

# Controller SMM 08 heli („s“ version with switch)

## Operating data:

Temperature of the environment: 0°C to 40°C  
 Motor controlling: PWM 1 kHz  
 Control signal: positive pulses  $1,5 \pm 0,5$  ms, period  $10 \pm 30$  ms  
 Current of the BEC: **1,5 A peak, continuous max.  $\approx 0,3$  A at 8V ( $\approx 1W$ ) !!!**  
 Automatically programmed parameters: parameters of control signal, min and full throttle  
 No. of feeding NiCd/NiMH cells: 6 up to 8  
 BEC Voltage: 5 V  
 Dimensions in mm:  $17,5 \times 16,5 \times 6$   
 Max. current: 8 A  
 Nominal load (electric motor): 0 up to 8 A  
 On-state switch resistance at 25 °C:  $0,0010 \Omega$   
 Power conductors: (70 mm):  $0,5 \text{ mm}^2$   
 Weight incl. all conductors („s“ version): 5,5 g (7,5 g)  
 Weight without power conductors: 1,5 g (3 g)  
**rate of acceleration, deceleration:** programmable by the starting throttle stick position

Table of BEC continuous current

Number of cells	U aku [V]	difference Uaku-Ubec [V]	continous current [mA]	loss of BEC [W]
6	7,2	2,2	455	1
7	8,4	3,4	294	1
8	9,6	4,6	217	1

The appearance and operating data may be changed without prior notice

**The controller is meant for a stepless control of electric motor revolutions in models (micro heli) controlled by proportional remote control sets with positive control pulses and a pulse period from  $\approx 10$  up to 30 ms.** It is equipped with a BEC circuit supplying the receiver and servos with the voltage of +5 V (+3,8 V) and peak current of 1,5 A. In case of overloading this circuit there occurs a drop in voltage for the receiver and servos. For a long time overload (lasting in seconds) [e.g. power dissipation  $P = (U_{aku} - 5V) \times \text{servos current consumption} > 1W$ ], you might damage this circuit. In the table is shown continuous current of the BEC for various number of cells. If you need higher levels of current from the BEC circuit than are those the controller is able to supply (or in any other case when you need to feed the receiver or servos from some other source) carefully take out the central core of the servo cable connector (+5V / +3,8 V) (see Fig.). The taken out core of this conductor must be properly insulated. The receiver and servos must be then fed from some other source.

Possible switch failure (for „s“ version) nowise affects its functioning. **Turning off the switch activates controller.** Type without switch is switched on connection of accumulator. Due to the use of a processor responses to the controlling are immediate. Parameters of the control signal are constantly monitored. Possible drop-outs or interference up to ca 0,7 sec are suppressed. The value of the last correct value of the control signal is retained for this period of time. In case of longer drop-outs or interference, the motor revolution reduce is very slowly (ca 15 sec). SMM 08 heli features a very easily programmable **rate of acceleration, deceleration** given by the position of the throttle stick when starting: acceleration from 0 to 100% by the 2 sec. and deceleration with freewheel or acceleration from 0 to 100% by the 3 sec. and deceleration by the 4 sec.

**Instruction for use:** It is recommended to solder cables for the electric motor directly to the motor itself or furnish them with a suitable connector. Solder a suppression capacitor(s) to the motor unless the motor is already equipped with it by the manufacturer. Opposite piece of the connector, which is on your accumulators, should be soldered to the leading-in conductors to the accumulator - **be careful not to reverse poles!** Try to use power conductors as short as possible - it is better for minimum weight and for minimum interference. In case of possible interference you can solder capacitor 4,7 to 47  $\mu F/16V$  (The best is „low ESR“ type) on the conductors to the accumulator. As soon as, during the operation, the accumulator voltage drops to the set limit the controller starts to reduce the motor performance so that the minimum energy for reliable operation of BEC is retained. The controller does not switch the motor suddenly and unexpectedly. Downwards to lower performance the controller responds to steering, upwards to higher performance any movement of the throttle stick is ineffective.

It is recommended to adjust max. difference between minimum and maximum throttle position, the regulation will be smoother. So as to achieve minimum weight and dimensions these types have no thermal and current fuse. Notice: the controller does not warm up only due to the loss on the switching transistor but also the loss on the BEC circuit. It is necessary to let the controller cool down if operating near the limits.

**SECURITY WARNING :** Always disconnect the accumulators when not operating the model! Small current consumption occurs even when controller is switched off. Do not leave model with connected accumulators unattended! Do not charge batteries when connected to the controller! If the controller is connected to batteries do not stay in the reach of the propeller even when the controller is switched off! Please notice that running motor with propeller is very dangerous!

### Acceleration 2 sec. + deceleration by freewheel:

1. switch the transmitter on
2. throttle back (min. throttle)
3. turn the controller on
4. 1 x BEEP 0,5 kHz
5. full throttle (max. throttle)
6. 2 x BEEP 0,5 kHz
7. throttle dropped (min. throttle)
8. 1 x BEEP 0,5 kHz
9. you may start



**NOTE :** If in the starting position of the throttle stick, 2 x BEEP 0,5 kHz can be heard, change the norm of deflection of the throttle stick on the transmitter.

### Acceleration 3 sec. + deceleration 4 sec.:

1. switch the transmitter on
2. full throttle (max. throttle)
3. turn the controller on
4. 2 x BEEP 0,5 kHz
5. throttle dropped (min. throttle)
6. 1 x BEEP 0,5 kHz
7. you may start



If in the starting position of the throttle stick, 1 x BEEP 0,5 kHz can be heard, change the norm of deflection of the throttle stick on the transmitter.

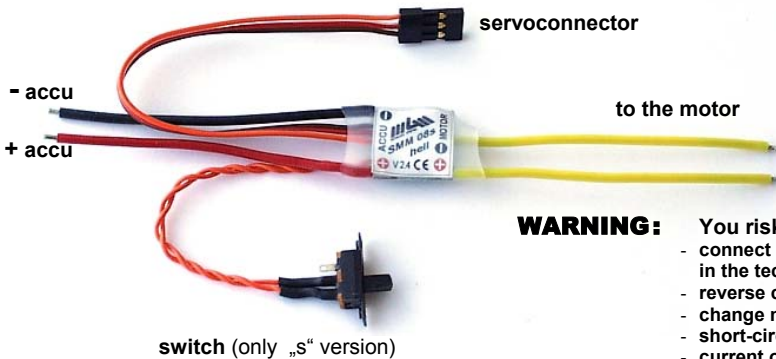
### Error messages:

(you must switch off / on controller for correction)

### BEEP 500 Hz



- low size of deflection of the throttle stick on the transmitter - you must enlarge the size of deflection
- overstep max. throttle position 0,5 and 2,5 ms - you must shorten the size of deflection
- switching on the controller with turn off transmitter (for some receiver only)
- for moving the throttle stick to opposite (reverse) side



### WARNING:

You risk destroying the controller for:

- connect more battery cells to the controller than the max. number specified in the technical data
- reverse connections to the accumulator
- change motor and accumulator outlets
- short-circuit the output wires with the accumulator connected
- current overload, power overload
- water in the controller, metal objects in the controller (screwdrivers, wires, etc.)



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