2-Phase Stepper Motor Unipolar Driver ICs

■Absolute Maximum Ratings

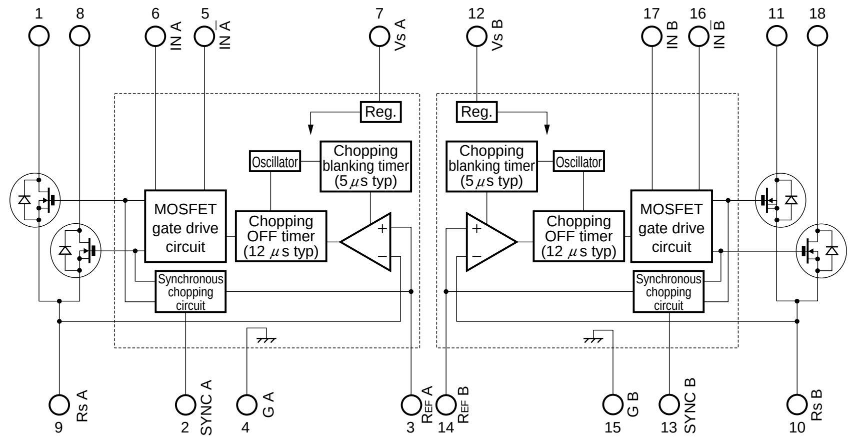
(Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings SLA7032M	Ratings SLA7033M	Units
Motor supply voltage	V_{CC}	46		V
Control supply voltage	V_S	46		V
FET Drain-Source voltage	V_{DSS}	100		V
TTL input voltage	V_{IN}	−0.3 to +7		V
SYNC terminal voltage	V_{SYNC}	−0.3 to +7		V
Reference voltage	V_{REF}	−0.3 to +7		V
Sense voltage	V_{RS}	−5 to +7		V
Output current	I_O	1.5	3	A
Power dissipation	P_{D1}	4.5 (Without Heatsink)		W
	P_{D2}	35 (T_c = 25°C)		W
Channel temperature	T_{ch}	+150		°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	−40 to +150		°C

■Electrical Characteristics

	Parameter		Symbol	SLA7032M min	SLA7032M typ	SLA7032M max	SLA7033M min	SLA7033M typ	SLA7033M max	Units
DC characteristics	Control supply current		I_S		10	15		10	15	mA
			Condition		V_S=44V			V_S=44V		
	Control supply voltage		V_S	10	24	44	10	24	44	V
	FET Drain-Source voltage		V_{DSS}	100			100			V
			Condition		V_S=44V, I_{DSS}=250μA			V_S=44V, I_{DSS}=250μA		
	FET ON voltage		V_{DS}			0.6			0.85	V
			Condition		I_D=1A, V_S=14V			I_D=3A, V_S=14V		
	FET diode forward voltage		V_{SD}			1.1			2.3	V
			Condition		I_{SD}=1A			I_{SD}=3A		
	FET drain leakage current		I_{DSS}			250			250	μA
			Condition		V_{DSS}=100V, V_S=44V			V_{DSS}=100V, V_S=44V		
	IN terminal	OUT	V_{IH}	2.0			2.0			V
			Condition		I_D=1A			I_D=3A		
			V_{IL}			0.8			0.8	
			Condition		V_{DSS}=100V			V_{DSS}=100V		
		$\overline{OUT}$	V_{IH}	2.0			2.0			V
			Condition		V_{DSS}=100V			V_{DSS}=100V		
			V_{IL}			0.8			0.8	
			Condition		I_D=1A			I_D=3A		
		Input current	I_I			±1			±1	μA
			Condition		V_S=44V, V_I=0 or 5V			V_S=44V, V_I=0 or 5V		
	SYNC terminal	Input voltage	V_{SYNC}	4.0			4.0			V
			Condition		Synchronous chopping mode			Synchronous chopping mode		
			V_{SYNC}			0.8			0.8	
			Condition		Asynchronous chopping mode			Asynchronous chopping mode		
		Input current*	I_{SYNC}			0.1			0.1	mA
			Condition		V_S=44V, V_{YS}=5V			V_S=44V, V_{YS}=5V		
			I_{SYNC}			−0.1			−0.1	
			Condition		V_S=44V, V_{YS}=0V			V_S=44V, V_{YS}=0V		
	REF terminal	Input current	V_{REF}	0		2.0	0		2.0	V
			Condition		Reference voltage input			Reference voltage input		
			V_{REF}	4.0		5.5	4.0		5.5	
			Condition		Output FET OFF			Output FET OFF		
		Input current	I_{REF}			±1			±1	μA
			Condition		No synchronous trigger			No synchronous trigger		
		Internal resistance	R_{REF}		40			40		Ω
			Condition		Resistance between GND and REF terminal at synchronous trigger			Resistance between GND and REF terminal at synchronous trigger		
AC characteristics	Switching time		T_r		0.5			0.5		μs
			Condition		V_S=24V, I_D=1A			V_S=24V, I_D=1A		
			T_{stg}		0.7			0.7		
			Condition		V_S=24V, I_D=1A			V_S=24V, I_D=1A		
			T_f		0.1			0.1		
			Condition		V_S=24V, I_D=1A			V_S=24V, I_D=1A		
	Chopping OFF time		T_{OFF}		12			12		μs
			Condition		V_S=24V			V_S=24V		

