

TB6560AHQ Usage Considerations

The TB6560AHQ drives a two-phase bipolar stepping motor.

It drives at a constant current by PWM control. The TB6560AHQ can be used in applications that require 2-phase, 1-2-phase, 2W1-2-phase and 4W1-2-phase excitation modes. It is capable of forward and reverse driving of a two-phase bipolar stepping motor using only a clock signal.

**1. Power Supply Voltage**

**(1) Operating Range of Power Supply Voltage**

Characteristic	Symbol	Operating Voltage Range	Absolute Maximum Ratings	Unit
Control power supply voltage	V <sub>DD</sub>	4.5 to 5.5	6	V
Motor power supply voltage	V <sub>MA</sub> , V <sub>MB</sub>	4.5 to 34	40	V

The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of ratings that must not be exceeded, even for a moment. Do not exceed any of these ratings.

If a voltage outside the operating range as follows;  $4.5 \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5$ ,  $4.5 \leq V_{MA/B} \leq 34$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{MA/B}$  is applied, the IC may not operate properly or the IC and peripheral parts may be permanently damaged. Ensure that the voltage range does not exceed the upper and lower limits of the specified range.

**(2) Power-on Sequence with Control Input Signals**

Turn on V<sub>DD</sub>. Then, when the V<sub>DD</sub> voltage has stabilized, turn on V<sub>MA/B</sub>.

Hold the control input pins Low while turning on V<sub>DD</sub> and V<sub>MA/B</sub>.

(All the control input pins are internally pulled down.)

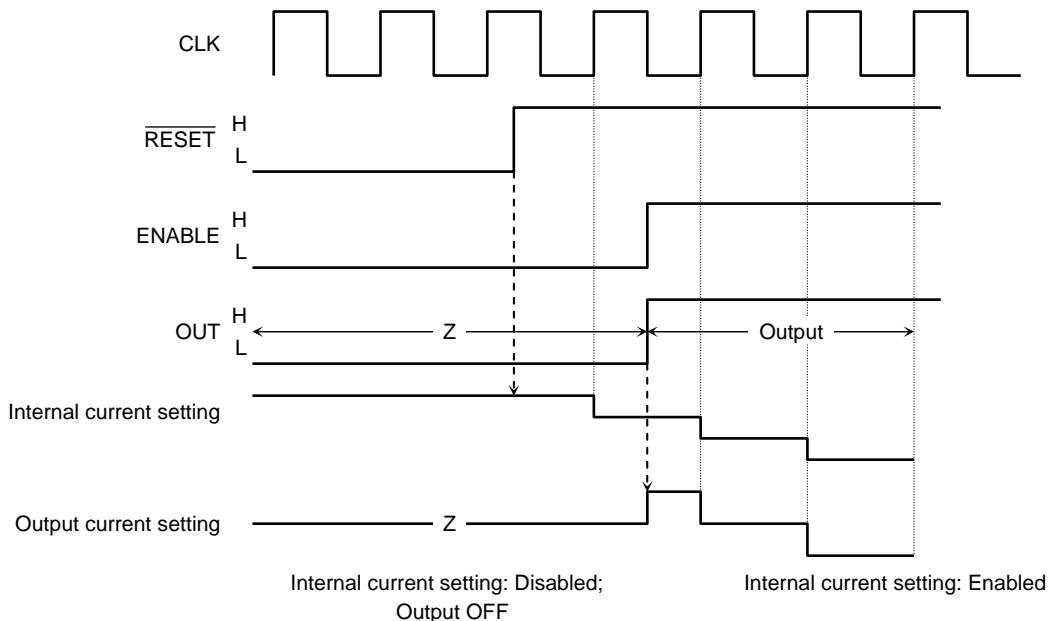
After V<sub>DD</sub> and V<sub>MA/B</sub> completely stabilizes at the rated voltages, the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  and ENABLE pins can be set High. If this sequence is not properly followed, the IC may not operate correctly, or the IC and the peripheral parts may be damaged.

When  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  is released High, the CLK signal is applied and excitation is started. Only after ENABLE is also set High, outputs are enabled. When only  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  is set High, outputs are disabled and only the internal counter advances. Likewise, when only ENABLE is set High, the excitation will not be performed even if the CLK signal is applied and the outputs will remain in the initial state.

An example of a control input sequence is shown below.

A power-off sequence should be the reverse of this sequence.

Recommended Control Input Sequence is indicated below.



**2. Output Current**

The absolute maximum rating is 3.5 A per phase, and the upper limit of operating current is 3.0 A per phase. The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of ratings that must not be exceeded, even for a moment. Do not exceed any of these ratings.

The average permissible current is restricted by total power dissipation. Please use the IC within the range of the power dissipation.

