Stepping Motor Driver series

High Performance, High Reliability 36V Stepping Motor Driver Series

BD6383EFV, BD6385EFV, BD6387EFV, BD6389FM

No.12009EAT04

●Description

BD6387EFV, BD6385EFV, BD6383EFV, BD6389FM are the high-grade type that provides the highest function and highest reliance in the ROHM stepping motor driver series. This series has the perfect various protection circuits and reduces IC's generation of heat by adopting low-ON resistance DMOS and high heat-radiation power package.
As for its basic function, it is a low power consumption bipolar PWM constant current-drive driver with power supply's rated voltage of 36V and rated output current of 1.0A～2.2A. For the input interface, the CLK-IN drive mode and the parallel IN drive mode are compatible with each other, so please choose an input mode according to needs of application. There are excitation modes of FULL STEP & HALF STEP (2 kinds), QUARTER STEP mode, and for current decay mode, the ratio of FAST DECAY & SLOW DECAY can be freely set, so the optimum control conditions for every motor can be realized. In addition, being able to drive with one system of power supply makes contribution to the set design's getting easy.

●Feature

1) Power supply: one system drive (rated voltage of 36V)
2) Rated output current: 1.0A, 1.5A, 2.0A, 2.2A
3) Low ON resistance DMOS output
4) CLK-IN drive mode (built-in translator circuit)
5) Parallel IN drive mode
6) Stepping motor／DC motor(×2) drives are selectable
7) PWM constant current control (self oscillation)
8) Built-in spike noise cancel function (external noise filter is unnecessary)
9) FULL STEP & HALF STEP (two kinds), applicable to QUARTER STEP
10) Applicable to the μSTEP drive
11) Current decay mode switching function (linearly variable FAST/SLOW DECAY ratio)
12) Normal rotation & reverse rotation switching function
13) Power save function
14) Built-in logic input pull-down resistor
15) Power-on reset function
16) Thermal shutdown circuit (TSD)
17) Over current protection circuit (OCP)
18) Under voltage lock out circuit (UVLO)
19) Over voltage lock out circuit (OVLO)
20) Malfunction prevention at the time of no applied power supply (Ghost Supply Prevention)
21) Electrostatic discharge: 6kV (HBM specification)
22) Adjacent pins short protection
23) Inverted mounting protection
24) Microminiature, ultra-thin and high heat-radiation (exposed metal type) HTSSOP package (BD6387EFV/BD6385EFV/BD6383EFV)
25) FIN heat-radiating type HSOP package (BD6389FM)
26) Pin-compatible line-up (BD6387EFV/BD6385EFV/BD6383EFV or BD6389FM)

●Application

PPC, multi-function printer, laser beam printer, ink jet printer, monitoring camera, WEB camera, sewing machine, photo printer, FAX, scanner, mini printer, toy, and robot etc.

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●Absolute maximum ratings(Ta=25℃)

Item	Symbol	BD6387EFV	BD6385EFV	BD6383EFV	BD6389FM	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC0,1,2}$	-0.2～+36.0				V
Power dissipation	Pd	1.6※1			2.8※3	W
		4.7※2			5.2※4	W
Input voltage for control pin	V_{IN}	-0.2～+5.5				V
RNF maximum voltage	V_{RNF}	0.5				V
Maximum output current	I_{OUT}	2.0※5	1.5※5	1.0※5	2.2※5	A/phase
Operating temperature range	T_{opr}	-25～+75				℃
Storage temperature range	T_{stg}	-55～+150				℃
Junction temperature	T_{jmax}	150				℃

※1 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board. Derating in done at 12.8mW/℃ for operating above Ta=25℃.
※2 4-layer recommended board. Derating in done at 37.6mW/℃ for operating above Ta=25℃.
※3 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board. Derating in done at 22.4mW/℃ for operating above Ta=25℃.。
※4 4-layer recommended board. Derating in done at 41.6mW/℃ for operating above Ta=25℃.
※5 Do not, however exceed Pd, ASO and T_{jmax}=150℃.

