

Kelly Full Bridge Permanent Magnet Dc Motor Controller User's Manual

**PM24101
PM24201
PM24301
PM36101
PM36201
PM48101
PM48201
PM48301
PM48401B
PM48501B
PM72101
PM72201
PM72301
PM72401B
PM72501B
PM12101H
PM12201H**

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Chapter1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

The manual introduces Kelly PM motor controllers' features, installation and maintenance. Read the manual carefully and thoroughly before using the controller. If you have any questions, please contact the support center of Kelly Controls, LLC.

Kelly's programmable motor controllers provide efficient, smooth and quite controls for electrical vehicles like golf cart, go-cart, electric motorcycle, scooter, fork lift, hybrid vehicle, as well as electric boat and industry motor speed control. It uses high power MOSFET, PWM to achieve efficiency 97% in most cases. Powerful microprocessor brings in comprehensive and precise control to the controllers. It also allows users to set parameters, conduct tests, and obtain diagnostic information quickly and easily.

Kelly's PM motor controller is full bridge or 4 quadrant controller. It provides fast and reliable electronic direction control. There is no arc, spark, or life limit on motor direction changes.

Chapter2 Main Features and Specifications

2.1 General functions

- (1) Extended fault detection and protection. LED flashing code indicates fault sources.
- (2) Monitoring battery voltage. Stop driving if battery voltage is too high or too low.
- (3) Built-in current loop and over current protection.
- (4) Motor temperature input and protection. Configurable range.
- (5) Cutting back current at low temperature and high temperature to protect battery and controller. The current will ramp down quickly if controller temperature is higher than 90°C, and shut down at 100°C. Low temperature current ramping down usually starts at 0°C.
- (6) Two RS232 ports. Both can be used for configuration.
- (7) Configurable and programmable with RS-232. Software upgradeable. Windows GUI provided.
- (8) Provide power supply (5V) for hall sensors and other sensors.
- (9) 3 switch inputs: Default to throttle switch, brake switch and reverse switch. Closing to ground is to activate.
- (10) 3 analog inputs, 0-5V: Default to throttle input, brake input and motor temperature input.
- (11) PWMable reverse alarm output. Recirculation diodes provided.
- (12) Main contactor driver. Cutting off the power if any fault is detected.
- (13) Current meter to display both drive and regen current. Save shunt.
- (14) Configurable boost switch. Output can arrive at the maximum current if the switch is enabled and turned on.
- (15) Configurable turbo switch. Limit max power to half if the switch is enabled and turned on.
- (16) Configurable max reverse power to half.
- (17) Enhanced regen brake function. Novel ABS technique provides powerful and smooth regen.
- (18) Configurable 12V brake signal input, in lieu of motor temperature sensor.
- (19) Optional joystick throttle. Single 0-5V signal for both forwarding and reversing.
- (20) Thermal overload detection and protection to safeguard the motor from over temperature, with recommended Silicon temperature sensors KTY83-122.
- (21) Using battery-powered.
- (22) Optional CAN bus.
- (23) Optional supply voltage 8V-30V.

2.2 Features

- Intelligence with powerful microprocessor.
- Synchronous rectification, ultra low drop, and fast PWM to achieve very high efficiency.
- Electronic reversing.
- Voltage monitoring on voltage source 12V and 5V.
- Current limit and torque control. Configurable torque mode and speed mode.
- Low EMC.
- LED fault code.
- Battery protection: current cutback, warning and shutdown at configurable high and low battery voltage.
- Rugged aluminum housing for maximum heat dissipation and harsh environment.
- Rugged high current terminals, and rugged aviation connectors for small signal.
- Thermal protection: current cut back, warning and shutdown on high temperature.
- Configurable high pedal protection: Disable operation if power up with high throttle.
- Brake switch is used to start regen.
- Support three modes of regenerative braking: brake switch regen, release throttle regen, 0-5V analog signal variable regen.
- Full Programmable with RS-232. Software upgradeable. Free Windows GUI software.
- Standard PC/Laptop computer to do programming. No special tools needed.
- User program provided. Easy to use. No cost to customers.
- No adjustment.

