

SANYO Semiconductors DATA SHEET

Bi-CMOS IC LV8054LP — For Digital Cameras Single-chip motor Driver IC

Overview

LV8054LP is single-chip motor driver IC for digital cameras.

Functions

- Integrates the digital camera actuator drivers on a single chip
- Four constant voltage output channels, two constant current output channels
- All actuators can be driven at the same time
- The AF and zoom stepping motors are driven by the clock signal
- Supports PWM control of a DC zoom motor.
- Can switch between an external input or an internal reference for the constant voltage output setting reference voltage
- The constant voltage output multiplier can be set to one of 16 levels
- The constant current output reference voltage can be set to one of 16 internal reference voltage levels
- Built-in photosensor drive transistor
- Three built-in Schmitt buffer circuits (the presence or absence of hysteresis can be set individually)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage 1	V _B max		6.0	V
Supply voltage 2	V _{CC} max		6.0	V
Peak output current	I _O peak	OUT1 to 12 (t≤10mS, ON-duty≤20%)	600	mA
Continuous output current	IO max1	OUT1 to 12	400	mA
	I _O max2	PI	85	mA
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Mounted on a circuit board*	1100	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

Maximum Ratings at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

* Standard circuit board: 40×50× 0.8 mm³ glass epoxy four-layer board

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Recommended Operating Conditions at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage range 1	VB		2.7 to 5.5	V
Supply voltage range 2	V _{CC}		2.7 to 5.5	V
Logic level input voltage	VIN		0 to V _{CC} +0.3	V
Constant voltage setting input range	VC		0.1 to V _{CC}	V
Clock frequency	FCLK	CLK1, CLK2/PWM	-64	KHz
PWM frequency	F _{PWM}	CLK2/PWM	-100	KHz

Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25 °C, $V_B = 5V$, $V_{CC} = 3.3V$

D				Ratings		
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Quiescent current	Icco	ST = low, BI1/2/3 = low			1	μΑ
Current drain 1	Ι _Β	ST = high, IN51/52/61/62 = low,		500	950	μΑ
		BI1/2/3 = low, With no output load				
Current drain 2	ICC	ST = high, IN51/52/61/62 = low,		1.5	2.0	mA
	M.M.	BI1/2/3 = low, With no output load	0.1	0.05	2.6	V
VCC low-voltage cutoff voltage	V _{th} V _{CC}		2.1	2.35 150	2.0	w mV
Low-voltage hysteresis	V _{th} HYS	Desire terreturkur				
Thermal shutdown temperature	TSD	Design target value	160	180	200	°C
Thermal shutdown hysteresis		Design target value	20	40	60	°C
AF/Zoom Motor Drivers (OUT1/2, 0	,					1
Output on-resistance 1	Ronu1	Ta = 25° C, I _O = 200mA, High side on-resistance		0.7	0.85	Ω
	Rond1	Ta = 25° C, I _O = 200mA, Low side on-resistance		0.5	0.65	Ω
Output leakage current 1	I _O leak1				1	μA
Diode forward voltage 1	V _D 1	I _D = -400mA	0.7	0.9	1.2	V
Internal reference voltage	VREF		0.84	0.88	0.92	V
Constant voltage output	VOUT ¹	V _C = 0.88V	4.2	4.4	4.6	V
	VOUT ²	V _C = 0.88V (internal reference)	4.2	4.4	4.6	V
VC voltage divider voltage ratio	V _{CR} 1	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 0, 0)	95	100	105	%
	V _{CR} ²	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 0, 0)	92.8	97.7	102.6	%
	V _{CR} 3	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 0, 0)	90.7	95.5	100.2	%
	VCR4	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 0, 0)	88.5	93.2	97.8	%
	VCR ⁵	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 1, 0)	86.4	90.9	95.5	%
	V _{CR} 6	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 1, 0)	84.2	88.6	93.1	%
	V _{CR} 7	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 1, 0)	82.0	86.4	90.7	%
	V _{CR} 8	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 1, 0)	79.9	84.1	88.3	%
	V _{CR} 9	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 0, 1)	77.7	81.8	85.9	%
	V _{CR} 10	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 0, 1)	75.6	79.5	83.5	%
	V _{CR} 11	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 0, 1)	73.4	77.3	81.1	%
	V _{CR} 12	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 0, 1)	71.2	75.0	78.7	%
	V _{CR} 13	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 1, 1)	69.1	72.7	76.4	%
	V _{CR} 14	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 1, 1)	66.9	70.5	74.0	%
	V _{CR} 15	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 1, 1)	64.8	68.2	71.6	%
	V _{CR} ¹⁶	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 1, 1)	62.6	65.9	69.2	%

