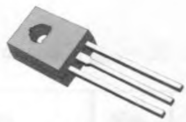
SGS-THOMSON
MICROELECTRONICS

TDA1151

MOTOR SPEED REGULATOR

- EXCELLENT VERSATILITY IN USE
- HIGH OUTPUT CURRENT (UP TO 800mA)
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT (1.7mA)
- LOW REFERENCE VOLTAGE (1.2V)
- EXCELLENT PARAMETERS STABILITY VERSUS TEMPERATURE

The TDA1151 is a monolithic integrated circuit in SOT-32 plastic package. It is intended for use as speed regulator for DC motors of record players, tape and cassette recorders, movie cameras, toys etc.



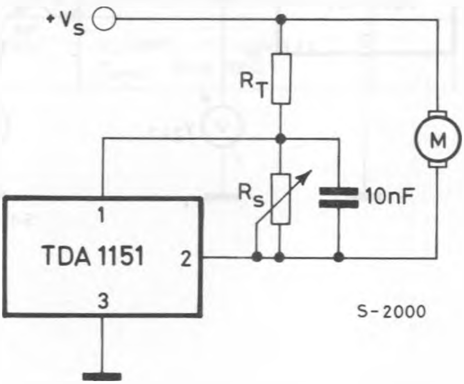
SOT-32

ORDERING NUMBER: TDA1151

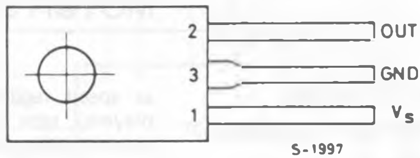
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

V_s	Supply voltage	20	V
P_{tot}	Total power dissipation at T_{amb} = 70°C	0.8	W
	at T_{case} = 100°C	5	W
T_{stg}, T_j	Storage and junction temperature	-40 to 150	°C

APPLICATION CIRCUIT

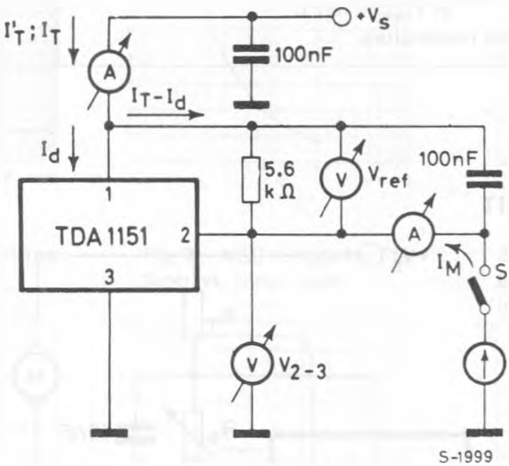


CONNECTION DIAGRAM



tab connected to pin 3

TEST CIRCUIT



THERMAL DATA

$R_{th\ j\text{-}case}$	Thermal resistance junction–case	max	10	°C/W
$R_{th\ j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal resistance junction–ambient	max	100	°C/W

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Refer to the test circuit, T_{amb} = 25°C)

Parameter		Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{ref}	Reference voltage (between pins 1 and 2)	V_s = 6V I_M = 0.1A	1.1	1.2	1.3	V
I_d	Quiescent drain current	V_s = 6V I_M = 100 μA		1.7		mA
I_{MS}	Starting current	V_s = 5V $\Delta V_{ref}/V_{ref}$ = -50%	0.8			A
V_{1-3}	Minimum supply voltage	I_M = 0.1A $\Delta V_{ref}/V_{ref}$ = -5%			2.5	V
$K = I_M/I'_T$	Reflection coefficient	V_s = 6V I_M = 0.1A	18	20	22	–
$\frac{\Delta K}{K}/\Delta V_s$		V_s = 6V to 18V I_M = 0.1A		0.45		%/V
$\frac{\Delta K}{K}/\Delta I_M$		V_s = 6V I_M = 25 to 400 mA		0.005		%/mA
$\frac{\Delta K}{K}/\Delta T$		V_s = 6V I_M = 0.1A T_{amb} = -20 to 70°C		0.02		%/°C
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}}/\Delta V_s$	Line regulation	V_s = 6V to 18V I_M = 0.1A		0.02		%/V
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}}/\Delta I_M$	Load regulation	V_s = 6V I_M = 25 to 400 mA		0.009		%/mA
$\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}}/\Delta T$	Temperature coefficient	V_s = 6V I_M = 0.1A T_{amb} = -20 to 70°C		0.02		%/°C

