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# LV8711T

Bi-CMOS LSI

## PWM Constant-Current Control Stepping Motor Driver

### Overview

The LV8711T is a PWM constant-current control stepping motor driver.

### Features

- Two circuits of PWM constant-current control H-bridge drivers incorporated
- Control of the stepping motor to 1-2 phase excitations possible
- Reference voltage output: 1.0V
- Short circuit protection circuit incorporated
- Abnormal condition warning output pin incorporated
- Upper and lower regenerative diodes incorporated
- Thermal shutdown circuit incorporated

### Specifications

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Motor supply voltage	$V_M$ max		18	V
Logic supply voltage	$V_{CC}$ max		6	V
Logic input voltage	$V_{IN}$		6	V
Output peak current	$I_O$ peak	Per ch, $t_w \leq 10\text{ms}$ , duty 20%	1.0	A
Output continuous current	$I_O$ max	Per ch	800	mA
Allowable power dissipation	$P_d$ max	*	1.45	W
Operating temperature	$T_{opr}$		-20 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	$T_{stg}$		-55 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

\* Specified circuit board : 57.0mm×57.0mm×1.7mm, glass epoxy printed circuit board.

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.

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## Recommended Operating Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Motor supply voltage range	VM		4 to 16	V
Logic supply voltage range	V <sub>CC</sub>		2.7 to 5.5	V
Logic input voltage range	V <sub>IN</sub>		-0.3 to V <sub>CC</sub> +0.3	V
VREF input voltage range	VREF		0 to V <sub>CC</sub> -1.8	V

## Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, VM = 12V, V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3, VREF = 1.0V

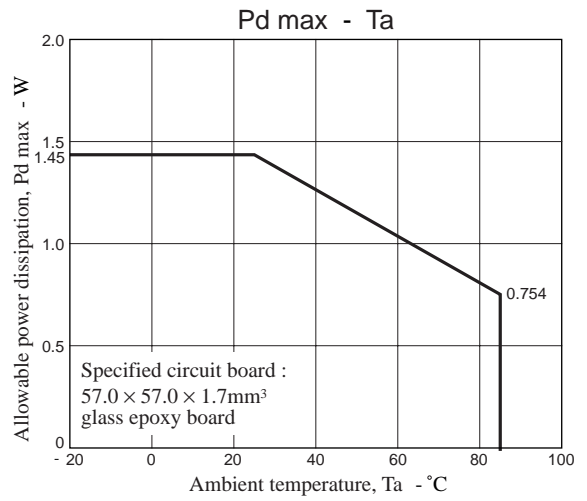
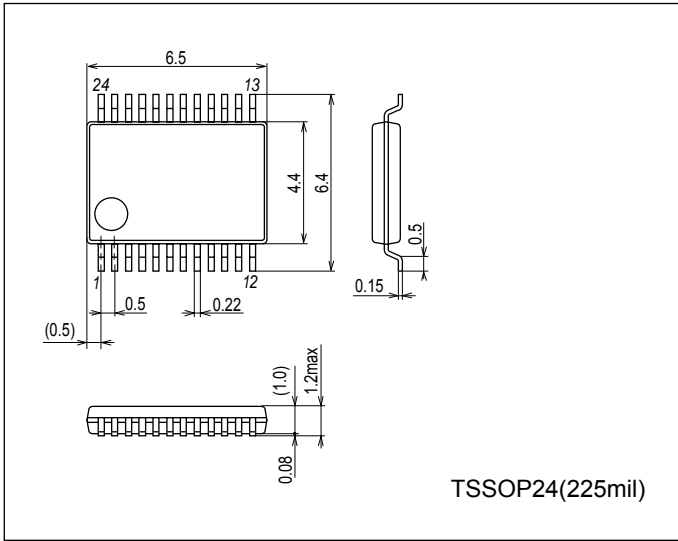
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
<b>General</b>						
Standby mode current drain	IMstn	PS = "L", no load			1	μA
	I <sub>CC</sub> stn	PS = "L", no load			1	μA
Current drain	IM	PS = "H", no load		1.0	1.5	mA
	I <sub>CC</sub>	PS = "H", no load		1.7	3.0	mA
Thermal shutdown temperature	TSD	Design guarantee	150	180		°C
Thermal hysteresis width	ΔTSD	Design guarantee		40		°C
V <sub>CC</sub> low voltage cutting voltage	V <sub>th</sub> V <sub>CC</sub>		2.1	2.4	2.7	V
Low voltage hysteresis voltage	V <sub>th</sub> HYS		100	130	160	mV
<b>Reference voltage</b>						
REG5 output voltage	VREG5		4.5	5	5.5	V
<b>Output</b>						
Output on resistance	R <sub>onU</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> = -800mA, Source-side		0.78	1.0	Ω
	R <sub>onD</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> = 800mA, Sink-side		0.32	0.43	Ω
Output leakage current	I <sub>O</sub> leak	V <sub>O</sub> = 15V			10	μA
Diode forward voltage	VD	ID = -800mA		1.0	1.2	V
<b>Logic input</b>						
Logic pin input current	I <sub>INL</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.8V	4	8	12	μA
	I <sub>INH</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 3.3V	22	33	45	μA
Logic high-level input voltage	V <sub>INH</sub>		2.0			V
Logic low-level input voltage	V <sub>INL</sub>				0.8	V
<b>Constant-current control</b>						
REG1 output voltage	VREG1		0.95	1.0	1.05	V
VREF input current	I <sub>REF</sub>	VREF = 1.0V	-0.5			μA
Current setting reference voltage	V <sub>tatt00</sub>	VREF = 1.0V	0.192	0.200	0.208	V
	V <sub>tatt01</sub>	VREF = 1.0V	0.152	0.160	0.168	V
	V <sub>tatt10</sub>	VREF = 1.0V	0.092	0.100	0.108	V
	V <sub>tatt11</sub>	VREF = 1.0V	0.032	0.040	0.048	V
Chopping frequency	F <sub>chop</sub>	C <sub>chop</sub> = 220pF	36	45	54	kHz
CHOP pin threshold voltage	V <sub>CHOPH</sub>		0.6	0.7	0.8	V
	V <sub>CHOPL</sub>		0.17	0.2	0.23	V
CHOP pin charge/discharge current	I <sub>chop</sub>		7	10	13	μA
<b>Output short-circuit protection</b>						
EMO pin saturation voltage	V <sub>sat</sub> EMO	I <sub>EMO</sub> = 1mA		250	400	mV

