

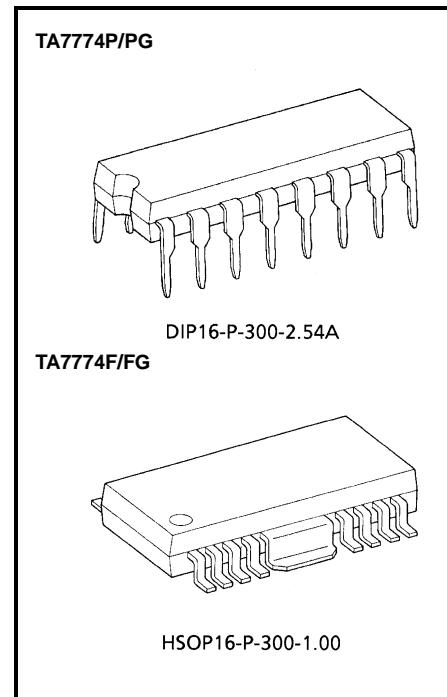
**TA7774P/PG, TA7774F/FG****STEPPING MOTOR DRIVER IC**

The TA7774P/PG and TA7774F/FG are 2-phase bipolar stepping motor driver ICs designed especially for 3.5- or 5.25-inch FDD head actuator drives.

Each IC consists of a TTL-compatible input circuit, dual bridge driver outputs with flyback diodes, a circuit for changing the motor coil drive voltage (i.e., a power-saving circuit) and a stand-by circuit.

**FEATURES**

- One-chip 2 phase bipolar stepping motor driver.
- Power saving and stand-by operation are available.  
I stand-by (ICC3)  $\leq 115 \mu\text{A}$
- Built-in punch-through current restriction circuit for system reliability and noise suppression.
- TTL-compatible inputs
- Surface mount is available with type F.
- Output current up to 0.4 A (peak)

**TA7774PG/FG:**

The TA7774PG/FG is a Pb-free product.

The following conditions apply to solderability:

\*Solderability

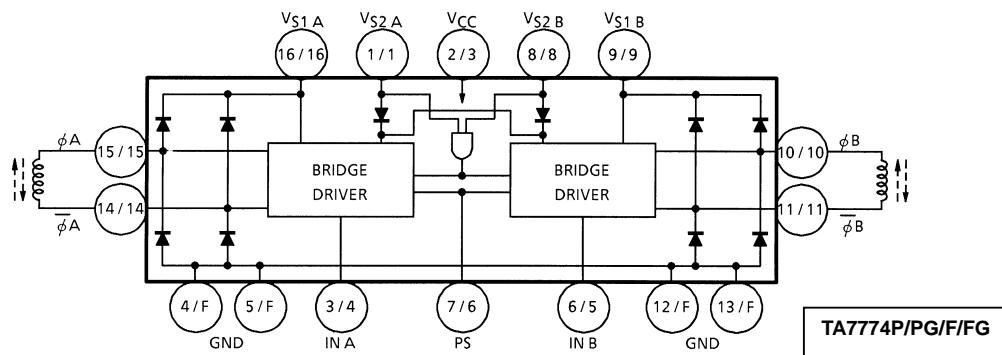
1. Use of Sn-63Pb solder bath
  - \*solder bath temperature = 230°C
  - \*dipping time = 5 seconds
  - \*number of times = once
  - \*use of R-type flux
2. Use of Sn-3.0Ag-0.5Cu solder bath
  - \*solder bath temperature = 245°C
  - \*dipping time = 5 seconds
  - \*number of times = once
  - \*use of R-type flux

**Weight**

DIP16-P-300-2.54A : 1.11 g (typ.)

HSOP16-P-300-1.00 : 0.50 g (typ.)

## BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: Pins (2), (7), (12), (13) of TA7774F/FG are all NC, and the heat fin is connected to GND.