2.3 Specifications

- Frequency of Operation: 16.6kHz.
- Standby Battery Current: < 0.5mA.
- 5V Sensor Supply Current: 40mA.
- Controller supply voltage range, PWR, 18V to B+ (8V to 30V for Controllers rated equal 24V)
- Supply Current, PWR, 150mA.
- Standard Throttle Input: 0-5 Volts(3-wire resistive pot), 1-4 Volts(hall active throttle).
- Analog Brake and Throttle Input: 0-5 Volts.
- Reverse Alarm, Main Contactor Coil Driver, Meter.
- Full Power Temperature Range: 0°C to 50°C (controller case temperature).
- Operating Temperature Range: -30°C to 90°C , 100°C shutdown (controller case temperature).
- Motor Current Limit, 1 minutes: 100A-500A. depending on the model.
- Motor Current Limit, continuous: 40A-200A, depending on the model.
- Max Battery Current :Configurable.

Kelly Full Bridge Permanent Magnet DC Motor Controller					
Model	1 minute Current	Continuous Current	Rated Voltage	Voltage Range	Regen
PM24101	100A	40A	24V	12V-24V	Yes
PM24201	200A	80A	24V	12V-24V	Yes
PM24301	300A	120A	24V	12V-24V	Yes
PM36101	100A	40A	36V	24V-36V	Yes
PM36201	200A	80A	36V	24V-36V	Yes
PM48101	100A	40A	48V	24V-48V	Yes
PM48201	200A	80A	48V	24V-48V	Yes
PM48301	300A	120A	48V	24V-48V	Yes
PM48401B	400A	160A	48V	24V-48V	Yes
PM48501B	500A	200A	48V	24V-48V	Yes
PM72101	100A	40A	72V	24V-72V	Yes
PM72201	200A	80A	72V	24V-72V	Yes
PM72301	300A	120A	72V	24V-72V	Yes
PM72401B	400A	160A	72V	24V-72V	Yes
PM72501B	500A	200A	72V	24V-72V	Yes
PM12101H	100A	40A	120V	24V-120V	Yes
PM12201H	200A	80A	120V	24V-120V	Yes
Female plugs of J1&J2 will be shipped for free.					

Chapter 3 Wiring and Installation

3.1 Mounting the Controller

The controller can be oriented in any position as clean and dry as possible, or shield with a cover to protect it from water and contaminants.

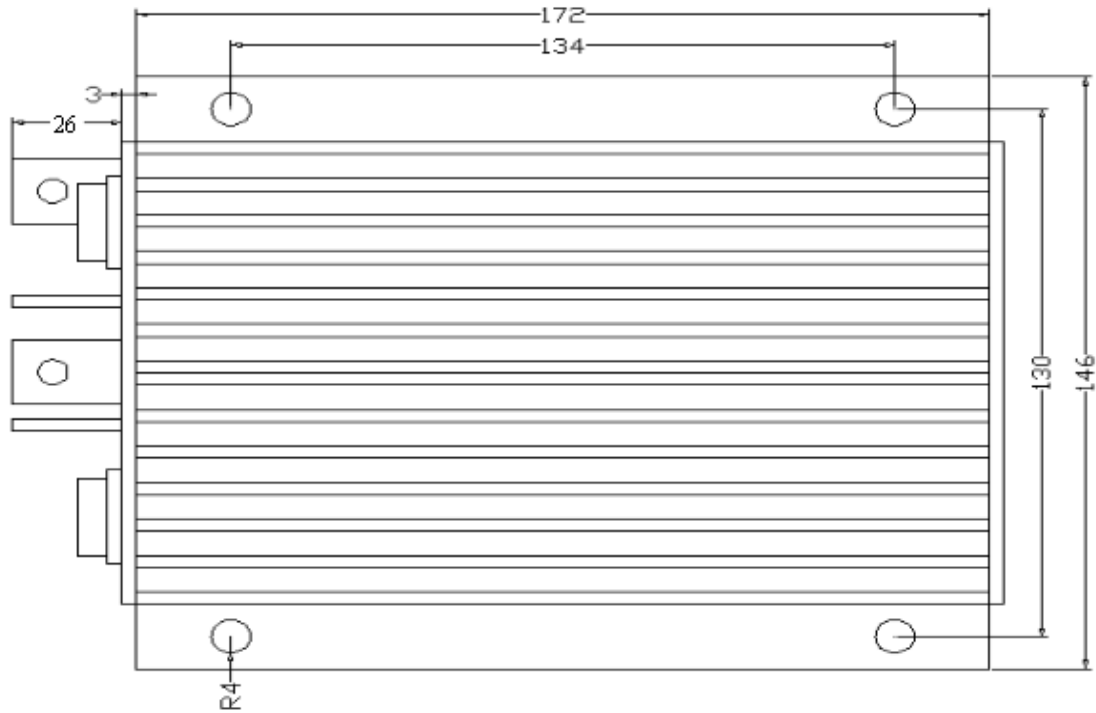
To ensure full rated output power, the controller should be fastened to a clean, flat metal surface with four screws. Applying silicon gel or other thermal conductive material to contact surface will enhance thermal performance.

