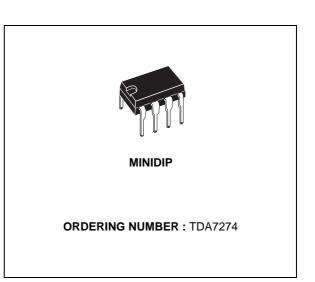


# TDA7274

## LOW-VOLTAGE DC MOTOR SPEED CONTROLLER

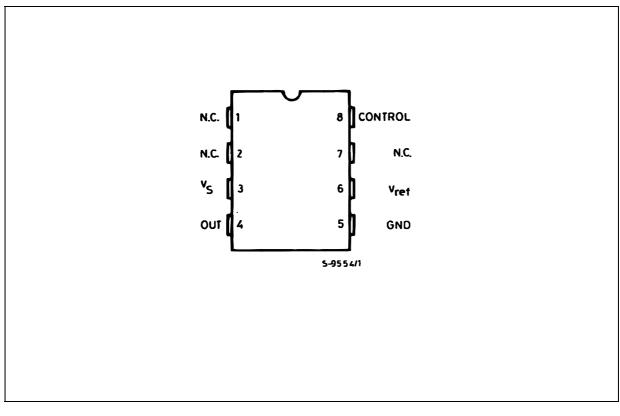
- WIDE OPERATING VOLTAGE RANGE (1.8 to 6 V)
- BUILT-IN LOW-VOLTAGE REFERENCE (0.2 V)
- LINEARITY IN SPEED ADJUSTMENT
- HIGH STABILITY VS. TEMPERATURE
- LOW NUMBER OF EXTERNAL PARTS



#### DESCRIPTION

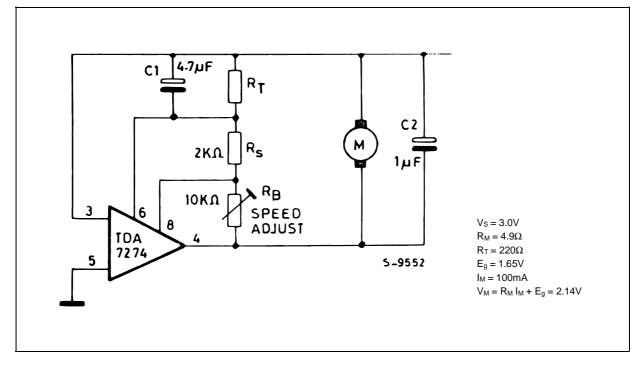
The TDA7274 is a monolithic integrated circuit DC motor speed controller intended for use in microcassettes, radio cassette players and other consumer equipment. It is particulary suitable for low-voltage applications.

#### **PIN CONNECTION** (top view)

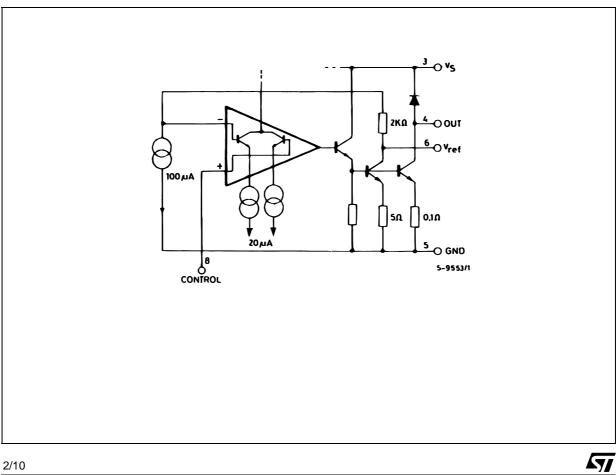


#### **TDA7274**

#### **APPLICATION CIRCUIT**



#### SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



#### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

| Symbol           | Parameter                                    | Value | Unit |
|------------------|--|-------|------|
| Vs               | Supply Voltage                               | 6     | V    |
| I <sub>M</sub>   | Motor Current                                | 700   | mA   |
| P <sub>tot</sub> | Power Dissipation at $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ | 1.25  | W    |

