Ordering number : ENA2056

LV8771VH

Bi-CMOS LSI

PWM Constant-Current Control Stepping Motor Driver

ON Semiconductor®

http://onsemi.com

Overview

The LV8771VH is a PWM current control stepping motor driver. It is ideally suited for driving stepping motors used in office equipment and amusement applications.

Features

- 1 channel PWM current control stepping motor driver.
- I_O max = 1.5A
- Output on-resistance (High side : 0.6Ω ; Low side : 0.4Ω ; total : 1.0Ω ; Ta = 25°C, I_O = 1.5A).
- Micro step mode can be set to full-step, half-step (full torque), half-step, and quarter-step mode.
- Built-in thermal shutdown circuit.
- No control power supply necessary.

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V_M max		36	V
Output peak current	I_O peak	t ≤ 10ms, ON-duty ≤ 20%	1.75	A
Output current	I_O max		1.5	A
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	*	3.0	W
Logic input voltage	V_{IN} max		-0.3 to +6	V
VREF input voltage	VREF max		-0.3 to +6	V
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

* Specified circuit board : 90.0mm×90.0mm×1.6mm, glass epoxy board.

Caution 1) Absolute maximum ratings represent the value which cannot be exceeded for any length of time.

Caution 2) Even when the device is used within the range of absolute maximum ratings, as a result of continuous usage under high temperature, high current, high voltage, or drastic temperature change, the reliability of the IC may be degraded. Please contact us for the further details.

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

Recommendation Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage range	VM		9 to 32	V
Logic input voltage	V_{IN}		0 to 5.5	V
VREF input voltage range	VREF		0 to 3	V

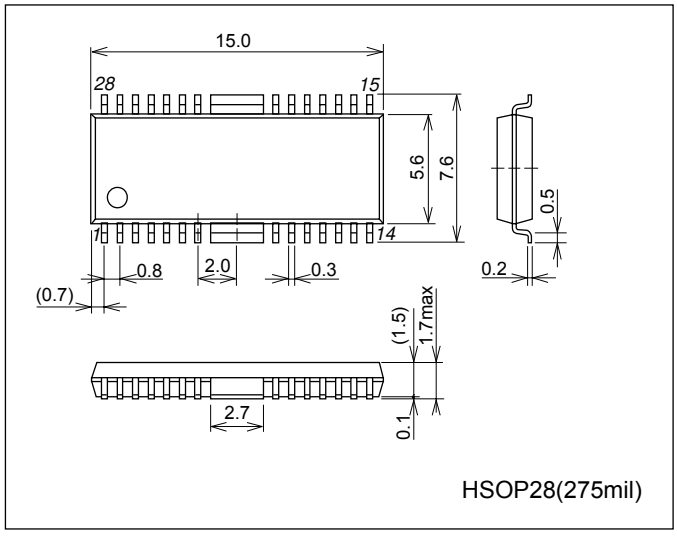
Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, VM = 24V, VREF = 1.5V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Standby mode current drain	IMstn	ST = "L"		100	150	μA
Current drain	IM	ST = "H", I01 = I11 = I02 = I12 = "L", with no load		2	3	mA
VREG5 output voltage	Vreg5	Ireg5 = -1mA	4.7	5	5.3	V
Thermal shutdown temperature	TSD	Design guarantee	150	180	210	°C
Thermal hysteresis width	ΔTSD	Design guarantee		40		°C
Motor driver						
Output on resistance	Ronu	I_O = 1.5A, Upper-side on resistance		0.6	0.78	Ω
	Rond	I_O = 1.5A, Lower-side on resistance		0.4	0.52	Ω
Output leakage current	$I_O$leak	V_M = 36V			50	μA
Diode forward voltage	VD			1.1	1.4	V
Logic high-level input voltage	V_{IN}H		2.0			V
Logic low-level input voltage	V_{IN}L				0.8	V
Logic pin input current	I_{IN}L	V_{IN} = 0.8V	4	8	12	μA
	I_{IN}H	V_{IN} = 5V	30	50	70	μA
Current setting comparator threshold voltage	Vtdac11	I01(02) = "H", I11(12) = "H"	0.29	0.30	0.31	V
	Vtdac01	I01(02) = "L", I11(12) = "H"	0.20	0.21	0.22	V
	Vtdac10	I01(02) = "H", I11(12) = "L"	0.11	0.12	0.13	V
Chopping frequency	Fchop1	FC = "L"	24.8	31.0	37.2	kHz
	Fchop2	FC = "H"	49.6	62.0	74.4	kHz
VREF pin input current	Iref	VREF = 1.5V	-0.5			μA
Charge pump						
VG output voltage	VG		28	28.7	29.8	V
Rise time	tONG	VG = 0.1μF		200	500	μS
Oscillator frequency	Fosc		100	125	150	kHz

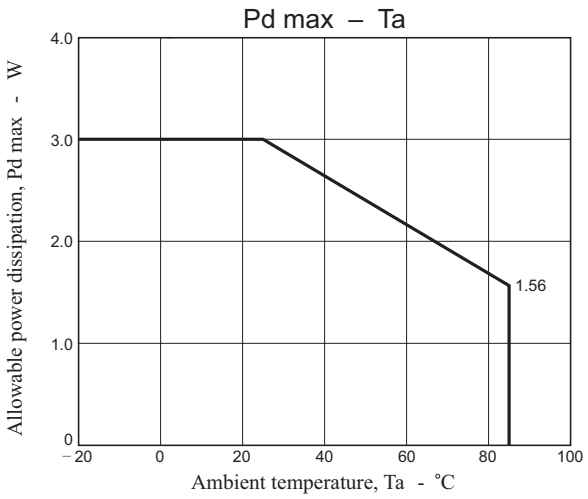
Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)