Sufficient heat sink and air flow is required for high power application.

The case outline and mounting holes' dimensions are shown in Figure 1.

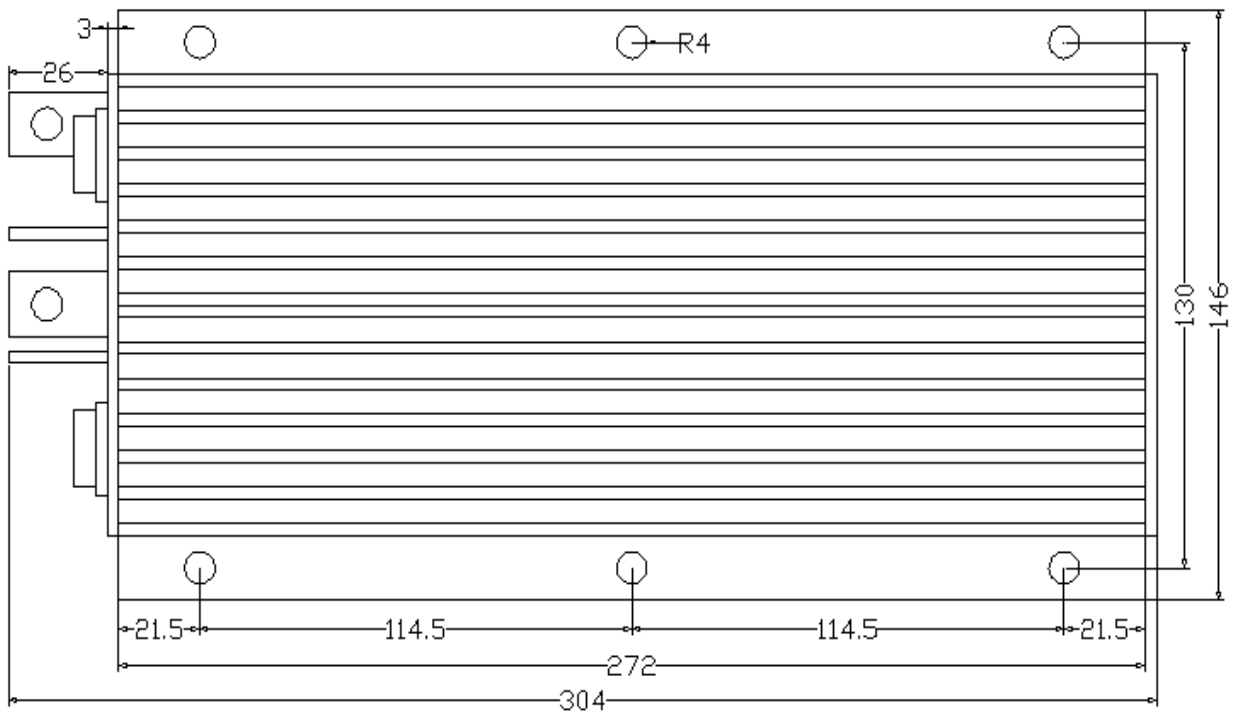
Caution:

- **RUNAWAYS** — Some conditions could cause the vehicle to run out of control. Disconnect the motor, or jack up the vehicle, and get the drive wheels off the ground before attempting any work on the motor control circuitry.
- **HIGH CURRENT ARCS** — Electric vehicle batteries can supply very high power, and arcs can occur if they are short circuit. Always turn off the battery circuit before working on the motor control circuit. Wear safety glasses, and use properly insulated tools to prevent short circuit.



Height: 62 millimeters

Figure 1: mounting holes' dimensions (dimensions in millimeters)



Height: 62 millimeters

Figure 2: PM-H/B mounting holes' dimensions (dimensions in millimeters)

3.2 Connections

3.2.1 Front Panel of PM Motor Controller:

Four metal bars and two plugs (J1, J2) are provided for connecting to the battery, motor and control signals in the front of the controller shown as Figure 3.

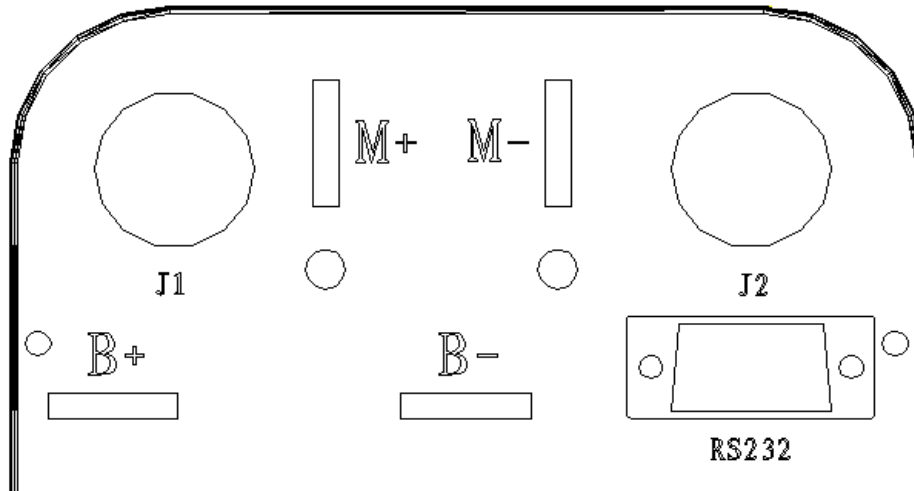


Figure 3: Front panel of PM motor controller

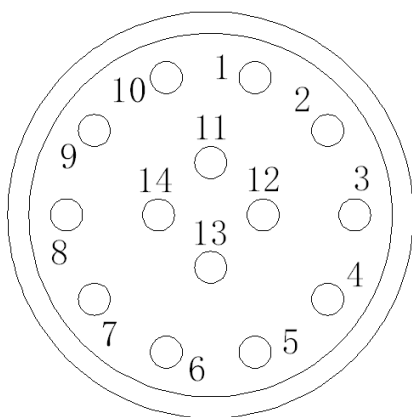
B+: Battery positive

B-: Battery negative

M+: armature positive

M-: armature negative

Figure 4: The connecting diagram of J1 and J2



J1 Pin Definition

- 1- PWR: Controller power supply (output). The pin is Red LED for S/N less: 08XXXXXX.**
- 2- Current meter <200mA.**
- 3- Main contactor driver <400mA.**
- 4- Alarm: To drive reverse beeper. <200mA**
- 5- RTN: Signal return**
- 6- Green LED: Running indication**
- 7- RTN: Signal return**

8- RS232 receiver

9- RS232 transmitter

10-CAN bus high

11-CAN bus low

12-Reserved

13-RTN: Signal return, or power supply return

14-Red LED: Fault code. The pin is PWR for S/N less: 08XXXXXX.

