

LOW-VOLTAGE DC MOTOR SPEED CONTROLLER

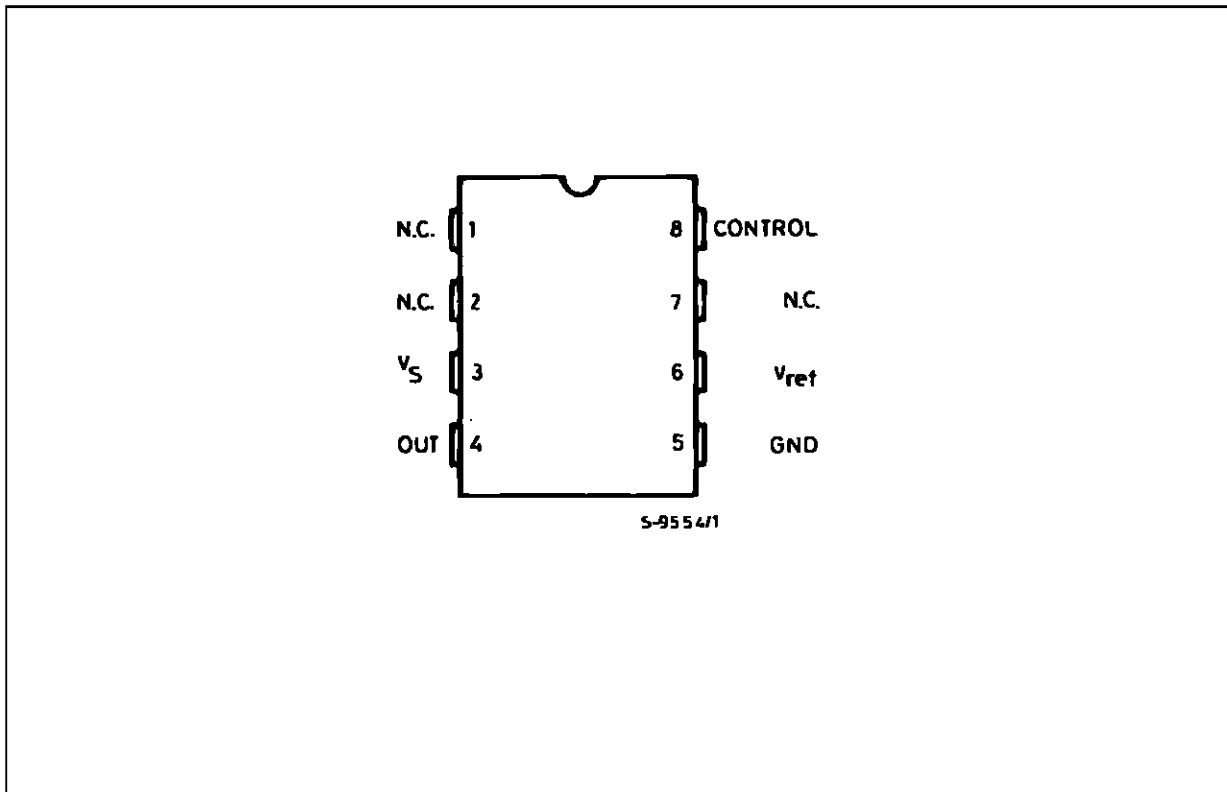
- WIDE OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE (1.8 to 6 V)
- BUILT-IN LOW-VOLTAGE REFERENCE (0.2 V)
- LINEARITY IN SPEED ADJUSTMENT
- HIGH STABILITY VS. TEMPERATURE
- LOW NUMBER OF EXTERNAL PARTS

DESCRIPTION

The TDA7274 is a monolithic integrated circuit DC motor speed controller intended for use in microcassettes, radio cassette players and other consumer equipment. It is particularly suitable for low-voltage applications.