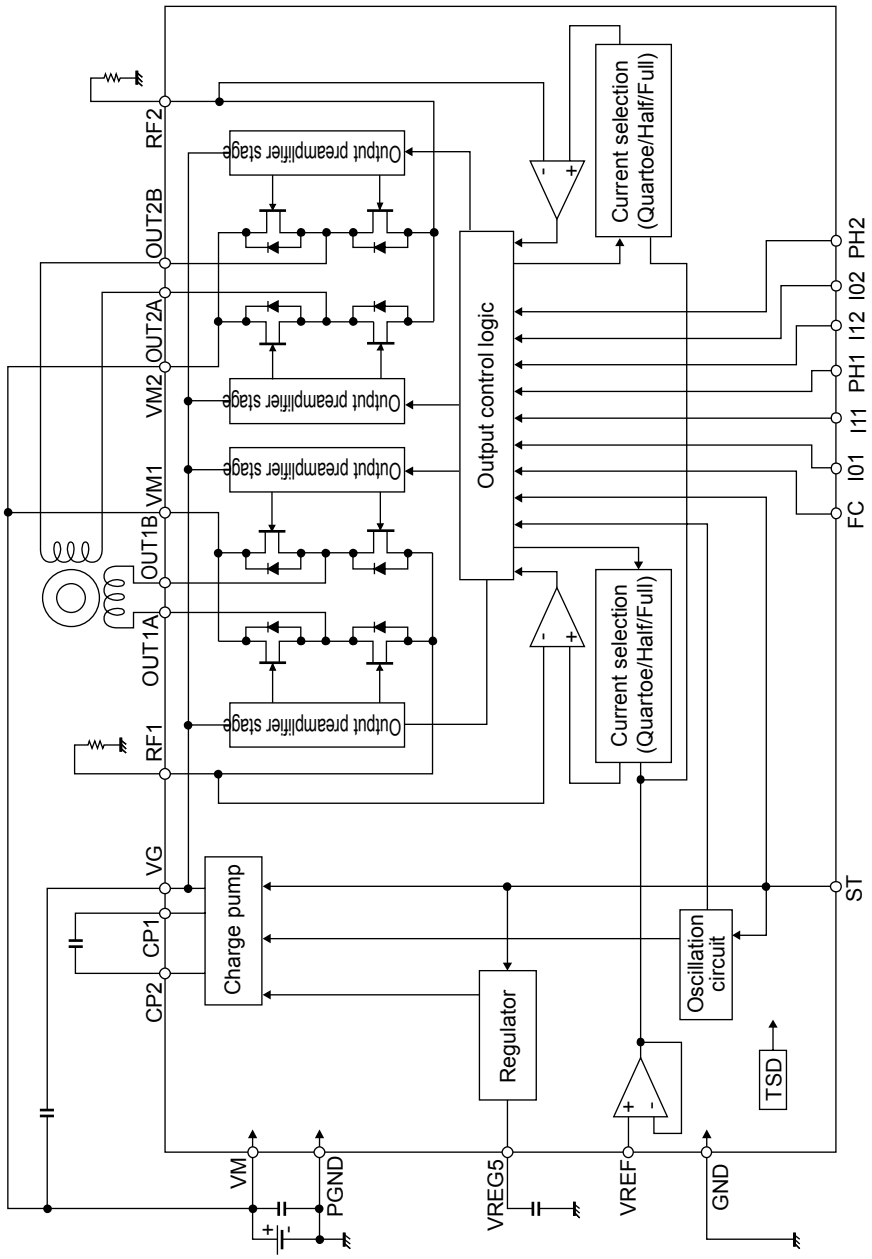
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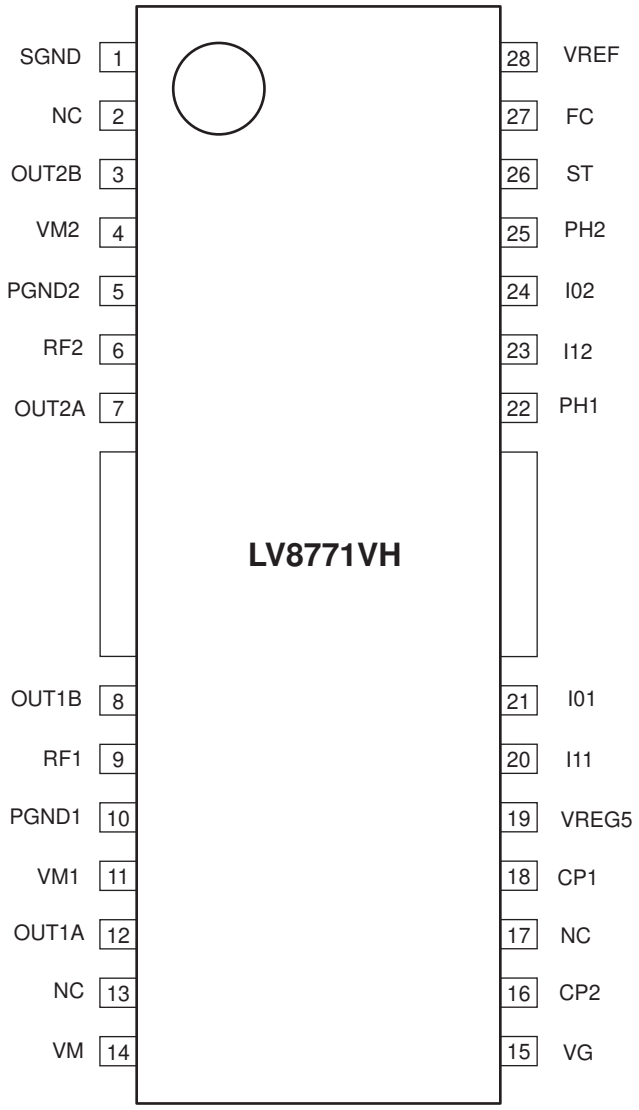
HSOP28(275mil)