**3. Output ON-Resistance**

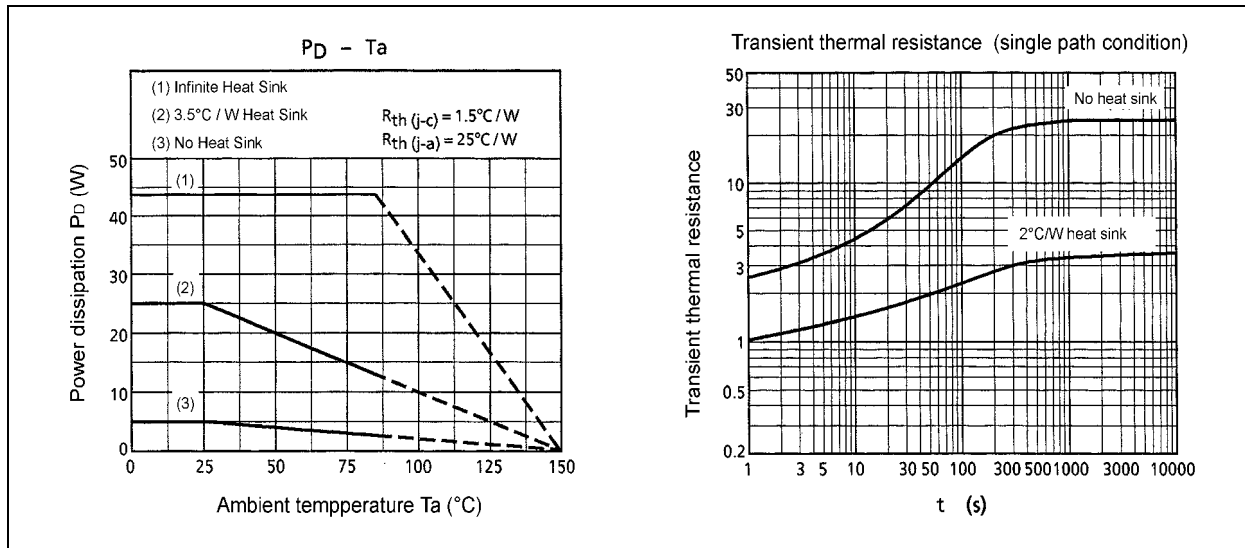
Output ON-resistances for H-bridge: 0.6  $\Omega$  typical and 0.8  $\Omega$  maximum (upper and lower sum) with a test condition of the  $I_{out} = 1.5$  A

**4. Output Residual Voltage**

The residual voltages of the  $M_O$  and Protect output pins are up to 0.5 V each where  $I_o = 1$  mA.

**5. Power Dissipation**

$P_D$ - $T_a$  curve and transient thermal resistance of the TB6560AHQ in each mounted condition are shown below.



Power consumption in each excitation mode is calculated at a rough estimate as follows:

- 2-phase excitation  

$$P = V_{DD} \times I_{DD} + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times I_o) \times 2$$
- 1-2 phase excitation  

$$P = V_{DD} \times I_{DD} + \{(R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 100\% \times I_o \times 100\% \times (2/8)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 71\% \times I_o \times 71\% \times (4/8)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 0\% \times I_o \times 0\% \times (2/8))\} \times 2$$
- 2W1-2 phase excitation  

$$P = V_{DD} \times I_{DD} + \{(R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 100\% \times I_o \times 100\% \times (2/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 98\% \times I_o \times 98\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 92\% \times I_o \times 92\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 83\% \times I_o \times 83\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 71\% \times I_o \times 71\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 56\% \times I_o \times 56\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 38\% \times I_o \times 38\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 20\% \times I_o \times 20\% \times (4/32)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 0\% \times I_o \times 0\% \times (2/32))\} \times 2$$
- 4W1-2 phase excitation  

$$P = V_{DD} \times I_{DD} + \{(R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 100\% \times I_o \times 100\% \times (2/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 98\% \times I_o \times 98\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 96\% \times I_o \times 96\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 92\% \times I_o \times 92\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 88\% \times I_o \times 88\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 83\% \times I_o \times 83\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 77\% \times I_o \times 77\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 71\% \times I_o \times 71\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 63\% \times I_o \times 63\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 56\% \times I_o \times 56\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 47\% \times I_o \times 47\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 38\% \times I_o \times 38\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 29\% \times I_o \times 29\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 20\% \times I_o \times 20\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 10\% \times I_o \times 10\% \times (4/64)) + (R_{on}(U + L) \times I_o \times 10\% \times I_o \times 10\% \times (2/64))\} \times 2$$

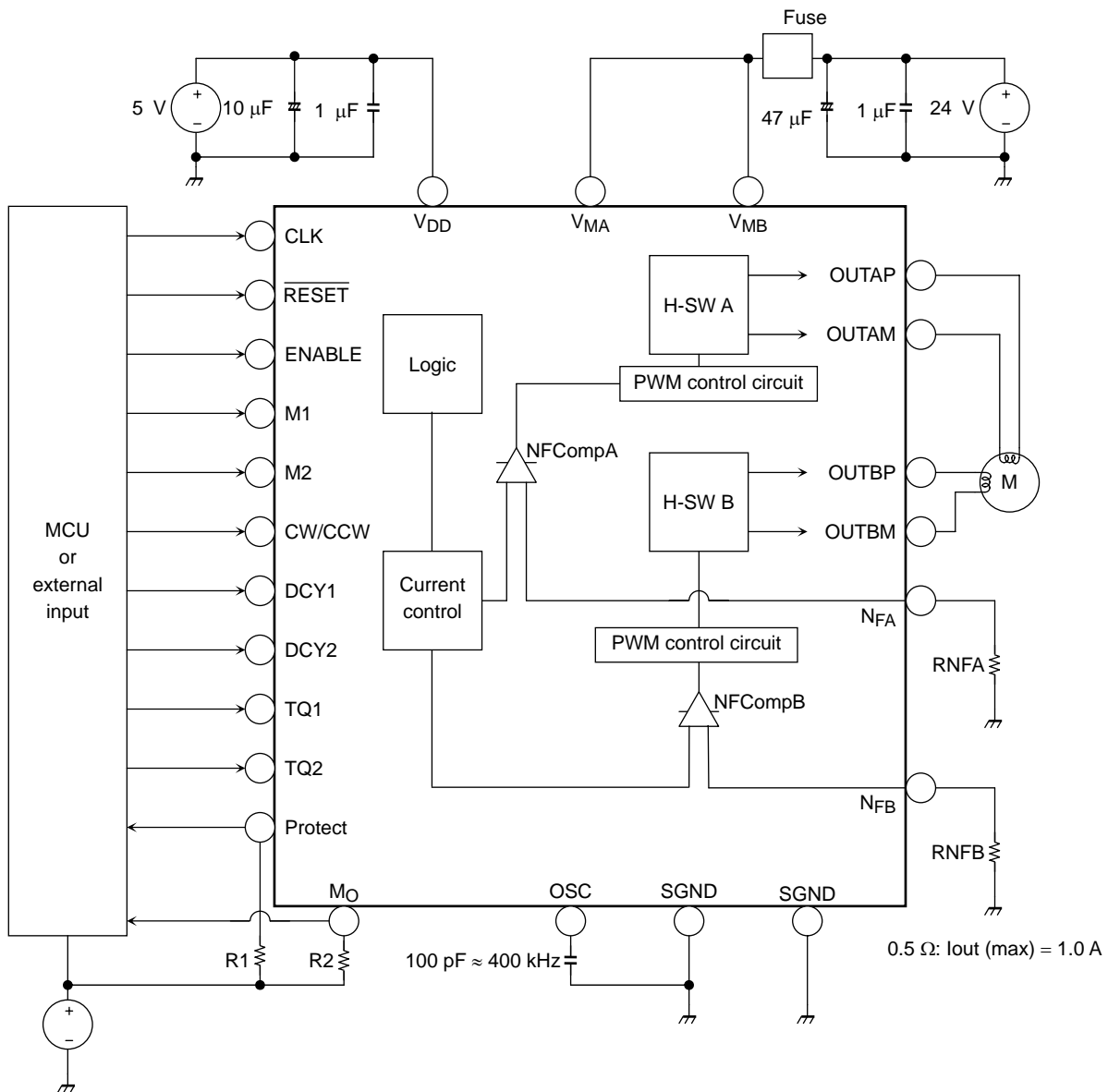
(Notes)