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Logic pin input current	I _{IN} L	V _{IN} = 0V (ST, CLK1, CLK2/PWM)			1.0	μA
	I _{IN} H	V _{IN} = 3.3V (ST, CLK1, CLK2/PWM)		33	50	μA
High-level input voltage	V _{IN} H	ST, CLK1, CLK2/PWM	2.5			V
Low-level input voltage	VINL	ST, CLK1, CLK2/PWM			1.0	V
Shutter/AE Motor Drivers (OUT9-	I0, OUT11-12)					
Output on-resistance 2	Ronu2	Ta = 25°C, I _O = 200mA, High side on-resistance		0.7	0.85	Ω
	Rond2	Ta = 25°C, I _O = 200mA, Low side on-resistance		0.5	0.65	Ω
Output leakage current 2	IOleak2				1	μA
Diode forward voltage 2	VD2	I _D = -400mA	0.7	0.9	1.2	V
Constant current output	IO	R _f = 1Ω, (D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 0, 0)	190	200	210	mA
Internal current setting	V _{REF} 1	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 0, 0)	0.190	0.200	0.210	V
reference voltages	V _{REF} 2	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 0, 0)	0.162	0.170	0.179	V
	V _{REF} 3	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 0, 0)	0.157	0.165	0.173	V
	V _{REF} 4	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 0, 0)	0.152	0.160	0.168	V
	V _{REF} 5	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 1, 0)	0.147	0.155	0.163	V
	V _{REF} 6	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 1, 0)	0.143	0.150	0.158	V
	V _{REF} 7	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 1, 0)	0.138	0.145	0.152	V
	V _{REF} 8	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 1, 0)	0.133	0.140	0.147	V
	V _{REF} 9	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 0, 1)	0.128	0.135	0.142	V
	V _{REF} 10	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 0, 1)	0.124	0.130	0.137	V
	V _{REF} 11	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 0, 1)	0.119	0.125	0.131	V
	V _{REF} 12	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 0, 1)	0.114	0.120	0.126	V
	V _{REF} 13	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 0, 1, 1)	0.109	0.115	0.121	V
	V _{REF} 14	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 0, 1, 1)	0.105	0.110	0.116	V
	V _{REF} 15	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (0, 1, 1, 1)	0.100	0.105	0.110	V
	V _{REF} 16	(D3, D4, D5, D6) = (1, 1, 1, 1)	0.095	0.100	0.105	V
Logic pin input current	IINL	V _{IN} = 0V (IN51, IN52, IN61, IN62)			1.0	μA
	I _{IN} H	V _{IN} = 3.3V (IN51, IN52, IN61, IN62)		33	50	μA
High-level input voltage	VINH	IN51, IN52, IN61, IN62	2.5			V
Low-level input voltage	VINL	IN51, IN52, IN61, IN62			1.0	V
Photosensor peripheral circuits (P		BO2, BI3, BO3)				
Output on-resistance 3	Ron3	Ta=25°C, I _O = 60mA		2	2.5	Ω
Output leakage current 3	I _O leak3				1	μA
Schmitt buffer threshold level	V _{th} H		1.50	1.70	1.90	V
(hysteresis)	V _{th} L		0.85	1.05	1.25	V
Schmitt buffer hysteresis	V _{th} hys		0.5	0.7	0.9	V
Schmitt buffer threshold level (no hysteresis)	V _{th}		1.4	1.6	1.8	V

