TOSHIBA BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

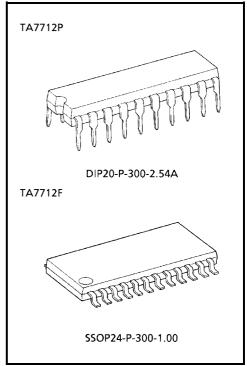
# **TA7712P,TA7712F**

### 3 PHASE BI-DIRECTIONAL FOR MOTOR CONTROL IC

### **FEATURES**

- FG is not required.

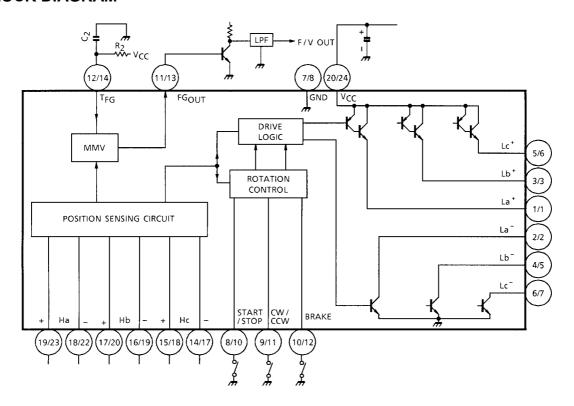
  (System for obtaining rotation signal through position sensing)
- Start / stop, CW / CCW and brake functions are provided.
- Gain of position sensing circuit is high, and hysteresis is provided.
- Rotation signal output is provided. (Frequency signal of three times the position sensing output (hall sensor output) can be obtained.)
- External transistor type.



Weight

DIP20-P-300-2.54A : 2.25 g (Typ.) SSOP24-P-300-1.00 : 0.32 g (Typ.)

# **BLOCK DIAGRAM**



TA7712P / TA7712F

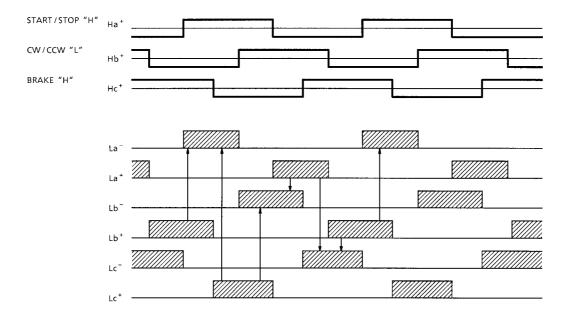
# **PIN FUNCTION**

PIN	PIN No.		ELINCTION DESCRIPTION				
Р	F	SYMBOL	FUNCTION DESCRIPTION				
1	1	La <sup>⁺</sup>	a-phase upper drive output terminal				
2	2	La <sup>-</sup>	a-phase lower drive output terminal				
3	3	Lb <sup>+</sup>	b-phase upper drive output terminal				
4	5	Lb <sup>-</sup>	b-phase lower drive output terminal				
5	6	Lc <sup>+</sup>	c-phase upper drive output terminal				
6	7	Lc <sup>-</sup>	c-phase lower drive output terminal				
7	8	GND	GND terminal				
8	10	START / STOP	START / STOP switch terminal				
9	11	CW / CCW	Forward rotation / Reverse rotation switch terminal				
10	12	BRAKE	Break terminal				
11	13	FG <sub>OUT</sub>	FG signal output terminal				
12	14	T <sub>FG</sub>	C, R connection terminal				
13	_	N. C.	Non connection				
14	17	Hc	c-phase Hall Amp. negative				
15	18	Hc <sup>+</sup>	c-phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal				
16	19	Hb <sup>-</sup>	b-phase Hall Amp. negative input terminal				
17	20	Hb <sup>+</sup>	b-phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal				
18	22	Ha	a-phase Hall Amp. negative input terminal				
19	23	Ha <sup>+</sup>	a-phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal				
20	24	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply input terminal				