■Internal Block Diagram

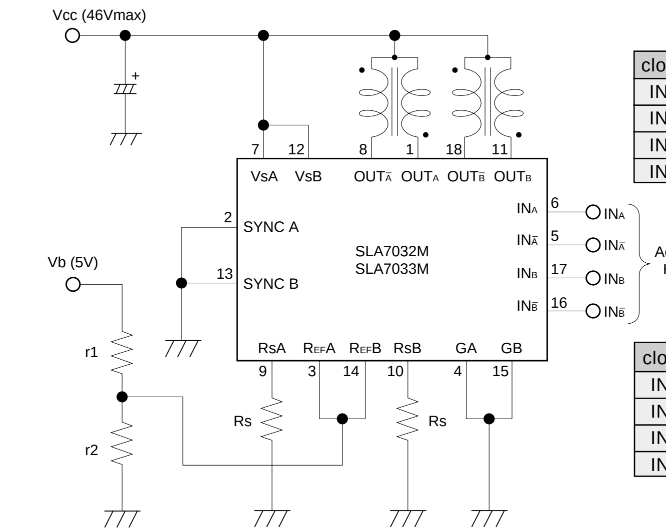


1, 8, 11, 18pin
Description of pins

	Excitation input	
	Active H	Active L
1pin	OUT A	OUT $\bar{A}$
8pin	OUT $\bar{A}$	OUT A
11pin	OUT B	OUT $\bar{B}$
18pin	OUT $\bar{B}$	OUT B

■Diagram of Standard External Circuit (Recommended Circuit Constants)

Active High



Excitation signal time chart
2-phase excitation

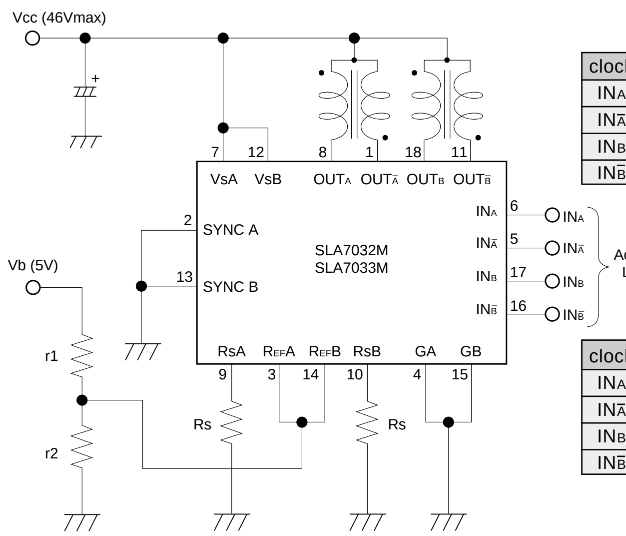
clock	0	1	2	3	0	1
IN_A	H	L	L	H	H	L
$IN_{\bar{A}}$	L	H	H	L	L	H
IN_B	H	H	L	L	H	H
$IN_{\bar{B}}$	L	L	H	H	L	L

r_1 : 4kΩ
r_2 : 1kΩ(VR)
R_S : 1Ω typ(7032M)
(1 to 2W) 0.68Ω typ(7033M)

1-2 phase excitation

clock	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3
IN_A	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L
$IN_{\bar{A}}$	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	H
IN_B	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H
$IN_{\bar{B}}$	L	L	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	L	L