- V<sub>DD</sub> = Power supply pin for control block
- I<sub>DD</sub> = Supply current for control block
- R<sub>on</sub>(U + L) = Output on-resistance (Upper + lower)
- I<sub>o</sub> = Output current (Peak value of 100%)

Please confirm the operation in the actual operation conditions because thermal characteristics changes widely depending on the discharge characteristics of the board and the transient characteristics in the mounted state.

Heat loss can be promoted by taking the GND pattern of the print board widely. Usage of a heat sink is recommended to promote more heat loss.

**6. Application Circuit Example**



Note: Capacitors for the power supply lines should be connected as close to the IC as possible.

**Usage Considerations**

- A large current might abruptly flow through the IC in case of a short-circuit across its outputs, a short-circuit to power supply or a short-circuit to ground, leading to a damage of the IC. Also, the IC or peripheral parts may be permanently damaged or emit smoke or fire resulting in injury especially if a power supply pin (VDD, VMA and VMB) or an output pin (OUTAP, OUTAM, OUTBP and OUTBM) is short-circuited to adjacent or any other pins. These possibilities should be fully considered in the design of the output, VDD, VM, and ground lines.
- A fuse should be connected to the power supply line. The rated maximum current of the TB6560AHQ is 3.5 A/phase. Considering those maximum ratings, an appropriate fuse must be selected depending on operating conditions of a motor to be used. Toshiba recommends that a fast-blow fuse be used.
- The power-on sequence described on page 28 must be properly followed.
- If a voltage outside the operating range specified on page 6 ( $4.5 \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5$ ,  $4.5 \leq V_{MA/B} \leq 34$ ,  $V_{DD} \leq V_{MA/B}$ ) is applied, the IC may not operate properly or the IC and peripheral parts may be permanently damaged. Ensure that the voltage range does not exceed the upper and lower limits of the specified range.

**(1) Capacitors for the Power Supply Lines**

Capacitors for the power supply lines between VDD and GND should be connected as close to the IC as possible.

**Recommended Value**

Characteristic	Recommended Value	Remarks
V <sub>DD</sub> – GND	10 μF to 100 μF	Electrolytic capacitor
	0.1 μF to 1 μF	Ceramic capacitor

**(2) Capacitors for V<sub>M</sub> Terminal**

Capacitors for V<sub>M</sub> terminal between V<sub>M</sub> and GND should be connected as close to the IC as possible.

**Recommended Value**

Characteristic	Recommended Value	Remarks
V <sub>M</sub> – GND	10 μF to 100 μF	Electrolytic capacitor
	0.1 μF to 1 μF	Ceramic capacitor

**(3) Resistances for NFA and NFB Terminals**

The resistance of NFA terminal (RNFA) and that of NFB terminal (RNFB) determine the maximum current of phase A and B.

The reference current for the constant current operation should be set by the external resistance. When voltage for NFA and NFB terminals become 0.5 V or more (in case torque is 100 %.), it stops charging and the current which is over the reference value does not flow.

$$I_{out} (A) = 0.5 V / R_{NF} (\Omega)$$

Example: When the maximum current is 1 A, external resistance is 0.5 Ω.

**(4) Adjusting the External Capacitor Value (C<sub>OSC</sub>) and Minimum Clock Pulse Width (t<sub>w</sub> (CLK))**

A triangular-wave is generated internally by CR oscillation. The capacitor is externally connected to the OSC pin. The recommended capacitor value is between 100 pF and 1000 pF.

Approximate equation:  $f_{osc} = 1 / \{C_{OSC} \times 1.5 \times (10 / C_{OSC} + 1) / 66\} + 1000$  kHz  
 (Since this is an approximation formula, the calculation result may not be exactly equal to the actual value.)

The approximate values are shown below.