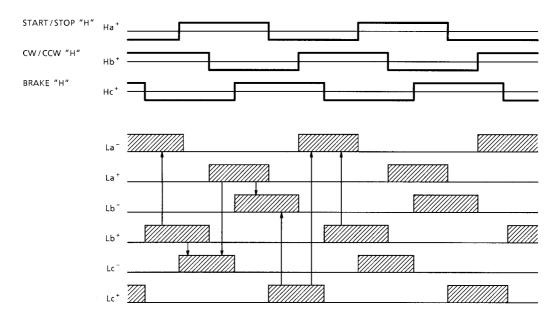
F: (4), (9), (15), (16), (21) pin: non connection

### **TIMING CHART**

# Forward rotation (Position sensing signal advances $Ha \rightarrow Hb \rightarrow Hc$ .)



# Reverse rotation (Position sensing signal advances $Ha \rightarrow Hc \rightarrow Hb$ .)



### **APPLICATION OF TA7712P, TA7712F**

Like a video disk player, TA7712P, TA7712F is provided with the stopping function which in a short time, stops the motor having a large inertia, and makes the quick disk-change possible.

To make the frequency generator (FG) unnecessary which was formerly required for fetching the rotation signal, the signal from the position sensing input is ORed and is output to FG output pin (pin (11) / (13)).

Therefore, for FG output, three position sensing outputs (Ha, Hb, Hc) are ORed, and the rotation speed signal of the frequency of six times that of one output can be fetched resulting in making it possible to obtain a sufficient controlling characteristic with the F / V (Frequency–Voltage) conversion method of mono–stable type. The difference from TA7713P is that the stop function is automated in TA7713P, however, it is operated by the external signal in TA7712P.

Description is made on the application of TA7713P in the following.

### (1) Operation of FG output (pin (11) / (13)) and TFG (pin (12) / (14))

In Fig.1, Q1 and Q2 are the monostable multi-vibrator to which gate (Q2 base) the signal from each position sensing input of Ha, Hb and Hc is input after ORed and shaped in waveform by FF.

The pulse width of MMV made by Q1 and Q2 is determined by R2 and C2 to be connected to TFG (pin (12) / (14)), and the square wave having the pulse width to be determined by C2 and C3 is output.

Of course, this frequency is proportional to the rotation signal and this frequency is six times the frequency of each position sensing. (6 per 1 electrical rotation)

F / V conversion operation is made through connecting  $FG_0$  output to LPF for integration. However, if  $R_2$  is made variable, the conversion gain can be controlled.

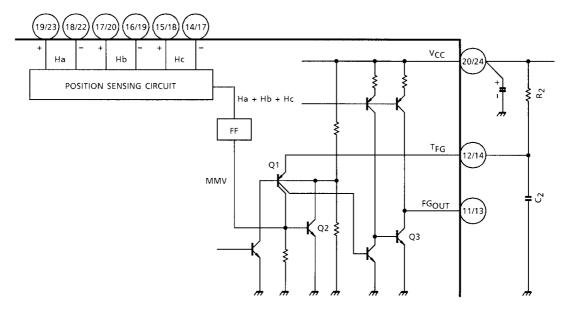


Fig. 1

### (2) Each control input

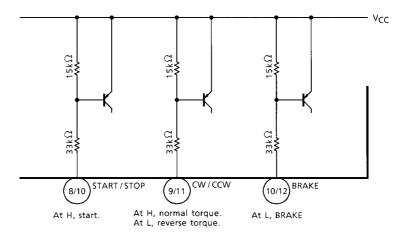


Fig. 2

START / STOP	CW / CCW	BRAKE	OUTPUT	
Н	Н	Н	Normal torque mode	
Н	L	Н	Reverse torque mode	
H or L	H or L	L	BRAKE mode	
L	H or L	Н	STOP mode	

Note: In STOP mode, Outputs of La<sup>+</sup>~Lc<sup>+</sup> and La<sup>-</sup>~Lc<sup>-</sup> are all made OFF. In BRAKE mode, outputs of La<sup>+</sup>~Lc<sup>+</sup> are made ON. (source mode)

### (3) Output circuit

As shown in the block diagram, in the output circuit, the Darlington emitters of PNP and NPN are provided on the upper side, and the lower side is made as the open collector of NPN.

Connect the external transistor in the same manner as that of the application circuit.

# MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

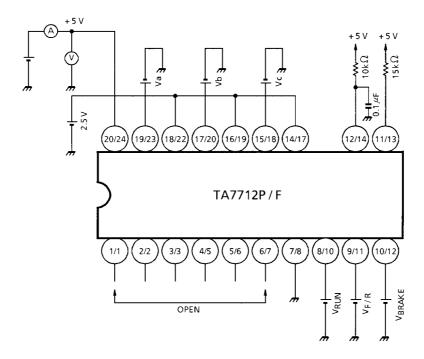
CHARACTERIST	IC	SYMBOL	SYMBOL RATING		
Power Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> 18		
Output Current		Io	±25	mA	
Position Sensing Circuit Inp $(T_j = 25^{\circ}C)$	out Voltage	$V_{H}$	500	$mV_{p-p}$	
Power Dissipation	TA8412P	P <sub>D</sub> (Note)	1.2	W	
Fower Dissipation	TA8412F	FD (Note)	0.5		
Operating Temperature		T <sub>opr</sub>	-30~75	°C	
Storage Temperature		T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~150	°C	

Note: No Heat Sink

# ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V, Ta = 25°C)

-												
CHARACTERISTIC			SYMBOL	TEST CIR- CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT			
Operating Supply Voltage			V <sub>CC (opr)</sub>	_		4.75	5.00	5.25	V			
Dower Cumply	Curron			I <sub>CC1</sub>	1	Stop state	_	3.4	6.0	mA		
Power Supply	Curren	L		I <sub>CC2</sub>	'	Output open	_	17.0	26.0	IIIA		
			lo.	V <sub>SAT (U-1)</sub>		R <sub>L</sub> = 200 Ω	_	1.3	2.0			
Caturation Val	tono	Upper Sid	ie	V <sub>SAT (U-2)</sub>		R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	_	1.0	1.3	V		
Saturation Vol	lage	Lower Sig	lo.	V <sub>SAT (L-1)</sub>	2	R <sub>L</sub> = 200 Ω	_	8.0	1.2	V		
		Lower Sic	ie	V <sub>SAT (L-2)</sub>		R <sub>L</sub> = 2 kΩ	_	0.18	0.4	1		
Leak Current		Upper Sic	le	I <sub>L (U)</sub>	2		_	_	100	μΑ		
Leak Current		Lower Sic	le	I <sub>L (L)</sub>	4		_	_	100			
Position	Comm	ommon Mode Voltage ange		CMR <sub>H</sub>			2.0	_	4.5	V		
Sensing Input	Input S	Input Sensitivity		V <sub>H</sub>	<u> </u>		20	_	_	mV <sub>p-p</sub>		
	Input H	nput Hysteresis		V <sub>H-Hys</sub>			2	7	15	mV		
	Input 0	Input Operating		V <sub>INR (H)</sub>	2		4.0	_	_	V		
START Input (RUN)	Voltage		"L"	V <sub>INR(L)</sub>	2		_	_	1.0	]		
	Input 0	nput Current "L"		I <sub>INR</sub>	2	V <sub>IN R</sub> = 1.0 V	_	_	200	μΑ		
CW / CCW	Input Operating		"H"	V <sub>INC (H)</sub>	2		4.0	_	_	V		
Input	Voltag	Voltage "		V <sub>INC (L)</sub>			_	_	1.0			
(FWD / REV)	Input (	put Current "L"		I <sub>IN C</sub>		V <sub>IN C</sub> = 1.0 V	_	_	200	μΑ		
BRAKE	Input 0	Input Operating		V <sub>INB(H)</sub>			4.0	_	_	V		
Input (BRAKE)	Voltage		"L"	V <sub>INB(L)</sub>	2		_	_	1.0			
	Input 0	Input Current "H"		I <sub>INB</sub>		V <sub>IN N</sub> = 1.0 V	_	_	200	μΑ		
	Output	t Current	"H"	I <sub>FGH</sub>	3		80	_	_	μΑ		
FG Output	Output	t Voltage	"L"	$V_{FGL}$	3	I <sub>FG</sub> = 0.3 mA		_	0.4	V		
	Pulse '	Width	_	τFG	3	C = 0.1 μF, R = 10 kΩ	0.9	1.0	1.1	ms		