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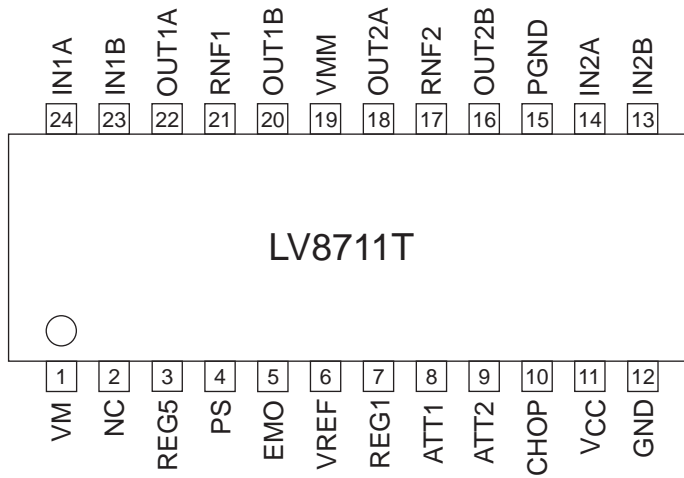
## Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)

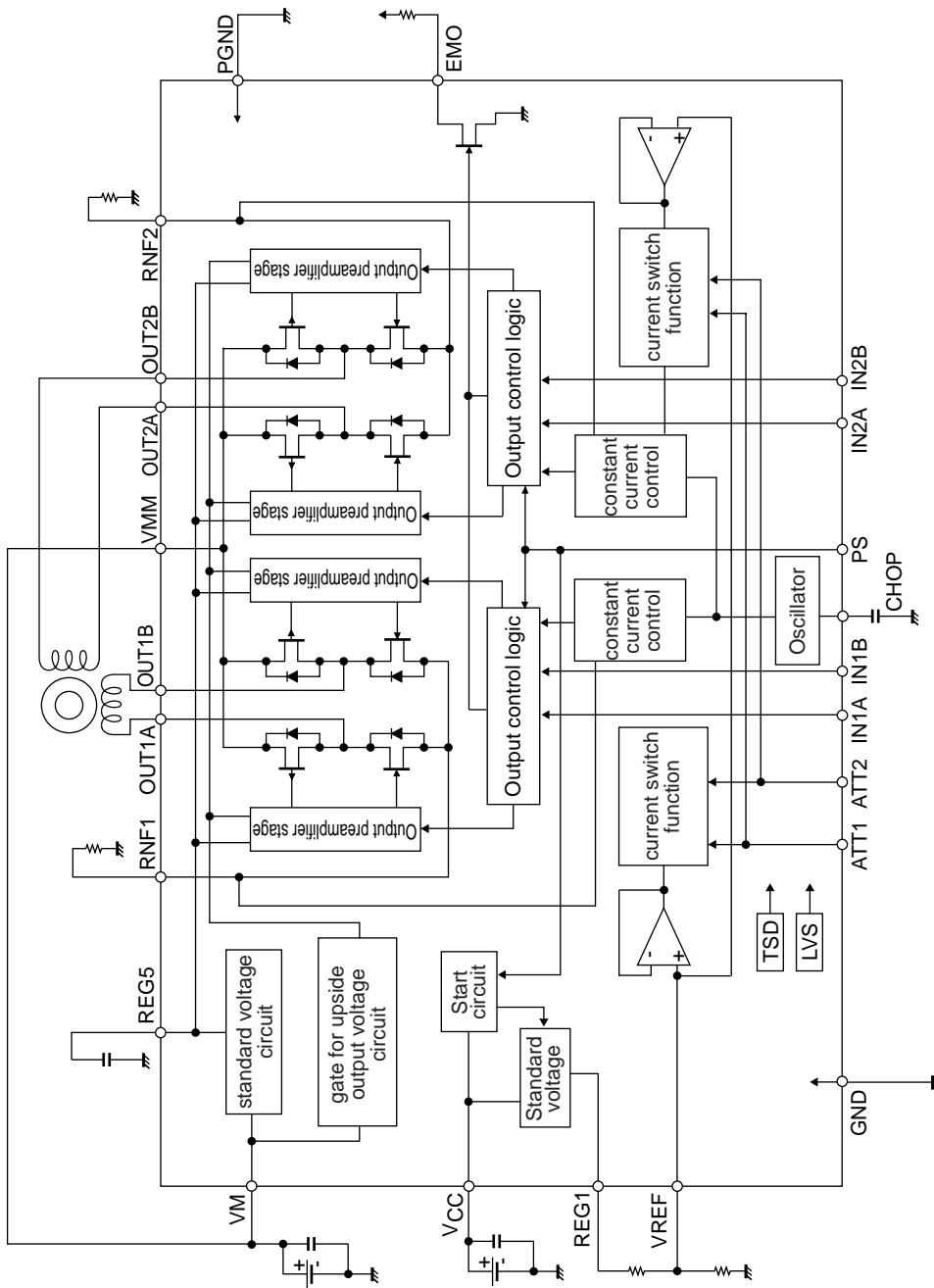
3260A



## Pin Assignment



Block Diagram



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## Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function	Equivalent Circuit
8 9 13 14 23 24	ATT1 ATT2 IN2B IN2A IN1B IN1A	Energization current switching pin 1. Energization current switching pin 2. Channel 2 driver output control input pin. Channel 2 driver output control input pin. Channel 1 driver output control input pin. Channel 1 driver output control input pin.	
4	PS	Enable input pin.	
