

## 1A H-bridge Stepper Motor Driver

### Description

The CS-3717A controls and drives one phase of a bipolar stepper motor with chopper control of the phase current. Current levels may be selected in three steps by means of two logic inputs which select one of three current comparators. When both of these inputs are high the device is disabled. A separate logic input controls the direction of current flow. A monostable, programmed by an external RC network, sets the current decay time. The power section is a full H-bridge

driver with four internal clamp diodes for current recirculation. An external connection to the lower emitters is available for the insertion of a sensing resistor. Two CS-3717A's and several external components form a complete stepper motor drive subsystem.

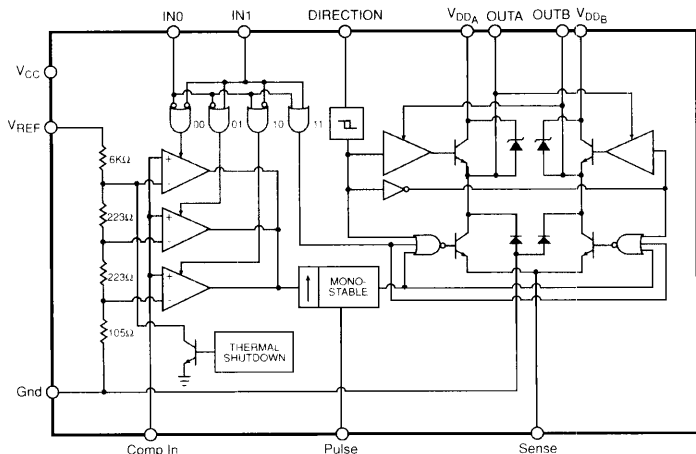
The recommended operating ambient temperature range is from 0 to 70°C.

The CS-3717A is supplied in a 16 lead PDIP.

### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Power Supply Voltage.....	50V
Logic Supply Voltage.....	7V
Logic Input Voltage.....	6V
Comparator Input.....	V <sub>SS</sub>
Reference Input Voltage.....	15V
Output Current (DC Operation).....	1.2A
Storage Temperature.....	-55°C to +150°C
Operating Junction Temperature.....	-40°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature Soldering	
Wave Solder(through hole styles only).....	10 sec. max, 260°C peak

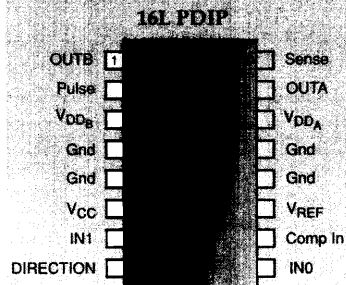
### Block Diagram



### Features

- Full H-bridge driver
- Chopper control of phase current
- Current level selection by two logic inputs
- Direction control by logic input
- Monostable current decay time control
- Thermal shutdown protection
- Sensing resistor connection for current measurement