Active Low



Excitation signal time chart
2-phase excitation

clock	0	1	2	3	0	1
IN_A	L	H	H	L	L	H
$IN_{\bar{A}}$	H	L	L	H	H	L
IN_B	L	L	H	H	L	L
$IN_{\bar{B}}$	H	H	L	L	H	H

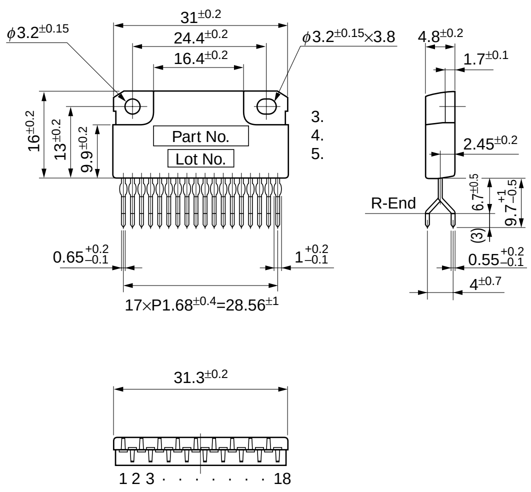
r_1 : 4kΩ
r_2 : 1kΩ(VR)
R_S : 1Ω typ(7032M)
(1 to 2W) 0.68Ω typ(7033M)

1-2 phase excitation

clock	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3
IN_A	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	H	H
$IN_{\bar{A}}$	H	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L
IN_B	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L
$IN_{\bar{B}}$	H	H	H	H	H	L	L	L	H	H	H	H

■External Dimensions

(Unit: mm)



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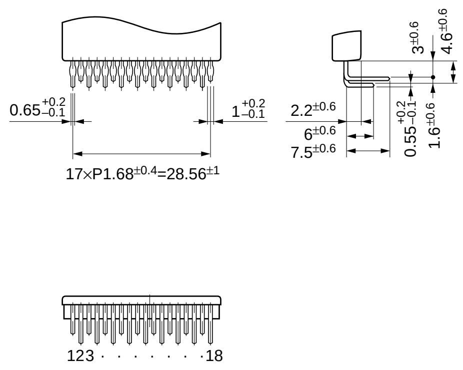

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Application Notes

■Outline

SLA7032M (SLA7033M) is a stepper motor driver IC developed to reduce the number of external parts required by the conventional SLA7024M (SLA7026M). This IC successfully eliminates the need for some external parts without sacrificing the features of SLA7024M (SLA7026M). The basic function pins are compatible with those of SLA7024M (SLA7026M).

■Notes on Replacing SLA7024M (SLA7026M)

SLA7032M (SLA7033M) is pin-compatible with SLA7024M (SLA7026M). When using the IC on an existing board, the following preparations are necessary:

(1) Remove the resistors and capacitors attached for setting the chopping OFF time. (r_3, r_4, C_1, and C_2 in the catalog)

(2) Remove the resistors and capacitors attached for preventing noise in the detection voltage V_{RS} from causing malfunctioning and short the sections from which the resistors were removed using jumper wires. (r_5, r_6, C_3, and C_4 in the catalog)

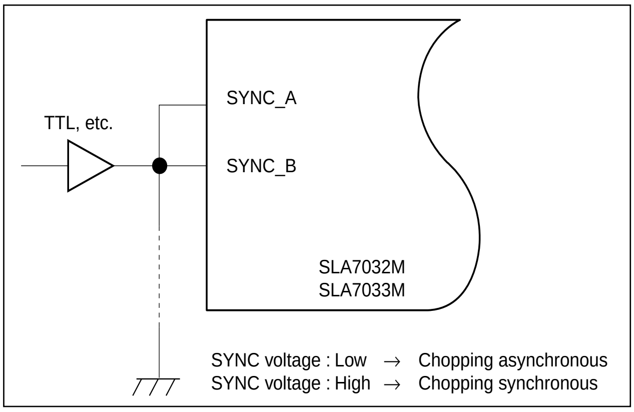
(3) Normally, keep pins 2 and 13 grounded because their functions have changed to synchronous and asynchronous switching (SYNC terminals). For details, see "Circuit for Preventing Abnormal Noise When the Motor Is Not Running (Synchronous circuit)." (Low: asynchronous, High: synchronous)

■Circuit for Preventing Abnormal Noise When the Motor Is Not Running (Synchronous Circuit)