●Operating conditions(Ta= -25～+75℃)

Item	Symbol	BD6387EFV	BD6385EFV	BD6383EFV	BD6389FM	Unit
Supply voltage	$V_{CC0,1,2}$	10～28				V
Output current(DC)	I_{OUT}	1.7※6	1.2※6	0.7※6	1.9※6	A/phase

※6 Do not however exceed Pd, ASO.

●Electrical characteristics

Applicable to all the series (Unless otherwise specified Ta=25℃, Vcc0,1,2=24V)

Item	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Whole						
Circuit current at standby	I_{CCST}	-	1.0	3.0	mA	PS=L
Circuit current	I_{CC}	-	4.5	10	mA	PS=H, VREFX=2V
Control input (SELECT, CW_CCW, CLK, PS, MODE0, MODE1, ENABLE)						
H level input voltage	V_{INH}	2.0	-	-	V	
L level input voltage	V_{INL}	-	-	0.8	V	
H level input current	I_{INH}	35	50	85	μA	V_{IN}=5V
L level input current	I_{INL}	-10	0	-	μA	V_{IN}=0V
Output (OUT1A, OUT1B, OUT2A, OUT2B)						
Output ON resistance (BD6387EFV)	R_{ON}	-	0.8	1.04	Ω	I_{OUT} =±1.5A, Sum of upper and lower
Output ON resistance (BD6385EFV)	R_{ON}	-	1.0	1.3	Ω	I_{OUT} =±1.0A, Sum of upper and lower
Output ON resistance (BD6383EFV)	R_{ON}	-	1.5	1.95	Ω	I_{OUT} =±0.5A, Sum of upper and lower
Output ON resistance (BD6389FM)	R_{ON}	-	0.7	0.91	Ω	I_{OUT} =±1.7A, Sum of upper and lower
Output leak current	I_{LEAK}	-	-	10	μA	
Current control						
RNFXS input current	I_{RNFS}	-2.0	-0.2	-	μA	RNFXS =0V
RNFX input current	I_{RNF}	-40	-20	-	μA	RNFX=0V
VREFX input current	I_{VREF}	-2.0	-0.1	-	μA	VREFX=0V
VREFX input voltage range	V_{REF}	0	-	2.0	V	
MTHX input current	I_{MTH}	-2.0	-0.1	-	μA	MTHX=0V
MTHX input voltage range	V_{MTH}	0	-	3.5	V	
Comparator threshold	V_{CTH}	0.36	0.4	0.44	V	VREFX=2V
Minimum on time	t_{ONMIN}	0.3	0.7	1.2	μs	R=39kΩ,C=1000pF

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●Terminal function

1) BD6387EFV / BD6385EFV / BD6383EFV

Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Pin No.	Pin name	Function
1	NC	Non connection	21	VCC0	Power supply terminal
2	RNF1	Connection terminal of resistor for output current detection	22	NC	Non connection
3	RNF1S	Input terminal of current limit comparator	23	GND	Ground terminal
4	NC	Non connection	24	MODE0	Motor excitation mode setting terminal
5	OUT1B	H bridge output terminal	25	MODE1	Motor excitation mode setting terminal
6	NC	Non connection	26	ENABLE	Output enable terminal
7	OUT1A	H bridge output terminal	27	VREF2	Output current value setting terminal
8	NC	Non connection	28	MTH2	Current decay mode setting terminal
9	VCC1	Power supply terminal	29	NC	Non connection
10	NC	Non connection	30	CR2	Connection terminal of CR for setting PWM frequency
11	CR1	Connection terminal of CR for setting PWM frequency	31	NC	Non connection
12	NC	Non connection	32	VCC2	Power supply terminal
13	MTH1	Current decay mode setting terminal	33	NC	Non connection
14	VREF1	Output current value setting terminal	34	OUT2A	H bridge output terminal
15	SELECT	Input mode select terminal	35	NC	Non connection
16	CW_CCW	Motor rotating direction setting terminal	36	OUT2B	H bridge output terminal
17	NC	Non connection	37	NC	Non connection
18	CLK	Clock input terminal for advancing the electrical angle.	38	RNF2S	Input terminal of current limit comparator
19	PS	Power save terminal	39	RNF2	Connection terminal of resistor for output current detection
20	TEST	Terminal for testing (used by connecting with GND)	40	GND	Ground terminal