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Serial Data Transfer Pins						
Logic pin input current	IINL	V _{IN} = 0V (SCLK, DATA, STB)			1.0	μΑ
	I _{IN} H	V _{IN} = 3.3V (SCLK, DATA, STB)		33	50	μA
High-level input voltage	VINH	SCLK, DATA, STB	2.5			V
Low-level input voltage	VINL	SCLK, DATA, STB			1.0	V
Minimum SCLK high-level pulse width	Tsch		0.125			μS
Minimum SCLK low-level pulse width	Tscl		0.125			μS
Stipulated STB time	Tlat		0.125			μS
Minimum STB pulse width	Tlatw		0.125			μS
Data setup time	Tds		0.125			μS
Data hold time	Tdh		0.125			μS
Maximum CLK frequency	Fclk				4	MHz



Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ) 3302A





Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Pin No.	Symbol	Description
26	VB1	Power supply for OUT1-4	4	OUT11	Motor driver output
5	VB2	Power supply for OUT5-8	2	OUT12	Motor driver output
33	VB3	Power supply for OUT9-10	30	VC	External reference voltage input for the OUT1-8 constant current output
37	VB4	Power supply for OUT11-12	11	ST	Chip enable
34	VCC	Control system power supply	12	CLK1	Stepping motor clock for OUT1-4
23	PGND1	Power system ground for OUT1-4	18	SCLK	Serial data transfer clock
8	PGND2	Power system ground for OUT5-8	20	DATA	Serial data
28	RF1	Current detection connection for OUT9-10	19	STB	Serial data latch pulse input
3	RF2	Current detection connection for OUT11-12	13	CLK2/PWM	Stepping motor clock/PWM signal input for OUT5-8
36	SGND	Control system ground	14	IN51	Control input for OUT9-10
21	OUT1	Motor driver output	15	IN52	Control input for OUT9-10
22	OUT2	Motor driver output	16	IN61	Control input for OUT11-12
24	OUT3	Motor driver output	17	IN62	Control input for OUT11-12
25	OUT4	Motor driver output	35	PI	Photosensor drive output
10	OUT5	Motor driver output	1	BI1	Schmitt buffer input 1
9	OUT6	Motor driver output	40	BO1	Schmitt buffer output 1
7	OUT7	Motor driver output	39	BI2	Schmitt buffer input 2
6	OUT8	Motor driver output	38	BO2	Schmitt buffer output 2
27	OUT9	Motor driver output	32	BI3	Schmitt buffer input 3
29	OUT10	Motor driver output	31	BO3	Schmitt buffer output 3

Pin Assignment

30 S 31 BO3	29-01LNO	28 27 61 0 0	26 187	25 75 75		PGND1			ATA 20
32, BI3								8	STB ¦19
33 ⁻ VB3								S	CLK [¦] 18
<u>ā</u> 4¦V _{CC}								11	162 <u> 17</u>
35; PI		Ľ	/80	54L	P			I	N61 <u>¦1</u> 6
36 SGND		_						I	v52 ¦15
<u>37</u> ¦∨B4			TOP	VIEW	,			I	N51 <u> 14</u>
38 BO2							CL	.K2/P	wм¦ <u>1</u> 3
39¦ BI2								С	LK1 <u> 12</u>
40;BO1	<u>•</u>]0UT12		<u>و</u> ۷B2	OUT8	7-OUT7	e PGND2	_്_ വT6		ST <u>'11</u>

Serial Data Input Overview

Serial Data Input Timing Chart



Data is input in order from D0 to D7. Data is transferred on the SCLK rising edge and, after all data has been transferred, the data is latched by the rising edge of the STB signal.

Note that the IC internal circuits will not accept the SCLK signal while the STB signal is high.