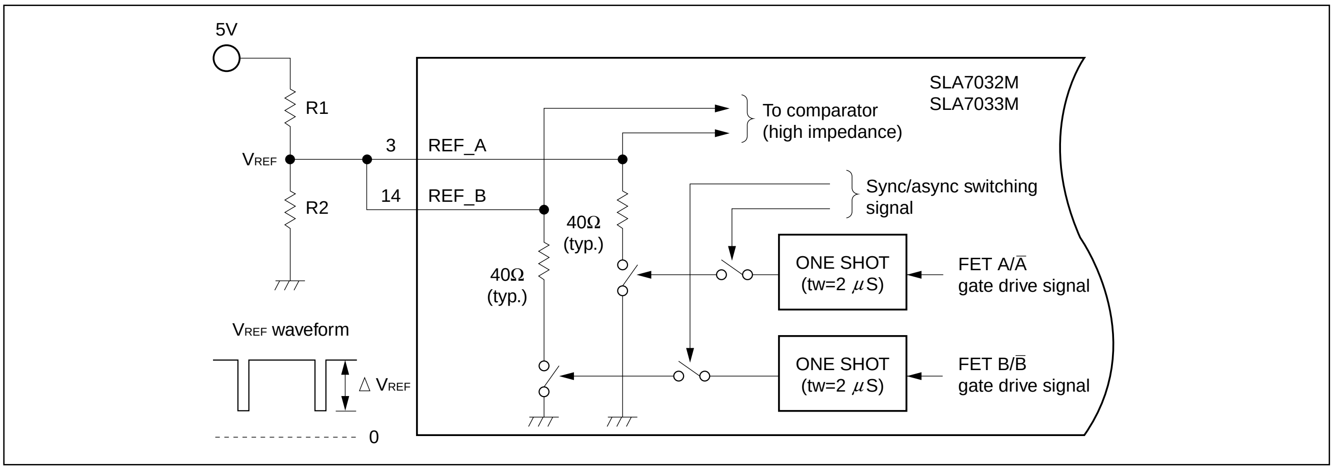
A motor may generate abnormal noise when it is not running. This phenomenon is attributable to asynchronous chopping between phases A and B. To prevent the phenomenon, SLA7032M (SLA7033M) contains a synchronous chopping circuit. Do not leave the SYNC terminals open because they are for CMOS input. Connect TTL or similar to the SYNC terminals and switch the SYNC terminal level high or low.

When the motor is not running, set the TTL signal high (SYNC terminal voltage: 4 V or more) to make chopping synchronous. When the motor is running, set the TTL signal low (SYNC terminal voltage: 0.8 V or less) to make chopping asynchronous. If chopping is set to synchronous at when the motor is running, the motor torque deteriorates before the coil current reaches the set value.

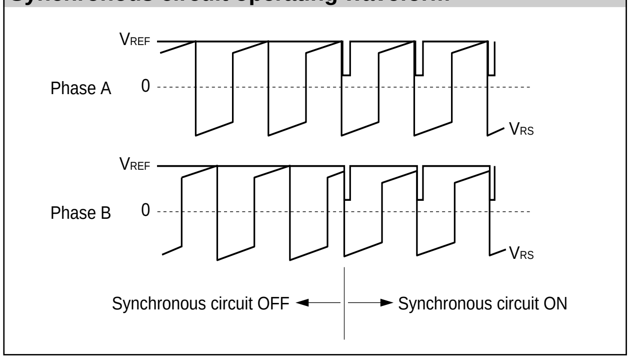
If no abnormal noise occurs when the motor is not running, ground the SYNC terminals (TTL not necessary).



The built-in synchronous chopping circuit superimposes a trigger signal on the REF terminal for synchronization between the two phases. The figure below shows the internal circuit of the REF terminal. Since the ΔV_{REF} varies depending on the values of R1 and R2, determine these values for when the motor is not running within the range where the two phases are synchronized.



Synchronous circuit operating waveform



■Determining the Output Current

Fig. 1 shows the waveform of the output current (motor coil current). The method of determining the peak value of the output current (I_O) based on this waveform is shown below.

