

# MTR-10-10E MicroMini™ Motor (10 mm diameter, 6 Vdc, 10 position encoder)

## Linear 80 TPI/Rotary 80:1 Connection Specifications

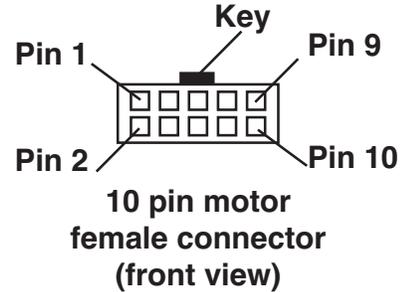
**Motor Type: MTR-10-10E**

**Connector type: Dual row IDC**

**\*Mate Part# (male pin):**

**Pancon part #057-010-115**

Pin #	Name	Pin #	Name
1	Motor+	6	Motor -
2	Encoder+V	7	Limit ground
3	Encoder Ch A	8	No connection
4	Encoder Ch B	9	Reverse limit
5	Ground (case)	10	Forward limit



### Electrical Specifications:

Supply Voltage Nom. (Volts)	6
Armature Resistance (Ohm)±12%	20.1
Maximum power output (watts) <sup>(2)</sup>	0.42
Maximum Efficiency (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	67
No Load Speed (RPM) ±12% <sup>(2)</sup>	18,400
Friction Torque (@ no load speed) (mNm)	0.03
No Load Current (mA) ±50% <sup>(3)</sup>	10
Stall Torque (mNm) <sup>(2)</sup>	0.87
Velocity Constant (RPM/Volt)	3,173
Back EMF Constant (mV/RPM)	0.315
Torque Constant (mNm/A)	3.01
Armature Inductance (mH)	0.060
Speed/Torque Gradient(RPM/mNm)	21,185
Maximum permissible speed (RPM)	13,000
Maximum continuous current (mA)	170
Maximum continuous torque (mNm)	0.48

### Encoder Specifications:

Supply Voltage	5 Vdc Nom.
Maximum Voltage Supply	15 Vdc
Operating Current	5mA Nom. @ 5 Vdc
Signal Phase Shift	90°
Maximum Signal Frequency	7.2 KHz
Temperature Range	-30°C to +85° C
Output Signal Type	Square wave
Signal Rise Time	Less than 5µs
Phase Relationship	Ch A leads CH B when motor rotation is clockwise as seen from shaft end.
Pulses per Revolution	10 (2 channels)
Quadrature	40 encoder counts
Output signal	CMOS and TTL compatible

### Mechanical Specifications:

Mechanical Time Constant (ms) <sup>(2)</sup>	13
Armature Inertia (g cm <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(2)</sup>	0.06
Angular Acceleration (x 10 <sup>3</sup> rad/sec <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>(2)</sup>	145
Rotor Temperature Range	-30°C to +85°C
Axial Play	0.2 mm
Shaft Play (measured @ bearing)	
Radial	Less than 0.02mm
Axial	Less than 0.2mm
Maximum Shaft Load	
Radial (@3,000 RPM)	
1.5 mm from bearing (N)	5
Axial @ standstill (N)	5
Weight	6.5 g
Planetary Gearhead recommended	
max continuous input speed	5000 RPM

(1) Ratings are presented independent of each other

(2) Specified at nominal supply voltage

(3) Specified with shaft diameter = 0.8mm at no load

\*Mating connectors available through National Aperture, Inc.



The information contained in this data sheet is subject to change without notice. Critical dimensions or specifications should be verified with our technical support staff.

## 10 Position Encoder Resolution Data Sheet

### MTR-10-10E

#### MM-3M-ST, -F, -FOS, -EX, MM-4M-F

80 TPI Lead Screw (0.3175 mm/turn)		10 position encoder <sup>1</sup>
GH <sup>2</sup> Ratio	Max Travel Rate <sup>3</sup> (mm/sec)	Resolution (µm/count)
16:1	6.614	0.4961
64:1	1.653	0.1240
256:1	0.413	0.0310
1024:1	0.103	0.0078

#### MM-3M-ST, -F, -EX, MM-4M-F

40 TPI Lead Screw (0.635 mm/turn)		10 position encoder <sup>1</sup>
GH <sup>2</sup> Ratio	Max Travel Rate <sup>3</sup> (mm/sec)	Resolution (µm/count)
16:1	13.229	0.9922
64:1	3.307	0.2481
256:1	0.827	0.0620
1024:1	0.207	0.0155

#### Notes:

1. The 10mm motors used with both linear and rotary stages incorporate dual channel, 10 position, magnetic encoders. The quadrature output is equivalent to 40 encoder counts per motor armature revolution.
2. Gearhead ratio is denoted by GH.
3. Maximum travel rate is calculated with the motor armature turning at a maximum rate of 20,000 RPM.

