

6427525 N E C ELECTRONICS INC

05E 23088 D

BIPOLAR ANALOG INTEGRATED CIRCUIT **μ PC1470H****MOTOR SPEED REGULATORS**

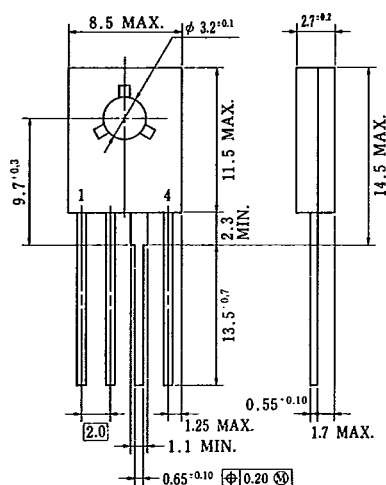
T-77-21

DESCRIPTION

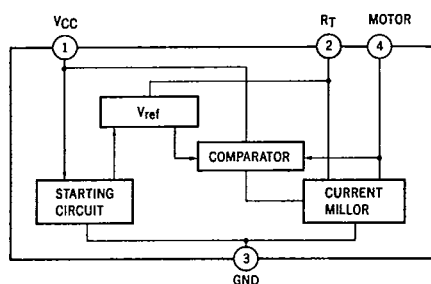
The μ PC1470H is a monolithic integrated circuit intended as speed regulators for DC motors of record players, tape and cassette recorders etc. The device is packaged in a new developed 4-lead quese-TO-126 plastic case.

FEATURES

- Excellent versatility in use.
- High Output current.
- Low Quiescent current.
- Low Reference voltage.
- Excellent parameters stability versus temperature.
- Excellent characteristic at low supply voltage.

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS (Unit: mm)

P4HP-206B

BLOCK DIAGRAM

6427525 N E C ELECTRONICS INC

 μ PC1470H
05E 23089 DABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	18	V
Circuit Current	I_4	2*	A
Package Dissipation	P_D	1.2	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opt}	-20 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$
		* $t \leq 5s$	

T-77-21

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

Supply Voltage Range	V_{CC}	3.5 to 16	V
----------------------	----------	-----------	---

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT	TEST CONDITIONS*
Reference Voltage	V_{ref}	1.10	1.27	1.40	V	$I_4 = 10\text{ mA}$ Fig. 1
Quiescent Current	I_d	0.5	0.8	1.2	mA	$R_M = 180\ \Omega$ Fig. 4
Reflection Coefficient	k	18	20	22		$R_{M1} = 44\ \Omega$, $R_{M2} = 33\ \Omega$ Fig. 2
Saturation Voltage	$V_4(\text{sat})$		1.5	2.0	V	$V_{CC} = 4.2\text{ V}$, $R_M = 4.4\ \Omega$ Fig. 3
	$\frac{\Delta k}{k} / \Delta V_{CC}$		0.4		%/V	$I_4 = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 6.3 \sim 16\text{ V}$ Fig. 2
Line Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta V_{CC}$		0.06		%/V	$I_4 = 100\text{ mA}$, $V_{CC} = 6.3 \sim 16\text{ V}$ Fig. 1
	$\frac{\Delta k}{k} / \Delta I_M$		-0.02		%/mA	$I_4 = 30 \sim 200\text{ mA}$ Fig. 2
Load Regulation	$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta I_M$		-0.02		%/mA	$I_4 = 30 \sim 200\text{ mA}$ Fig. 1
	$\frac{\Delta k}{k} / \Delta T_a$		0.01		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_4 = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_a = -20 \sim +75^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 2
Temperature Coefficient	$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta T_a$		0.01		%/ $^\circ\text{C}$	$I_4 = 100\text{ mA}$, $T_a = -20 \sim +75^\circ\text{C}$ Fig. 1

* Pulse Test : $PW \leq 10\text{ ms}$, Duty Cycle $\leq 2\%$

TEST CIRCUIT

Fig. 1

$$\left(V_{ref}, \frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta V_{CC}, \frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta I_4 \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta T_a \right)$$

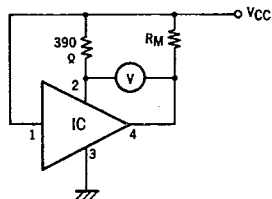
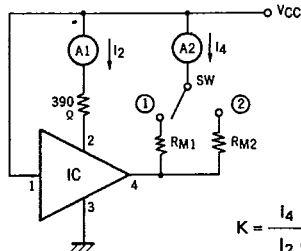


Fig. 2

$$\left(k, \frac{\Delta k}{k} / \Delta V_{CC}, \frac{\Delta k}{k} / \Delta I_4 \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\Delta k}{k} / \Delta T_a \right)$$



$$K = \frac{I_4(\text{SW } 2) - I_4(\text{SW } 1)}{I_2(\text{SW } 2) - I_2(\text{SW } 1)}$$