J2 Pin Definition

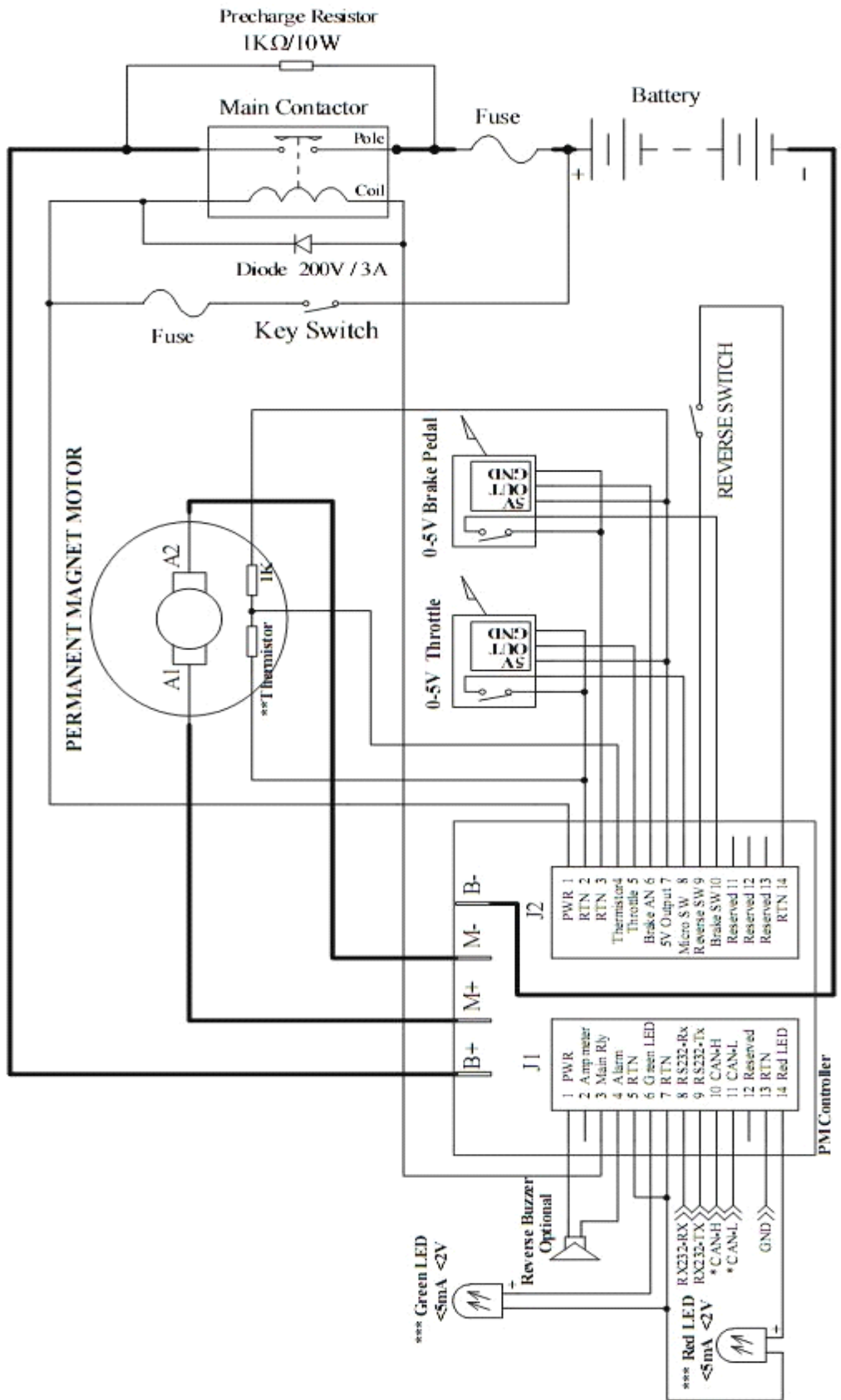
- 1- PWR: Controller power supply (input)
- 2- RTN: Signal return, or power supply ground
- 3- RTN: Signal return
- 4- Motor temperature input.
- 5- Throttle analog input, 0-5V
- 6- Brake analog input, 0-5V
- 7- 5V supply output .<40mA
- 8- Micro_SW: Throttle switch input
- 9- Reverse switch input
- 10- Brake switch input
- 11- Reserved
- 12- Reserved
- 13- Reserved
- 14- RTN: Signal return