### Package Options

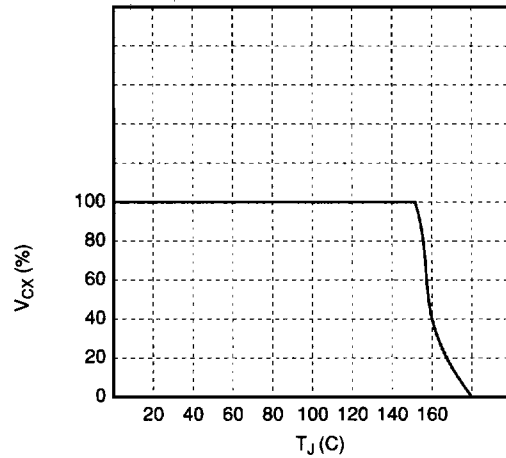
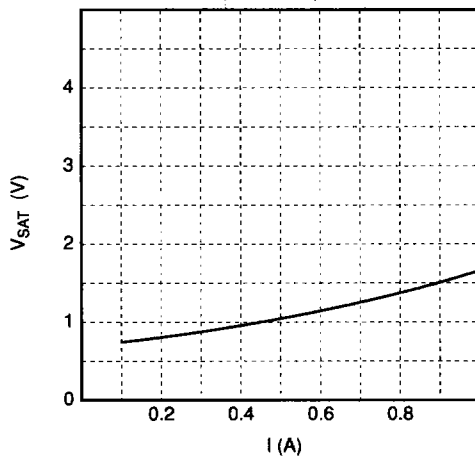
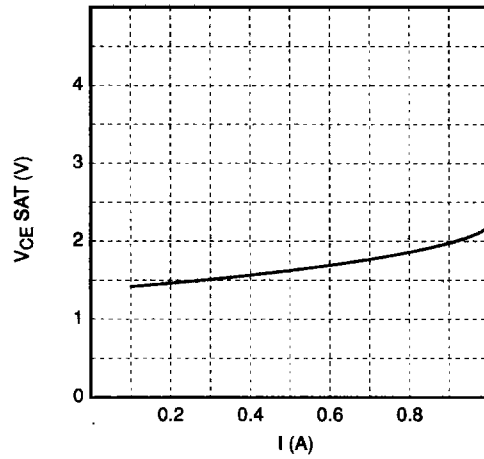
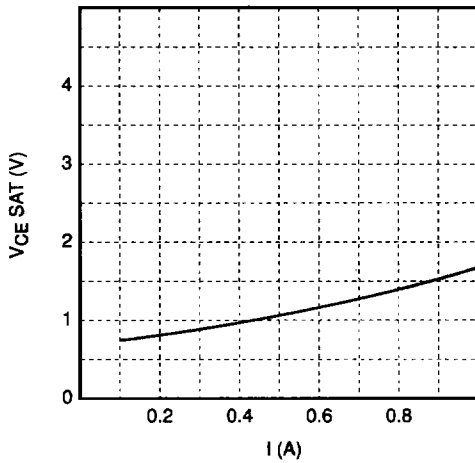


Supply Voltage			10		46	V
Logic Supply Current				7	15	mA
<b>■ Logic Inputs</b>						
Input Low Voltage					0.8	V
Low Voltage Input Current	$V_{IN} = 0.4V$	(Phase)			-100	$\mu A$
		(IN0, IN1)			-400	$\mu A$
<b>■ Comparators</b>						
Comparator Low Threshold Voltage	$V_{REF} = 5V$	IN0 = Low IN1 = High	66	80	94	mV
Comparator High Threshold Voltage	$V_{REF} = 5V$	IN0 = Low IN1 = Low	396	416	436	mV
Cutoff Time	$R_T = 56k\Omega$	$C_T = 820pF$	27		37	$\mu s$
Output Leakage Current		IN0 = IN1 = High			100	$\mu A$
<b>■ Source Diode-Transistor Pair</b>						
Saturation Voltage	$I_{MOTOR} = -0.5A$ conduction period recirculation period			1.7 1.10	2.1 1.35	V V
Leakage Current	$V_S = 46V$			21	21	$\mu A$
Diode Forward Voltage	$I_{MOTOR} = 0.5A$ $I_{MOTOR} = 1A$			1.0 1.3	1.2 1.7	V V
<b>■ Sink Diode-Transistor Pair</b>						
Saturation Voltage	$I_{MOTOR} = 0.5A$ $I_{MOTOR} = 1A$			1.20 1.75	1.45 2.30	V V
Leakage Current	$V_E = 46V$				300	$\mu A$
Diode Forward Voltage	$I_{MOTOR} = 0.5A$ $I_{MOTOR} = 1A$			1.1 1.4	1.5 2.0	V V