Timing with which the Serial Data is Reflected in the Outputs

Basically, the new values are reflected in the output at the point the data is latched with the STB signal. \rightarrow Pattern 1 However, the "Excitation direction" and "Excitation mode" settings used in stepping motor clock drive mode for channels 1 through 4 are an exception. In this case only, after the data is latched with the STB signal, the new values are reflected on the next rising edge of the CLK signal. \rightarrow Pattern 2



Detailed Description of Serial Data Input

Note: This IC's channels are assigned as follows.

1.00001 11110 10 0 01		assigned as is
OUT1/OUT2	\rightarrow	Channel 1
OUT3/OUT4	\rightarrow	Channel 2
OUT5/OUT6	\rightarrow	Channel 3
OUT7/OUT8	\rightarrow	Channel 4
OUT9/OUT10	\rightarrow	Channel 5
OUT11/OUT12	\rightarrow	Channel 6

Stepping motor excitation type for channels 1 through 4

This IC supports connecting stepping motors to channels 1 and 2 and to channels 3 and 4. Either of these stepping motors can be controlled by a single clock signal.

When this capability is used, the clock signal input pins and the channels as associated as shown below.

CLK1:	Controls channel 1 and 2 drive.
CLK2/PWM:	Controls channel 3 and 4 drive

The following state settings related to control of these stepping motors are set using the serial data. (See subsection, Serial Logic Table 1, in section ,Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

• Excitation mode:	2-phase excitation or 1-2 phase excitation
• Excitation direction:	CW (clockwise) or CCW (counterclockwise)
• Step/Hold:	Clear or Hold
• Counter reset:	Normal Operation or Reset
• Output enable:	Output Off or Output On
• VC voltage divisor:	Selects one of 16 values
• VC voltage selection:	Internal or External

Excitation Mode Setting 查询LV8054LP 供应商

This section presents the timing charts for each excitation mode.

Two-Phase Excitation Timing Chart



LV8054LP



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Sample Timing Chart for the Excitation Direction Setting

The excitation direction setting sets the excitation (rotation) direction of the stepping motor. With the CW (clockwise) setting, the phase of the channel 2 current is delayed from that of the channel 1 current by 90°. With the CCW (counterclockwise) setting, the phase of the channel 2 current leads that of the channel 1 current by 90°.

Excitation direction	/ (cloc	kwise) –	*	– CC	CW (co	ounter	clockw	/ise)	\rightarrow		
CLK												
(Position number)	(8)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(8)	(7)
Channel 1 output												
·												
Channel 2 output												
·												
											0	MT05015



Step/Hold setting signal

OMB05074

Sample Timing Chart for the Step/Hold Setting

When the Step/Hold data is set to the Hold state, the state of the external clock signal (CLK) at that time is latched and held as the internal clock signal.

At the timing with which Step/Hold is set to the Hold state for the first time in the figure below, the internal clock signal will be held at the low level because the external clock (CLK) was at the low level. In contrast, at the timing with which Step/Hold is set to the Hold state for the second time, the internal clock signal will be held at the high level because the external clock (CLK) was at the high level.

When Step/Hold is set to the Clear state, the internal clock is synchronized with the external clock (CLK). The output holds the state it was in at the point Step/Hold is set to the Hold state, and advances on the next clock signal rising edge after Step/Hold is set to the Clear state.

As long as Step/Hold is in the Hold state, the position number does not advance even if an external clock (CLK) signal is applied.



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Sample Timing Chart for the Counter Reset Setting 当间上V8054LP 供应商

When the Counter Reset setting is set to the Reset state, the output goes to the initial state on the rising edge of the STB signal. Then, when the Counter Reset setting is set to the Normal Operation (cleared) state, the output begins to advance the position number on the rising edge of the CLK signal following the rise of the STB signal.



Sample Timing Chart for the Output Enable Setting

When the Output Enable setting is set to the Output Off state, the outputs are turned off and set to the high-impedance state on the rising edge of the STB signal.

Note, however, that since the internal clock continues to operate, the position number advances as long as a clock signal (CLK) is input. Therefore, when the Output Enable setting is next set to the Output On (cleared) state, the output is turned on at the STB signal rising edge and the output levels at that time will be those for the position number to which the state has advanced due to the CLK signal input.