The minimum clock pulse width (t<sub>w</sub>(CLK)) corresponds to the external capacitor (C<sub>OSC</sub>) as follows:

Capacitor	Oscillating Frequency	Minimum Clock Pulse Width t <sub>w</sub> (CLK) (Note)
1000 pF	44 kHz	90 μs
330 pF	130 kHz	30 μs
100 pF	400 kHz	10 μs

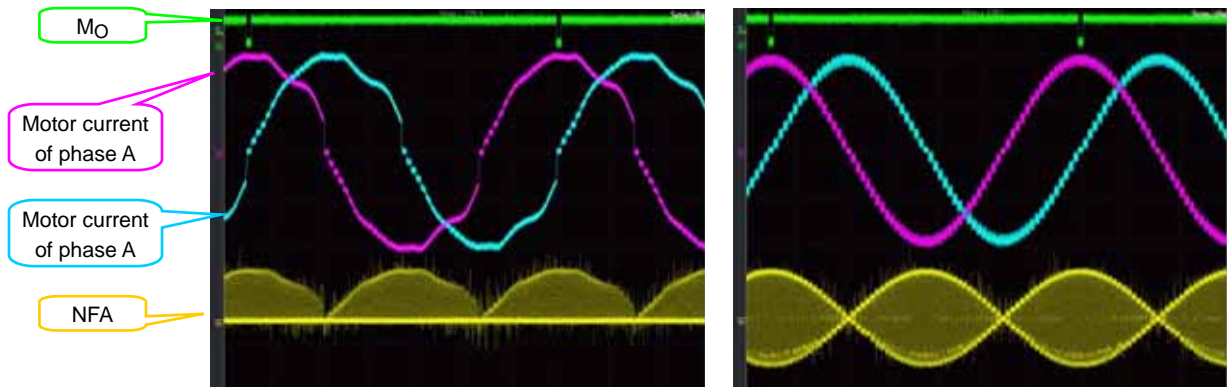
Note: When the frequency of an input clock signal is high, the C<sub>OSC</sub> value should be small so that the duty cycle of an input clock pulse does not become extremely high (should be around 50% or lower).

- (5) To set decay mode (current decay by DCY1 and DCY2 terminals), set the appropriate mode by monitoring the waveform of motor coil current. The appropriate mode depends on the conditions (usage motor, power supply voltage, CLK frequency, and so on).

### Example: Set current decay

**(a) Normal mode**  
(First decay = 0%, DCY1 = Low,  
DCY2 = Low)

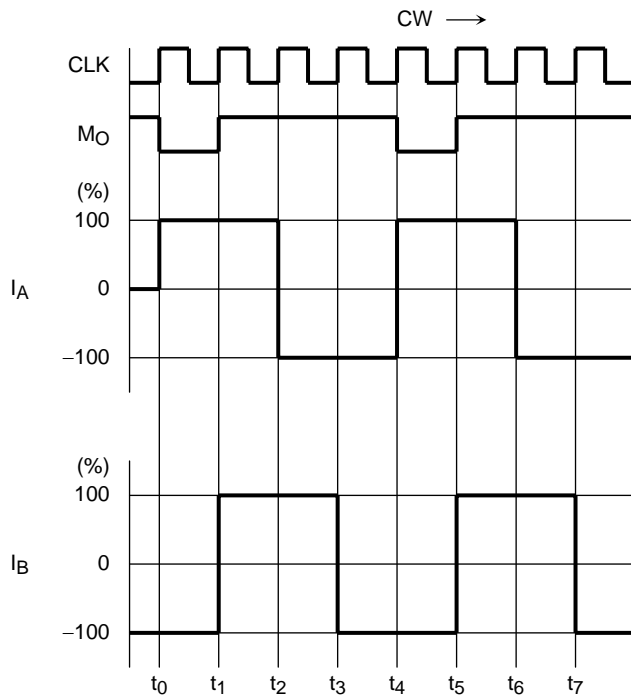
**(b) 50%Decay mode**  
(First decay = 50%, DCY1 = Low,  
DCY2 = High)



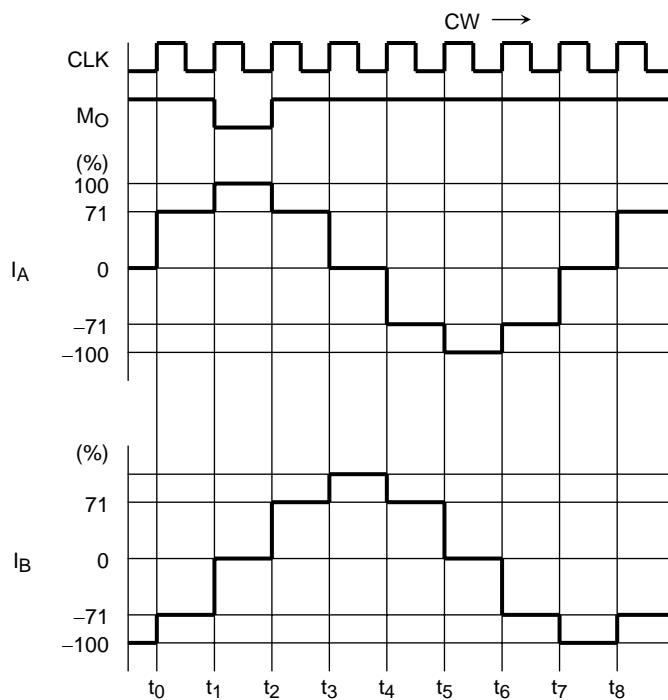
**7. Excitation Mode Setting**

The excitation mode can be selected from 2 phase, 1-2 phase, 2W1-2 phase, and 4W1-2 phase modes using the M1 and M2 inputs. It is capable of forward and reverse driving of a two-phase bipolar stepping motor with CW and CCW terminals using only a clock signal.