## PIN FUNCTION

PIN No.	SYMBOL	FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION
1 / (1)	VS2 A	Low-voltage power supply terminal
2 / (3)	VCC	Power voltage supply terminal for control
3 / (4)	IN A	A-ch forward rotation / reverse rotation signal input terminal
4 / (F)	GND	GND terminal
5 / (F)	GND	GND terminal
6 / (5)	IN B	B-ch forward rotation / reverse rotation signal input terminal
7 / (6)	PS	Power saving signal input terminal
8 / (8)	VS2 B	Stand-by signal input terminal
9 / (9)	VS1 B	High-voltage power supply terminal
10 / (10)	φB	Output B
11 / (11)	φB̄	Output B̄
12 / (F)	GND	GND terminal
13 / (F)	GND	GND terminal
14 / (14)	φĀ	Output Ā
15 / (15)	φA	Output A
16 / (16)	VS1 A	High-voltage power supply terminal.

( ): TA7774F/FG

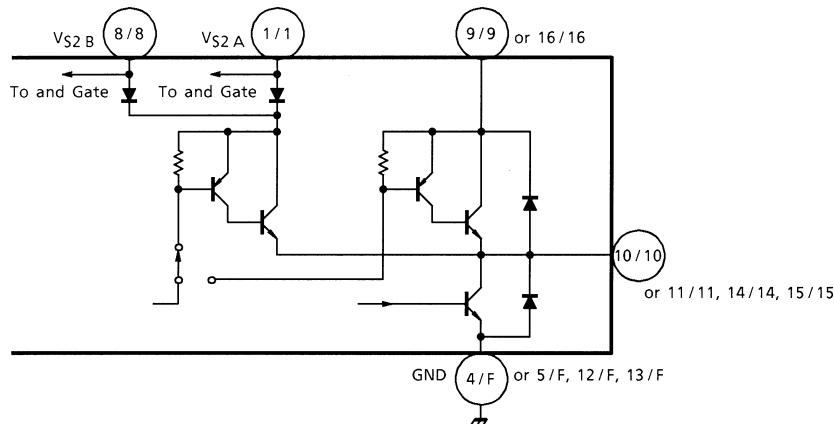
**TRUTH TABLE 1**

INPUT		OUTPUT		
PS	IN	$\phi$	$\bar{\phi}$	
L	L	L	H	Enable $V_{S1}$
L	H	H	L	Enable $V_{S1}$
H	L	L	H	Enable $V_{S2}$ (power saving)
H	H	H	L	Enable $V_{S2}$ (power saving)

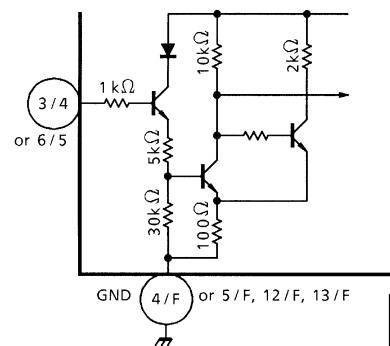
**TRUTH TABLE 2**

$V_{S2B}$	
L	Power off (stand-by)
H	Operation

## OUTPUT CIRCUIT

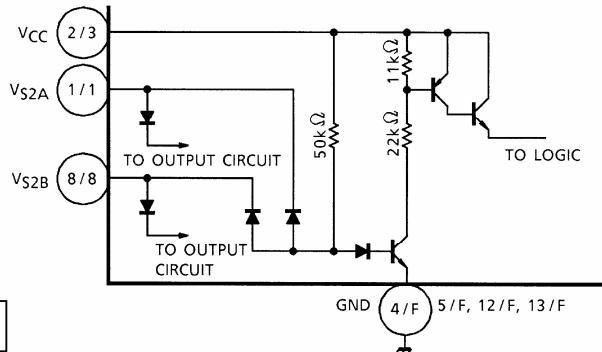


## INPUT CIRCUIT IN A, IN B



TA7774P/PG/F/FG

## INPUT CIRCUIT V\_S2\_A or V\_S2\_B



## MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	7.0	V
	V <sub>S1</sub>	17.0	
	V <sub>S2</sub>	~V <sub>CC</sub>	
Output Current	I <sub>O</sub> (PEAK)	±400	mA
	I <sub>O</sub> (START)	±350	
	I <sub>O</sub> (HOLD)	±100	
Input Voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	~V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Power Dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	1.4 (Note 1)	W
		2.7 (Note 2)	
		1.4 (Note 3)	
Operating Temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-30~75	°C
Storage Temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~150	°C

Note 1: No heat sink

Note 2: This value is obtained if mounting is on a 50 × 50 × 0.8 mm PCB 60% or more of which is occupied by copper.

