range: DC20~40V, +24V recommended |
| A+、A- | Motor A phase coil |
| B+, B- | Motor B phase coil |

1. **Status Indicator**

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

The red LED is a fault indicator. When a fault occurs, the indicator flashes in a cycle of 3 seconds. When the fault is eliminated by the user, the red LED goes out. The number of times the red LED flashes in 3 seconds represents different fault information. The specific relationship is shown in the following table:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Serial number** | **Number of flashes** | **Red LED flashing waveform** | **Fault Description** |
| 1 | 2 | 07aaeaeba1020372a59a448bd381b86 | Overvoltage fault (voltage>DC40V) |
| 2 | 3 | 6ba76b7c1245b14a916aadd4c40f2f2 | Undervoltage fault (voltage<DC20V) |
| 3 | 5 | 6f084afacbf711a593eea399b047aa1 | Motor open circuit(Phase missing) |

1. **Control signal interface circuit**

The DM422-5Z driver controls the signal end of the microcontroller through the positive and negative control signals. It has a built-in high-speed photocoupler and has strong anti-interference ability in harsh environments. The interface circuit diagram is shown in Figure 2.

1. **Control signal timing diagram**

In order to avoid some false actions and deviations, PUL, DIR and ENA should meet certain requirements, as shown in the following figure:

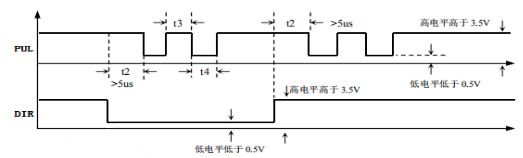


Figure 3 Control signal timing diagram

Notes:

1. t1: ENA (enable signal) should be at least 5ms ahead of DIR and determined to be high. In general, it is recommended that MF+ and MF- be left floating.
2. t2: DIR determines its state high or low at least 5μs ahead of the falling edge of PUL.
3. t3: The pulse width is at least 2.5μs.
4. t4: Low level width is not less than 2.5μs.
5. **Wiring requirements**
6. In order to prevent the driver from being interfered, it is recommended that the control signal use shielded cable, and the shield layer is short-circuited with the ground wire. Except for special requirements, the shield line of the control signal cable is grounded at one end: the host computer end of the shield line is grounded, and the driver end of the shield line is suspended. Only the same point is allowed to be grounded in the same machine. If it is not a real ground wire, there may be serious interference. In this case, the shield layer is not connected.
7. The pulse and direction signal lines are not allowed to be wrapped side by side with the motor lines. It is best to separate them by at least 10 cm. Otherwise, the motor noise will easily interfere with the pulse direction signals and cause inaccurate motor positioning, system instability and other faults.
8. If one power supply supplies multiple drives, they should be connected in parallel at the power supply. Chain connection from one drive to another is not allowed.
9. It is strictly forbidden to plug or unplug the high-voltage terminals of the driver while it is powered on. When the motor is stopped, there is still a large current flowing through the coil. Plugging or unplugging the terminals while it is powered on will cause a huge instantaneous induced electromotive force that will burn out the driver.
10. It is strictly forbidden to connect the wire end to the terminal after tinning it, otherwise the contact resistance may increase and the terminal may be damaged by overheating.
11. The wiring ends must not be exposed outside the terminals to prevent accidental short circuits and damage to the driver.
12. **Built-in function settings**
13. **Current setting**

The factory default output effective current values ​​of motors 1-5 are set as follows:

Motor No. 1--1.5A

Motor No. 2--1.5A

Motor No. 3--2.0A

Motor No. 4--2.69A

No. 5 motor--1.5A

If you need other current values, please contact our technical support to change them.

1. **Quiescent current setting**

The DM422-5Z driver is set to half-current lock by default, which means the static current is set to half of the dynamic current. This can reduce the heat generation of the motor and driver and improve reliability.

1. **Segment settings**

The default subdivision of the five drives is set to 3200 at the factory. If other subdivision values ​​are required, please contact our technical support to change them.

1. **Power supply selection**

The power supply voltage can work normally within the specified range. The DM422-5Z driver is best powered by a regulated DC switching power supply. It should be noted that the output current range of the switching power supply must be set to the maximum. An unregulated DC power supply can also be used, but it should be noted that the peak value of the rectified voltage ripple should not exceed the specified maximum voltage. It is recommended that users use a DC voltage lower than the maximum voltage to avoid grid fluctuations exceeding the driver voltage operating range.

▶**Notice:**

1. When wiring, pay attention to the positive and negative poles of the power supply and do not connect them in reverse;
2. When wiring, pay attention to the position of the power interface and do not connect it to the motor port. After connecting, it is best to confirm whether it is connected correctly;
3. It is best to use a regulated DC switching power supply;
4. When using an unregulated DC power supply, the power supply current output capacity should be greater than 60% of the driver set current;
5. When using a regulated DC switching power supply, the output current of the power supply should be greater than or equal to the operating current of the driver;
6. To reduce costs, two or three drivers can share one power supply, but the power supply must be large enough.
7. **Protection function**
8. **Overvoltage protection**

When the input voltage is higher than DC45V, the red light of the driver flashes twice and flashes repeatedly in a cycle of 3 seconds. At this time, the fault must be eliminated and the power must be turned on again for reset.

1. **Undervoltage protection**

When the input voltage is lower than DC8V, the red light of the driver flashes 3 times and flashes repeatedly in a cycle of 3 seconds. At this time, the fault must be eliminated and the power must be turned on again for reset.