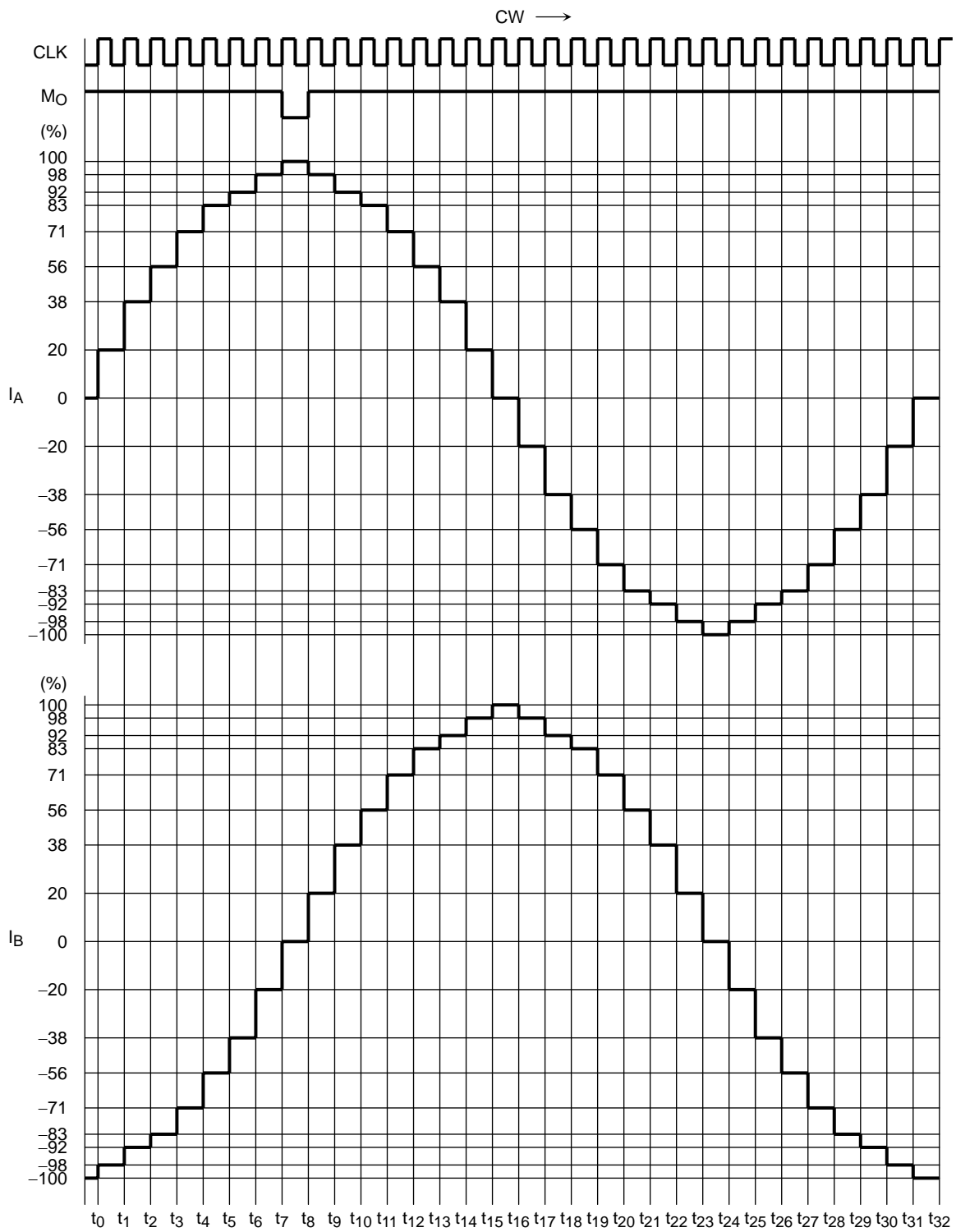
**2-Phase Excitation (M1: L, M2: L, CW mode)**