Note 3: This value is obtained if mounting is on a 60 × 30 × 1.6 mm PCB 50% or more of which is occupied by copper..

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{S1} = 12\text{ V}$ ,  $V_{S2A} = 5\text{ V}$ )

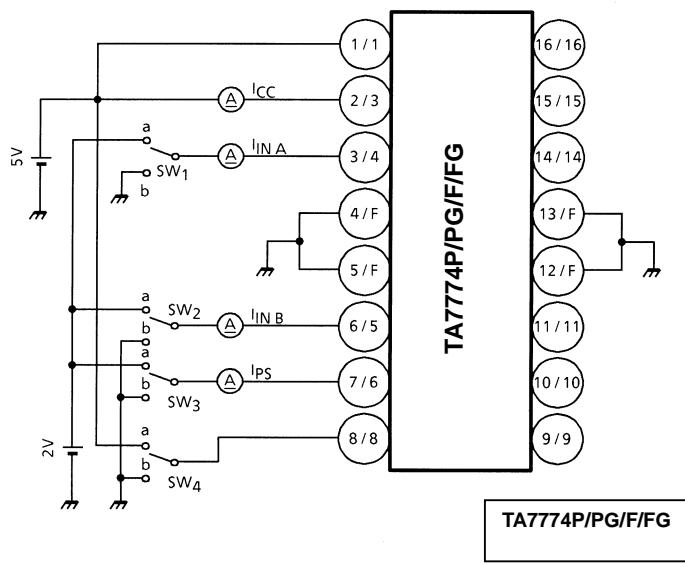
CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Supply Current	$I_{CC1}$	1	PS: H, $V_{S2}$ : H	—	9	14	mA
	$I_{CC2}$		PS: L, $V_{S2}$ : H	—	8.5	13	
	$I_{CC3}$		$V_{S2}$ : L	70	90	115	$\mu\text{A}$
Input Voltage	$V_{INH}$	—	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ $V_{S2}$ : H	2.0	—	$V_{CC}$	V
	$V_{INL}$			GND	—	0.8	
	$V_{PSH}$			2.0	—	$V_{CC}$	
	$V_{PSL}$		$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$	GND	—	0.8	
	$V_{S2BH}$			3.5	—	$V_{CC}$	
	$V_{S2BL}$			GND	—	0.4	
Input Current	$I_{IN}$	1	$T_j = 25^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{S2}$ : H $V_{IN}$ / PS (2 V): sink current	Pin (3), (6)	—	2.6	$\mu\text{A}$
	$I_{PS}$			Pin (7)	—	2.6	
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{SAT1H1}$	2	PS: L, $V_{S2}$ : H	$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$	—	0.9	V
	$V_{SAT1H2}$			$I_{OUT} = 400\text{ mA}$	—	1.2	
	$V_{SAT2H1}$	3	PS: H, $V_{S2}$ : H	$I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$	—	1.6	
	$V_{SAT2H2}$			$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$	—	1.8	
	$V_{SATL1}$	2	$V_{S2}$ : H	$I_{OUT} = 20\text{ mA}$	—	0.03	
	$V_{SATL2}$			$I_{OUT} = 100\text{ mA}$	—	0.15	
	$V_{SATL3}$			$I_{OUT} = 400\text{ mA}$	—	0.35	
Diode Forward Voltage	$V_{FU}$	4	$I_F = 350\text{ mA}$	—	1.5	—	V
	$V_{FL}$			—	1.0	—	
Delay Time	$t_{PLH}$	—	IN - $\varphi$	—	7	—	$\mu\text{s}$
	$t_{PHL}$			—	2	—	
Operating Voltage	$V_{CC}$ (opr.)	—	$V_{CC} = ST$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V

Recommended Operating Voltage  
 $V_{S1}$  (opr.)  $12\text{ V} \pm 10\%$   
 $V_{S2A}$  (opr.)  $5\text{ V} \pm 10\%$