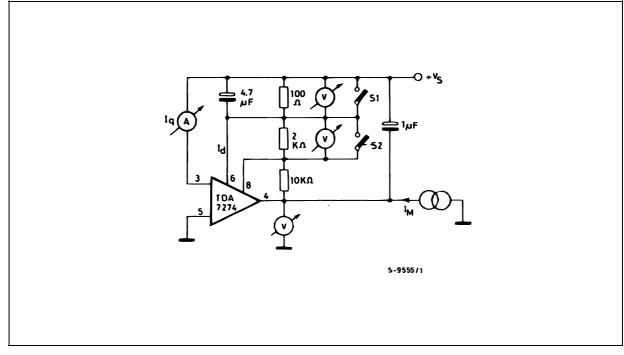
#### THERMAL DATA

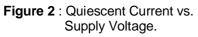
| Symbol                | Parameter                                | Value | Unit |
|-----------------------|--|-------|------|
| R <sub>th j-amb</sub> | Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient Max. | 100   | °C/W |

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS** (Refer to test circuit, $V_S = 3V$ , $T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}C$ unless otherwise specified)

| Symbol  | Parameter                                       | Test Condition                                       | Min. | Тур.  | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|--|------|-------|------|------|
| Vs  | Supply Voltage Range                            |  | 1.8  |       | 6    | V    |
| V <sub>ref</sub>                                | Reference Voltage                               | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA                               | 0.18 | 0.20  | 0.22 | V    |
| lq  | Quiescent Current                               |  |      | 2.4   | 6.0  | mA   |
| l <sub>d</sub> (Pin 6)                          | Quiescent Current                               |  |      | 120   |      | μA   |
| к   | Shunt Ratio                                     | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA                               | 45   | 50    | 55   | _    |
| V <sub>sat</sub>                                | Residual Voltage                                | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA                               |      | 0.13  | 0.3  | V    |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}}/\Delta V_{S}$   | Line Regulation                                 | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA<br>V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 to 6V |      | 0.20  |      | %/V  |
| $\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta V_S$               | Voltage Characteristic of Shut<br>Ratio         | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA<br>V <sub>S</sub> = 1.8 to 6V |      | 0.80  |      | %/V  |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}} / \Delta I_{M}$ | Load Regulation                                 | I <sub>M</sub> = 20 to 200mA                         |      | 0.004 |      | %/mA |
| $\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta I_M$               | Current Characteristic of Shut<br>Ratio         | I <sub>M</sub> = 20 to 200mA                         |      | -0.03 |      | %/mA |
| $\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}}/\Delta T_{amb}$ | Temperature Characteristic of Reference Voltage | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA<br>Tamb = -20 to +60°C        |      | 0.04  |      | %/°C |
| $\frac{\Delta K}{K} / \Delta T_{amb}$           | Temperature Characteristic of Shut Ratio        | I <sub>M</sub> = 100mA<br>Tamb = 20 to +60°C         |      | 0.02  |      | %/°C |

#### Figure 1 : Test Circuit.





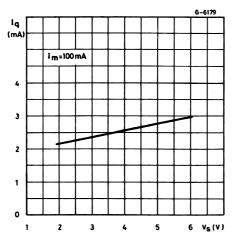


Figure 3 : Reference Voltage vs. Supply Voltage.

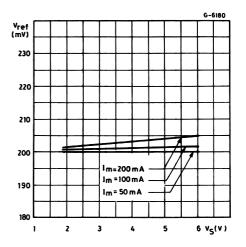


Figure 4 : Shunt Ratio vs. Supply Voltage.

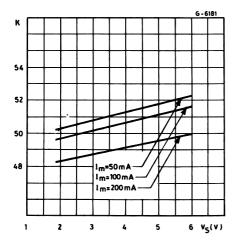


Figure 6 : Shunt Ratio vs. Load Current.