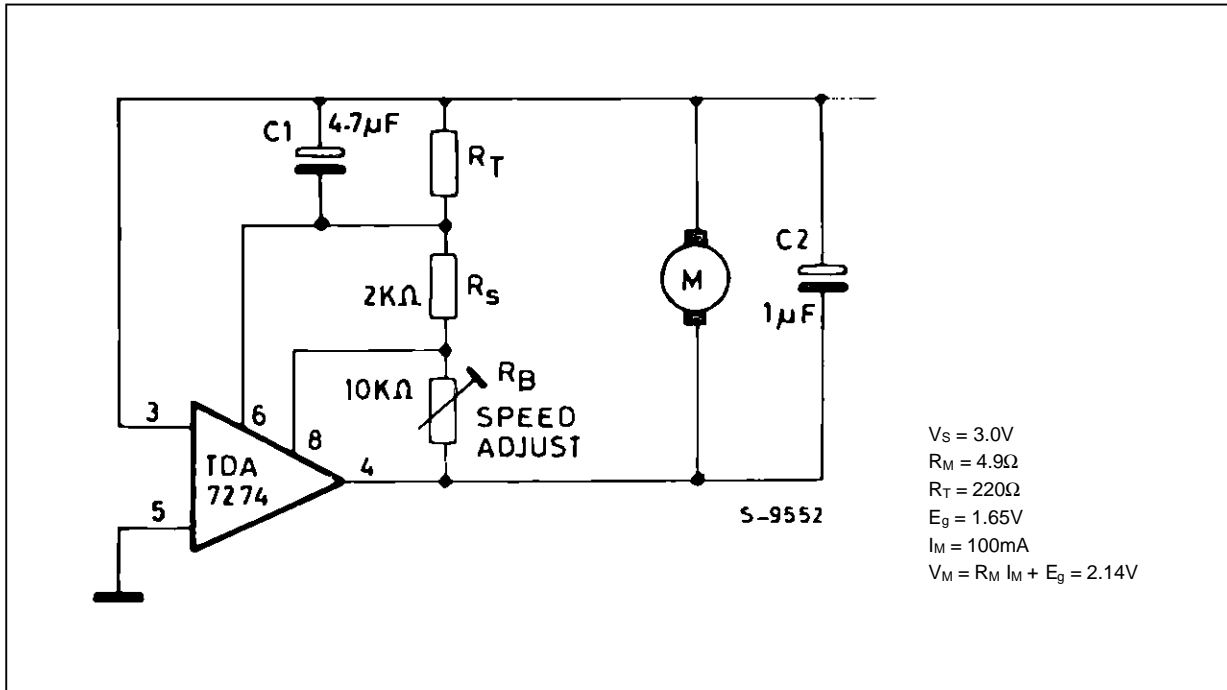


PIN CONNECTION (top view)