Operating Voltage Restriction  $V_{S1} \geq V_{S2A}$

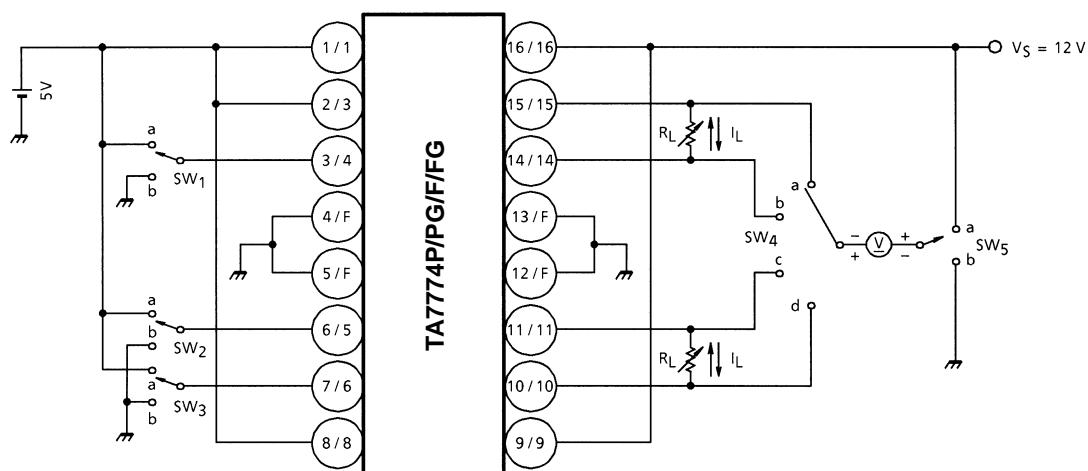
## TEST CIRCUIT 1

$I_{CC1}$ ,  $I_{CC2}$ ,  $I_{CC3}$ ,  $I_{IN\ A}$ ,  $I_{IN\ B}$ ,  $I_{PS}$



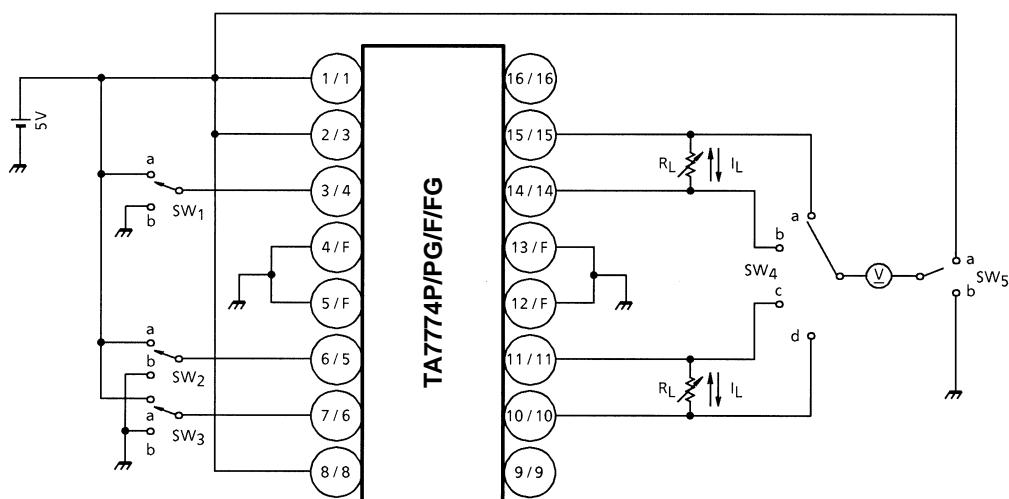
ITEM	SW <sub>1</sub>	SW <sub>2</sub>	SW <sub>3</sub>	SW <sub>4</sub>
$I_{CC1}$	b	b	a	a
$I_{CC2}$	b	b	b	a
$I_{CC3}$	b	b	—	b
$I_{IN\ A}$	a	—	—	a
$I_{IN\ B}$	—	a	—	a
$I_{PS}$	—	—	a	a

TA7774P/PG/F/FG

**TEST CIRCUIT 2**
 **$V_{SAT\ 1H1}$ ,  $V_{SAT\ 1H2}$ ,  $V_{SAT\ L2}$ ,  $V_{SAT\ L3}$** 


Note: Calibrate  $I_L$  to 0.4 / 0.1 A by  $R_L$ .