16 17 18 20 21 22	OUT2B RNF2 OUT2A OUT1B RNF1 OUT1A	Channel 2 OUTB output pin. Channel 2 current sensing resistor connection pin. Channel 2 OUTA output pin. Channel 1 OUTB output pin. Channel 1 current sensing resistor connection pin. Channel 1 OUTA output pin.	
3	REG5	Internal reference voltage output pin.	

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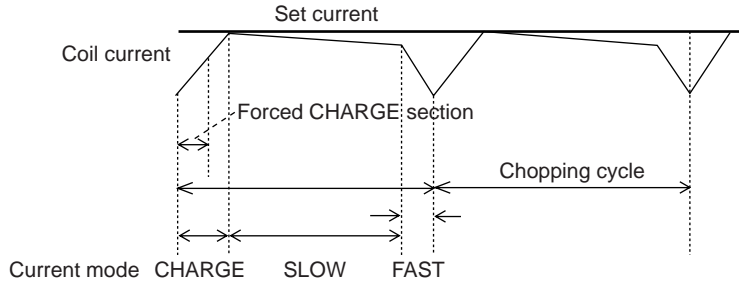
Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Function	Equivalent Circuit
5	EMO	Abnormal condition warning output pin.	
6	VREF	Channel 1 and 2 current setting reference voltage input pin.	
7	REG1	Current setting reference voltage output pin.	
10	CHOP	Chopping frequency setting capacitor connection pin.	