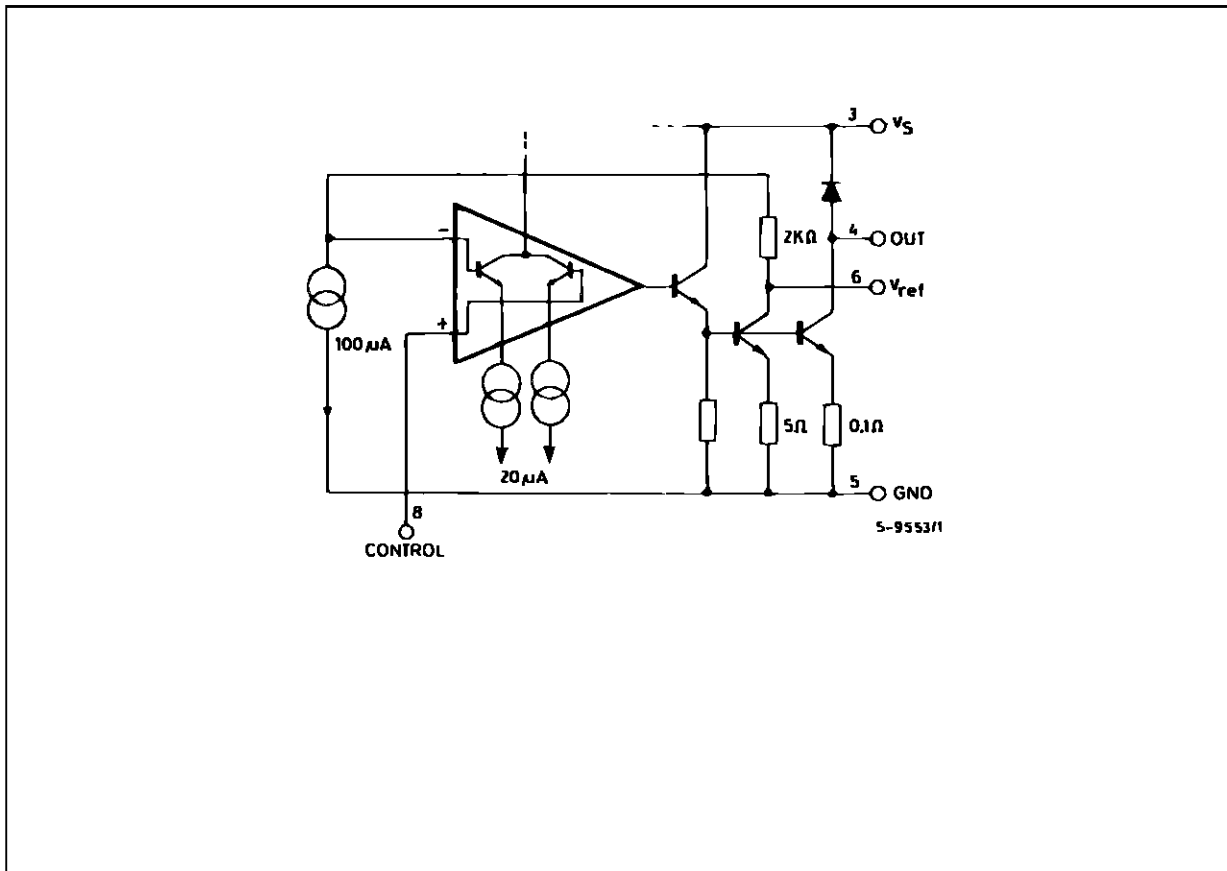


TDA7274

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V _S	Supply Voltage	6	V
I _M	Motor Current	700	mA
P _{tot}	Power Dissipation at T _{amb} = 25°C	1.25	W

THERMAL DATA

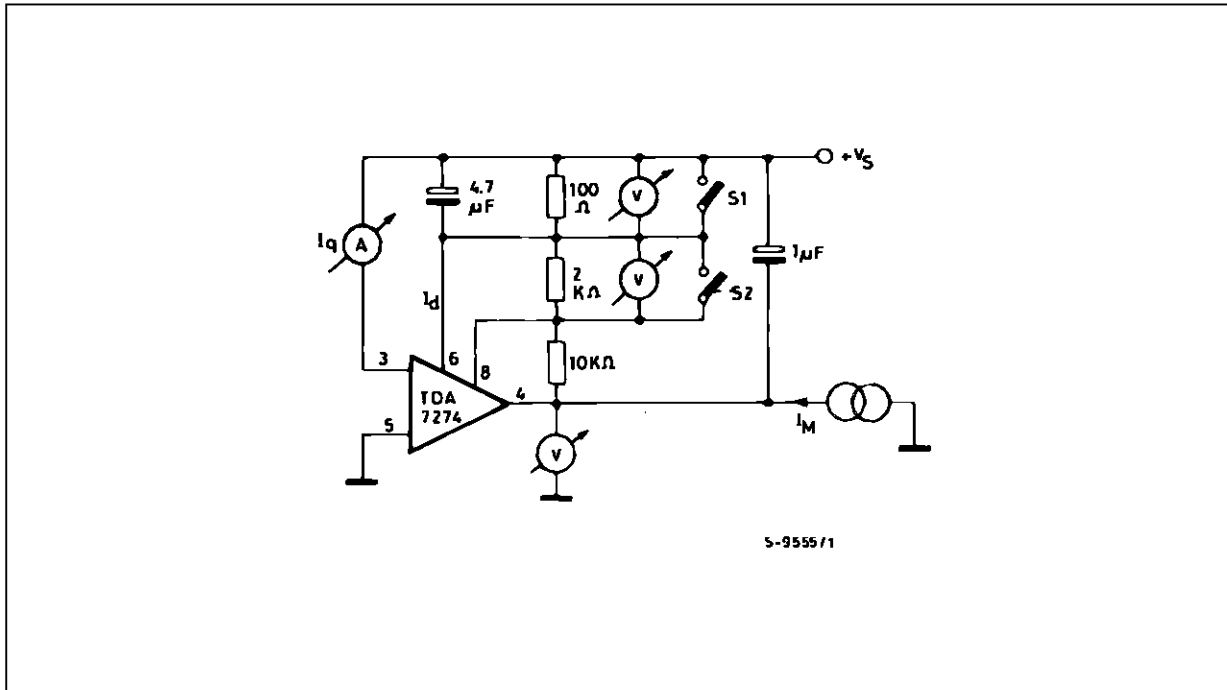
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
R _{th j-amb}	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	Max. 100	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to test circuit, V_S = 3V, T_{amb} = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V _S	Supply Voltage Range		1.8		6	V
V _{ref}	Reference Voltage	I _M = 100mA	0.18	0.20	0.22	V
I _q	Quiescent Current			2.4	6.0	mA
I _d (Pin 6)	Quiescent Current			120		μA
K	Shunt Ratio	I _M = 100mA	45	50	55	–
V _{sat}	Residual Voltage	I _M = 100mA		0.13	0.3	V
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta V_S$	Line Regulation	I _M = 100mA V _S = 1.8 to 6V		0.20		%/V
$\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta V_S$	Voltage Characteristic of Shut Ratio	I _M = 100mA V _S = 1.8 to 6V		0.80		%/V
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta I_M$	Load Regulation	I _M = 20 to 200mA		0.004		%/mA
$\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta I_M$	Current Characteristic of Shut Ratio	I _M = 20 to 200mA		–0.03		%/mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta T_{amb}$	Temperature Characteristic of Reference Voltage	I _M = 100mA T _{amb} = –20 to +60°C		0.04		%/°C
$\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta T_{amb}$	Temperature Characteristic of Shut Ratio	I _M = 100mA T _{amb} = 20 to +60°C		0.02		%/°C