μPC1470H
6427525 N E C ELECTRONICS INC

05E 23090 D

T-77-21

Fig. 3

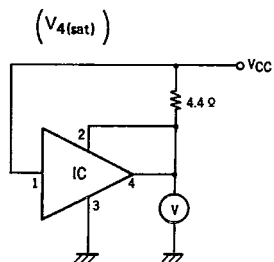
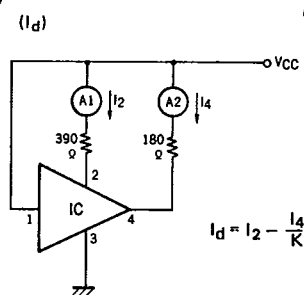
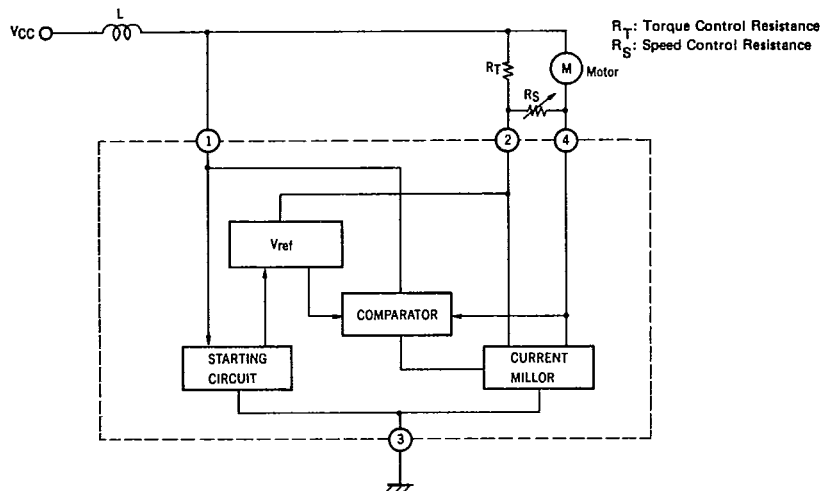


fig. 4



APPLICATION INFORMATION



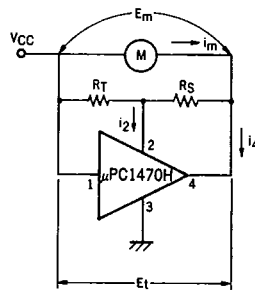
[BASIC EQUATION FOR THE MOTOR]

$$\begin{cases} E_t = V_{ref} + R_T \left(i_2 + \frac{V_{ref}}{R_S} \right) \\ i_2 = \frac{1}{K} i_4 + i_q \\ i_4 = i_m + \frac{V_{ref}}{R_S} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_t &= V_{ref} + R_T \left(\frac{1}{K} i_4 + i_q + \frac{V_{ref}}{R_S} \right) \\ E_t &= V_{ref} + R_T \left\{ \frac{1}{K} \left(i_m + \frac{V_{ref}}{R_S} \right) + i_q + \frac{V_{ref}}{R_S} \right\} \\ E_t &= V_{ref} \left\{ 1 + \frac{R_T}{R_S} \left(1 + \frac{1}{K} \right) \right\} + R_T i_q + \frac{R_T}{K} i_m \end{aligned}$$

They also give: $E_m = E_o + R_m i_m$

$$\begin{cases} E_o = V_{ref} \left\{ 1 + \frac{R_T}{R_S} \left(1 + \frac{1}{K} \right) \right\} + R_T i_q \\ R_m = \frac{R_T}{K} \end{cases}$$



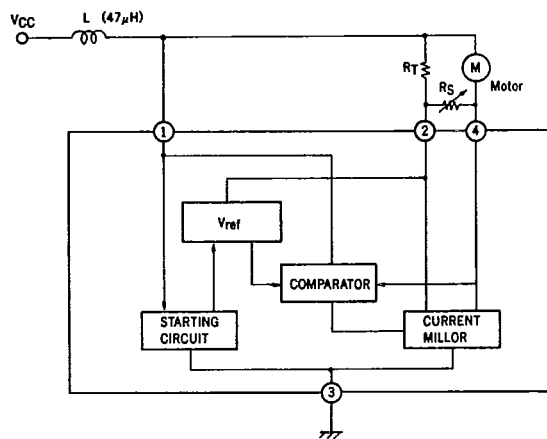
E_o : Back Electromotive Force
 R_m : Internal Resistance (of the Motor)
 K : Reflection Coefficient ($= I_4/I_2$)

6427525 N E C ELECTRONICS INC

 μ PC1470H
05E 23091 D

APPLICATION CIRCUIT

T-77-21



$V_{CC} = 12\text{ V}$
 $R_m = 19.5\ \Omega$
 $R_T = 330\ \Omega$
 $R_S = 1\text{ k}\Omega$
 $E_o = 2.3\text{ V}$
 $K = 20$

Note 1. The motor speed can be adjusted by the variable resistor R_S .

$$R_{S\min} = \frac{V_{ref} \cdot R_T}{E_o - V_{ref} - I_q \cdot R_T}$$

Note 2. If $R_T \max. > K \cdot R_m \min.$, instability of the motor may occur.