H	H	No Current
H	L	Medium Current
L	L	High Current

**PACKAGE PIN CONNECTIONS**

PACKAGE PIN	FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION
16L		
1	OUT B	Output connection with OUTA. The output stage is a "H" bridge formed by four transistors and four diodes suitable for switching applications.
2		
3	V <sub>DDB</sub>	Supply voltage input for half output stage.
4, 5, 12, 13	GND	Common ground for the comparators and output stage.
6	V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage input for logic circuitry.
7	RD	The RD pin is used to enable the output stage. It is active low.
8	DIRECTION	This TTL-compatible logic input sets the direction of current flow through the load. A high level causes current to flow from OUTA (source) to OUTB (sink). A Schmitt trigger on this input provides good noise immunity and a delay circuit prevents output stage short circuits during switching.
9	RD	See IN1.
10	Comp In	Input connected to the three comparators. The voltage across the sense resistor is fed back to this input through the low pass filter R <sub>C</sub> C <sub>C</sub> . The lower power transistors are disabled when the sense voltage exceeds the reference voltage of the selected comparator. When this occurs the current decays for a time set by R <sub>T</sub> C <sub>T</sub> , t <sub>OFF</sub> = 0.69 R <sub>T</sub> C <sub>T</sub> .
11		A voltage divider is used to set the reference voltage of the three comparators. This divider is formed by resistors R <sub>1</sub> and R <sub>2</sub> dependent on R <sub>sense</sub> and the two inputs IN1 and IN2.
14	V <sub>DDA</sub>	Supply voltage input for half output stage.
15	OUT A	See OUTB.
16	Sense	Connection to lower emitters of output stage for insertion of current sense resistor.



The application diagram shows a typical application in which two CS-3717A's control a two phase bipolar stepper motor.

### Programming

The logic inputs IN0 and IN1 set at three different levels the amplitude of the current flowing in the motor winding according to the truth table. A high level on the "Direction" logic input sets the direction of that current from OUTA to OUTB; a low level from OUTB to OUTA.

It is recommended that unused inputs are tied to V<sub>CC</sub> or (Gnd) as appropriate to avoid noise problems.

The current levels can be varied continuously by changing V<sub>REF</sub>.

### Control of the motor

The stepper motor can rotate in either direction according to the sequence of the input signals. It is possible to obtain a full step, a half step and quarter step operation.

### Full step operation

Both windings of the stepper motor are energized all the time with the same current  $I_{MA} = I_{MB}$ .

IN0 and IN1 remain fixed at whatever torque value is required.

Calling  $\bar{A}$  the condition with winding A energized in one direction and A in the other direction, the sequence for full step rotation is:

$AB \rightarrow \bar{A}B \rightarrow \bar{A}\bar{B} \rightarrow A\bar{B}$  etc.

For rotation in the other direction the sequence must be reversed.

In full step operation the torque is constant each step.

#### Half step operation

Power is applied alternately to one winding then both according to the sequence:

$$AB \rightarrow B \rightarrow \bar{A}B \rightarrow \bar{A} \rightarrow \bar{A}\bar{B} \rightarrow \bar{B} \rightarrow A\bar{B} \rightarrow A \text{ etc.}$$

Like full step this can be done at any current level; the torque is not constant but is lower when only one winding is energized.

A coil is turned off by setting IN0 and IN1 both high.

#### Quarter step operation

It is preferable to realize the quarter step operation at full power otherwise the steps will be of very irregular size.

The extra quarter steps are added to the half step sequence by putting one coil on half current according to the sequence.

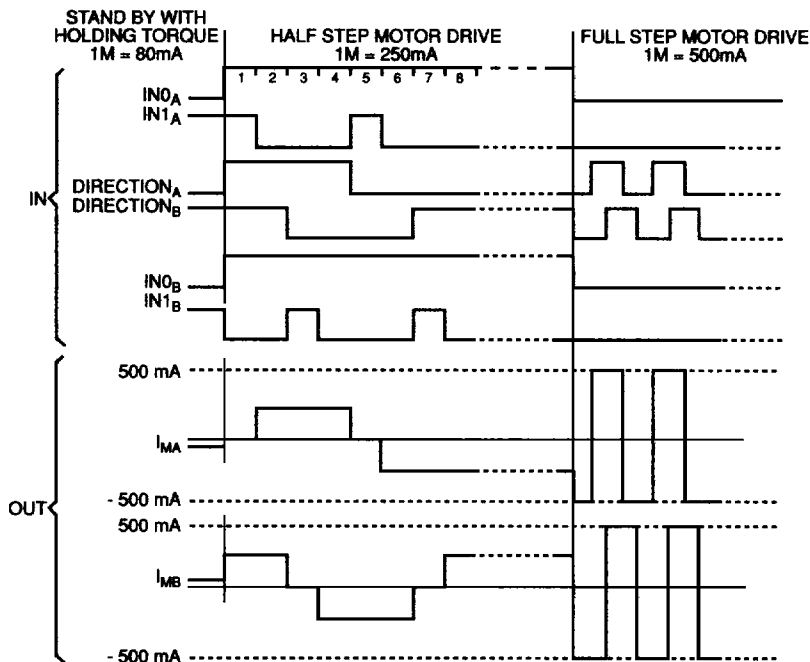
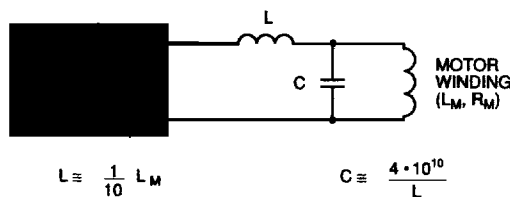
$$AB \rightarrow \frac{A}{2}B \rightarrow B \rightarrow \frac{\bar{A}}{2}B \rightarrow \bar{A}B \rightarrow \bar{A}\frac{B}{2} \rightarrow \bar{A} \text{ etc.}$$