TDA7274

Figure 1 : Test Circuit.



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Figure 2 : Quiescent Current vs. Supply Voltage.

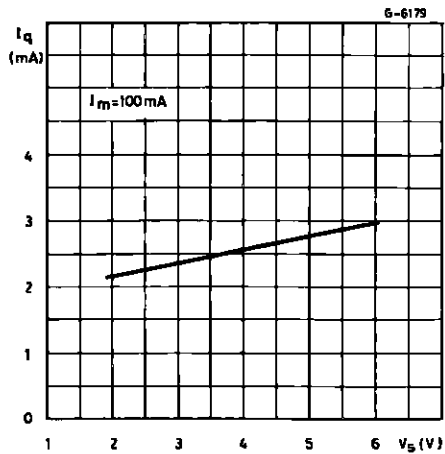


Figure 3 : Reference Voltage vs. Supply Voltage.

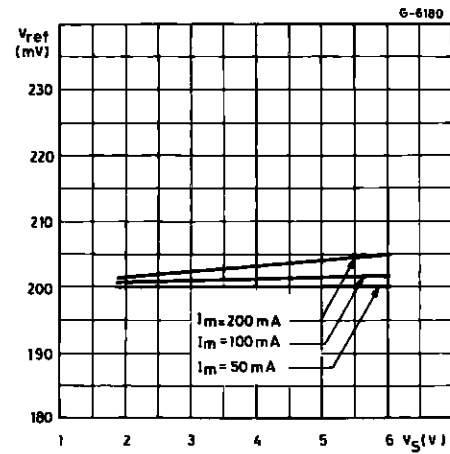


Figure 4 : Shunt Ratio vs. Supply Voltage.

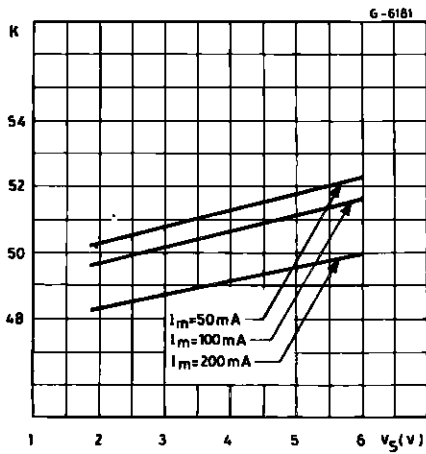


Figure 5 : Reference Voltage vs. Load Current.