Block Diagram

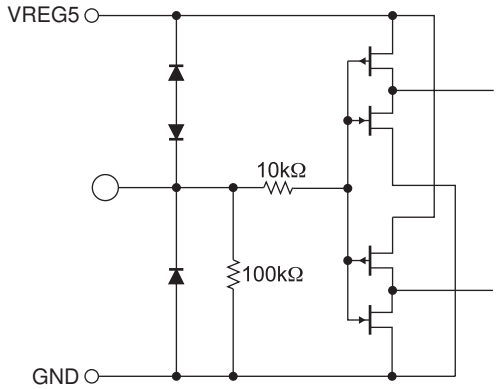
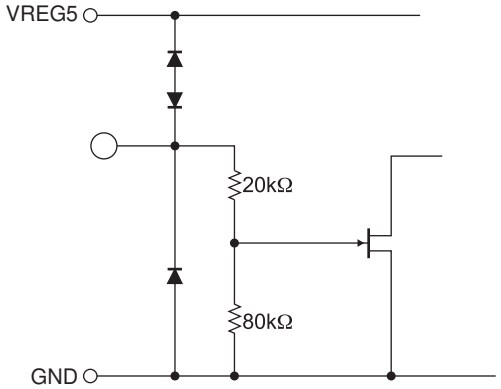
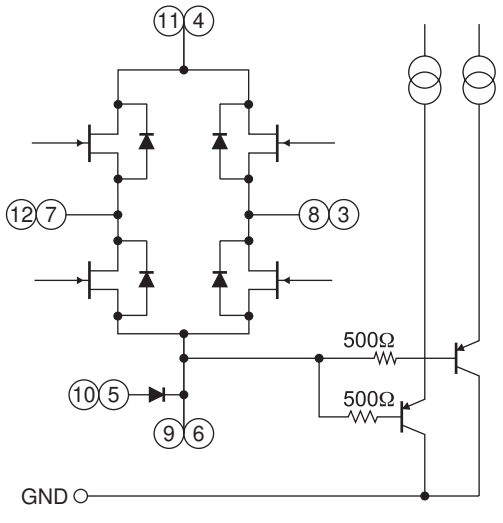


Pin Assignment



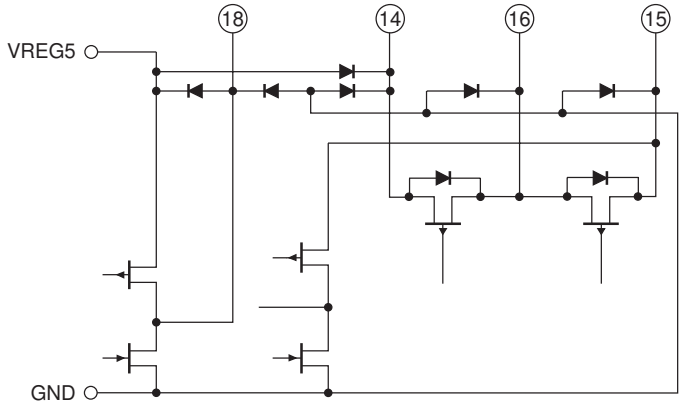
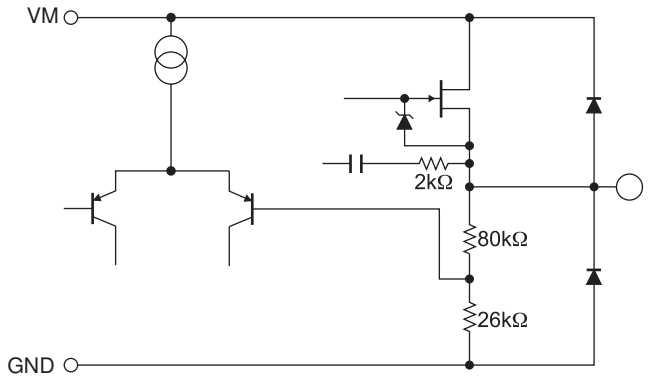
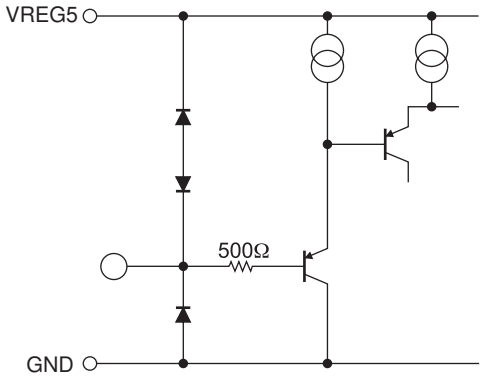
Top view

Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Functtion	Equivalent Circuit
22 21 20 25 24 23 27	PH1 I01 I11 PH2 I02 I12 FC	Channel 1 forward/reverse rotation pin. Channel 1 output control input pin . Channel 1 output control input pin . Channel 2 forward/reverse rotation pin. Channel 2 output control input pin . Channel 2 output control input pin . Chopping frequency switching pin.	
26	ST	Chip enable pin.	
8 9 10 11 12 3 4 5 6 7	OUT1B RF1 PGND1 VM1 OUT1A OUT2B VM2 PGND2 RF2 OUT2A	Channel 1 OUTB output pin. Channel 1 current-sense resistor connection pin. Power system ground pin 1. Channel 1 motor power supply connection pin. Channel 1 OUTA output pin. Channel 2 OUTB output pin. Channel 2 current-sense resistor connection pin. Power system ground pin 2. Channel 2 motor power supply connection pin. Channel 2 OUTA output pin.	
2, 13 , 17	NC	No Connection (No internal connection to the IC)	

Continued on next page.

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Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Functtion	Equivalent Circuit
15 14 16 18	VG VM CP2 CP1	Charge pump capacitor connection pin. Motor power supply connection pin. Charge pump capacitor connection pin. Charge pump capacitor connection pin.	
19	VREG5	Internal power supply capacitor connection pin.	
28	VREF	Constant current control reference voltage input pin.	

Description of operation

Input Pin Function

The function to prevent including the turn from the input to the power supply is built into each logic pin. Therefore, the current turns to the power supply even if power supply (VM) is turned off with the voltage impressed to the input pin and there is not crowding.

(1) Chip enable function

This IC is switched between standby and operating mode by setting the ST pin. In standby mode, the IC is set to power-save mode and all logic is reset. In addition, the internal regulator circuit and charge pump circuit do not operate in standby mode.

ST	Mode	Internal regulator	Charge pump
Low or Open	Standby mode	Standby	Standby
High	Operating mode	Operating	Operating

(2) Output control logic

I01(02)	I11(12)	Output current (I_O)
Low	Low	0
High	Low	I_O = ((VREF / 5) / RF) × 40%
Low	High	I_O = ((VREF / 5) / RF) × 70%
High	High	I_O = (VREF / 5) / RF

PH1(2)	Current direction
Low	OUTB → OUTA
High	OUTA → OUTB

(3) Setting constant-current control reference current

This IC is designed to automatically exercise PWM constant-current chopping control for the motor current by setting the output current. Based on the voltage input to the VREF pin and the resistance connected between RF and GND, the output current that is subject to the constant-current control is set using the calculation formula below:

I_{OUT} = (VREF / 5) / RF resistance

* The above setting is the output current at I01(02) = High, I11(12) = Low.

(Example) When VREF = 1.5V, I01(02) = High, I11(12) = Low and RF1(2) resistance is 0.5Ω, the setting current is shown below.

I_{OUT} = (1.5V / 5) / 0.5Ω = 0.6A

(4) Chopping frequency control logic

FC	Chopping frequency
Low	31kHz
High	62kHz

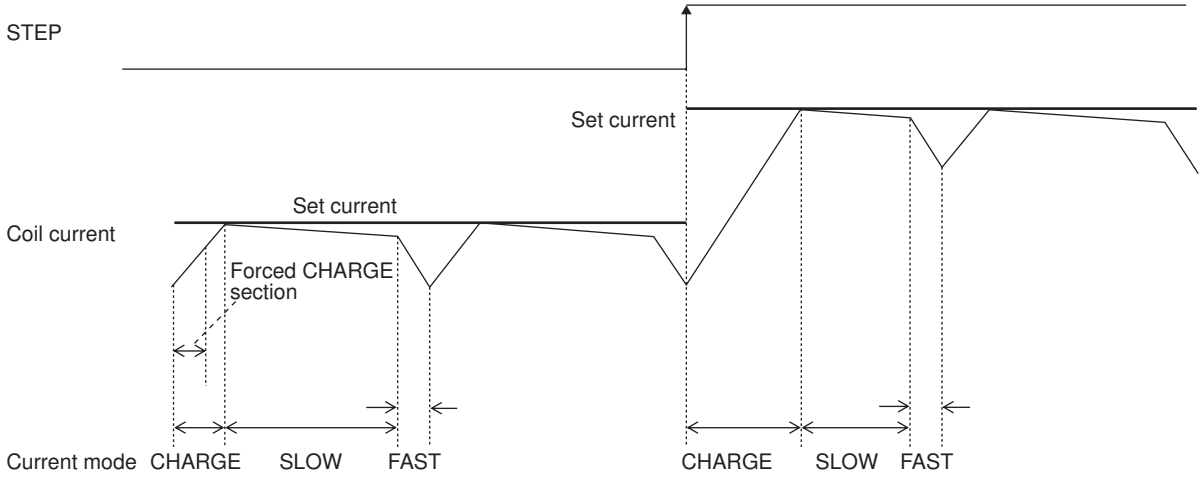
(5) Blanking period

If, when exercising PWM constant-current chopping control over the motor current, the mode is switched from decay to charge, the recovery current of the parasitic diode may flow to the current sensing resistance, causing noise to be carried on the current sensing resistance pin, and this may result in erroneous detection. To prevent this erroneous detection, a blanking period is provided to prevent the noise occurring during mode switching from being received. During this period, the mode is not switched from charge to decay even if noise is carried on the current sensing resistance pin.