**1-2 Phase Excitation (M1: H, M2: L, CW mode)**

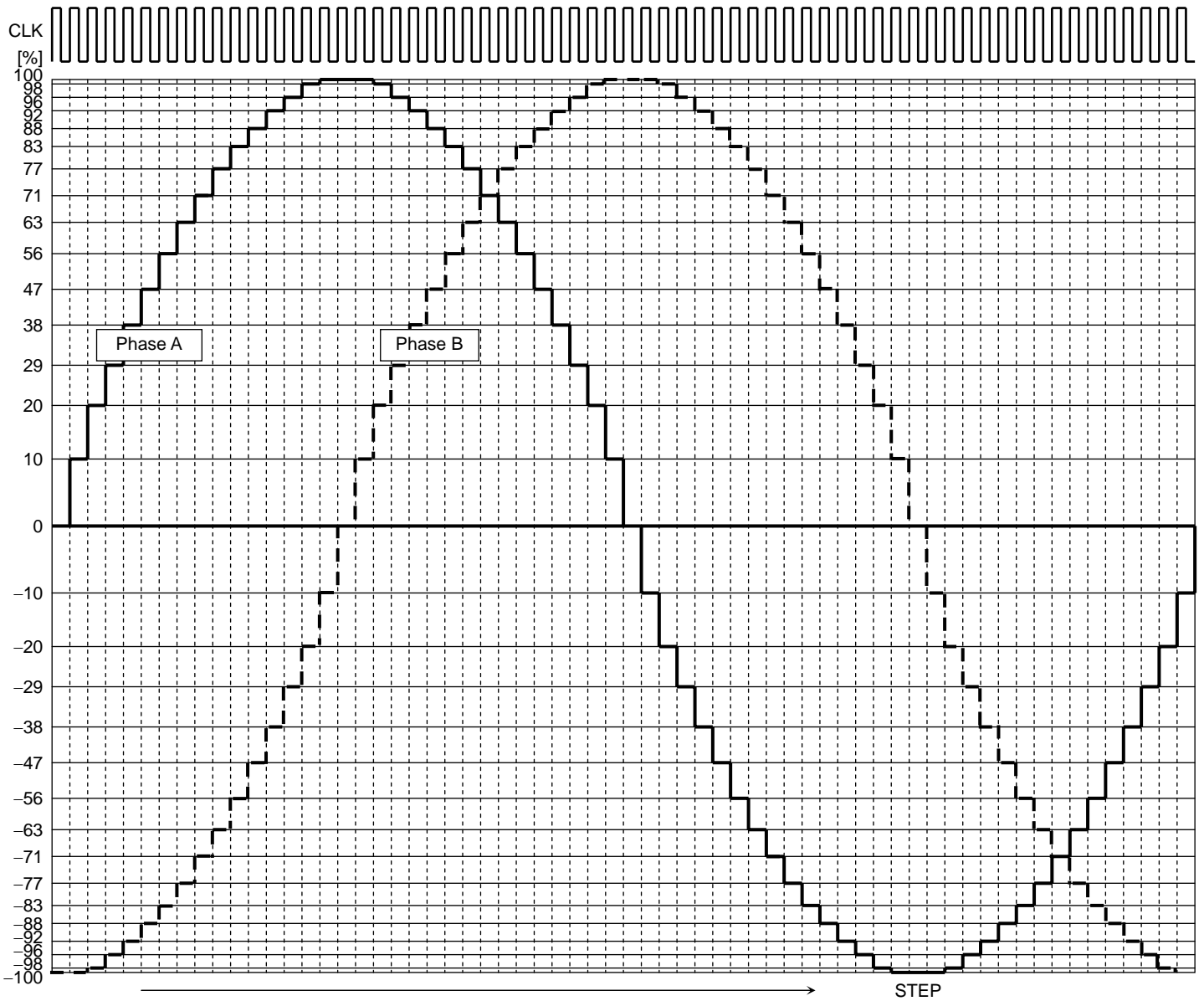


## 2W1-2 Phase Excitation (M1: H, M2: H, CW mode)

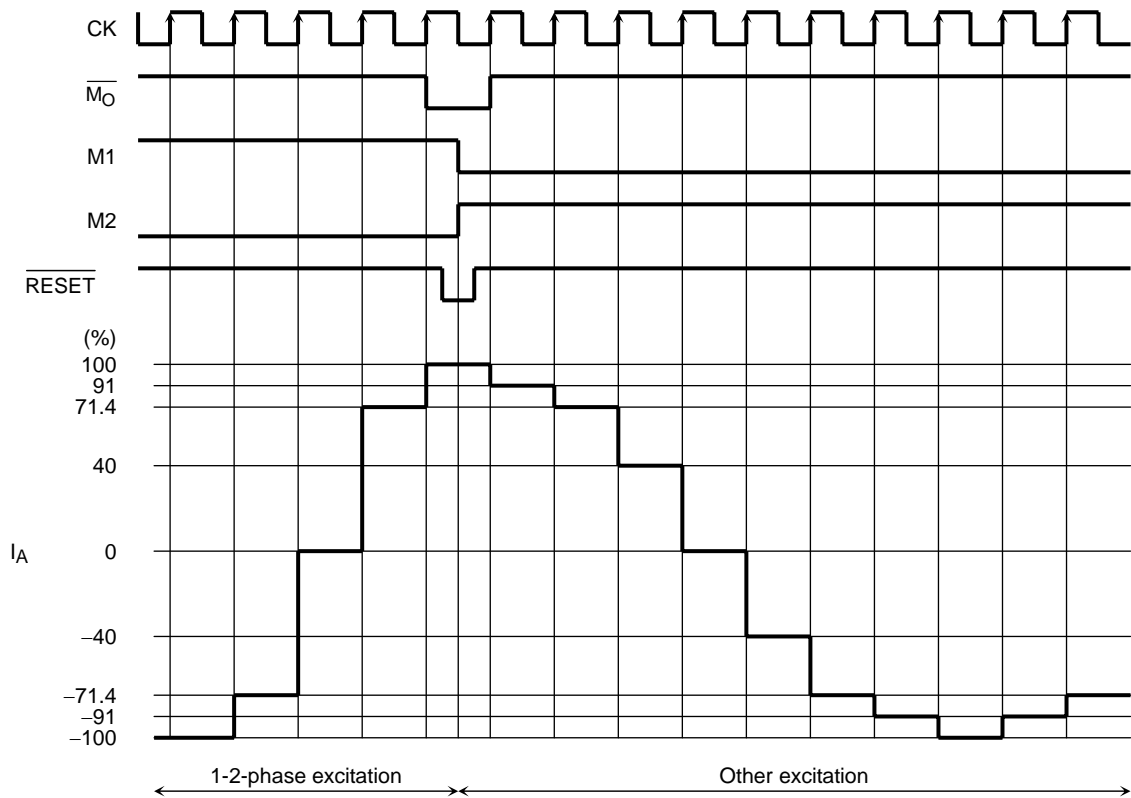




### 4W1-2 Phase Excitation (M1: L, M2: H, CW mode)



**Input Signal Example**



It is recommended that the state of the M1 and M2 pins be changed after setting the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  signal Low during the Initial state ( $\overline{\text{M0}} = \text{Low}$ ). Even when the  $\overline{\text{M0}}$  signal is Low, changing the M1 and M2 signals without setting the  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  signal Low may cause a discontinuity in the current waveform.

**8. Short-Circuits Between Adjacent Pins in the TB6560AHQ**

In the TB6560AHQ, the term “adjacent pin” includes a pin diagonally closest to a given pin. For example, pin 3 has four adjacent pins: 1, 2, 4 and 5.