2) BD6389FM

Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Pin No.	Pin name	Function
1	NC	Non connection	19	VCC2	Power supply terminal
2	CR1	Connection terminal of CR for setting PWM frequency	20	NC	Non connection
3	MTH1	Current decay mode setting terminal	21	NC	Non connection
4	VREF1	Output current value setting terminal	22	OUT2A	H bridge output terminal
5	SELECT	Input mode select terminal	23	NC	Non connection
6	CW_CCW	Motor rotating direction setting terminal	24	OUT2B	H bridge output terminal
7	CLK	Clock input terminal for advancing the electrical angle.	25	NC	Non connection
8	PS	Power save terminal	26	RNF2S	Input terminal of current limit comparator
9	TEST	Terminal for testing (used by connecting with GND)	27	RNF2	Connection terminal of resistor for output current detection
FIN	FIN	Fin terminal (used by connecting with GND)	FIN	FIN	Fin terminal (used by connecting with GND)
10	GND	Ground terminal	28	RNF1	Connection terminal of resistor for output current detection
11	MODE0	Motor excitation mode setting terminal	29	RNF1S	Input terminal of current limit comparator
12	MODE1	Motor excitation mode setting terminal	30	NC	Non connection
13	ENABLE	Output enable terminal	31	OUT1B	H bridge output terminal
14	VREF2	Output current value setting terminal	32	NC	Non connection
15	MTH2	Current decay mode setting terminal	33	OUT1A	H bridge output terminal
16	CR2	Connection terminal of CR for setting PWM frequency	34	NC	Non connection
17	NC	Non connection	35	VCC1	Power supply terminal
18	NC	Non connection	36	VCC0	Power supply terminal

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●Block diagram・Application circuit diagram・Input output equivalent circuit diagram