ITEM	SW <sub>1</sub>	SW <sub>2</sub>	SW <sub>3</sub>	SW <sub>4</sub>	SW <sub>5</sub>	$I_L$ (mA)
$V_{SAT\ 1H1}$	a	—	b	a	a	100
	b	—		b		
	—	a		d		
	—	b		c		
$V_{SAT\ 1H2}$	a	—	b	a	a	400
	b	—		b		
	—	a		d		
	—	b		c		
$V_{SAT\ L2}$	a	—	—	b	b	100
	b	—		a		
	—	a		c		
	—	b		d		
$V_{SAT\ L3}$	a	—	b	b	b	400
	b	—		a		
	—	a		c		
	—	b		d		

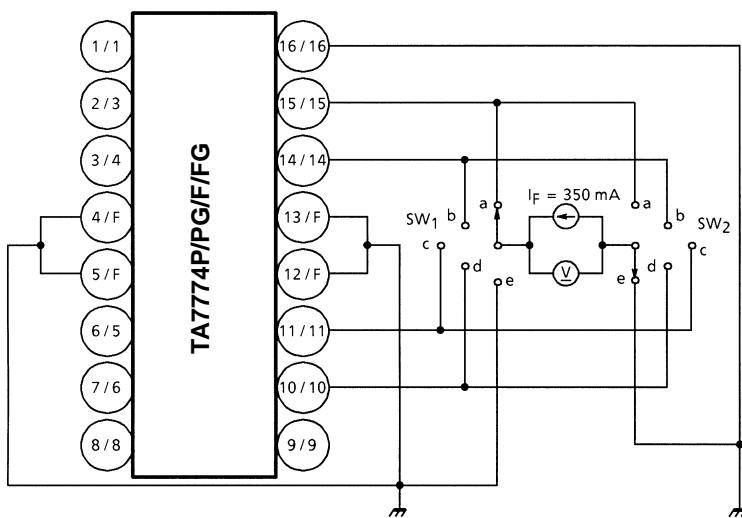
**TEST CIRCUIT 3**
 **$V_{SAT\ 2H1}$ ,  $V_{SAT\ 2H2}$ ,  $V_{SAT\ L1}$** 


Note: Calibrate  $I_L$  to 20 / 100 mA by  $R_L$ .

ITEM	SW <sub>1</sub>	SW <sub>2</sub>	SW <sub>3</sub>	SW <sub>4</sub>	SW <sub>5</sub>	$I_L$ (mA)
$V_{SAT\ 2H1}$	a	—	a	a	a	20
	b	—		b		
	—	a		c		
	—	b		d		
$V_{SAT\ 2H2}$	a	—	a	a	a	100
	b	—		b		
	—	a		c		
	—	b		d		
$V_{SAT\ L1}$	a	—	a	b	b	20
	b	—		a		
	—	a		c		
	—	b		d		