(5) Constant-current control time chart (chopping operate)

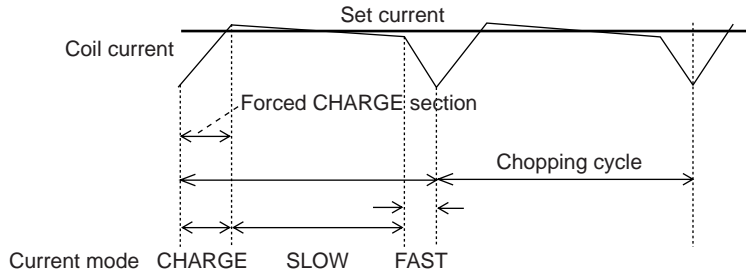
In each current mode, the operation sequence is as described below:

- At first of chopping cycle, the IC goes to CHARGE mode. (The Blanking section in which the CHARGE mode is forced regardless of the magnitudes of the coil current ( $I_{COIL}$ ) and the set current ( $I_{REF}$ ) exists for  $1\mu s$ .)
- In Blanking section, the IC compares the coil current ( $I_{COIL}$ ) and the set current ( $I_{REF}$ ).  
If the  $I_{COIL} < I_{REF}$  state is existent in Blanking section.



Charge mode continues until  $I_{COIL} \geq I_{REF}$ . After that the IC switches to SLOW DECAY mode and then switches to FAST DECAY mode for the last about  $1\mu s$ .

If the  $I_{COIL} < I_{REF}$  state is non-existent in Blanking section.



The IC switches to SLOW DECAY after Blanking section, and then switches to FAST DECAY mode for the last about  $1\mu s$ .

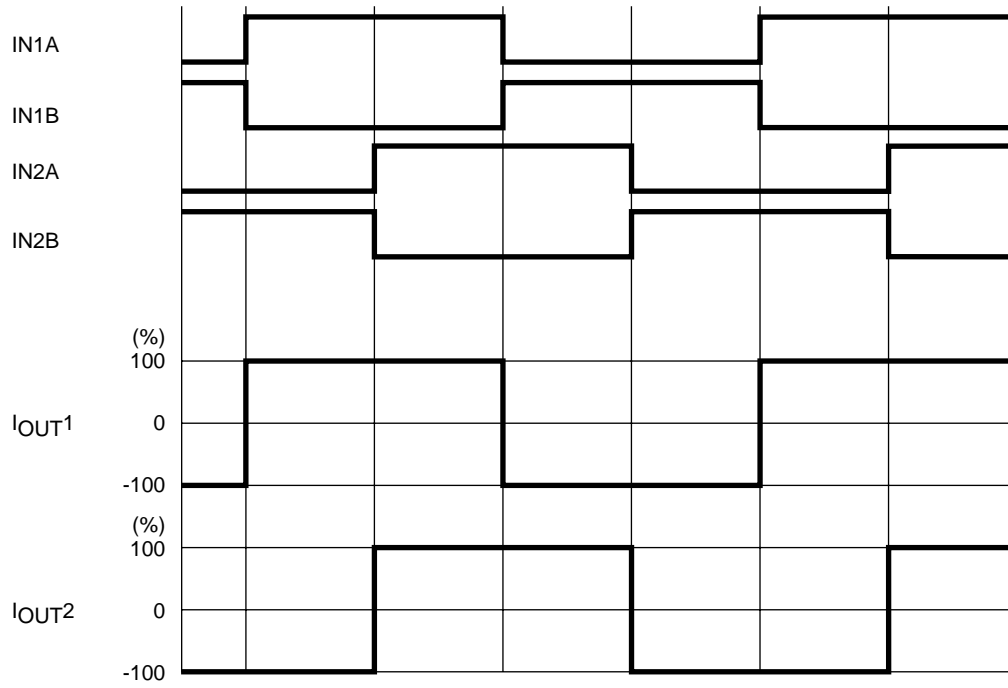
The IC repeats the above operation.