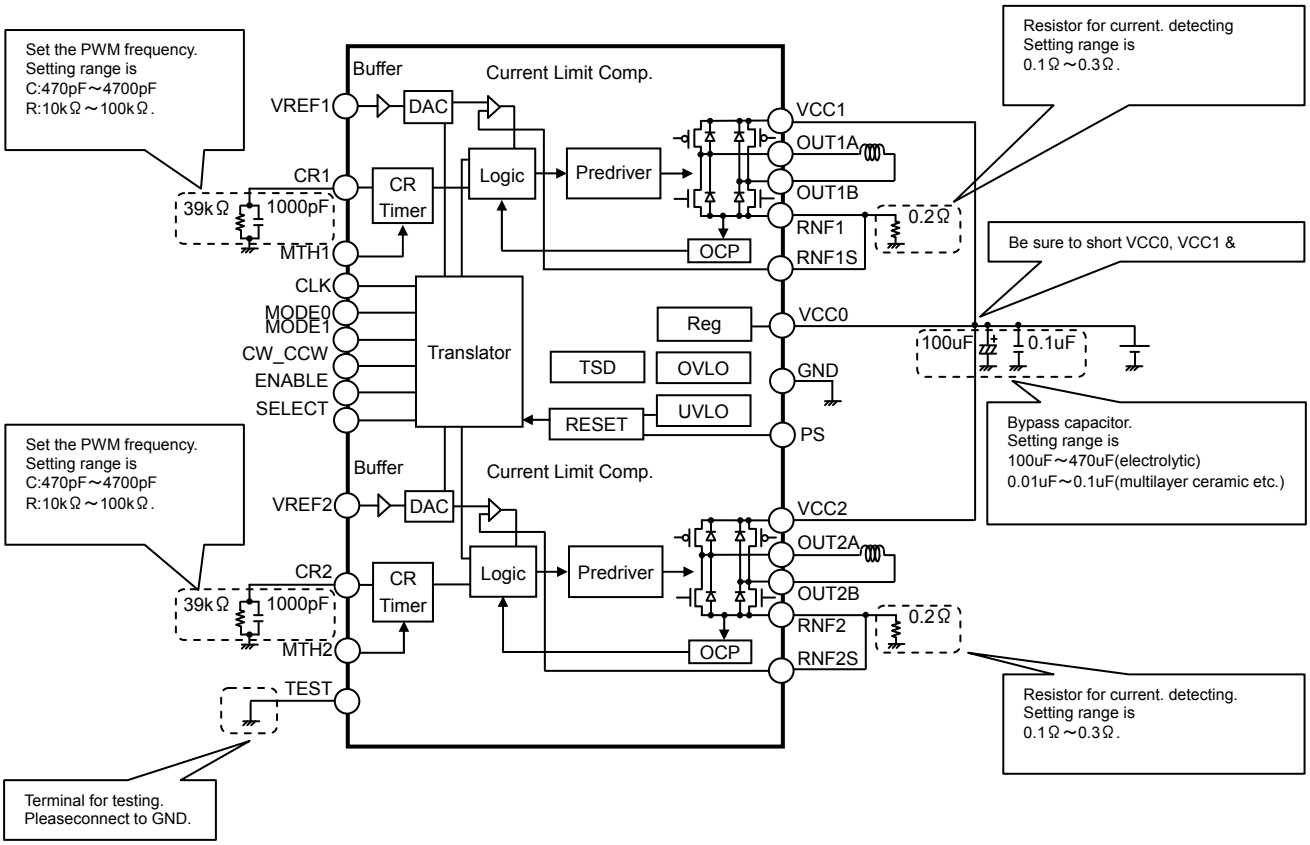


Fig.1 Block diagram & Application circuit diagram of BD6387EFV/BD6385EFV/BD6383EFV/BD6389FM

●Points to notice for terminal description

○CLK／Clock input terminal for advancing the electrical angle

CLK is reflected at rising edge. The Electrical angle advances by one for each CLK input.
Motor's misstep will occur if noise is picked up at the CLK terminal, so please design the pattern in such a way that there is no noise plunging.

○MODE0,MODE1／Motor excitation mode setting terminal

Set the motor excitation mode.

MODE0	MODE1	Excitation mode
L	L	FULL STEP
H	L	HALF STEP A
L	H	HALF STEP B
H	H	QUARTER STEP

○CW_CCW Terminal／Motor rotating direction setting terminal

Set the motor's rotating direction. Change in setting is reflected at the CLK's rising edge immediately after the change in setting

CW_CCW	Rotating direction
L	Clockwise (CH2's current is outputted with a phase lag of 90° in regard to CH1's current)
H	Counter Clockwise(CH2's current is outputted with a phase lead of 90° in regard to CH1's current)

○ENABLE Terminal／Output enable terminal

Turn off forcibly all the output transistors (motor output is open).
At the time of ENABLE=L, electrical angle or operating mode is maintained even if CLK is inputted.
Please be careful because the electrical angle at the time of ENABLE being released (ENABLE=L→H) is different from the released occasion at the section of CLK=H and from the released occasion at the section of CLK＝L.

ENABLE	Motor output
L	OPEN (electrical angle maintained)
H	ACTIVE

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○PS／Power save terminal

PS can make circuit standby state and make motor output OPEN. In standby state, translator circuit is reset (initialized) and electrical angle is initialized.

Please be careful because there is a delay of 40μs(max.) before it is returned from standby state to normal state and the motor output becomes ACTIVE.

PS	State
L	Standby state (RESET)
H	ACTIVE

The electrical angle (initial electrical angle) of each excitation mode immediately after RESET is as follows.

Please be careful because the initial state at the time of FULL STEP is different from those of other excitation modes.