(Parameters for determining the output current I_O)

V_b: Reference supply voltage

r_1,r_2: Voltage-divider resistors for the reference supply voltage

R_S: Current sense resistor

(1) Normal rotation mode

I_O is determined as follows when current flows at the maximum level during motor rotation. (See Fig.2.)

$$I_O \cong \frac{r_2}{r_1+r_2} \bullet \frac{V_b}{R_S} \quad \cdots\cdots (1)$$

(2) Power down mode

The circuit in Fig.3 (r_x and T_r) is added in order to decrease the coil current. I_O is then determined as follows.

$$I_{OPD} \cong \frac{1}{1+\dfrac{r_1(r_2+r_X)}{r_2 \bullet r_X}} \bullet \frac{V_b}{R_S} \quad \cdots\cdots (2)$$

Equation (2) can be modified to obtain equation to determine r_x.

$$r_X = \frac{1}{\dfrac{1}{r_1}\left(\dfrac{V_b}{R_s \bullet I_{OPD}} - 1\right) - \dfrac{1}{r_2}}$$

Fig. 4 and 5 show th e graphs of equations (1) and (2) respectively.

Fig. 1 Waveform of coil current (Phase A excitation ON)

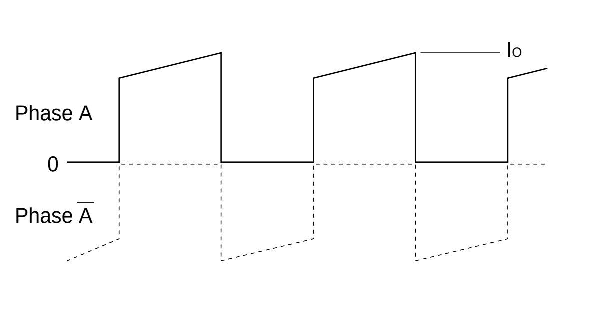


Fig. 2 Normal mode

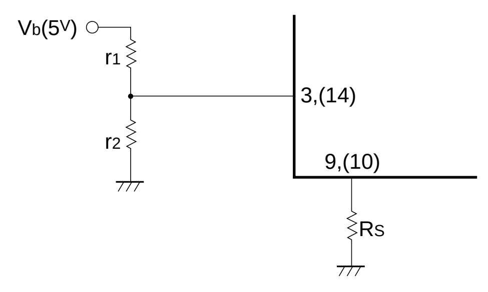


Fig. 3 Power down mode

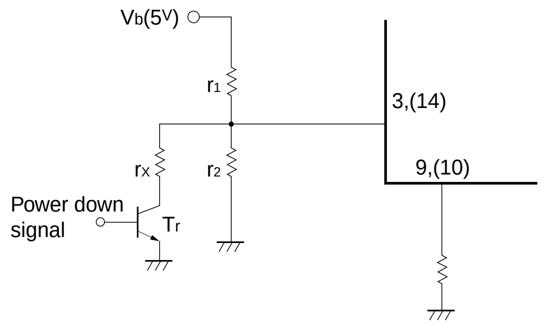


Fig. 4 Output current I_O vs. Current sense resistor R_S

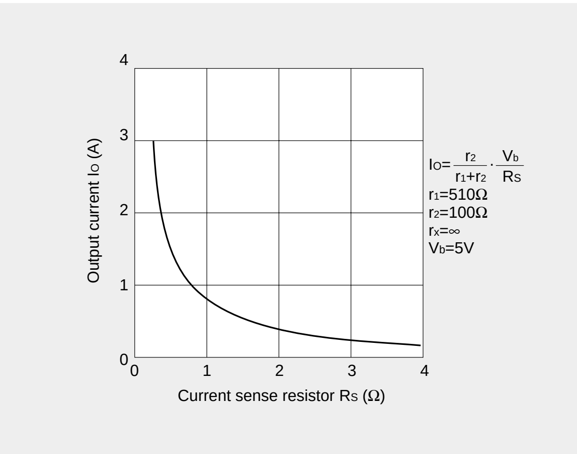
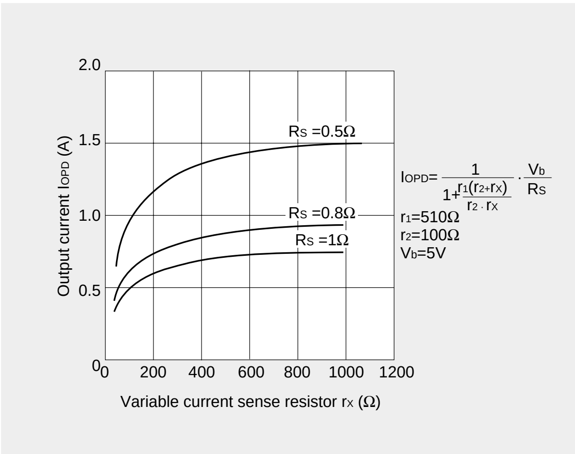


Fig. 5 Output current I_{OPD} vs. Variable current sense resistor r_x



■Thermal Design

An outline of the method for calculated heat dissipation is shown below.