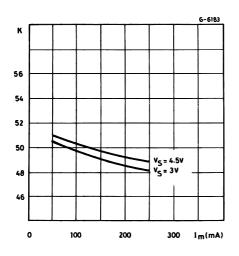
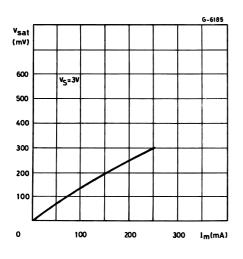


Figure 8 : Saturation Voltage vs. Load Current.



57

Figure 5 : Reference Voltage vs. Load Current.

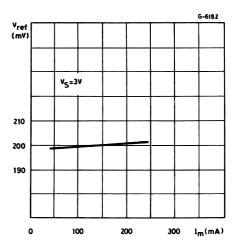


Figure 7 : Minimum Supply Voltage (typical) vs. Load Current.

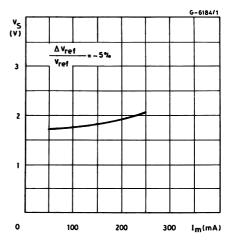
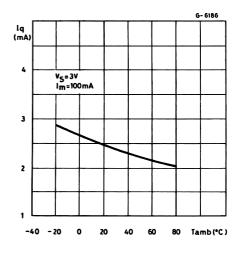


Figure 9 : Quiescent Current vs. Ambient Temperature.



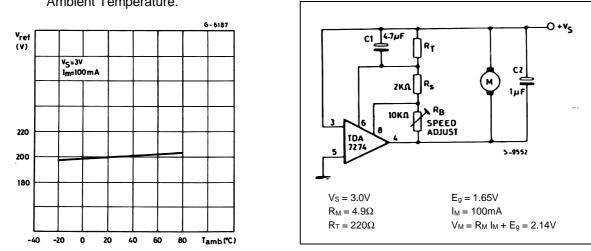


Figure 10 : Reference Voltage vs. Ambient Temperature.

Figure 11 : Application Circuit.

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

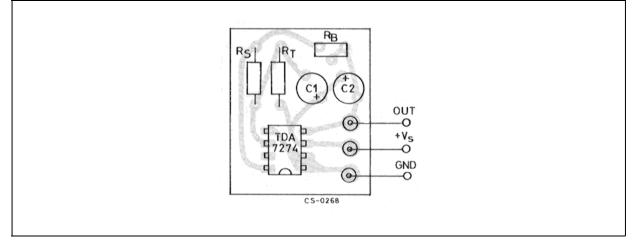


Figure 13 : Speed Variations vs. Supply Voltage.

Figure 14 : Speed Variations vs. Motor Current.

N (rpm)

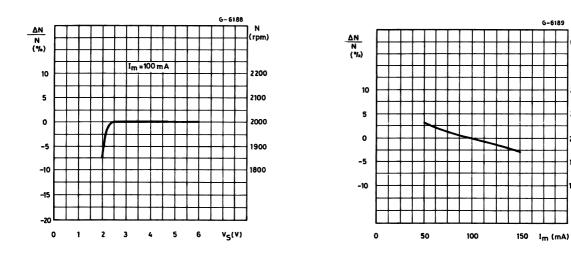
2200

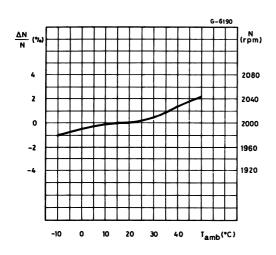
2100

2000

1900

1800

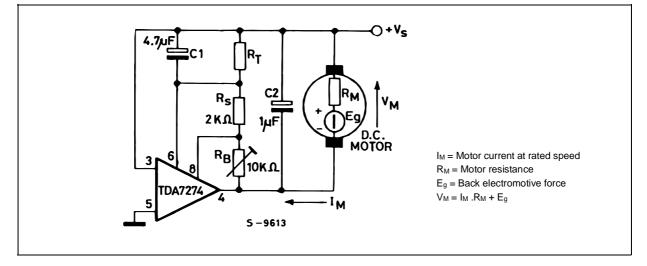




#### Figure 15 : Speed Variations vs. Ambient Temperature.

#### **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 varing  $R_{B}.$ 

The value of  $\mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{T}}$  is calculated so that

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

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

The values of C<sub>1</sub> (4.7  $\mu$ F typ.) and C<sub>2</sub> (1  $\mu$ F typ.) depend on the type of motor used. C<sub>1</sub> adjusts WOW and flutter of the system. C<sub>2</sub> suppresses motor spikes.