Excitation mode	Initial electrical angle
FULL STEP	45°
HALFSTEP A	0°
HALFSTEP B	0°
QUARTER STEP	0°

○SELECT Terminal／Input mode switching terminal

This is the terminal to set the input mode.

SELECT	Input mode
L	CLK-IN drive
H	Parallel IN drive

●Power dissipation

○HTSSOP-B40 Package (BD6387EFV/BD6385EFV/BD6383EFV)

HTSSOP-B40 has exposed metal on the back, and it is possible to dissipate heat from a through hole in the back. Also, the back of board as well as the surfaces has large areas of copper foil heat dissipation patterns, greatly increasing power dissipation. The back metal is shorted with the back side of the IC chip, being a GND potential, therefore there is a possibility for malfunction if it is shorted with any potential other than GND, which should be avoided. Also, it is recommended that the back metal is soldered onto the GND to short. Please note that it has been assumed that this product will be used in the condition of this back metal performed heat dissipation treatment for increasing heat dissipation efficiency.

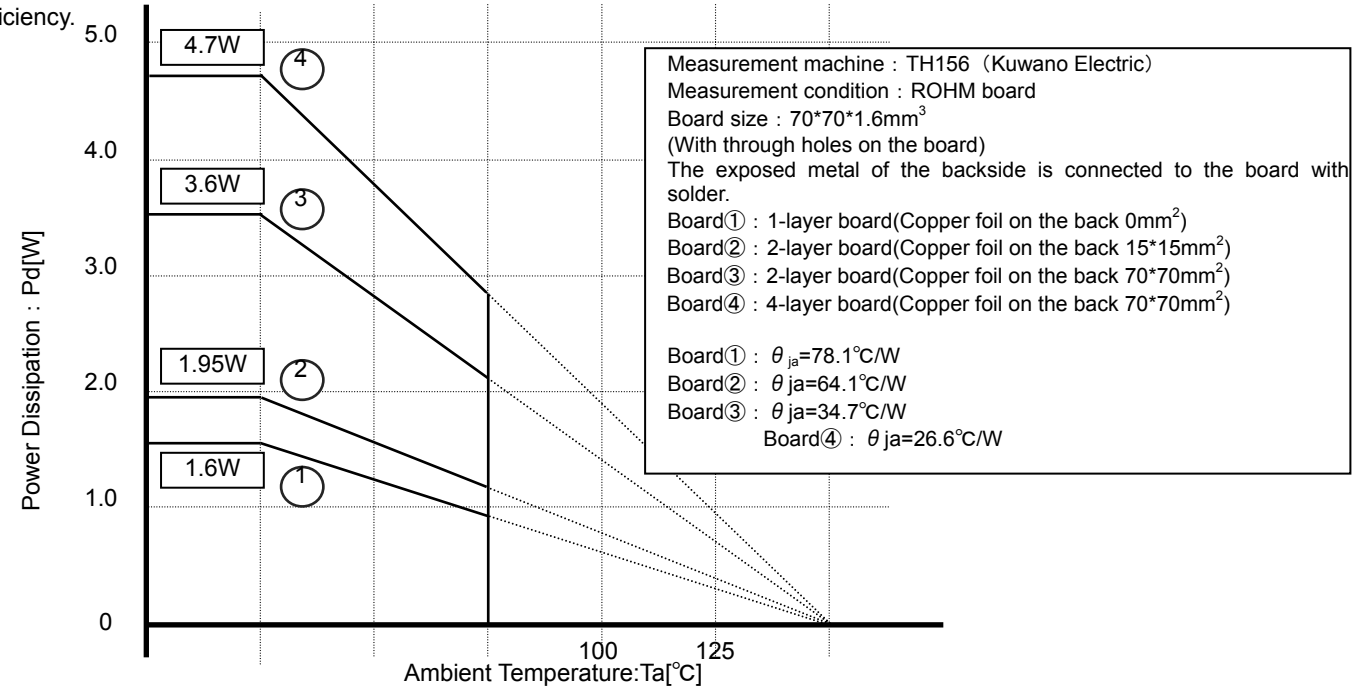


Fig.2 HTSSOP-B40 Derating Curve

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○HSOP-M36 Package (BD6389FM/BD6388FM)

HSOP-M36 has a heat-dissipating FIN terminal on the IC side, but it is possible to greatly increase power dissipation by taking a large heat dissipation pattern, such as with copper foil, on the back as well as the surface of the board. Also, this terminal is a GND potential, therefore there is a possibility for malfunction or destruction if it is shorted with any potential other than GND.