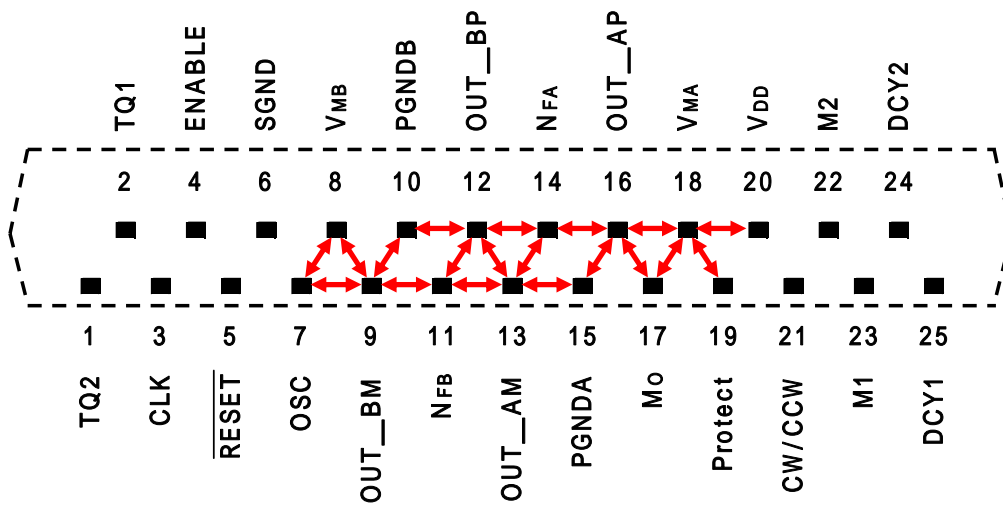
Depending on the specified voltage and current, a large current might abruptly flow through the TB6560AHQ in case of a short-circuit between any adjacent pins that are listed below. If the large current persists, it may lead to a smoke emission.

- 1) Pins 7 and 8
- 2) Pins 7 and 9
- 3) Pins 8 and 9
- 4) Pins 9 and 10
- 5) Pins 9 and 11
- 6) Pins 10 and 12
- 7) Pins 11 and 12
- 8) Pins 11 and 13
- 9) Pins 12 and 13
- 10) Pins 12 and 14
- 11) Pins 13 and 14
- 12) Pins 13 and 15
- 13) Pins 14 and 16
- 14) Pins 15 and 16
- 15) Pins 16 and 17
- 16) Pins 16 and 18
- 17) Pins 17 and 18
- 18) Pins 18 and 19
- 19) Pins 18 and 20

Therefore, to avoid a continuous overcurrent due to the above-described short-circuit and allow the TB6560AHQ to be fail-safe, an appropriate fuse should be added at the right place, or overcurrent shutdown circuitry should be added to the power supply. The rated current of a fuse may vary depending on actual applications and its characteristics. Thus, an appropriate fuse must be selected experimentally.

We confirmed that some adjacent terminals may lead to smoke or burst as a result of our short-circuit test between adjacent terminals without fuse. These adjacent terminals are indicated by red arrows in the pin layout drawing and a table below.

**Top View**



Note: TB6560AHQ adjacent terminals which may lead to smoke emission by a short-circuit between adjacent terminals (indicated by arrows ↔.)

**Figure TB6560AHQ**

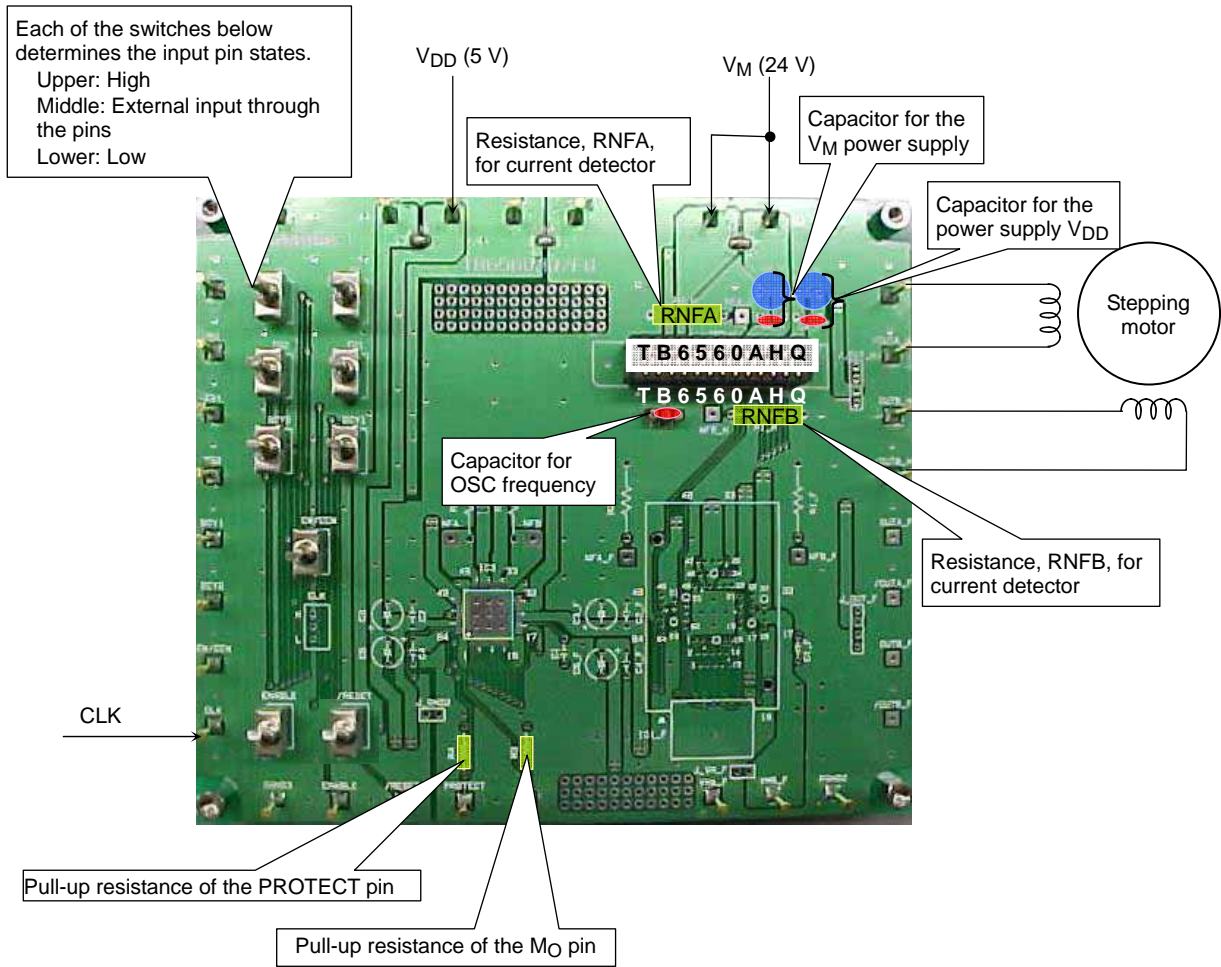
		Pin No., Pin symbol																									
		TQ2	TQ1	CLK	ENABLE	RESET	SGND	OSC	VMB	OUT_BM	PGNDB	NFB	OUT_BP	OUT_AM	NFA	PGNDA	OUT_AP	MO	VMA	Protect	VDD	CW/CCW	M2	M1	DCY2	DCY1	
Pin No., Pin symbol		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
TQ2	1																										
TQ1	2																										
CLK	3																										
ENABLE	4																										
RESET	5																										
SGND	6																										
OSC	7																										
VMB	8																										
OUT_BM	9																										
PGNDB	10																										
NFB	11																										
OUT_BP	12																										
OUT_AM	13																										
NFA	14																										
PGNDA	15																										
OUT_AP	16																										
MO	17																										
VMA	18																										
Protect	19																										
VDD	20																										
CW/CCW	21																										
M2	22																										
M1	23																										
DCY2	24																										
DCY1	25																										