(1) Obtain the value of P_H that corresponds to the motor coil current I_O from Fig. 6 "Heat dissipation per phase P_H vs. Output current I_O."

(2) The power dissipation P_{diss} is obtained using the following formula.

2-phase excitation: $P_{diss} \cong 2P_H + 0.015 \times V_S$ (W)

1-2 phase excitation: $P_{diss} \cong \frac{3}{2} P_H + 0.015 \times V_S$ (W)

(3) Obtain the temperature rise that corresponds to the computed value of P_{diss} from Fig. 7 "Temperature rise."

Fig. 6 Heat dissipation per phase P_H vs. Output current I_O

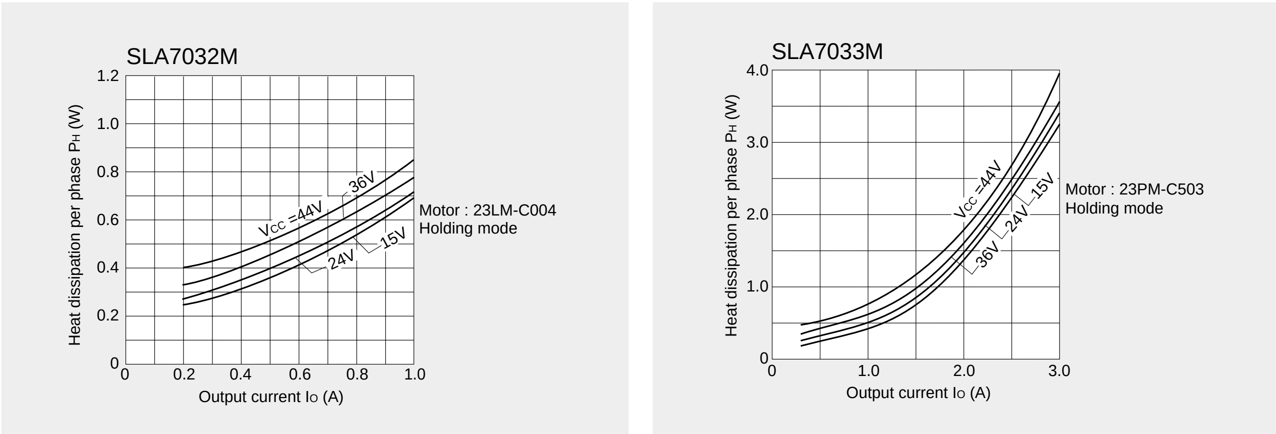
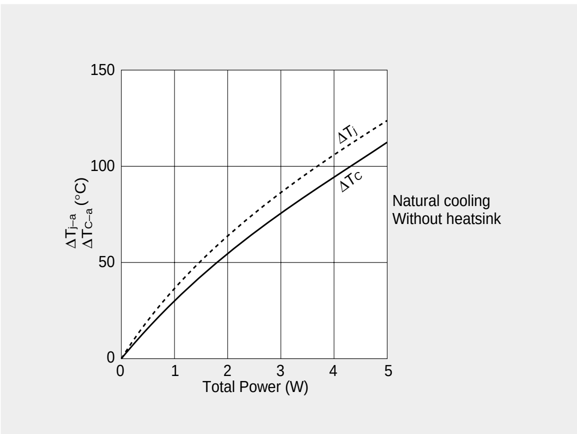
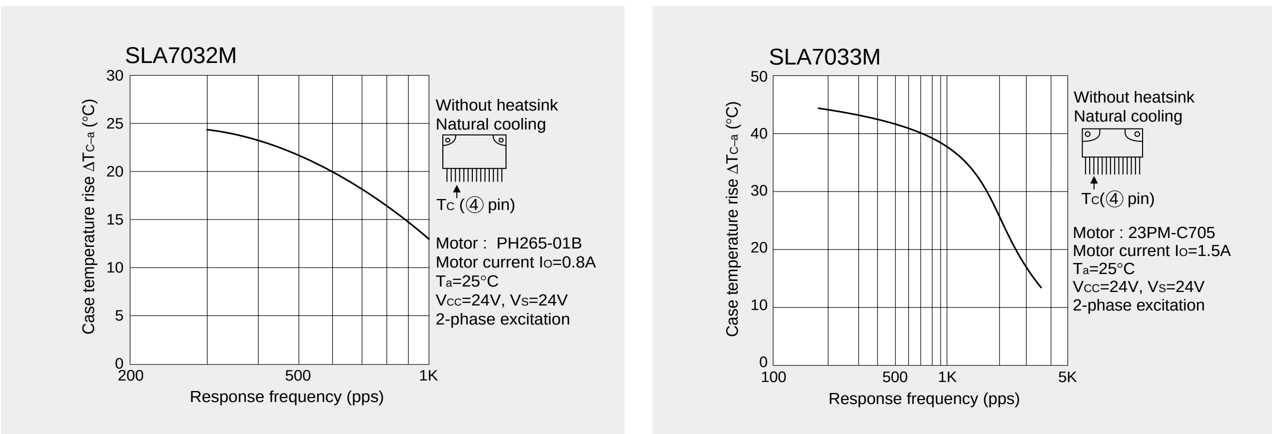