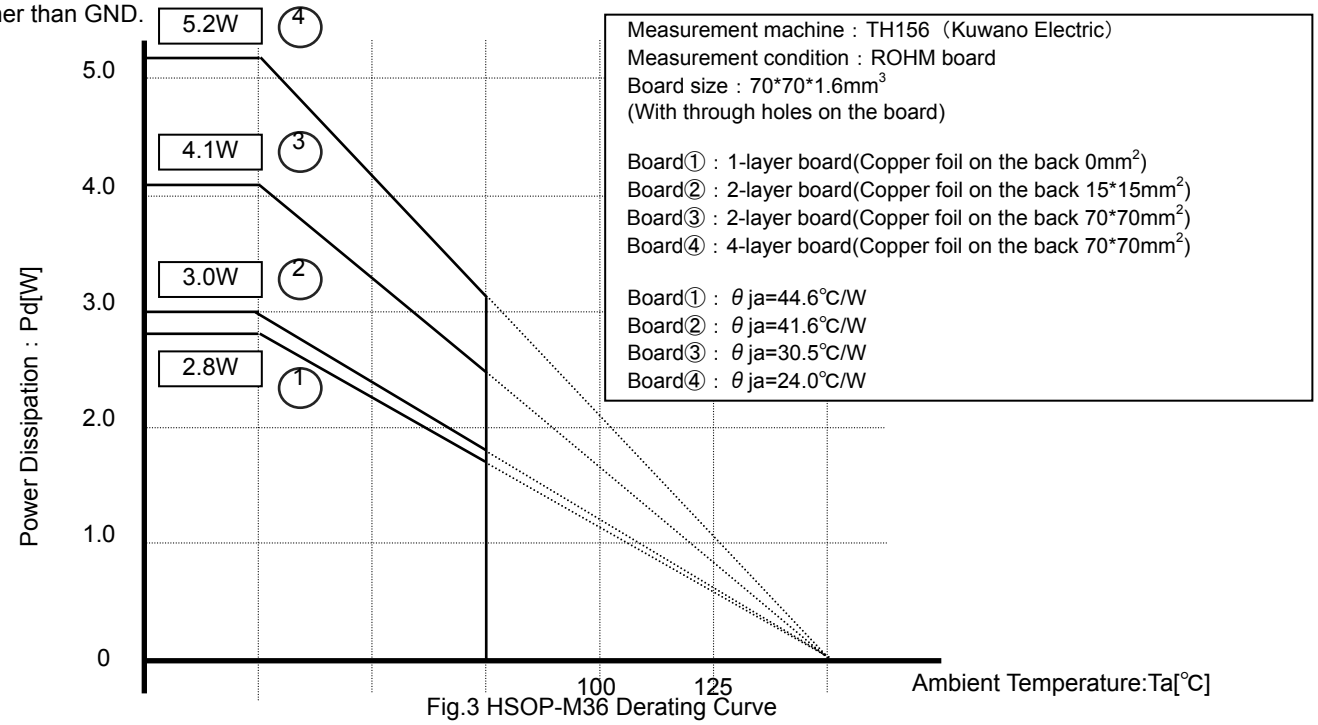


Fig.3 HSOP-M36 Derating Curve

●Usage Notes

(1) Absolute maximum ratings

An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down the devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode, such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any over rated values will expect to exceed the absolute maximum ratings, consider adding circuit protection devices, such as fuses.

(2) Connecting the power supply connector backward

Connecting of the power supply in reverse polarity can damage IC. Take precautions when connecting the power supply lines. An external direction diode can be added.

