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.



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 No.		SYMBOL	EUNCTION DESCRIPTION		
Р	F	OTMEOL			
1	1	La <sup>+</sup>	a-phase upper drive output terminal		
2	2	La	a-phase lower drive output terminal		
3	3	Lb <sup>+</sup>	b-phase upper drive output terminal		
4	5	Lb	b-phase lower drive output terminal		
5	6	Lc <sup>+</sup>	c-phase upper drive output terminal		
6	7	Lc	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⁺	c−phase Hall Amp. positive input terminal		
16	19	Hb	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**





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  $R_2$  and  $C_2$  to be connected to  $T_{FG}$  (pin (12) / (14)), and the square wave having the pulse width to be determined by  $C_2$  and  $R_2$  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  $La^+ \sim Lc^+$  and  $La^- \sim Lc^-$  are all made OFF. In BRAKE mode, outputs of  $La^+ \sim Lc^+$  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	RATING	UNIT	
Power Supply Voltage		V <sub>CC</sub>	18	V	
Output Current		Ι <sub>Ο</sub>	±25	mA	
Position Sensing Circuit Inp (T <sub>j</sub> = 25°C)	out Voltage	V <sub>H</sub>	500	mV <sub>p-p</sub>	
Power Dissipation	TA8412P	Po (Noto)	1.2	W	
Power Dissipation	TA8412F	FD (NOLE)	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, $V_{CC} = 5 V$ , 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		
Power Supply	Device Current Current		I <sub>CC1</sub>	1	Stop state		3.4	6.0	mΔ		
Fower Suppry	Power Supply Current			I <sub>CC2</sub>		Output open	Dutput open —				
Linner Side			V <sub>SAT (U-1)</sub>		R <sub>L</sub> = 200 Ω		1.3	2.0			
Saturation Vol	tano	Opper Sit		V <sub>SAT (U-2)</sub>	2	$R_L = 2 k\Omega$		1.0	1.3	v	
Saturation voi	laye	Lower Sid	10	V <sub>SAT (L-1)</sub>	2	R <sub>L</sub> = 200 Ω		0.8	1.2		
		LOWER SIC		V <sub>SAT (L-2)</sub>		$R_L = 2 k\Omega$		0.4			
Leak Current		Upper Sid	de	I <sub>L (U)</sub>	2			_	100		
		Lower Sid	de	I <sub>L (L)</sub>	2			— — 10	100	μΛ	
Position	Common Mode Voltage Range		CMR <sub>H</sub>			2.0	_	4.5	V		
Sensing Input	Input S	Input Sensitivity		V <sub>H</sub>	] —		20	—	—	mV <sub>p-p</sub>	
	Input Hysteresis		V <sub>H-Hys</sub>			2	7	15	mV		
	Input Operating Voltage		"H"	V <sub>IN R (H)</sub>	2		4.0	_	_	V	
START Input (RUN)			"L"	V <sub>IN R (L)</sub>	2			_	1.0	v	
,	Input Current		"L"	I <sub>IN R</sub>	2	V <sub>IN R</sub> = 1.0 V		_	200	μA	
CW / CCW	Input Operating Voltage		"H"	V <sub>INC(H)</sub>			4.0			V	
			"L"	V <sub>INC(L)</sub>	2			_	1.0	V	
(FVU/KEV)	Input 0	Input Current "L"		I <sub>IN C</sub>		V <sub>IN C</sub> = 1.0 V		_	200	μA	
BRAKE	Input Operating		"H"	V <sub>INB(H)</sub>			4.0	—	—	V	
Input (BRAKE)	Voltag	е	"L"	V <sub>INB(L)</sub>	2		-	—	1.0	v	
	Input Current "H"		I <sub>IN B</sub>		V <sub>IN N</sub> = 1.0 V	-	—	200	μA		
	Output	t Current	"H"	I <sub>FGH</sub>	3		80	—	—	μA	
FG Output	Output	t Voltage	"L"	V <sub>FGL</sub>	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.

#### **TEST CIRCUIT 2**



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>IN R (H)</sub>	V <sub>INC(H)</sub>	V <sub>INB(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  $V_{IN R}$ ,  $V_{IN C}$  and  $V_{IN B}$  through reading the output voltage when each terminal is set at 1.0 (V).

### **TEST CIRCUIT 3**



#### 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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