#### Linear Travel

##### Travel rate calculations

Lead screw RPM = motor RPM / (gearhead ratio)  
 Distance per minute = (lead screw RPM) x lead; (lead = 0.3175 mm for 80 TPI screw and 0.635 mm for 40 TPI screw)  
 Distance per second = (distance per minute) / 60  
 Distance in inches = (distance (mm)) / (25.4)

**Example calculation:** with motor RPM = 20,000; GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm

Distance per second = [(20000 RPM) / (16)] x (0.3175 mm) x (min/60 sec) = 6.6145 mm/sec

##### Encoder resolution calculations

Encoder counts per lead screw revolution = (encoder counts per motor revolution) x (gearhead ratio)  
 Distance per encoder count = lead / (encoder counts per lead screw revolution)

**Example calculation:** with motor GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm; 40 encoder counts per motor revolution

Distance per encoder count = (0.3175 mm) / (40 x 16) = 0.4961 µm/count

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National Aperture, Inc. - 5 Northwestern Dr. - Salem, N.H. 03079 - Tel. (800) 360-4598 - (603) 893-7393 - FAX (603) 893-7857 - [www.nationalaperture.com/www.naimotion.com](http://www.nationalaperture.com/www.naimotion.com)

## 10 Position Encoder Resolution Data Sheet (cont.)

**MTR-10-10E**

**MM-3M-R**

80:1 Worm Drive Ratio			10 position encoder <sup>1</sup>
GH <sup>2</sup> Ratio	Final Output	Max Travel Rate <sup>3</sup> (rad/sec)	Resolution (μrad/count)
16:1	1,280:1	1.636	122.7185
64:1	5,120:1	0.409	30.6796
256:1	20,480:1	0.102	7.6699
1024:1	81,920:1	0.025	1.9175

**Notes:**

1. The 10mm motors used with both linear and rotary stages incorporate dual channel, 10 position, magnetic encoders. The quadrature output is equivalent to 40 encoder counts per motor armature revolution.
2. Gearhead ratio is denoted by GH.
3. Maximum travel rate is calculated with the motor armature turning at a maximum rate of 20,000 RPM.

### Rotary Travel

#### Travel rate calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rotor travel rate (RPM)} &= (\text{motor RPM}) / [\text{gearhead ratio}] \times (\text{worm drive ratio}) \\ \text{Rotor travel rate (rad/sec)} &= [\text{rotor travel rate (RPM)}] \times (\text{min}/60 \text{ sec}) \times (6.283185 \text{ rad/revolution}) \end{aligned}$$

**Example calculation:** with motor RPM = 20,000; GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm

$$\text{Rotor travel rate (rad/sec)} = (20000 \text{ RPM}) / (16 \times 80) \times (\text{min}/60 \text{ sec}) \times (6.283185 \text{ rad/revolution}) = 1.63624 \text{ rad/sec}$$

#### Encoder resolution calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Encoder counts per lead screw revolution} &= [(\text{encoder counts per motor revolution})] \times (\text{gearhead ratio}) \times (\text{worm drive ratio}) \\ \text{Angular resolution} &= (6.283185 \text{ rad/revolution}) / (\text{encoder counts per lead screw revolution}) \end{aligned}$$

**Example calculation:** with motor GH ratio = 16:1; lead = 0.3175 mm; 40 encoder counts per motor revolution

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Angular resolution} &= (6.283185 \text{ rad per lead screw revolution}) / [(40 \text{ counts per motor revolution}) \times (16 \text{ motor revolutions per gearhead revolution}) \times (80 \text{ gearhead revolutions per lead screw revolution})] \\ &= 122.718 \mu\text{rad/count} \end{aligned}$$

#### Conversion:

$$\begin{aligned} 1 \text{ inch (in)} &= 25.4 \text{ mm} \\ 1 \text{ inch} &= 25,400 \mu\text{m} \\ 1 \text{ millimeter (mm)} &= 39.37\text{E-}3 \text{ inch} \\ 1 \text{ micron } (\mu\text{m}) &= 39.37\text{E-}6 \text{ inch} \\ 1 \text{ deg} &= 0.01745329252 \text{ rad} \end{aligned}$$

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