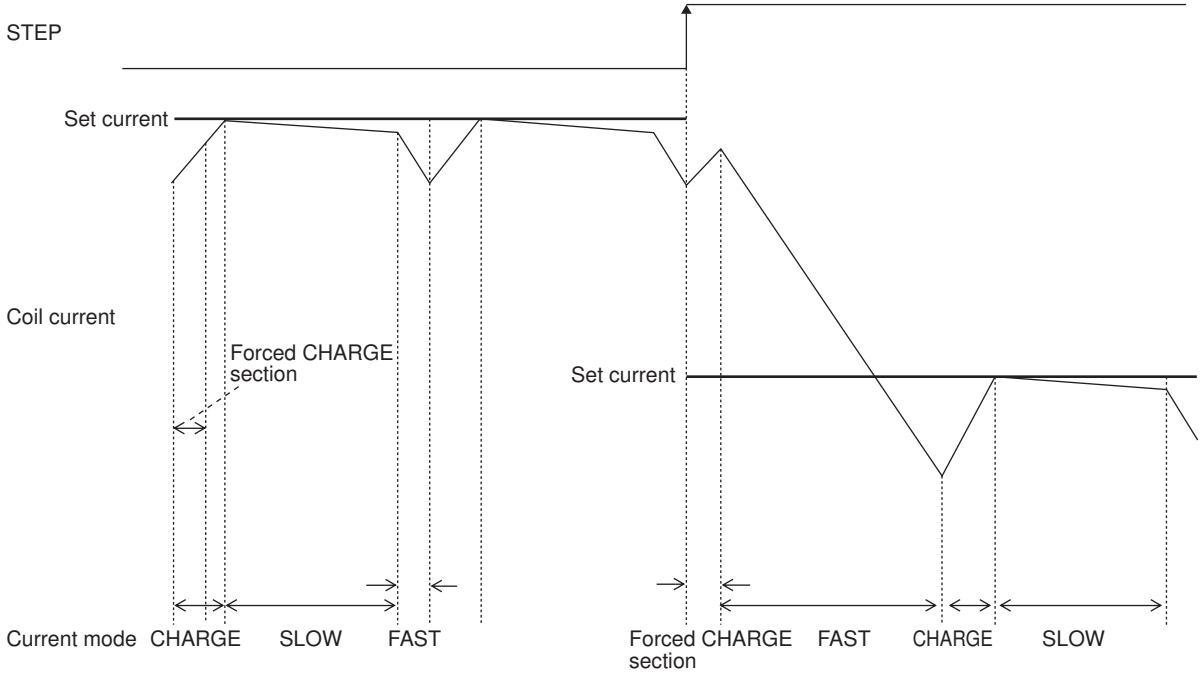
The blanking time is fixed at approximately 1μs.

(6) Current control operation specification

(Sine wave increasing direction)



(Sine wave decreasing direction)



In each current mode, the operation sequence is as described below :

- At rise of chopping frequency, the CHARGE mode begins. (In the time defined as the "blanking time," the CHARGE mode is forced regardless of the magnitude of the coil current (ICOIL) and set current (IREF).)
- The coil current (ICOIL) and set current (IREF) are compared in this blanking time.

  When (ICOIL < IREF) state exists ;

  The CHARGE mode up to ICOIL ≥ IREF, then followed by changeover to the SLOW DECAY mode, and finally by the FAST DECAY mode for approximately 1μs.

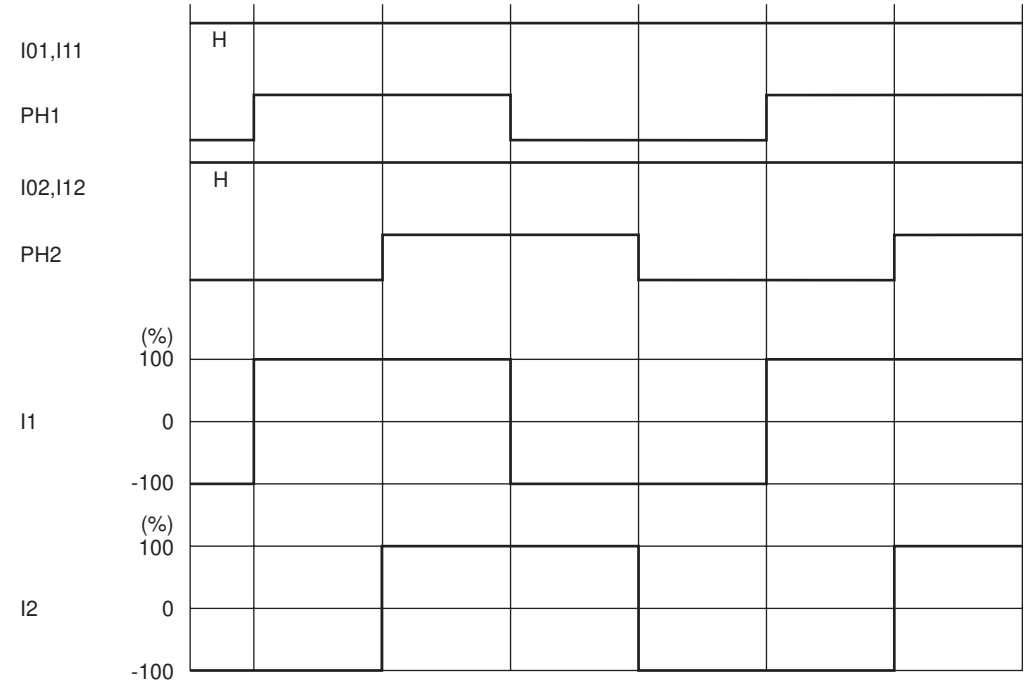
  When (ICOIL < IREF) state does not exist ;