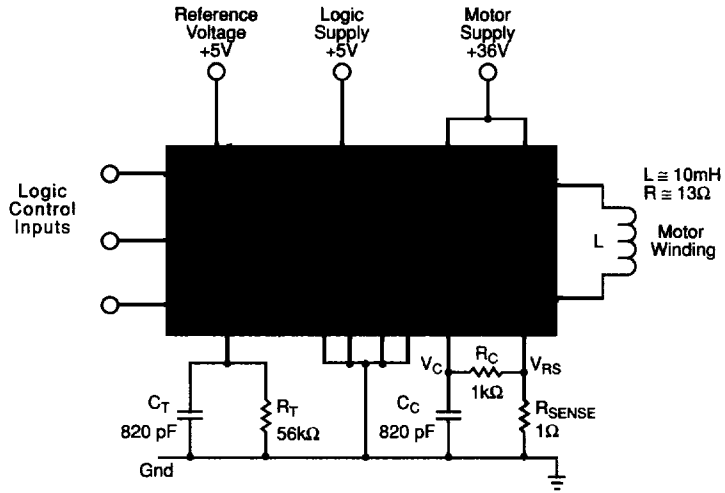
#### Motor selection

As the CS-3717A provides constant current drive with a switching operation, care must be taken to select stepper motors with low hysteresis losses to prevent motor overheating.