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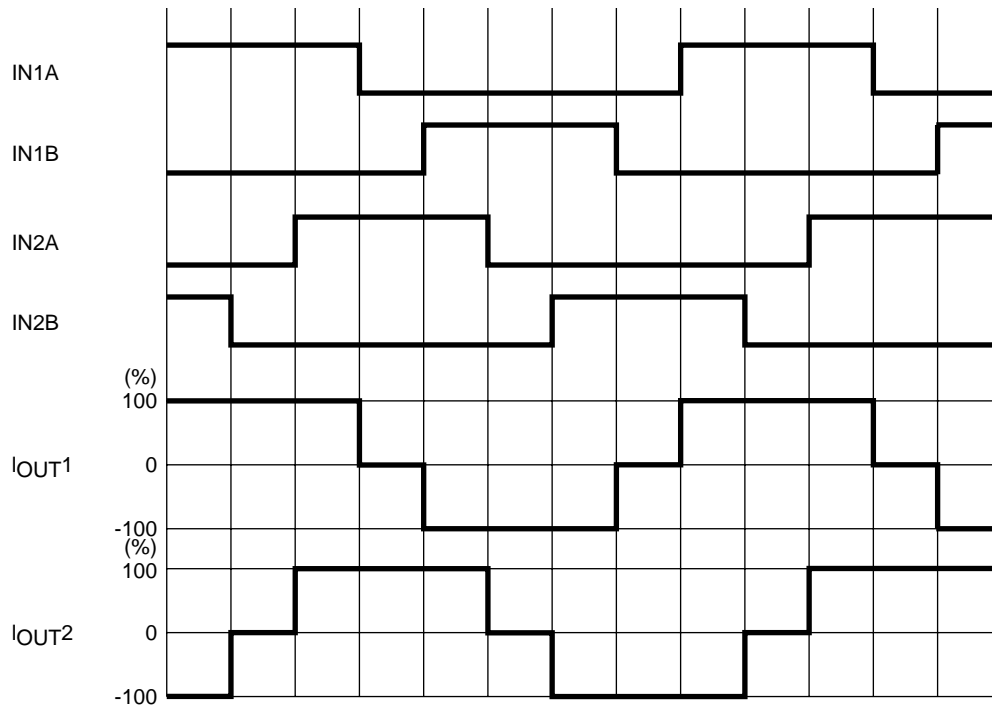
## (6) Typical current waveform in each excitation mode

### 6-1) STM Drive mode

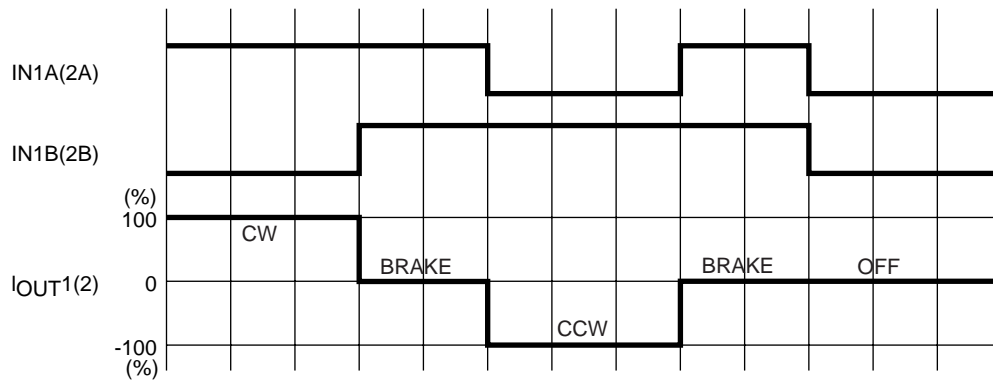
#### Two-phase excitation (CW mode)



#### 1-2 phase excitation (CW mode)



6-2) DCM Drive mode



(7) Output short-circuit protection

To protect IC from damage due to short-circuit of the output caused by lightning or ground fault, the output short-circuit protection circuit to put the output in the OFF mode is incorporated.

7-1) Protective function operation (Latch method)

When detecting the output short-circuit state, the short-circuit protection circuit is activated.

When short-circuit state is detected  $\approx 4\mu\text{s}$  (count by the internal timer), detected output is OFF at the time.

Then, when the output exceeds the timer latch time counted by the internal counter, the output is ON. Still, the short circuit state is detected, the IC switches all output to stand-by mode and keep the state.