Fig. 1 - Quiescent drain current vs. power supply

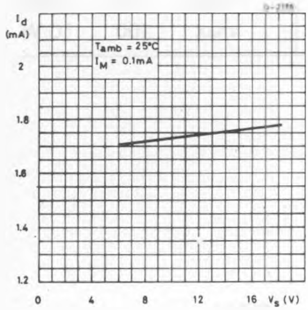


Fig. 2 - Quiescent drain current vs. ambient temperature

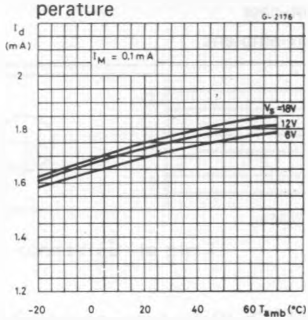


Fig. 3 - Reference voltage vs. supply voltage

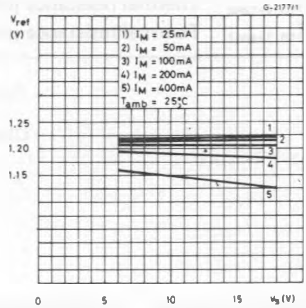


Fig. 4 - Reference voltage vs. motor current

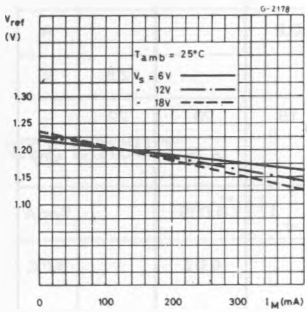


Fig. 5 - Reference voltage vs. ambient temperature

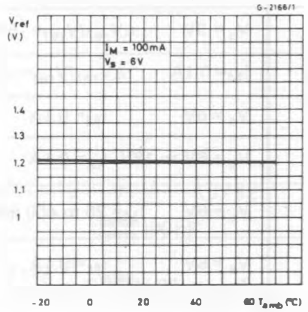


Fig. 6 - Reflection coefficient vs. supply voltage

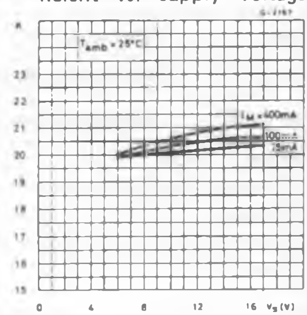


Fig. 7 - Reflection coefficient vs. motor current

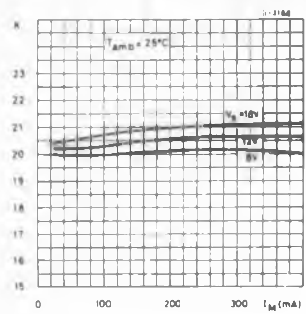


Fig. 8 - Reflection coefficient vs. ambient temperature

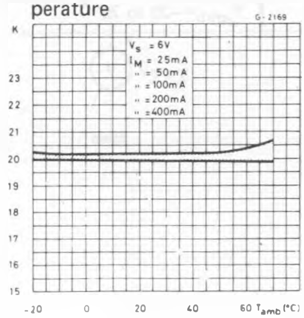


Fig. 9 - Typical minimum supply voltage vs. motor current

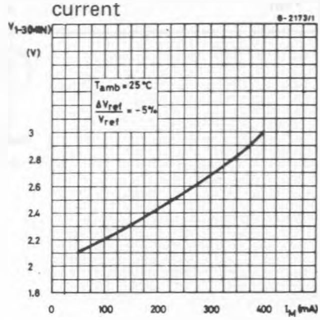
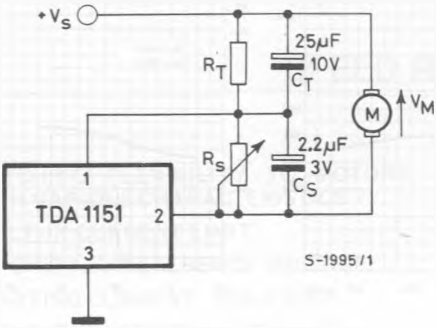