(Legend) O: No smoking, firing, burst.

△: Possibility to smoke or burst.

**9. TB6560AHQ Evaluation Board**

The evaluation board shown below is available.



### 10. Frequently Asked Questions

#### (1) Differences from the TA8435HQ

The differences between the TA8435HQ and TB6560AHQ are listed in the table below.

The most significant difference from the TA8435HQ is that the TB6560AHQ incorporates the power MOSFETs for its output devices by using the ultimate semiconductor manufacturing process technology. As a result, the  $R_{on}$  is low, and thus heat from the TB6560AHQ is reduced. And also, the need for the external schottky barrier diode is eliminated. Overall, the TB6560AHQ is an enhanced version and become easier to handle than the TA8438HQ.

	TA8435HQ	TB6560AHQ
Process	Bi-CMOS	BiCD0.6
Power supply	$V_{CC} = 4.5$ to $5.5$ V, $V_M = 21.6$ to $26.4$ V	$V_{CC} = 4.5$ to $5.5$ V, $V_M = 4.5$ to <b><math>34.0</math></b> V
Output current (peak)/phase	2.5 A	<b>3.5</b> A
Output ON-resistance (upper + lower)	2.3 $\Omega$	<b>0.6</b> $\Omega$
Power dissipation	5 W (Note 1) 43 W (Note 2)	5 W (Note 1) 43 W (Note 2)
Excitation mode	2-phase, 1-2-phase, W1-2-phase, and 2W1-2-phase excitations	2-phase, 1-2-phase, 2W1-2-phase, and <b>4W1-2-phase excitations</b>
Control circuit power consumption $I_{CC}$	10 mA	<b>3</b> mA
Clock frequency	Up to 5 kHz	Up to <b>15</b> kHz
Oscillator frequency	Up to 80 kHz	Up to <b>600</b> kHz
Attenuation mode	Not available	<b>Available</b>
Thermal Protection Circuit Operation detecting output pin	Not available	<b>Available</b>
External schottky barrier diode	Required (4 diodes)	<b>Not required</b>
Package	HZIP25-P-1.27	HZIP25-P-1.27

Note 1: No heat sink

Note 2: Infinite heat sink

#### (2) Differences from the TB6560HQ

The TB6560AHQ has been developed as an improved version of the TB6560HQ in response to the requests from the customers.

The principal differences are shown in the table below.

Since the full production of the TB6560AHQ was started, the sales expansion of the TB6560HQ has been ended; Please use the TB6560AHQ in place of the TB6560HQ.

	TB6560HQ	TB6560AHQ
Motor power voltage (Operating range)	4.5 V to 26.4 V	4.5 V to <b>34.0</b> V
Excitation mode	2-phase, 1-2-phase, W1-2-phase, and 2W1-2-phase excitations	2-phase, 1-2-phase, 2W1-2-phase, and <b>4W1-2-phase excitations</b>
Pin configuration	Identical to the TB6560HQ in package and pin allocation	

**(3) Basic Requirements in Circuit Designing****1) Wiring of the SGND, PGNDA and PGNDB Pins**

The SGND (No.6) pin, PGNDA (No.15) pin and PGNDB (No.10) pin must be connected electrically outside the TB6560AHQ. Extreme care must be taken for wiring them since they may be exposed to the potential differences due to the short and thick wiring in the vicinity of the TB6560AHQ.

**2) An Appropriate Power Supply Fuse Must be Used**

Add the appropriate fuses to ensure that a large current does not continuously flow in case of over current and/or IC failure. (see page 7.)

**3) Power Supply Procedure**

Follow the power supply procedure described in this document. (see page 2.) Otherwise, excess current may be applied to the TB6560AHQ and peripheral devices, which fully damages them.

**4) Thermal Design**

Care must be taken for the thermal design. (see page 3.)

**5) Absolute Maximum Ratings**

The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of ratings that must not be exceeded, even for a moment. Do not exceed any of these ratings.

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