This state is released by setting PS = Low

(8) Abnormal condition warning output pin

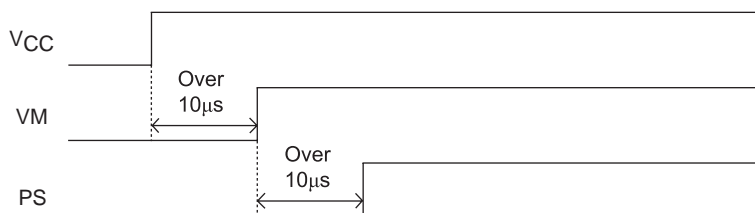
EMO, warning output pin of thermal shutdown circuit and the output short-circuit protection circuit, is an open-drain output. EMO outputs ON when output short-circuit is detected.

When detecting the output overdrive, the EMO outputs ON. If the junction temperature goes down at the time, EMO outputs OFF automatically.

(9) Recommended power-on sequence

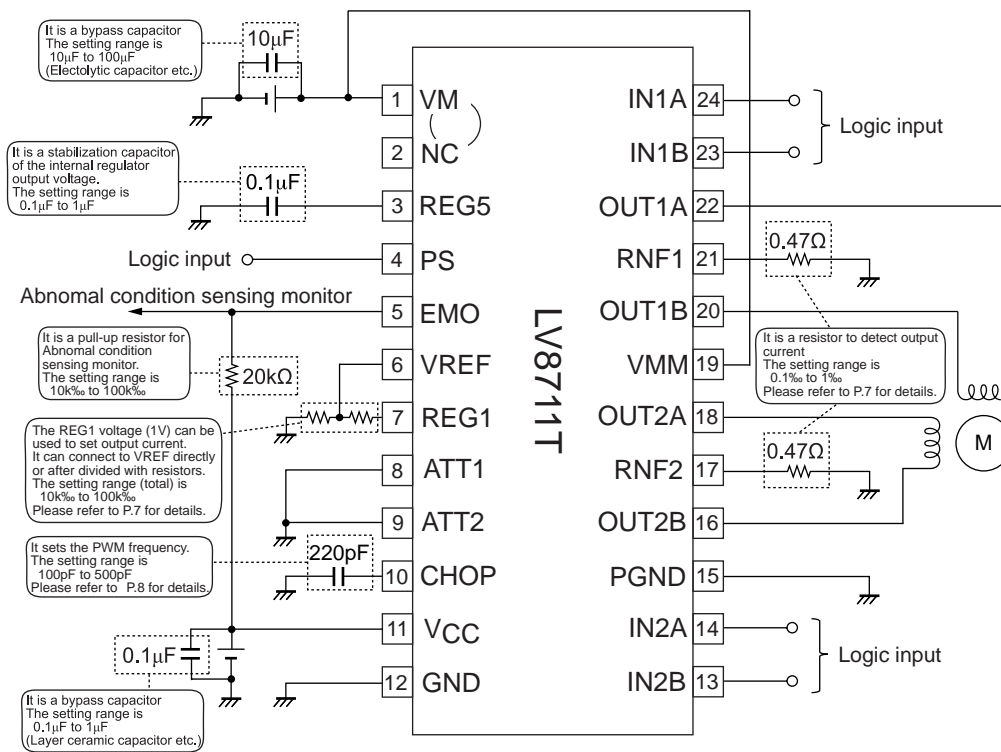
Provide a wait time of  $10\mu\text{s}$  or more after  $V_{CC}$  power supply rises before supplying VM power supply.

Provide a wait time of  $10\mu\text{s}$  or more after VM power supply rises before setting the PS pin High.



The above power-on sequence is only a recommendation, and there are no risks of damage or over current to the IC even if this sequence is not followed.

Application Circuit Example



Each constant setting method for the above circuit diagram example is as follows :

Current LIMIT (100%) set

$$VREF = 1.0V \text{ (when internal regulator output is connected)}$$

$$I_{LIMIT} = VREF / 5 / RNF \text{ resistance}$$

$$= 1.0V / 5 / 0.47\Omega = 425mA$$

Chopping frequency setting



$$F_{chop} = I_{chop} / (C_{chop} \times V_t \times 2)$$

$$= 10\mu A / (220pF \times 0.5V \times 2) = 45 \text{ kHz}$$

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