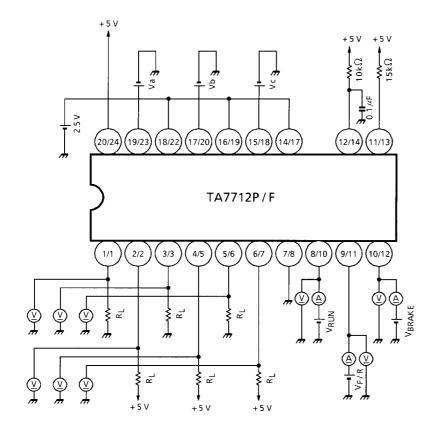
# **TEST CIRCUIT 1**



	V <sub>RUN</sub>	V <sub>F/R</sub>	V <sub>BRAKE</sub>	Va	Vb	Vc	REMARKS
I <sub>CC1</sub>	1.0 V	1.0 V	1.0 V	2.48 V	2.48 V	2.52 V	Reverse sensing
I <sub>CC2</sub>	4.0 V	4.0 V	4.0 V	2.52 V	2.48 V	2.52 V	must not be made.

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# **TEST CIRCUIT 2**



Hall AMP. Input

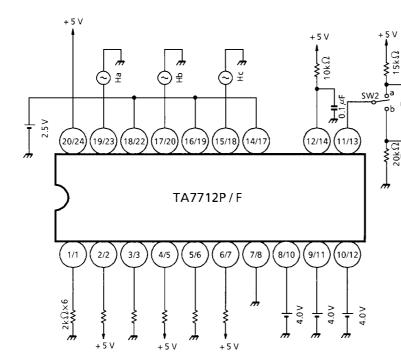
Check input sensitivity and input hysteresis with ±20 mV by means of confirming that leak current and saturation voltage described below can be measured.

	INPUT CONDITION						MEASUREMENT ITEM				
Va	Vb	Vc	RUN	F/R	BRAKE	La+	La-	Lb+	Lb-	Lc+	Lc-
2.52 V	2.48 V	2.48 V	V <sub>INR (H)</sub>	V <sub>IN C (H)</sub>	V <sub>IN B (H)</sub>	LEAK	SAT	LEAK	LEAK	SAT	LEAK
2.48 V	2.52 V	2.48 V	_	_	_	SAT	LEAK	-	SAT	LEAK	_
2.48 V	2.48 V	2.52 V	_	_	_	_	_	SAT	_	_	SAT

LEAK: Measurement of leak current SAT: Measurement of saturation voltage

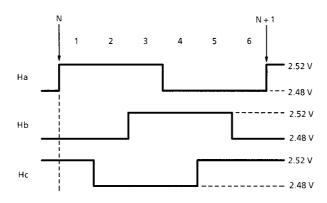
Confirm "L" of each  $V_{\mathrm{IN}\ R}, V_{\mathrm{IN}\ C}$  and  $V_{\mathrm{IN}\ B}$  through reading the output voltage when each terminal is set at 1.0 (V).

# **TEST CIRCUIT 3**



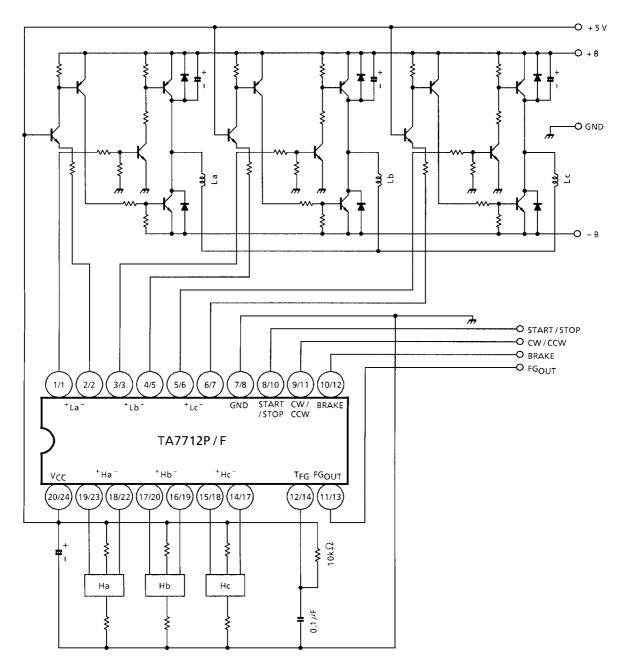
- Measure IFGH with the voltage when SW2 is set at b.
- Measure VFGL and tFG when SW2 is set at a.

