

T-52-13-25

3097

Monolithic Digital IC

Low-Saturation Bidirectional Motor Driver for Low-Voltage Applications

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The LB1633M is a low-saturation stepping motor driver IC for use in low-voltage applications. It is especially suited for use in portable equipment such as printer, FDD, camera.

Features

- Capable of being operated from a low voltage (2.5V min)
- Low saturation voltage (upper Tr + lower Tr residual voltage 1.2V max at 400mA)
- Logic power supply and motor power supply are separate.
- On-chip braking function
- On-chip spark killer diodes
- Possible to increase the internal allowable power dissipation because the package is small-sized (MFP-16FS) and heat can be radiated easily to the outside.

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

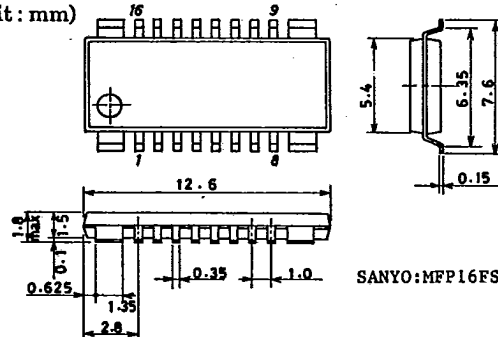
			unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	V _{CC} max	-0.3 to +7.0	V
	V _S max	-0.3 to +7.0	V
Output Supply Voltage	V _{OUT}	-0.3 to V _{CC} + V _F	V
Input Supply Voltage	V _{IN}	-0.3 to V _{CC}	V
GND Pin Flow-out Current	I _{GND}	Per ch 1.0	A
Allowable Power Dissipation	Pd1	IC only 900	mW
	Pd2	*With board 1200	mW
Operating Temperature	T _{opg}	-20 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-40 to +125	°C

*: Specified board (20x30x1.5mm³ glass epoxy)

Allowable Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

			unit
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	2.5 to 6.0	V
	V _S	1.8 to 6.0	V
Input 'H'-Level Voltage	V _{IH}	1.8 to 6.0	V
Input 'L'-Level Voltage	V _{IL}	-0.3 to +0.7	V

Case Outline 3097-M16FSIC (unit: mm)



SANYO:MFP16FS

9037TA,TS No.2589 - 1/3

LB1633M

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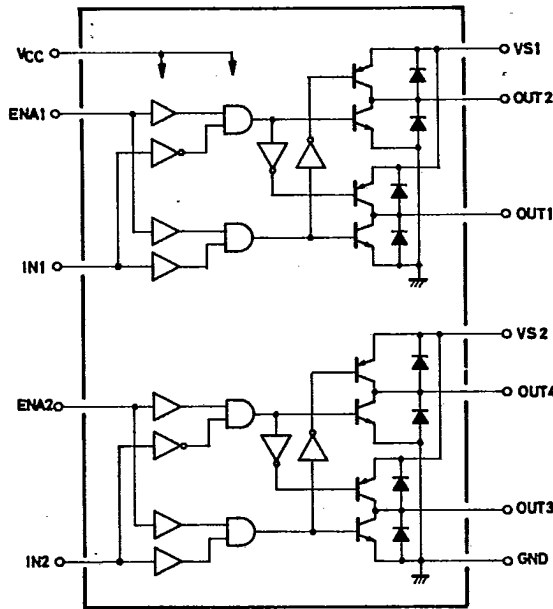
Electrical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 3\text{V}$

			min	typ	max	unit
Supply Current	I_{CC0}	$EN_{A1,2} = 0\text{V}, V_{IN1} = 3\text{V or } 0\text{V},$			30	μA
	I_{CC}	$EN_{A1} = 3\text{V}, V_{IN} = 3\text{V or } 0\text{V},$ $I_S + I_{CC}$			30	mA
Output Saturation Voltage	V_{OUT1}	$EN_A = 3\text{V}, V_{IN} = 3\text{V or } 0\text{V},$ $I_{OUT} = 200\text{mA}$			0.6	V
	V_{OUT2}	$EN_A = 3\text{V}, V_{IN} = 3\text{V or } 0\text{V},$ $I_{OUT} = 400\text{mA}$			1.2	V
Input Current	I_{IN}	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}, V_{IN} = 6\text{V}$			1.0	mA
	I_{ENA}	$V_{CC} = 6\text{V}, EN_A = 6\text{V}$			1.0	mA
Output Sustain Voltage	$V_{O(sus)}$	$I_{OUT} = 400\text{mA}$	9			V
Reverse Current	$I_{S(leak)}$	$V_{CC} : V_S = 6\text{V}$			30	μA
Forward Voltage	V_{SF}	$I_{OUT} = 500\text{mA}$			1.7	V

Truth Table

IN1/2	EN _{A1/2}	OUT1/3	OUT2/4	MOTOR
L	H	H	L	Forward
H	H	L	H	Reverse
L	L	off	off	Standby
H	L	off	off	Standby

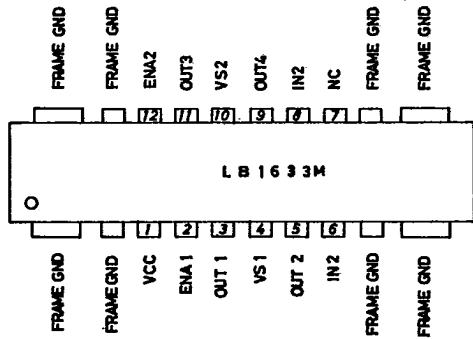
Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



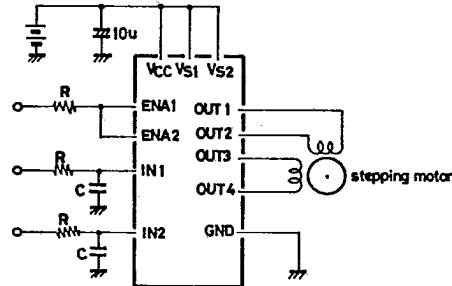
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Pin Assignment



Sample Application Circuit



The feedthrough current intensity of the output transistor has been checked thoroughly. By connecting C, R to the input section, the feedthrough current disappears and the standby mode is entered for a certain period of time and then changed to the next mode.