DC Motor and Voice Coil Motor Drive Methods (Channels 3 and 4) 查询上V8054LP 供应商

When channels 3 and 4 are used to drive a DC or voice coil motor, the drive polarity is set with the serial data. The procedure for setting the drive polarity is shown below.

(See subsection, Serial Logic Table 2, in section, Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

Setting Procedure

(1) Select PWM signal input with the CLK2/PWM selection item in the serial data.

 \rightarrow This sets up the signal input to the CLK2/PWM pin to be accepted as a PWM signal for channel 3 or channel 4. (In this case, it is not used as a clock signal.)

- (2) If the output is to be controlled by PWM control, set up PWM mode and PWM signal allocation with the serial data.
- (3) Set the drive polarity for each channel with the serial data.
- (4) If the output is to be controlled by PWM control, input the PWM signal to the CLK2/PWM pin. The following tables describe the correspondence between the PWM signal and the output logic.

Operation in Slow Decay Mode (forward/reverse ↔ brake)

	Seria	l input		PWM input		Ou	tput		
D4	D5	D6	D7	CLK2/PWM	OUT5	OUT6	OUT7	OUT8	Mode
0	0				OFF	OFF			Standby mode
1	0				н	L			$OUT5 \rightarrow OUT6$
0	1				L	н			$OUT6 \rightarrow OUT5$
1	1				L	L			Brake mode
		0	0	L			OFF	OFF	Standby mode
		1	0				Н	L	$OUT7 \rightarrow OUT8$
		0	1				L	Н	$OUT8 \rightarrow OUT7$
		1	1				L	L	Brake mode
0	0				OFF	OFF			Standby mode
1	0				L	L			Brake mode
0	1				L	L			Brake mode
1	1			Ц	L	L			Brake mode
		0	0	Н			OFF	OFF	Standby mode
		1	0				L	L	Brake mode
		0	1				L	L	Brake mode
		1	1				L	L	Brake mode

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				PWM input		Ou	Γ		
D4	D5	D6	D7	CLK2/PWM	OUT5	OUT6	OUT7	OUT8	Mode
0	0				OFF	OFF			Standby mode
1	0				н	L			$OUT5 \rightarrow OUT6$
0	1				L	н			$OUT6 \rightarrow OUT5$
1	1				L	L			Brake mode
		0	0	L			OFF	OFF	Standby mode
		1	0				Н	L	$OUT7 \rightarrow OUT8$
		0	1				L	Н	$OUT8 \rightarrow OUT7$
		1	1				L	L	Brake mode
0	0				OFF	OFF			Standby mode
1	0				OFF	OFF			Standby mode
0	1				OFF	OFF			Standby mode
1	1			н	L	L			Brake mode
		0	0	н			OFF	OFF	Standby mode
		1	0				OFF	OFF	Standby mode
		0	1				OFF	OFF	Standby mode
		1	1				L	L	Brake mode

Operation in Fast Decay Mode (forward/reverse ↔ standby mode)

Constant Voltage Control Setup Procedure for Channels 1 to 4

The constant voltage set value for channels 1 to 4 can be set separately for channels 1 and 2 and for channels 3 and 4. (See subsections, Serial Logic Table 3, and, Serial Logic Table 4, in section, Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

The reference voltage used as the basis for operation can be selected to be either the internal reference voltage (0.88V) or the external input voltage (the voltage applied to the VC pin).

The reference voltage selected as described above is voltage divided by the ratio set by the VC voltage divisor set by the serial data. The result of that voltage division operation is multiplied by five by the output constant voltage circuit and then output.

The following formulas can be used to calculate the output constant voltage for the individual cases.

When the internal reference voltage is used:

(output constant voltage) = (internal reference voltage (0.88 V)) \times (VC voltage divisor) \times 5

When the external reference voltage (VC input voltage) is used:

(output constant voltage) = (VC input voltage) \times (VC voltage divisor) \times 5

Veice Coil Motor and Stepping Motor Drive Methods (Channels 5 and 6) 查询 LV8054LP 供应商

When channel 5 or 6 is used to drive either a voice coil motor or stepping motor, the drive polarity can be set with either serial data or parallel data (the IN51, IN52, IN61, and IN62 input signals).