## TEST CIRCUIT 4

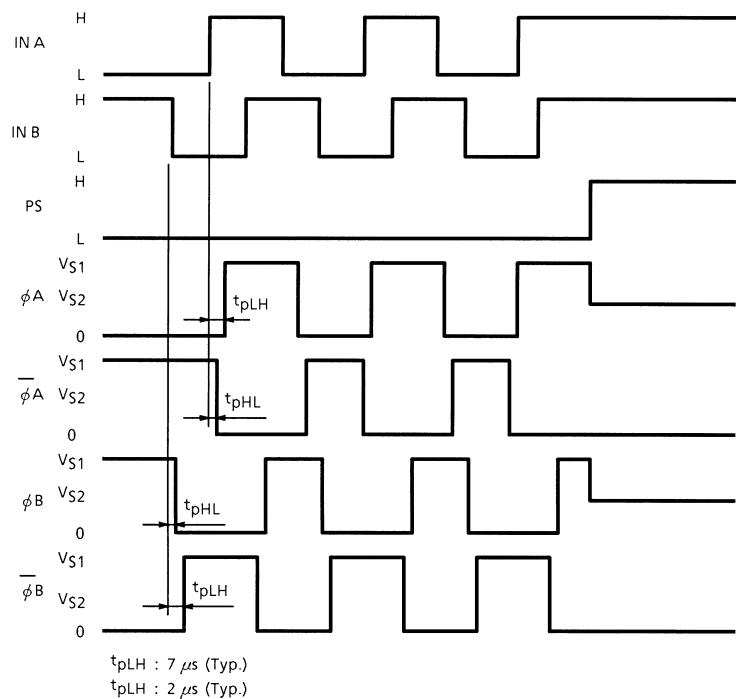
$V_{FU}$ ,  $V_{FL}$

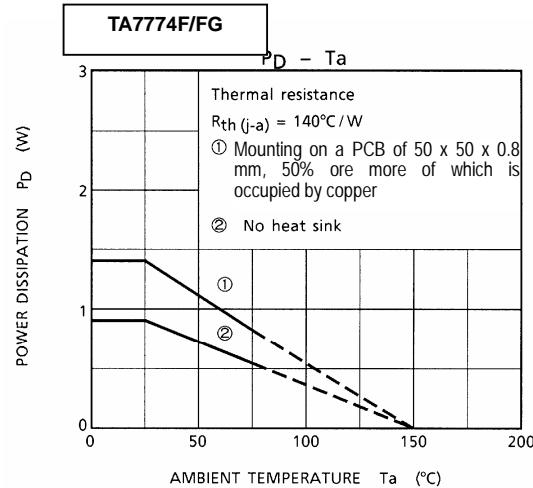
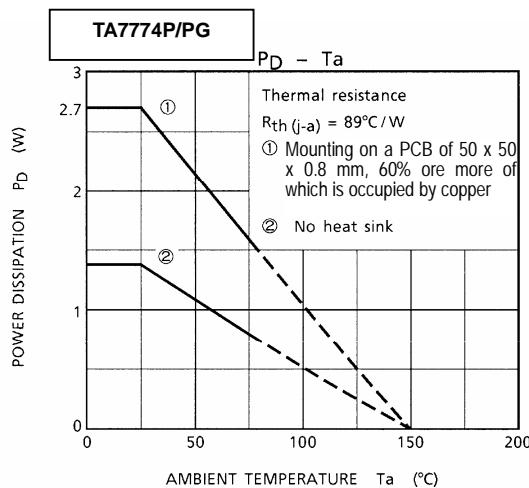


## MEASURING METHOD

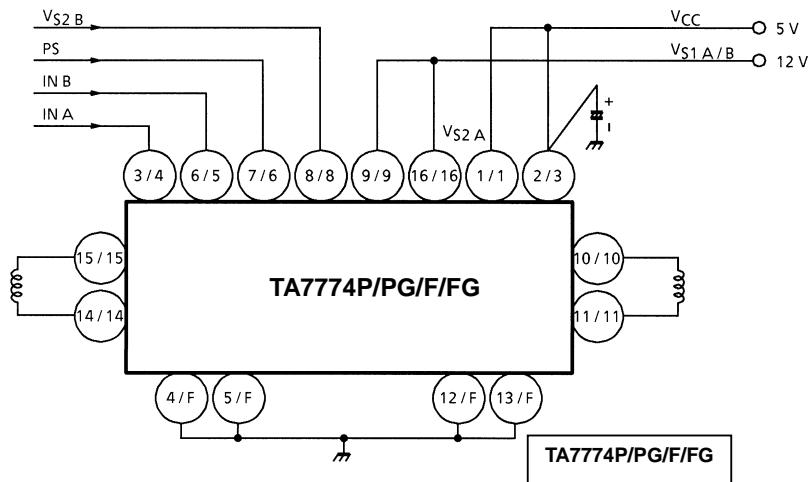
ITEM	SW <sub>1</sub>	SW <sub>2</sub>
V <sub>F</sub> U	a	
	b	e
	c	
	d	
V <sub>F</sub> L	e	a
		b
		c
		d