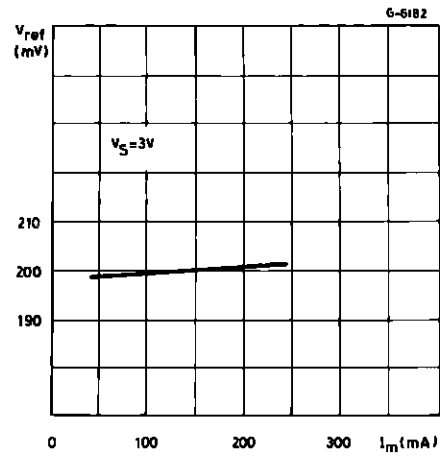


Figure 6 : Shunt Ratio vs. Load Current.

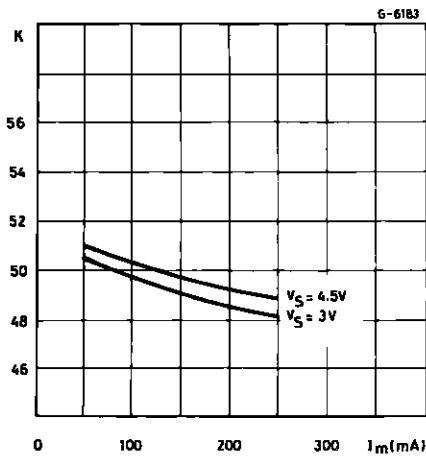


Figure 7 : Minimum Supply Voltage (typical) vs. Load Current.

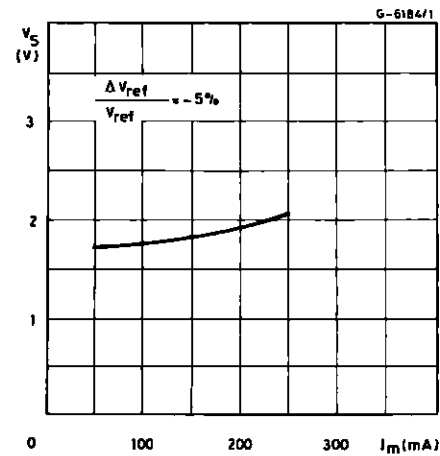


Figure 8 : Saturation Voltage vs. Load Current.

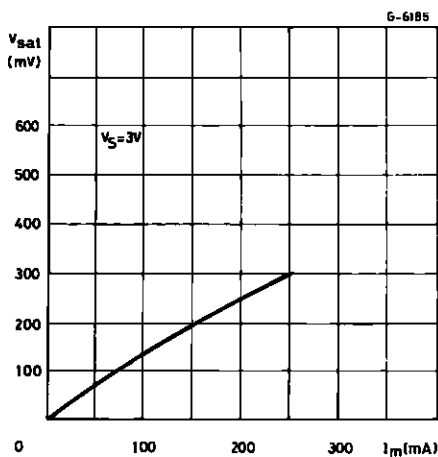


Figure 9 : Quiescent Current vs. Ambient Temperature.

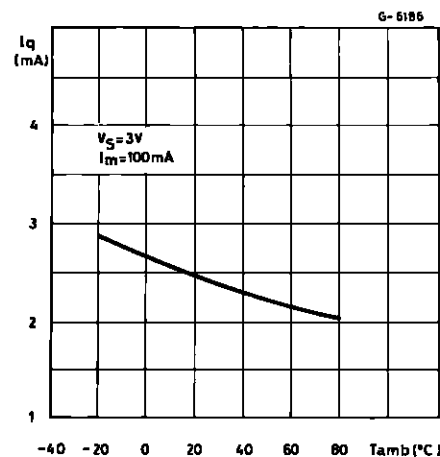


Figure 10 : Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature.