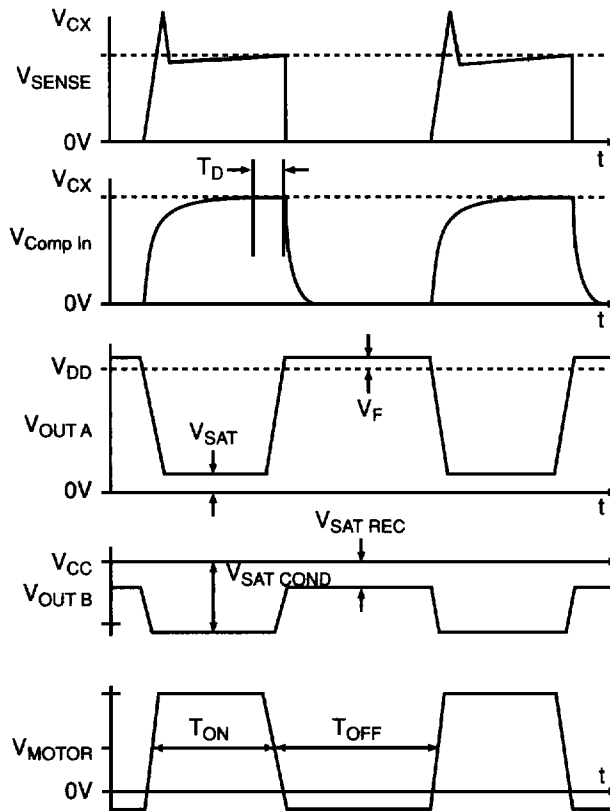
#### L-C filter

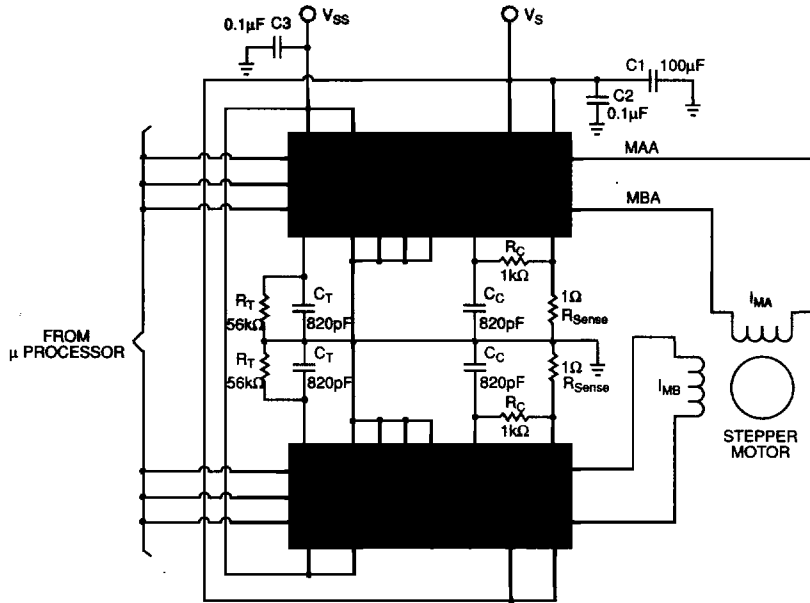
To reduce EMI and chopping losses in the motor, a low pass L-C filter can be inserted across the outputs of the CS-3717A as shown in the following diagram.





Waveforms of the M.V. Regulator (Phase 1)





Mounting Instructions

The  $R_{\theta JA}$  of the CS-3717A can be reduced by soldering the Gnd pins to a suitable copper area of the printed circuit board or to an external heatsink.

The diagram of fig. 2 shows the maximum dissipated power  $P_{tot}$  and the  $R_{\theta JA}$  as a function of the side "l" of two equal square copper areas having a thickness of 35µ

(see fig. 1). In addition, it is possible to use an external heatsink (see fig. 3). During soldering the pins temperature must not exceed 260°C and the soldering time must not be longer than 12 seconds.

The external heatsink or printed circuit copper area must be connected to electrical ground.

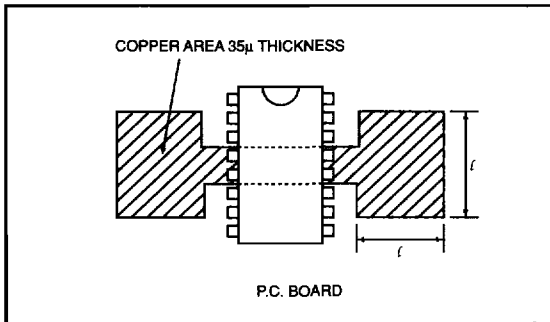


Figure 1 - Example of P.C. Board Copper Area Which is Used as Heatsink with 16 lead batwing package.

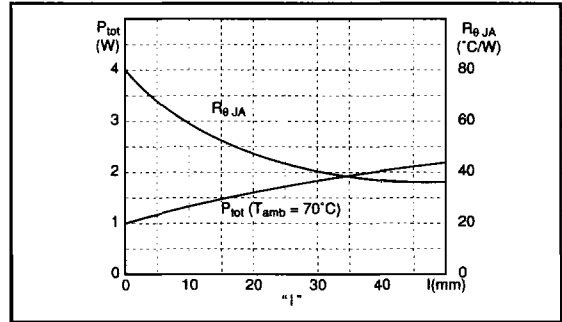


Figure 2 - Max. Power Dissipation And Junction To Ambient Thermal Resistance vs. Size "l" for 16 lead batwing package.

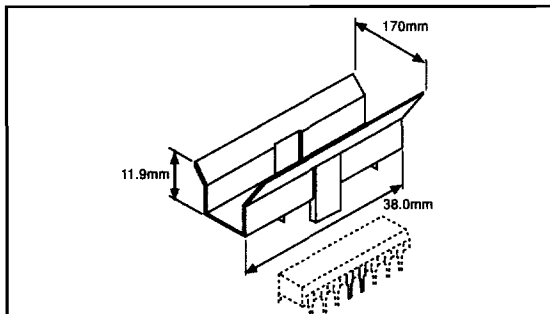


Figure 3 - External Heatsink Mounting Example ( $R_{th} = 30^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ ) for 16 lead batwing package.