This section describes the procedures used for these settings.

(See subsection, Serial Logic Table 2, in section, Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

Setting Procedure Using Serial Data

A: Channel 5

- 1. Set the IN51 and IN52 pins to the low level. (Alternative, they may be left open.)
- 2. Set the drive polarity with the serial data
- B: Channel 6
 - 1. Set the IN61 and IN62 pins to the low level. (Alternative, they may be left open.)
- 2. Set the drive polarity with the serial data

Setting Procedure Using Parallel Data

The IN51 and IN52 pins are used to set the channel 5 drive polarity and the IN61 and IN62 pins are used to set the channel 6 drive polarity.

	Paralle	l inputs			Out	tputs		Mode					
IN51	IN52	IN61	IN62	OUT9	OUT10	OUT11	OUT12	IVIOU	e				
L	L			L	L			Standby mode	Serial priority				
L	Н			L	Н			$OUT10 \rightarrow OUT9$					
н	L			н	L			$OUT9 \rightarrow OUT10$	Parallel priority				
Н	Н			L	L			Brake					
		L	L			L	L	Standby mode	Serial priority				
		L	Н			L	н	$OUT12 \rightarrow OUT11$					
		Н	L			Н	L	$OUT11 \rightarrow OUT12$	Parallel priority				
		н	н			L	L	Brake					

The truth table for this function is shown below.

Constant Current Control Settings (channels 5 and 6)

The constant current settings for channels 5 and 6 are set individually for each channel. (See subsection, Serial Logic Table 5, in section, Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

The output constant current is set by the constant current reference voltage set with the serial data and the resistor (RF) connected between the RF1 and RF2 pins.

The following formula can be used to calculate the output constant current.

(output constant current) = (constant current reference voltage) / (value of the resistor RF)

PI Output Drive Method

When the PI output is used to drive a photosensor, the drive on/off state is set from the serial data. (See subsection, Serial Logic Table 5, in section, Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

Schmitt Buffer Hysteresis Setting

The presence or absence of hysteresis in the BO1, BO2, and BO3 Schmitt buffer outputs can be set individually with the serial data.

(See subsection, Serial Logic Table 5, in section, Truth Tables, for a detailed description of this data.)

Truth Tables 查彻"LV8054LP"供应商 Serial Logic Table 1

			Inp	out				Setting mode	Content set	Notes		(Chanr	iels se	PI	_	erial da vation ti			
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7				1ch	2ch	3ch	4ch	5ch	6ch		CLK1	CLK2	STB
			0	*	*	*	*	AF Excitation	CW (clockwise)											
			1	*	*	*	*	Direction	CCW (counterclockwise)									0		
			*	0	*	*	*	AF Excitation	2-phase excitation									0		
			*	1	*	*	*	mode	1-2 phase excitation											
0	0	0	*	*	0	*	*		Clear		0	0								
0	0	0	*	*	1	*	*	AF Step/Hold	Hold		0	0								
			*	*	*	0	*	AF Counter	Reset											0
			*	*	*	1	*	Reset	Clear											0
			*	*	*	*	0	AF Output	Output Off											
			*	*	*	*	1	Enable	Output On											
			0	*	*	*	*	Zoom Excitation	CW (clockwise)											
			1	*	*	*	*	Direction	CCW (counterclockwise)										0	
			*	0	*	*	*	Zoom Excitation	2-phase excitation										Ŭ	
			*	1	*	*	*	Mode	1-2 phase excitation											
1	0	0	*	*	0	*	*	Zoom	Clear				0	0						
	0	0	*	*	1	*	*	Step/Hold	Hold					0						
			*	*	*	0	*	Zoom Counter	Reset											0
			*	*	*	1	*	Reset	Clear											0
			*	*	*	*	0	Zoom Output	Output Off]							
			*	*	*	*	1	Enable	Output On]							