### TIME CHART FOR FORWARD ROTATION

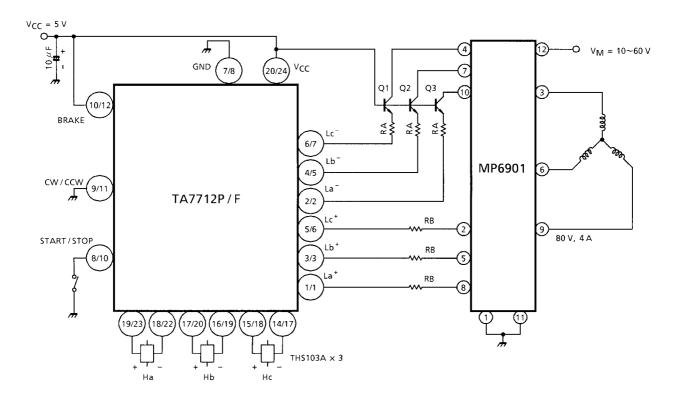


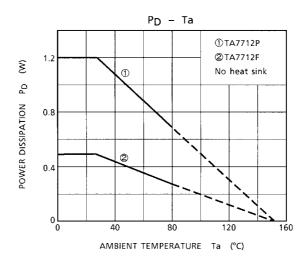
**CLOCK 360Hz** 

# **BASIC APPLICATION CIRCUIT**



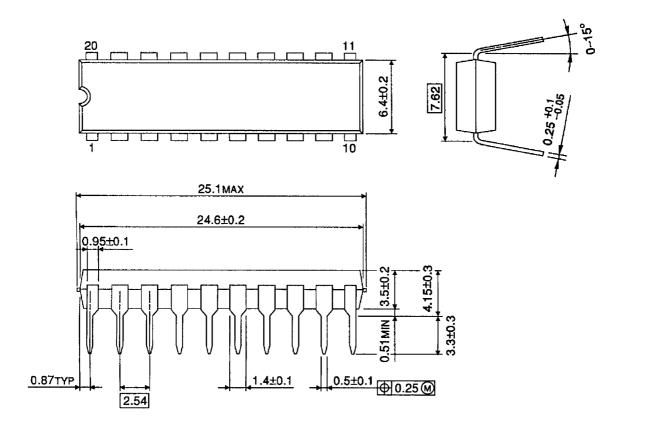
# **APPLICATION CIRCUIT**





# **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

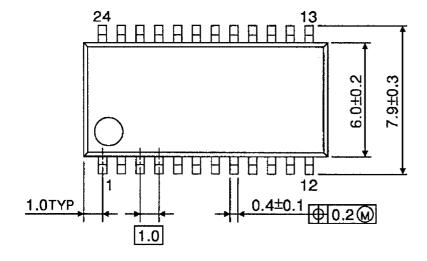
DIP20-P-300-2.54A Unit: mm

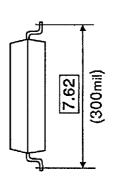


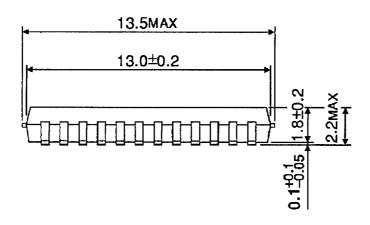
Weight: 2.25 g (Typ.)

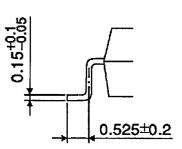
# **PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

SSOP24-P-300-1.00 Unit: mm









Weight: 0.32 g (Typ.)

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