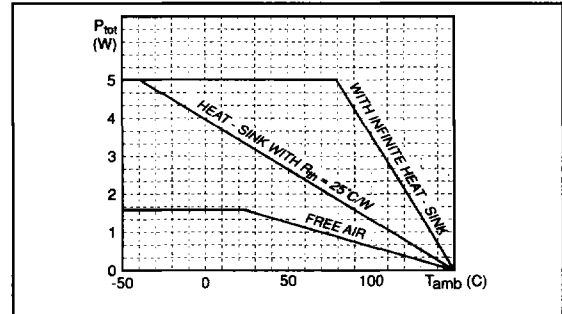
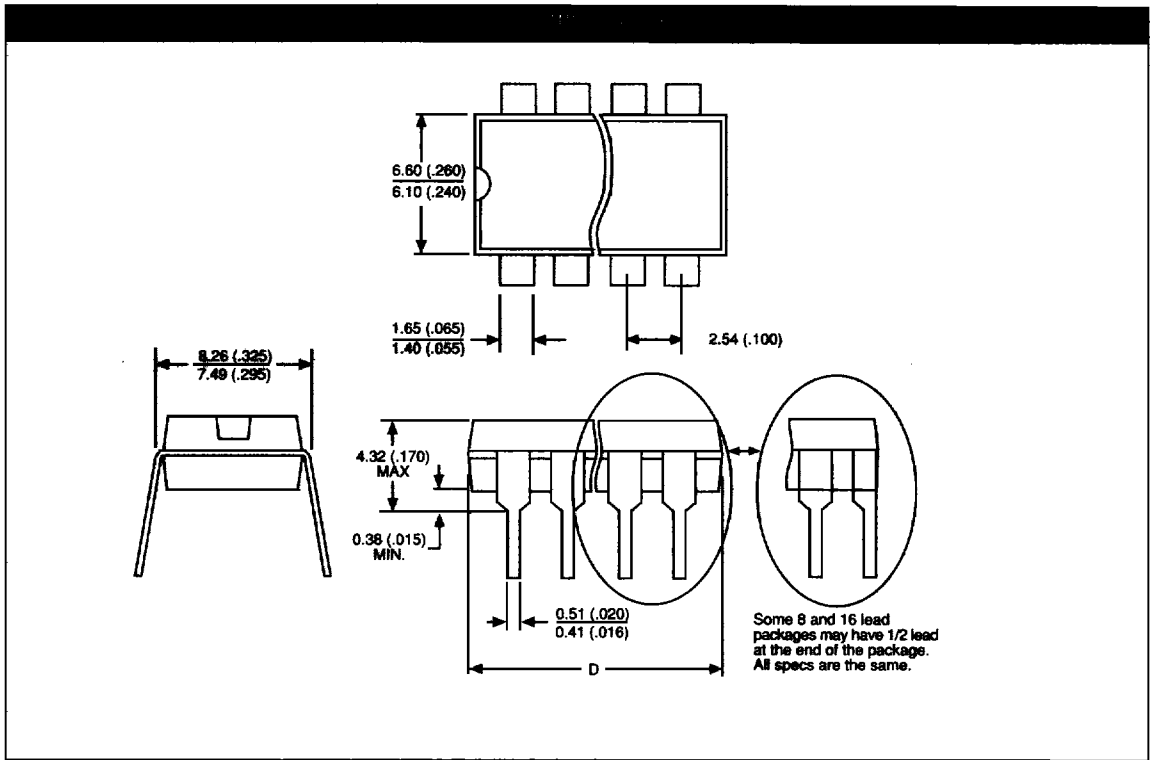


Figure 4 - Maximum Allowable Power Dissipation vs. Ambient Temperature for 16 lead batwing package.

Lead Count	D			
	Metric		English	
	Max	Min	Max	Min
16L PDIP	19.18	18.92	.755	.745

Thermal Data		16 Lead PDIP	
$R_{\theta JC}$	typ	15	$^{\circ}C/W$
$R_{\theta JA}$	typ	50	$^{\circ}C/W$



Part Number	Description
CS-3717AN16	16 Lead PDIP