Notes:

1. All RTN pins are internally connected.
2. Two PWR pins, J1-1 and J2-1, are internally connected. It's recommended to use J1-1 to supply peripherals like alarm and contactor. Twist peripheral wires with PWR is the preferred for EMC. Recirculation diodes are provided in the controller to PWR for alarm and Contactor coil driver.
3. Kelly Ampmeter positive connect to 5V power supply of controller, negative to J1-2.
4. Switch to ground is active. Open switch is inactive.

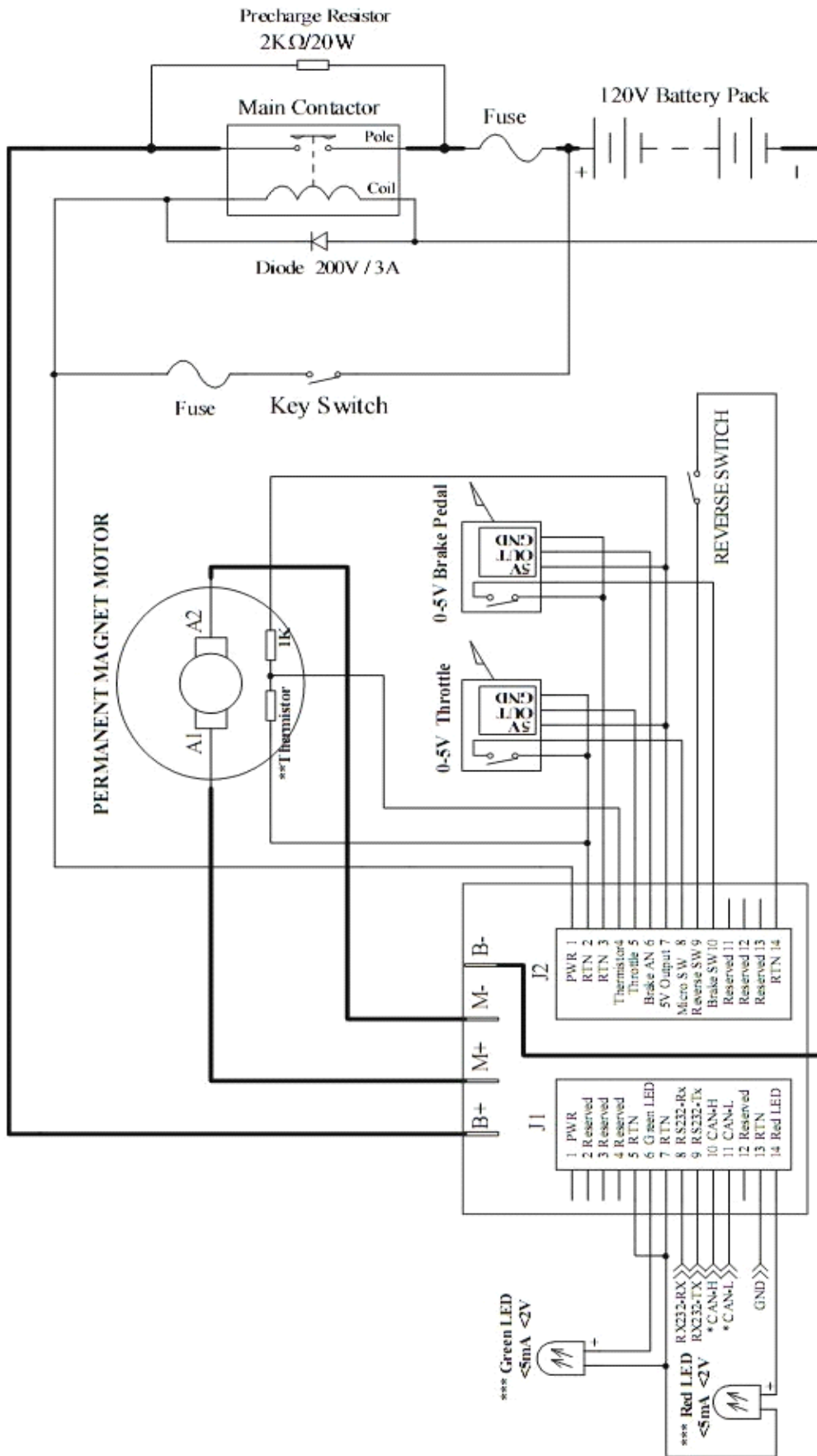
Caution: Make sure all connections are correct before applying power. Otherwise it may damage the controller! Please securely wire B- before applying power. It's preferred to place contactor or breaker on B+. Please place precharge resistor on any breaker! It can cause damage without it!!!