Serial Logic Table 在 应 商

								Setting mode	Content set Note:			C	Chanr	nels se		PI	Serial data activation timing			
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	County mode		10100	1ch	2ch	3ch	4ch	5ch	6ch			CLK2	
				0	0	*	*		OFF											
				1	0	*	*	OUT5-6	$OUT5 \rightarrow OUT6$				~							
				0	1	*	*	drive polarity (3ch)	$OUT6 \rightarrow OUT5$	*1			0					-		
				1	1	*	*	(001)	Brake											
			0	*	*	0	0		OFF											
				*	*	1	0	OUT7-8	$OUT7 \rightarrow OUT8$	*4										
				*	*	0	1	drive polarity (4ch)	$OUT8 \rightarrow OUT7$	*1				0						
0	1	0		*	*	1	1	(101)	Brake											0
0	'	0		0	0	*	*		OFF											
				1	0	*	*	OU9-10 drive polarity	$OUT9 \rightarrow OUT10$	*2					0					
				0	1	*	*	(5ch)	$OUT10 \rightarrow OUT9$	2					0					
		1	1	1	*	*	OUT11-12	Brake												
		1	*	*	0	0		OFF												
				*	*	1	0	OUT11-12 drive polarity (6ch)	$OUT11 \rightarrow OUT12$	*3					c	0				
				*	*	0	1		$OUT12 \rightarrow OUT11$											
				*	*	1	1		Brake											
			0	*	*	*	*	CLK2/PWM	CLK2 signal input	*4										
			1	*	*	*	*	selection	PWM signal input	4										
			*	0	*	*	*		Slow Decay (Forward/reverse ↔ brake)	*5										
			*	1	*	*	*	PWM mode	Fast Decay (Forward/reverse ↔ standby mode)	*6			0	0						0
1	1	0	*	*	0	0	*		OFF											
			*	*	1	0	*	PWM signal	Channel 3 only											
			*	*	0	1	*	allocation	Channel 4 only											
			*	*	1	1	*		Both channels 3 and 4											
			*	*	*	*	0													
			*	*	*	*	1	(Dummy data)												

Serial Logic Table 3 图 100541 中 供应商

<u> </u>			In	put			_	Setting mode	Content set	Notes	Channels set						PI			
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7				1ch	2ch	3ch	4ch	5ch	6ch		CLK1	CLK2	STB
			0	0	0	0	*		100% (4.4V)											
			1	0	0	0	*		97.7% (4.3V)											
			0 1 0 0	*		95.5% (4.2V)														
	1 1 0 0 *	*	VC voltage	93.2% (4.1V)																
			0	0	1	0	*	divisor	90.9% (4.0V)		0									
			1	0	1	0	*	(The values in	88.6% (3.9V)											
			0	1	1	0	*	parentheses	86.4% (3.8V)											
			1	1	1	0	*	indicate the	84.1% (3.7V)	*7										
			0	0	0	1	*	output voltage	81.8% (3.6V)	'										
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	*	value when the internal	79.5% (3.5V)			0								0
			0	1	0	1	*	reference voltage	77.3% (3.4V)											
			1	1	0	1	*	(0.88V) is used.)	75.0% (3.3V)											
			0	0	1	1	*		72.7% (3.2V)											
			1	0	1	1	*		70.5% (3.1V)											
			0	1	1	1	*		68.2% (3.0V)											
			1	1	1	1	*		65.9% (2.9V)											
			*	*	*	*	0	VC voltage	Internal reference voltage (0.88V)											
			*	*	*	*	1	selection	VC input voltage											