### TDA7274

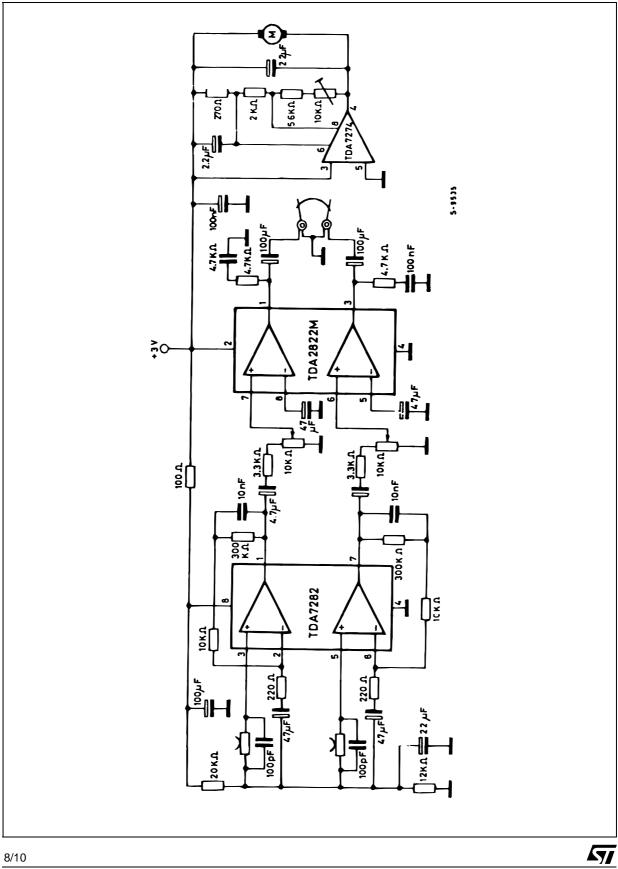
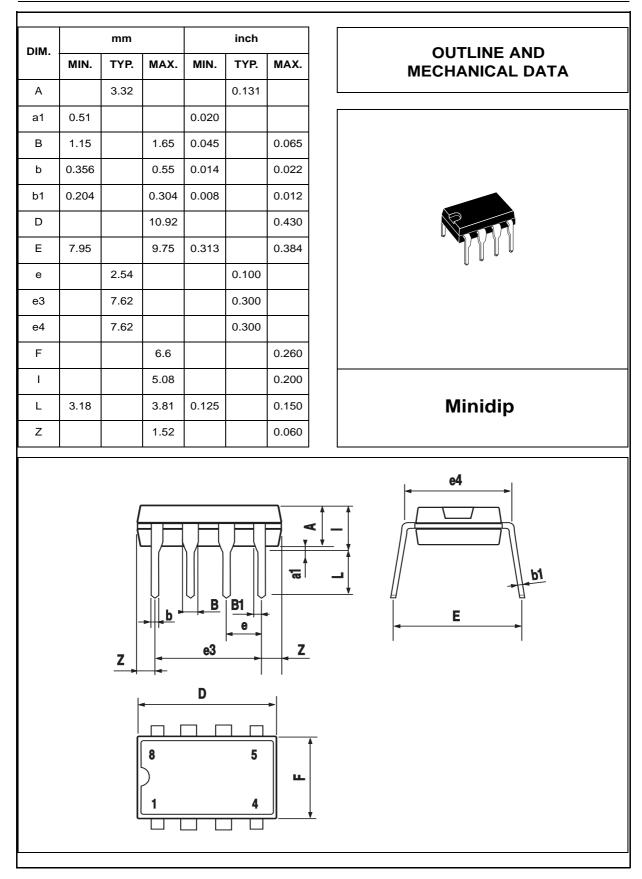


Figure 17 : 3V Stereo Cassette Miniplayer with Motor Speed Control.



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