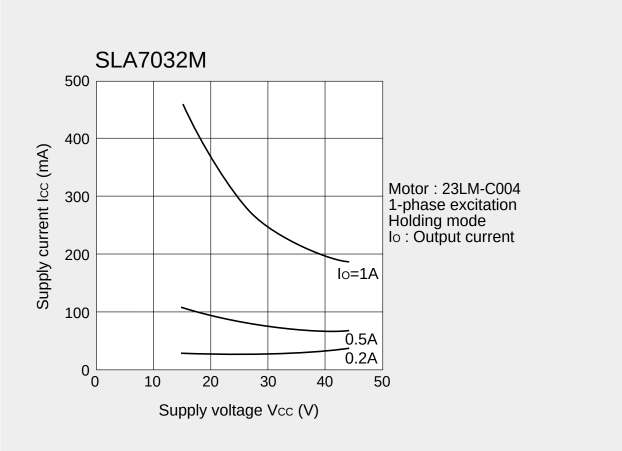
Fig. 7 Temperature rise

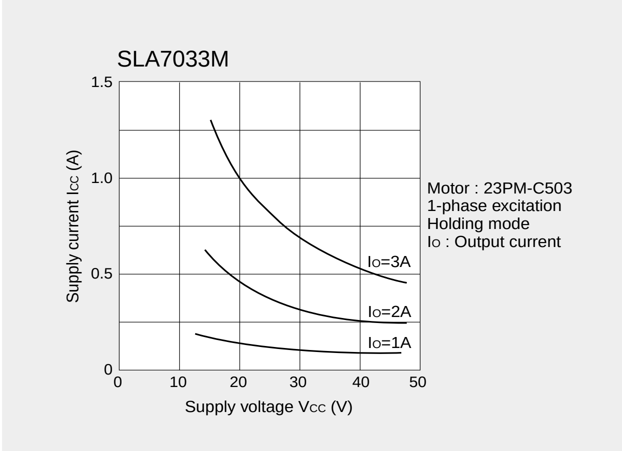


Thermal characteristics

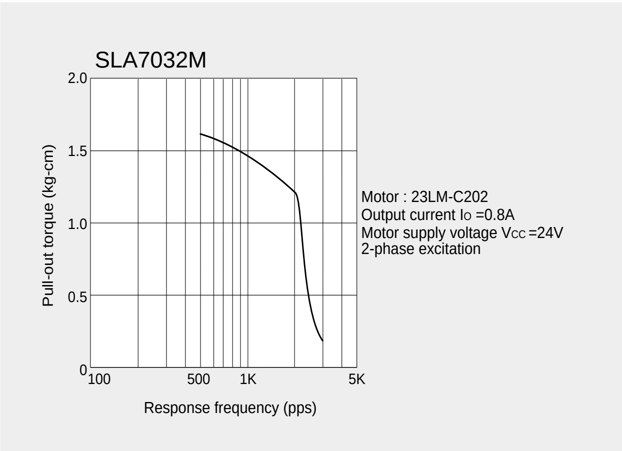


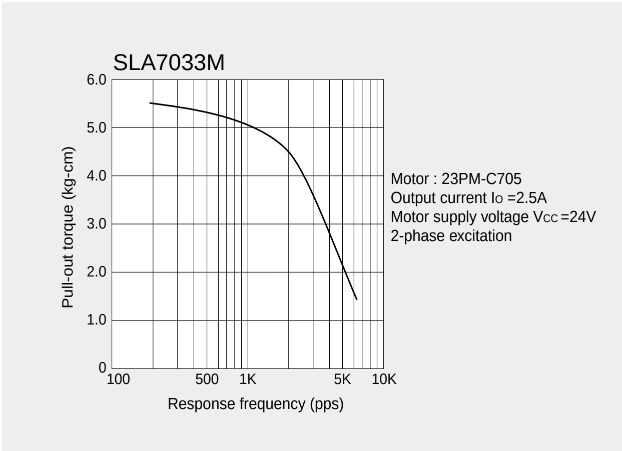
■Supply Voltage V_{CC} vs. Supply Current I_{CC}



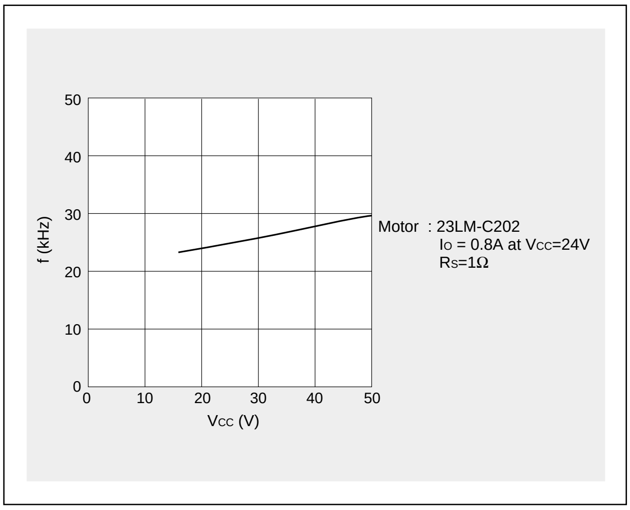


■Torque Characteristics

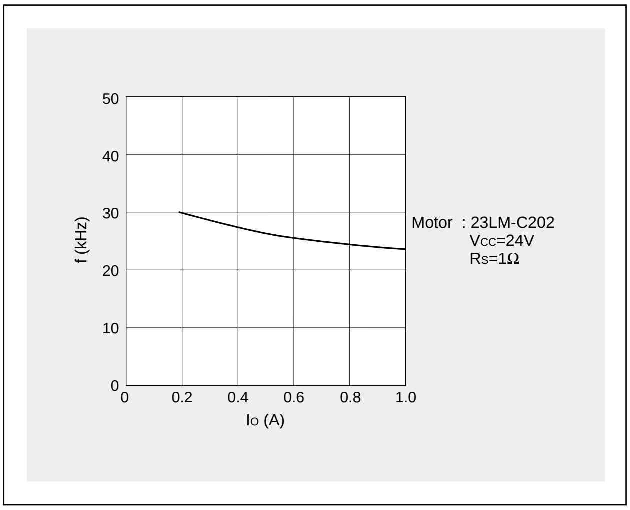




■Chopper frequency vs. Supply voltage



■Chopper frequency vs. Output current



■Note

The excitation input signals of the SLA7032M, SLA7033M can be used as either Active High or Active Low. Note, however, that the corresponding output (OUT) changes depending on the input (IN).

Active High

Input	Corresponding output
IN_A (pin6)	OUT_A (pin1)
$IN_{\bar{A}}$ (pin5)	$OUT_{\bar{A}}$ (pin8)
IN_B (pin17)	OUT_B (pin11)
$IN_{\bar{B}}$ (pin16)	$OUT_{\bar{B}}$ (pin18)

Active Low

Input	Corresponding output
IN_A (pin6)	OUT_A (pin8)
$IN_{\bar{A}}$ (pin5)	$OUT_{\bar{A}}$ (pin1)
IN_B (pin17)	OUT_B (pin18)
$IN_{\bar{B}}$ (pin16)	$OUT_{\bar{B}}$ (pin11)

■Handling Precautions

The input terminals of this product use C-MOS circuits. Observe the following precautions.

- Carefully control the humidity of the room to prevent the buildup of static electricity. Since static electricity is particularly a problem during the winter, be sure to take sufficient precautions.
- Take care to make sure that static electricity is not applied to the IC during wiring and assembly. Take precautions such as shorting the terminals of the printed wiring board to ensure that they are at the same electrical potential.