  The FAST DECAY mode begins. The coil current is attenuated in the FAST DECAY mode till one cycle of chopping is over.

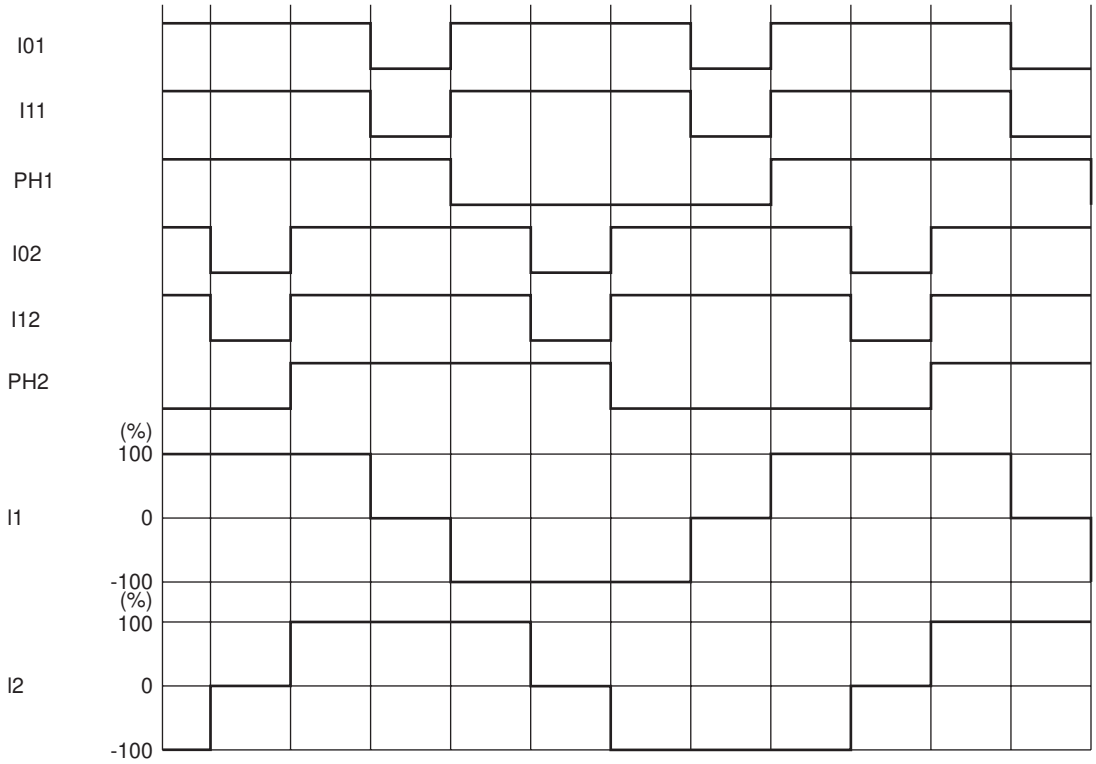
Above operations are repeated. Normally, the SLOW (+FAST) DECAY mode continues in the sine wave increasing direction, then entering the FAST DECAY mode till the current is attenuated to the set level and followed by the SLOW DECAY mode.