(3) Power supply Lines

Design PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance GND and supply lines. To obtain a low noise ground and supply line, separate the ground section and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks. Furthermore, for all power supply terminals to ICs, connect a capacitor between the power supply and the GND terminal. When applying electrolytic capacitors in the circuit, not that capacitance characteristic values are reduced at low temperatures.

(4) GND Potential

The potential of GND pin must be minimum potential in all operating conditions.

(5) Thermal design

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions. Users should be aware that BD6387EFV, BD6385EFV and BD6383EFV have been designed to expose their frames at the back of the package, and should be used with suitable heat dissipation treatment in this area to improve dissipation. As large a dissipation pattern should be taken as possible, not only on the front of the baseboard but also on the back surface. BD6389FM and BD6388FM are both equipped with FIN heat dissipation terminals, but dissipation efficiency can be improved by applying heat dissipation treatment in this area. It is important to consider actual usage conditions and to take as large a dissipation pattern as possible.

(6) Inter-pin shorts and mounting errors

When attaching to a printed circuit board, pay close attention to the direction of the IC and displacement. Improper attachment may lead to destruction of the IC. There is also possibility of destruction from short circuits which can be caused by foreign matter entering between outputs or an output and the power supply or GND.

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(7) Operation in a strong electric field

Use caution when using the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field as doing so may cause the IC to malfunction.

(8) ASO

When using the IC, set the output transistor so that it does not exceed absolute maximum ratings or ASO.

(9) Thermal shutdown circuit

The IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit (TSD circuit). If the chip temperature becomes Tjmax=150℃, and higher, coil output to the motor will be open. The TSD circuit is designed only to shut the IC off to prevent runaway thermal operation. It is not designed to protect or indemnify peripheral equipment. Do not use the TSD function to protect peripheral equipment.

TSD on temperature [℃] (Typ.)	Hysteresis Temperature [℃] (Typ.)
175	25

(10) Inspection of the application board

During inspection of the application board, if a capacitor is connected to a pin with low impedance there is a possibility that it could cause stress to the IC, therefore an electrical discharge should be performed after each process. Also, as a measure again electrostatic discharge, it should be earthed during the assembly process and special care should be taken during transport or storage. Furthermore, when connecting to the jig during the inspection process, the power supply should first be turned off and then removed before the inspection.

(11) Input terminal of IC

This IC is a monolithic IC, and between each element there is a P+ isolation for element partition and a P substrate.
This P layer and each element's N layer make up the P-N junction, and various parasitic elements are made up.
For example, when the resistance and transistor are connected to the terminal as shown in figure 4,

○When GND＞(Terminal A) at the resistance and GND＞(Terminal B) at the transistor (NPN),
the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

○Also, when GND＞(Terminal B) at the transistor (NPN)
The parasitic NPN transistor operates with the N layers of other elements close to the aforementioned parasitic diode.

Because of the IC's structure, the creation of parasitic elements is inevitable from the electrical potential relationship. The operation of parasitic elements causes interference in circuit operation, and can lead to malfunction and destruction. Therefore, be careful not to use it in a way which causes the parasitic elements to operate, such as by applying voltage that is lower than the GND (P substrate) to the input terminal.