## **TIMING CHART (2-phase excitation)**





## APPLICATION CIRCUIT

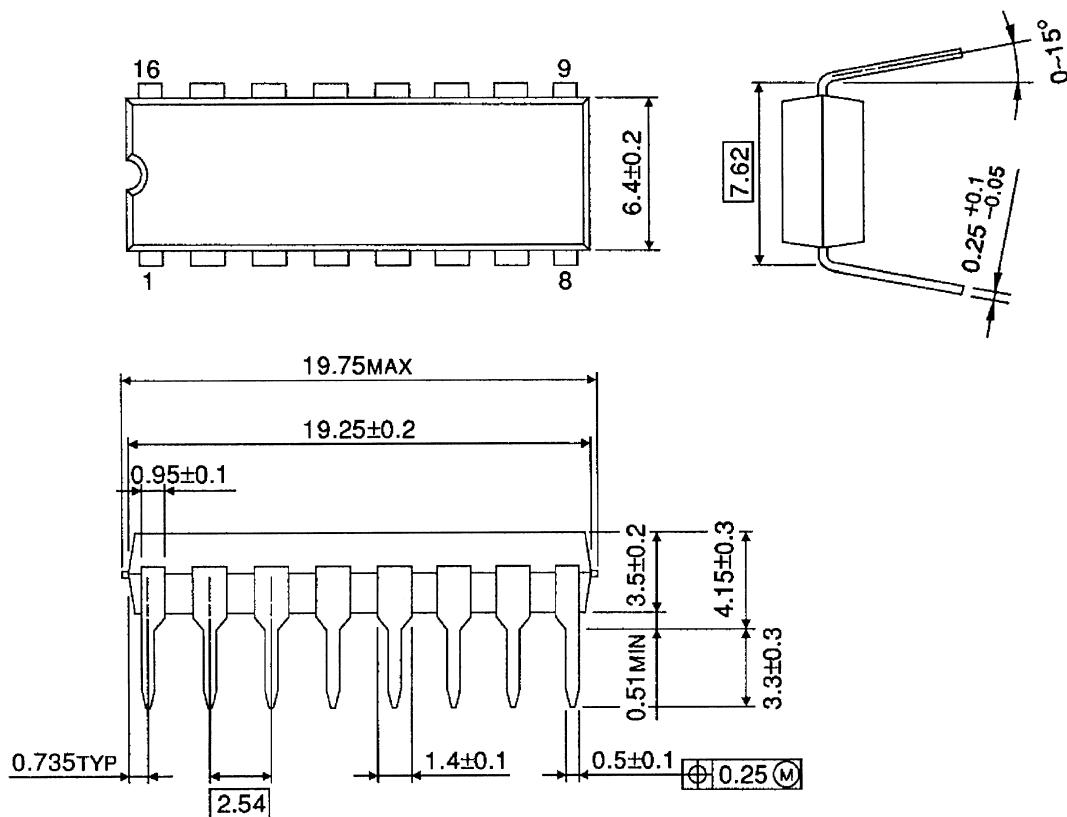


Note: Utmost care is necessary in the design of the output,  $V_M$  and GND lines since the IC may be destroyed by short-circuiting between outputs, air contamination faults, or faults due to improper grounding.