(7) Typical current waveform in each excitation mode

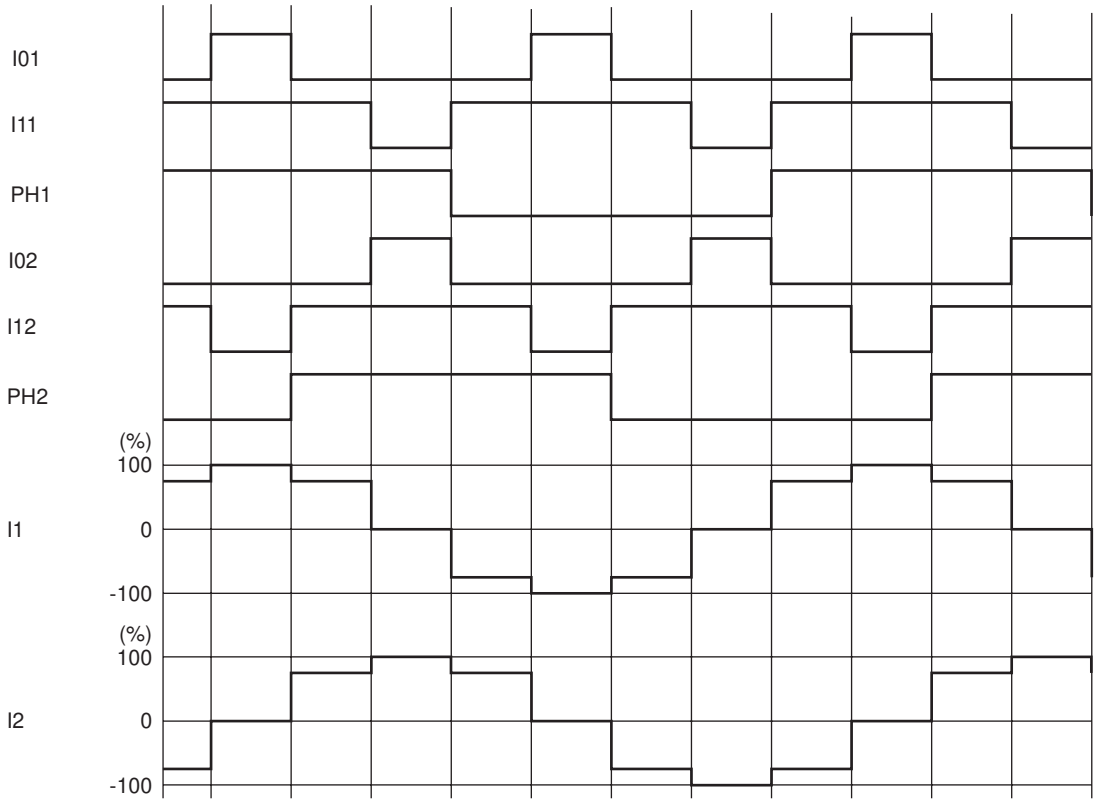
Full step (CW mode)



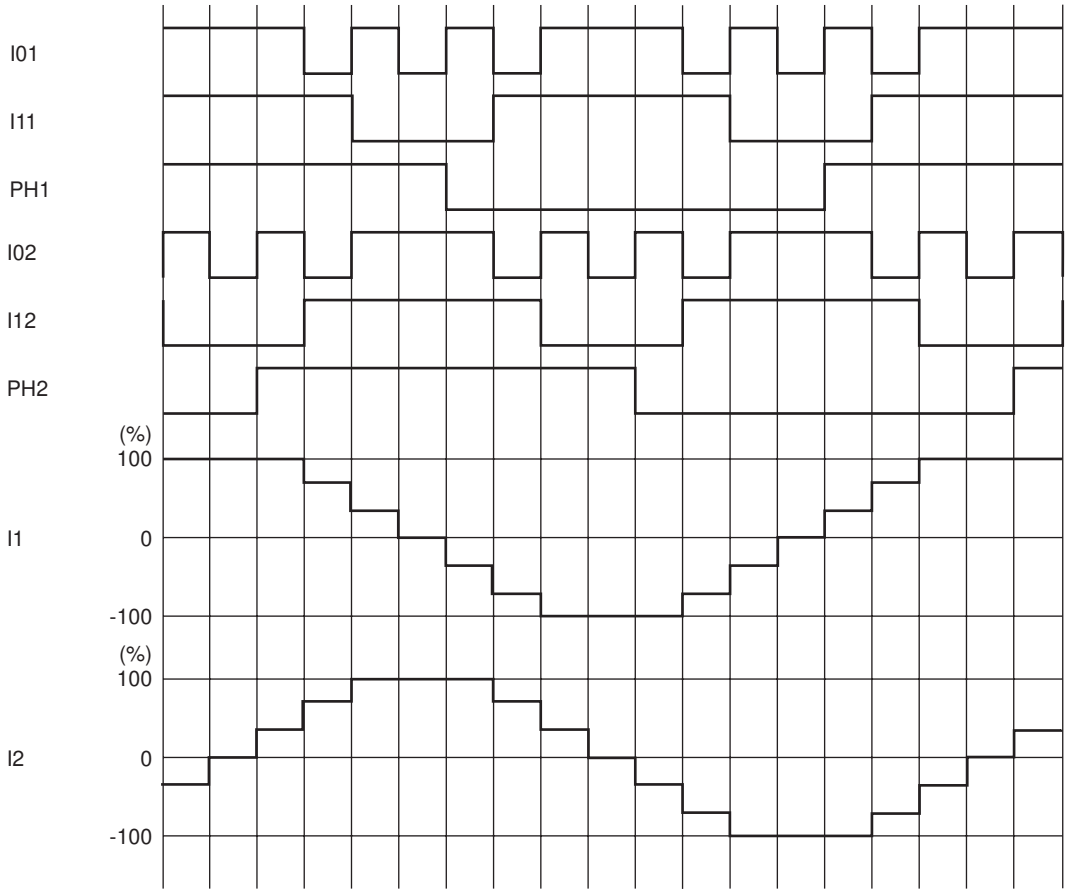
Half step full torque (CW mode)



Half step (CW mode)