Serial Logic Table 4

			Inp	out				Setting mode	Content set	Notes		(Chanr	iels se	PI	_	erial da /ation ti			
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	_			1ch	2ch	3ch	4ch	5ch	6ch		CLK1	CLK2	STB
			0	0	0	0	*		100% (4.4V)											
			1	0	0	0	*		97.7% (4.3V)											
			0	1	0	0	*		95.5% (4.2V)											
	1 1 0 0 *	VC voltage	93.2% (4.1V)																	
			0	0	1	0	*	Divisor	90.9% (4.0V)											
			1	0	1	0	*	(The values in	88.6% (3.9V)											
			0	1	1	0	*	(The values in parentheses	86.4% (3.8V)											
			1	1	1	0	*	indicate the	84.1% (3.7V)	*7										
			0	0	0	1	*	output voltage	81.8% (3.6V)					-						-
1	0	1	1	0	0	1	*	value when the	79.5% (3.5V)				0	0						0
			0	1	0	1	*	internal reference voltage	77.3% (3.4V)											
			1	1	0	1	*	(0.88V) is used.)	75.0% (3.3V)											
			0	0	1	1	*		72.7% (3.2V)											
			1	0	1	1	*		70.5% (3.1V)											
			0	1	1	1	*		68.2% (3.0V)											
			1	1	1	1	*		65.9% (2.9V)											
			*	*	*	*	0	VC voltage	Internal reference voltage (0.88V)											
		* * * * 1 selection		selection	VC input voltage															

Ser	ial I	Log	ic Ta 3054	able	5 (#1	が改	5										T	0		
=				put	17 11		<u>.</u>	Setting mode	Content set	Notes	Channels set						PI		erial da ation ti	
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7				1ch	2ch	3ch	4ch	5ch	6ch		CLK1	CLK2	STB
			0	0	0	0	*		0.200V											
			1	0	0	0	*		0.170V											
			0	1	0	0	*		0.165V											
			1	1	0	0	*		0.160V											
			0	0	1	0	*		0.155V											
			1	0	1	0	*		0.150V											
			0	1	1	0	*	Constant	0.145V											
			1	1	1	0	*	current	0.140V											
0	4	1	0	0	0	1	*	reference	0.135V						0	0				0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	*	voltage	0.130V							0				Ŭ
			0	1	0	1	*	-	0.125V											
			1	1	0	1	*		0.120V											
			0	0	1	1	*		0.115V											
			1	0	1	1	*		0.110V											
			0	1	1	1	*		0.105V											
			1	1	1	1	*		0.100V											
			*	*	*	*	0	Channel	OUT9-10 (5ch)											
			*	*	*	*	1	selection	OUT11-12 (6ch)											
			0	*	*	*	*	Photosensor	OFF								0			
			1	*	*	*	*	drive	ON								0			
			*	0	*	*	*	Buffer output hysteresis	Absent											
			*	1	*	*	*	(BI1/BO1)	Present											
			*	*	0	*	*	Buffer output	Absent											0
1	1	1	*	*	1	*	*	hysteresis (BI2/BO2)	Present											
			*	*	*	0	*	Buffer output	Absent											
			*	*	*	1	*	hysteresis (BI3/BO3)	Present											
			*	*	*	*	0													
L			*	*	*	*	1	(Dummy data)												

Notes

- *1. The operating mode can be switched between forward (or reverse) ↔ brake mode and forward (or reverse) ↔ standby mode operation with the CLK2/PWM pin in combination with notes 5 and 6 below.
- *2. These serial inputs are only accepted when the parallel inputs IN51 and IN52 are both at the low level. In all other states, the serial input will be ignored.
- *3. These serial inputs are only accepted when the parallel inputs IN61 and IN62 are both at the low level. In all other states, the serial input will be ignored.
- *4. Selects whether the CLK2/PWM input functions as a stepping motor clock (CLK2) or a DC motor PWM signal (PWM).
- *5. Forcibly switches the logic of note 1 to brake mode when the CLK2/PWM input is high.
- *6. Forcibly switches the logic of note 1 to standby mode when the CLK2/PWM input is high.
- *7. Voltage divisor for the VC voltage divider circuit. After either the VC input voltage or the internal reference voltage is voltage divided by this ratio, the result of that division is multiplied by five by the output constant voltage circuit.



Continued on next page.



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