3.2.2 Standard Wiring of PM Motor Controller



NOTE: Potentialmeter can be used to output 0-5V.
 The brake input isn't necessary for non-regen model.
 Please securely wire B- before any other wiring. Never put contactor or break on B-.
 * CAN bus is depopulated by default.
 ** Thermistor is optional item. default to KTY83-122.
 *** When you connect an external LED, the LED front panel brightness will be reduced.

Figure 5: PM motor controller standard wiring



NOTE: Potentiometer can be used to output 0-5V.
 The brake input isn't necessary for non-regen model.
 Please securely wire B- before any other wiring. Never put contactor or break on B-.
 * CAN bus is deprecated by default.
 ** Thermistor is optional item, default to KTY83-122.
 *** When you connect an external LED, the LED front panel brightness will be reduced.

Figure 6: 120V motor controller standard wiring

3.2.3 Communication Port

A RS232 port of controller is provided to communicate with host computer for calibration and configuration.

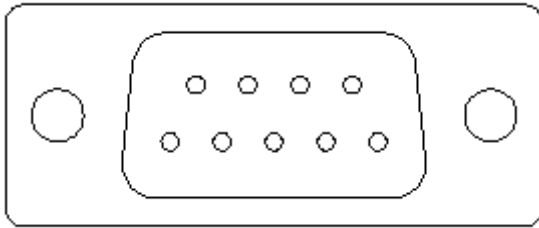


Figure 7: standard RS232 interface

3.3 Installation Checklist

Before operating the vehicle, complete the following checkout procedures. Use LED code as a reference. The LED codes are listed in Table 1.

Caution:

- Put the vehicle up on blocks to get the drive wheels off the ground before beginning these tests.
- Do not allow anyone to stand directly in front of or behind the vehicle during the checkout.
- Make sure both the PWR switch and the brake are off.
- Use well-insulated tools.

- Make sure the wire is connected correctly.
- Turn the PWR switch on. The LED should blink, then keep on when the controller operates normally. If this does not happen, check continuity of the PWR and controller ground.
- The fault code will be detected automatically at restarting.
- With the brake switch open, select a direction and operate the throttle. The motor should spin in the selected direction. Please verify wiring and voltage if it doesn't operate. Also check fuse. The motor should run faster with increasing throttle. If not, refer to Table 1 LED code, and correct the fault according to the code.
- Take the vehicle off the blocks and drive it in a clear area. It should have smooth acceleration and good top speed.

Chapter 4 Maintenance

There are no user-serviceable parts inside the controllers. Do not attempt to open the controller, or will void warranty. However, cleaning the controller exterior periodically should be necessary.

The controller is inherently a high power device. When working with any battery powered vehicle, proper safety precautions should be taken. These include, but are not limited to, proper training, wearing eye protection, avoiding loose clothing and jewelry, and using insulated tools.

4.1 Cleaning

Although the controller requires virtually no maintenance after properly installation, the following minor maintenance is recommended in certain applications.