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

DIP16-P-300-2.54A

Unit: mm

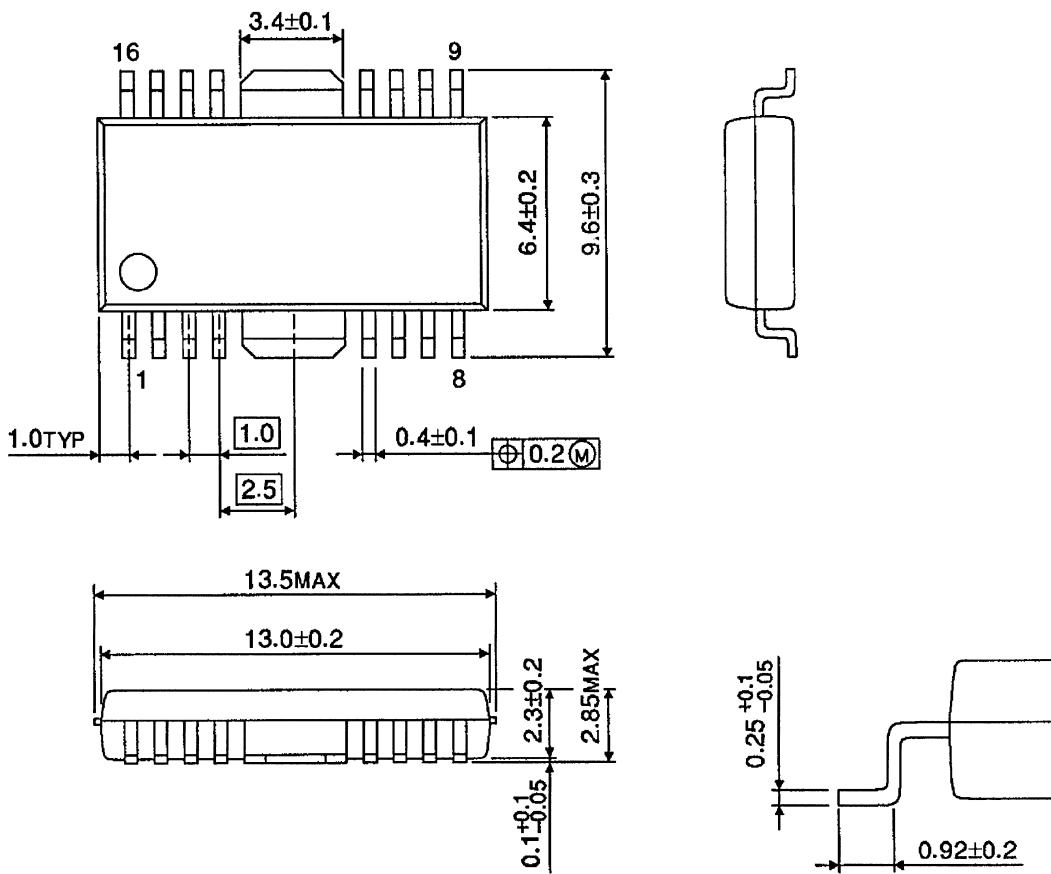


Weight: 1.11 g (typ.)

**PACKAGE DIMENSIONS**

HSOP16-P-300-1.00

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.50 g (typ.)

## Notes on contents

### 1. Block Diagrams

Some of the functional blocks, circuits, or constants in the block diagram may be omitted or simplified for explanatory purposes.

### 2. Equivalent Circuits

The equivalent circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

### 3. Timing Charts

Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purposes.

### 4. Maximum Ratings

The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of specified parameter values that must not be exceeded during operation, even for an instant.

If any of these ratings are exceeded during operation, the electrical characteristics of the device may be irreparably altered, in which case the reliability and lifetime of the device can no longer be guaranteed.

Moreover, any exceeding of the ratings during operation may cause breakdown, damage and/or degradation in other equipment. Applications using the device should be designed so that no maximum rating will ever be exceeded under any operating conditions.

Before using, creating and/or producing designs, refer to and comply with the precautions and conditions set forth in this document.

### 5. Application Circuits

The application circuits shown in this document are provided for reference purposes only. Thorough evaluation is required in the mass production design phase.

In furnishing these examples of application circuits, Toshiba does not grant the use of any industrial property rights.

### 6. Test Circuits

Components in test circuits are used only to obtain and confirm device characteristics. These components and circuits are not guaranteed to prevent malfunction or failure in application equipment.

#### Handling of the IC

Ensure that the product is installed correctly to prevent breakdown, damage and/or degradation in the product or equipment.

#### Over-current protection and heat protection circuits

These protection functions are intended only as a temporary means of preventing output short circuits or other abnormal conditions and are not guaranteed to prevent damage to the IC.

If the guaranteed operating ranges of this product are exceeded, these protection features may not operate and some output short circuits may result in the IC being damaged.

The over-current protection feature is intended to protect the IC from temporary short circuits only.

Short circuits persisting over long periods may cause excessive stress and damage the IC. Systems should be configured so that any over-current condition will be eliminated as soon as possible.

#### Counter-electromotive force

When the motor reverses or stops, the effect of counter-electromotive force may cause the current to flow to the power source.

If the power supply is not equipped with sink capability, the power and output pins may exceed the maximum rating.

The counter-electromotive force of the motor will vary depending on the conditions of use and the features of the motor. Therefore make sure there will be no damage to or operational problem in the IC, and no damage to or operational errors in peripheral circuits caused by counter-electromotive force.

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