Fig. 10 - Application circuit



$V_s = +9V$
$R_M = 14.2\Omega$
$R_T = 280\Omega$
$R_S = 1\ k\Omega$
$E_g = 2.9V$
$I_M = 150\ mA$
$V_M = R_M \cdot I_M + E_g = 5.03V$

Note: A ceramic capacitor of 10 nF between pins, 1 and 2 improves stability in some applications.

Fig. 11 - P.C. board and component layout of the circuit of Fig. 10 (1 : 1 scale)

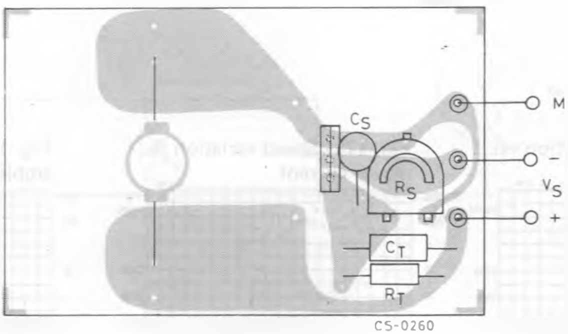


Fig. 12 - Speed variation vs. supply voltage

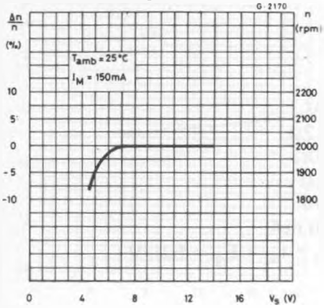


Fig. 13 - Speed variation vs. motor current

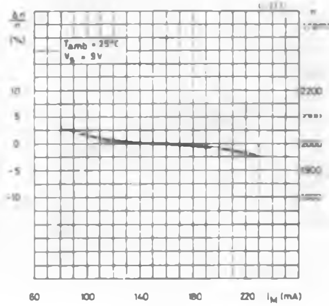


Fig. 14 - Speed variation vs. ambient temperature

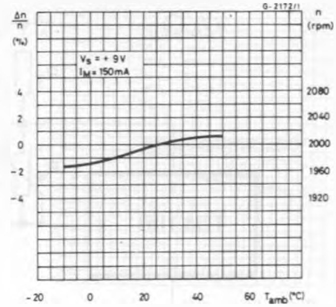
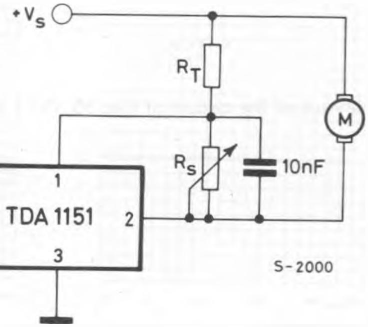


Fig. 15 - Low cost application circuit



V_S = +12V
R_M = 14.7Ω
R_T = 290Ω
R_S = 1 kΩ
E_g = 2.65V
I_M = 110 mA

Fig. 16 - Speed variation vs. supply voltage

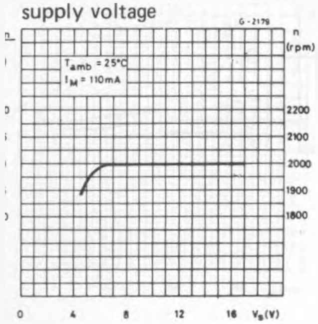


Fig. 17 - Speed variation vs. motor current

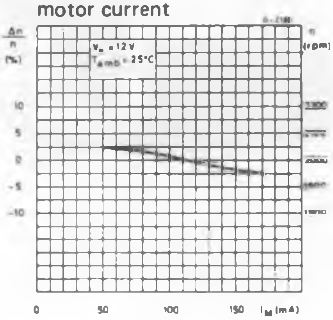


Fig. 18 - Speed variation vs. ambient temperature