- Remove power by disconnecting the battery, starting with battery positive.
- Discharge the capacitors in the controller by connecting a load (such as a contactor coil, resistor or a horn) across the controller's B+ and B- terminals.
- Remove any dirt or corrosion from the bus bar area. The controller should be wiped down with a moist rag. Be sure it is dry before reconnecting the battery.
- Make sure the connections to the bus bars are tight. Use two wrenches for this task in order to avoid stressing the bus bars; the wrenches should be well insulated.

4.2 Configuration

You can configure the controller with a host computer through RS232 or USB port.

- Use straight through RS232 cable or USB converter provided by Kelly to connect the D9 connector to a host computer. Provide >18V (either J2 pin1 or J1 pin1) to PWR. Wire power supply return to any RTN pin.
- Do not connect B+, throttle and so on. The controller may display fault code, but it doesn't affect programming or configuration.

Download and setup the configuration software:

<http://www.kellycontroller.com/support.php>

Table 1: LED CODES

Green LED Code

LED Code	Explanation	Solution
Green Off	No power or not operating	1. Check if all wires are correct. 2. Check fuse and power supply.
Green On	Normal operation	That's great! You got solution!
Green and Red LED Keep On		1. Software is upgrading. 2. Supply voltage too low or battery too high 3. The controller is damaged. Please contact Kelly for warrantee.

Red LED Code

1,2	▣ ▣▣	Over voltage error	1. Battery voltage is higher than max operating voltage of the controller. Please check the battery voltage and configuration. 2. Over voltage at regeneration. Controller will cut back or stop regeneration. 3. Please note there could be 2% error with Overvoltage setting.
1,3	▣ ▣▣▣	Low voltage error	1. The controller will attempt to clear the fault code automatically after 5 second if battery voltage returns to normal. 2. Check the battery voltage. 3. Charge battery if necessary.
1,4	▣ ▣▣▣▣	Over temperature warning	1. The controller temperature is over 90°C. The controller will cut back current in the case. Stop or reduce output to ensure the temperature fall. 2. Improve heat sink or airflow
2,2	▣▣ ▣▣	Internal voltage fault	1. Check if the B+ and PWR voltage are correct, refer to B- or RTN. Could be PWR voltage low. 2. Please check load on 5V supply. Could be high load on 5V. Incorrect pot wiring can load it heavily. 1. The controller is damaged. Please contact Kelly for warrantee.
2,3	▣▣ ▣▣▣	Over temperature	1. When controller's temperature is over 100°C. it will stop driving in order to protect itself. 2. Stop driving and wait for temperature fall. The controller will restart if temperature drops below 80°C.

2,4	▣▣ ▣▣▣▣	Throttle error at power up	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The throttle signal is higher than configured dead zone at power-on. 2. The fault will disappear if restarts or releases throttle.
3,1	▣▣▣ ▣	Frequent reset	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It can be caused by over current, bad motor, bad ground wiring or so.
3,2	▣▣▣ ▣▣	Internal reset	Reset caused by over current, high battery voltage or low supply voltage. It is normal if occurs occasionally.
3,3	▣▣▣ ▣▣▣	Throttle short or open circuit when using 1-4v hall sensor throttle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the throttle is short or open up. 2. When the throttle is normal, restart will clear the error.
3,4	▣▣▣ ▣▣▣▣	Throttle isn't zero when try to change direction	The controller won't change drive direction if throttle isn't zero. Also it won't change direction at high speed. The controller will wait throttle and speed close to zero before changing direction.
4,1	▣▣▣▣ ▣	Over voltage at startup or regeneration	The controller won't drive motor if detects overvoltage at power up. It will cut back regen current or stop regen if detects overvoltage during regen. You may set overvoltage threshold with GUI. The max threshold is about 1.25 times of controller rated voltage. I.e. you may set threshold lower than 60V for 48V controller.
4, 3	▣▣▣▣ ▣▣▣	Motor over temperature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The motor temperature is higher than configured max temperature. Controller will shut down and wait for motor temperature dropping. 2.Can change the temperature setting with configuration program.
<p>The Red LED flashes once at power on, then keeps off for normal operation. "1, 2" means it flashed once, then flashes twice after 1 second. The time between two flashes is 0.5 second. The pause time between one error code and another error code is 2 second.</p>			

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