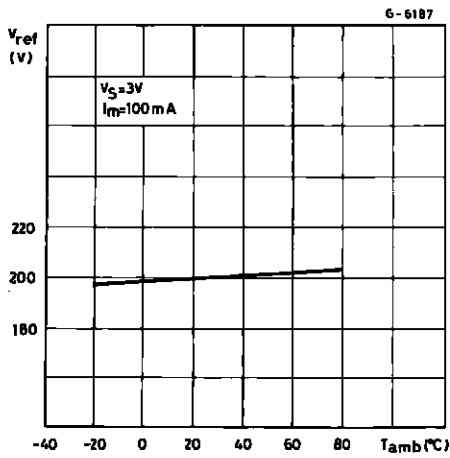


Figure 11 : Application Circuit.

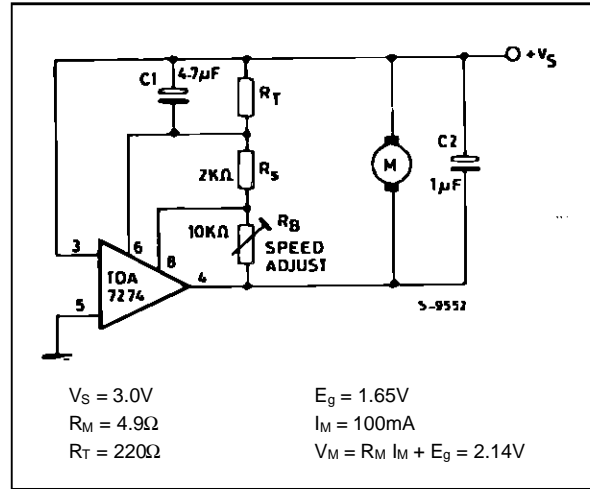


Figure 12 : P. C. Board and Components layout of the Circuit of fig. 11 (1 : 1 scale).

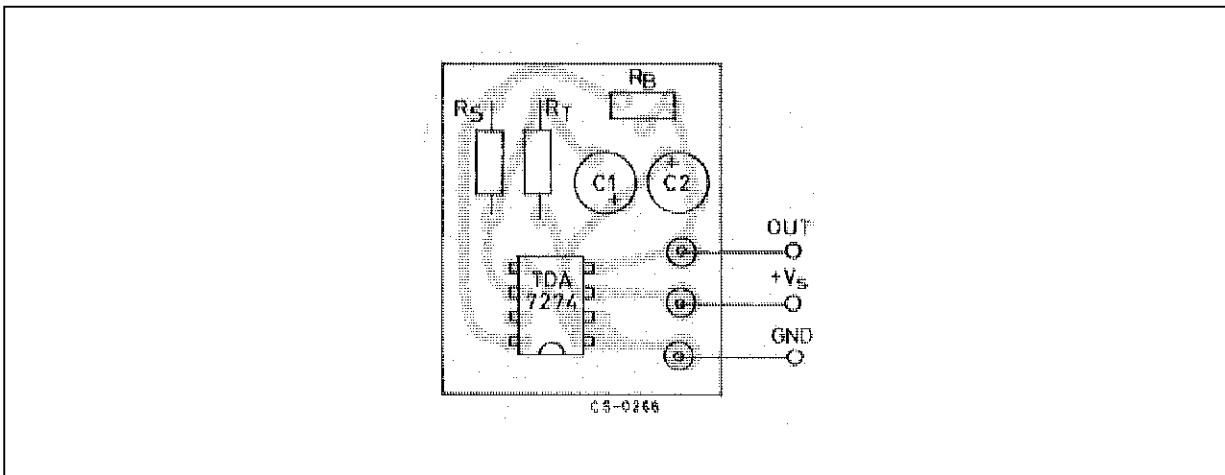


Figure 13 : Speed Variations vs. Supply Voltage.

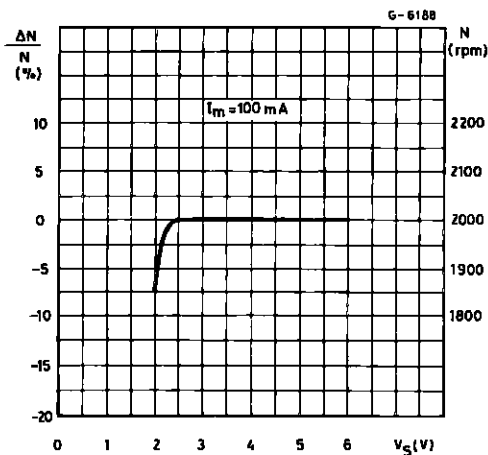


Figure 14 : Speed Variations vs. Motor Current.