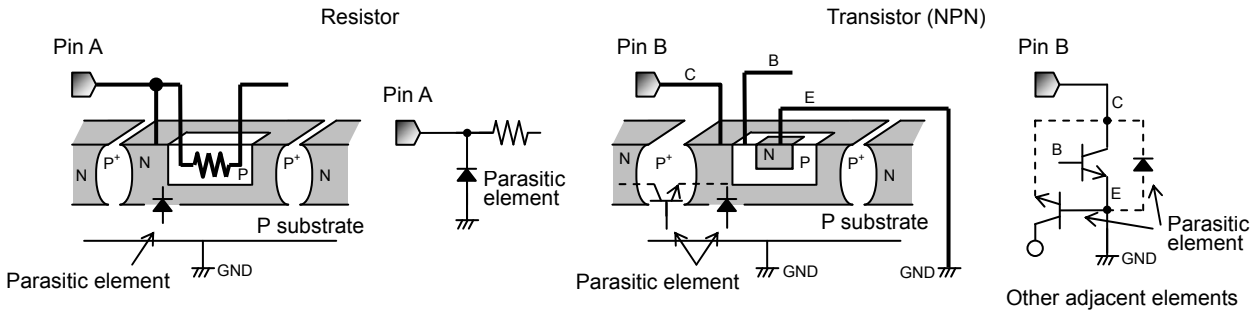


Fig. 4 Pattern Diagram of Parasitic Element

(12) Ground Wiring Patterns

When using both small signal and large current GND patterns, it is recommended to isolate the two ground patterns, placing a single ground point at the application's reference point so that the pattern wiring resistance and voltage variations caused by large currents do not cause variations in the small signal ground voltage. Be careful not to change the GND wiring pattern potential of any external components, either.

(13) TEST Terminal

Be sure to connect TEST pin to GND.

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●Ordering part number

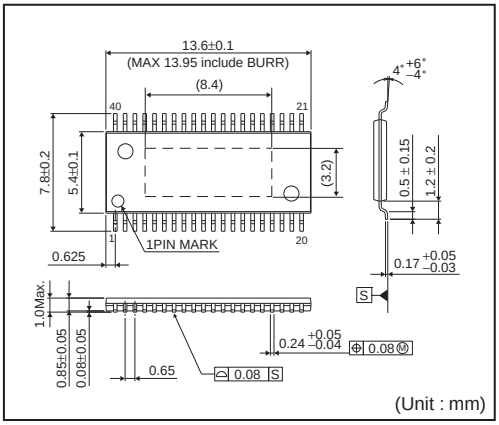
B D 6 3 8 3 E F V	-	E 2

形名

パッケージ
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FM : HSOP-M36

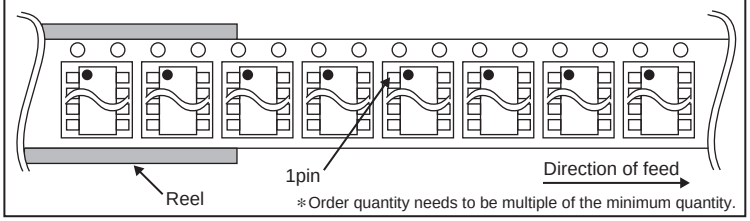
包装、フォーミング仕様
E2: リール状エンボステーピング

HTSSOP-B40



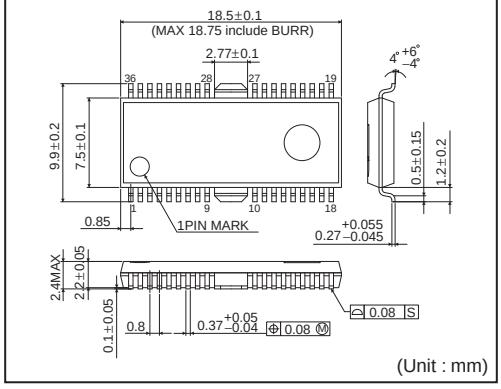
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Tape	Embossed carrier tape (with dry pack)
Quantity	2000pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



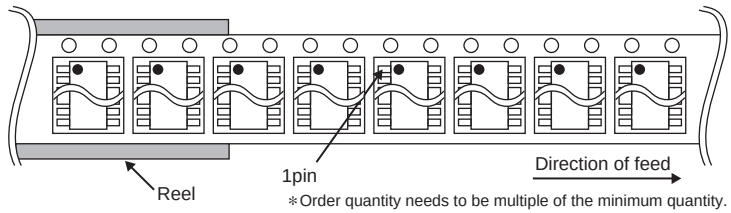
＊Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

HSOP-M36



<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape (with dry pack)
Quantity	1500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)



＊Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

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