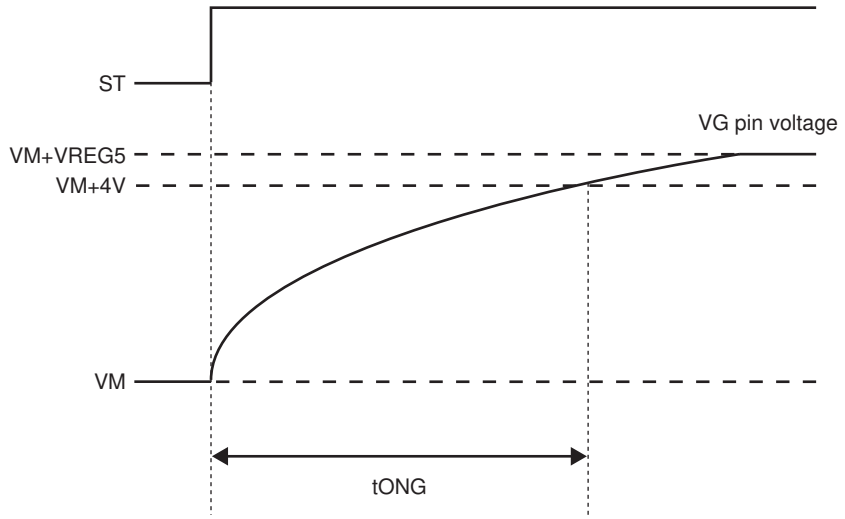


Quarter step (CW mode)



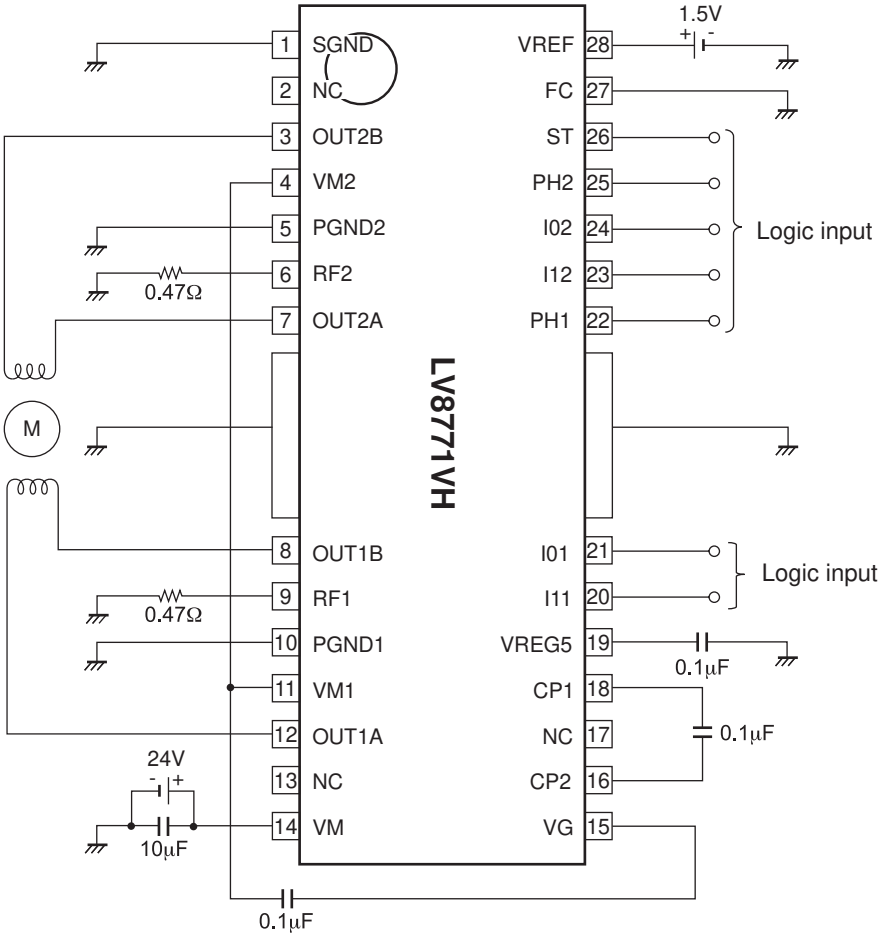
(8) Charge Pump Circuit

When the ST pin is set High, the charge pump circuit operates and the V_G pin voltage is boosted from the V_M voltage to the V_M + VREG5 voltage. Because the output is not turned on if V_M+4V or more is not pressured, the voltage of the V_G pin recommends the drive of the motor to put the time of t_{ONG} or more, and to begin.



V_G Pin Voltage Schematic View

Application Circuit Example



Each constant setting formula of above circuit example is as below.

Setting of chopping frequency: 31kHz (FC = Low)

The setting constant-current level becomes like a list.

(Example) I01(02) = High, I11(12) = High

When VREF = 1.5V, RF = 0.47Ω

I_{OUT} = VREF/5/RF resistance

= (1.5V/5) / 0.47Ω = 0.64A

I01(02)	I11(12)	Output current (I_O)
Low	Low	0
High	Low	I_O = ((VREF / 5) / RF) × 40%
Low	High	I_O = ((VREF / 5) / RF) × 70%
High	High	I_O = (VREF / 5) / RF

PH1(2)	Current direction
Low	OUTB → OUTA
High	OUTA → OUTB

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