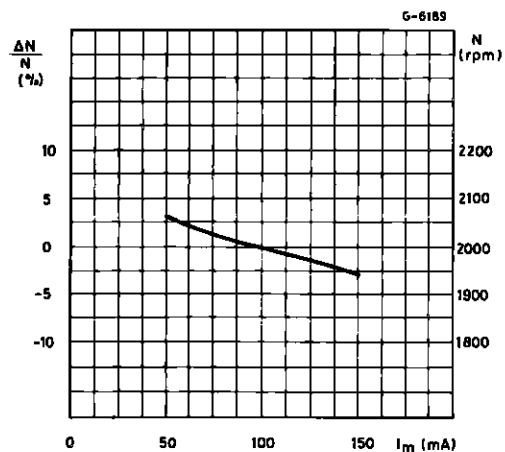
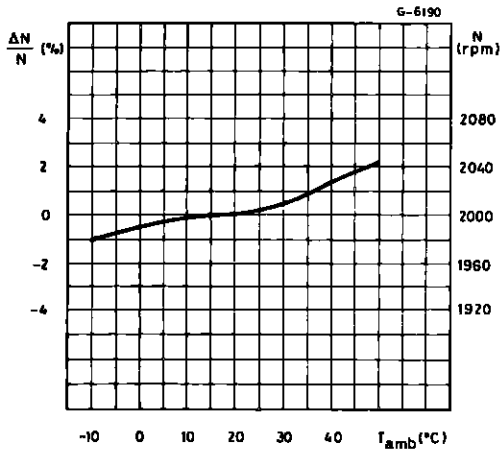
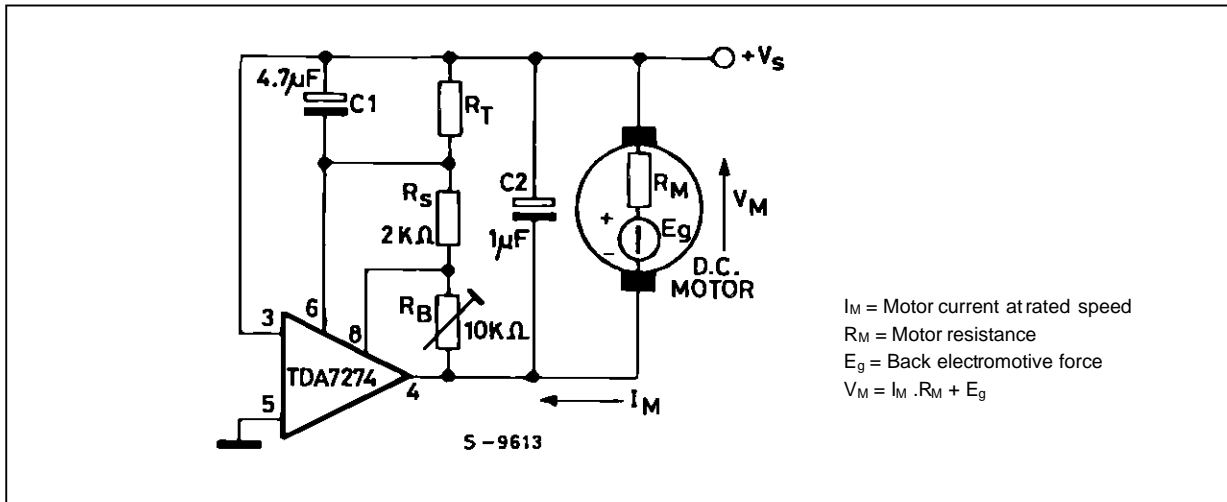


Figure 15 : Speed Variations vs. Ambient Temperature.



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Figure 16.



$$E_g = R_T I_d + I_M \left(\frac{R_T}{K} - R_M \right) + V_{ref}$$

$$\left[1 + \frac{R_B}{R_S} + \frac{R_T}{R_S} \left(1 + \frac{1}{K} \right) \right]$$

R_S has to be adjusted so that the applied voltage V_M is suitable for a given motor, the speed is then linearly adjustable varying R_B .

The value of R_T is calculated so that

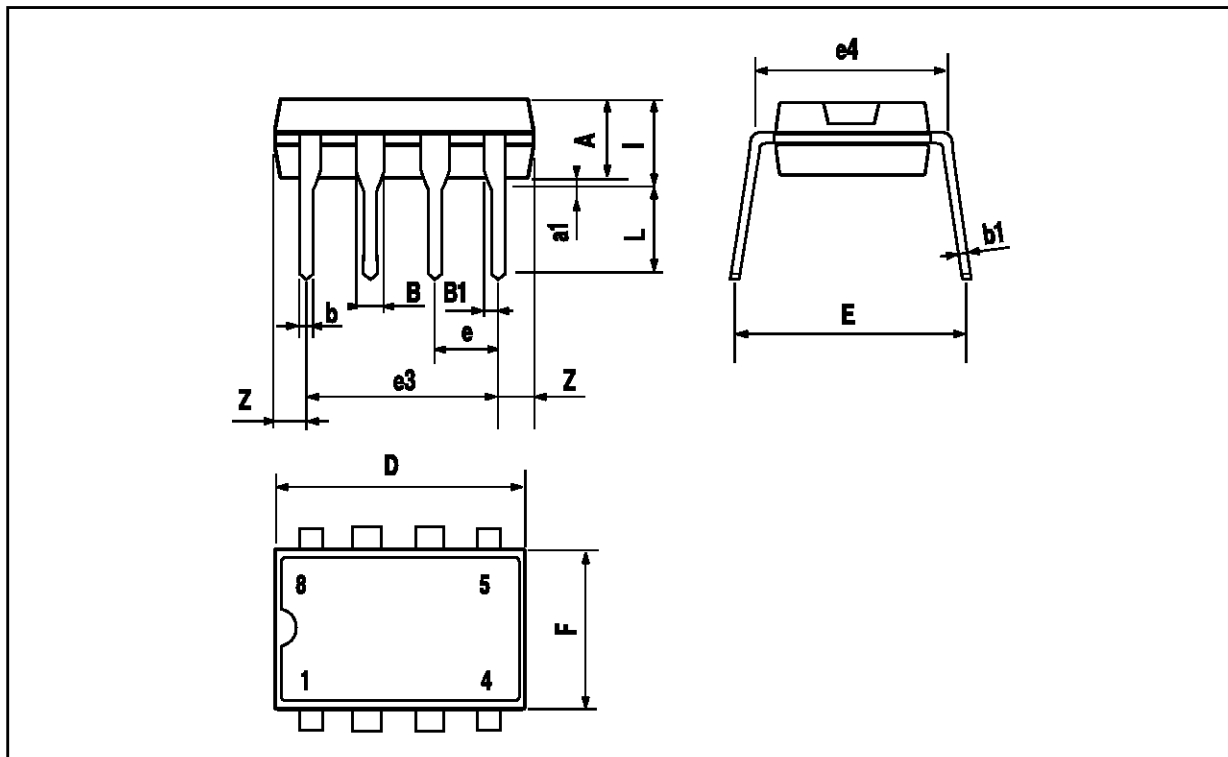
$$R_{T(max)} < K(min.) \cdot R_{M(min.)}$$

If $R_{T(max)} > K \cdot R_M$, instability may occur.

The values of C_1 (4.7 µF typ.) and C_2 (1 µF typ.) depend on the type of motor used. C_1 adjusts motor spikes. C_2 suppresses motor spikes.

MINIDIP PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A		3.32			0.131	
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	1.15		1.65	0.045		0.065
b	0.356		0.55	0.014		0.022
b1	0.204		0.304	0.008		0.012
D			10.92			0.430
E	7.95		9.75	0.313		0.384
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		7.62			0.300	
e4		7.62			0.300	
F			6.6			0.260
I			5.08			0.200
L	3.18		3.81	0.125		0.150



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