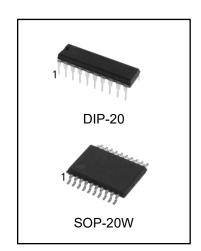


STEPPER MOTOR CONTROLLERS

Features

- Normal/Wawe Drive
- Half/Full Step Modes
- Clockwise/Anticlockwise Direction
- Switchmode Load Current Regula- Tion
- Programmable Load Current
- Few External Components
- Reset Input & Home Output
- Enable Input



Ordering Information

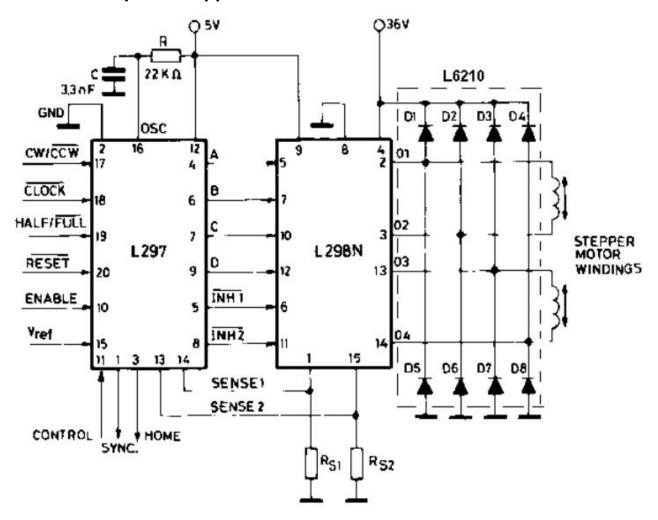
DEVICE	Package Type	MARKING	Packing	Packing Qty
L297PG	DIP-20	L297	TUBE	720pcs/Box
L297DDRG	SOP-20W	L297D	REEL	2000pcs/Reel

Description

The L297 Stepper Motor Controller IC generates four phase drive signals for two phase bipolar and four phase unipolar step motors in microcomputer-controlled applications. The motor can be driven in half step, normal and wawe drive modes and on-chip PWM chopper circuits permit switchmode control of the current in the windings. Afeature of this device is that it requires only clock, direction and mode input signals. Since the phase are generated internally the burden on the microprocessor, and the programmer, is greatly reduced. Mounted in DIP20 and SO20 packages, the L297 can be used with monolithic bridge drives such as the L298N, or with discrete transistors and darlingtons.



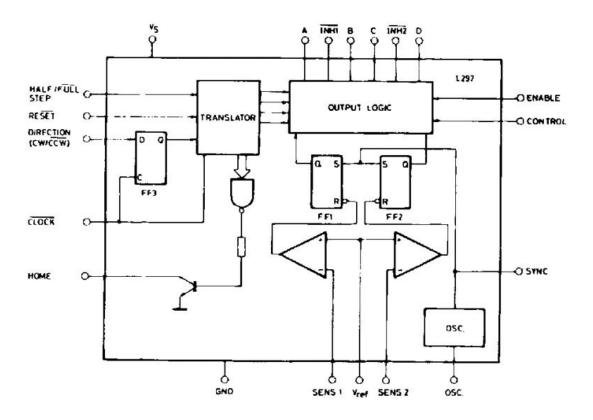
Two Phase Bipolar Stepper Motor Control Circuit



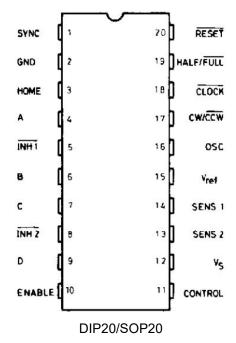
 $R_{S1}R_{S2}$ =0.5 Ω D1 to D8=2A FA ST DIODES



Block Diagram



Pin Connection (Top view)





Pin Functions

PIN	NAME	FUNCTION
1	SYNC	Output of the on-chip chopper oscillator. The SYNC connections The SYNC connections of all L297s to be synchronized are connected together and the oscillator components are omitted on all but one. If an external clock source is used it is injected at this terminal.
2	GND	Ground connection.
3	HOME	Open collector output that indicates when the L297 is in its initial state (ABCD = 0101). The transistor is open when this signal is active.
4	Α	Motor phase A drive signal for power stage.
5	INH1	Active low inhibit control for driver stage of A and B phases. When a bipolar bridge is used this signal can be used to ensure fast decay of load current when a winding is de-energized. Also used by chopper to regulate load current if CONTROL input is low.
6	В	Motor phase B drive signal for power stage.
7	С	Motor phase C drive signal for power stage.
8	ĪNH2	Active low inhibit control for drive stages of C and D phases.Same functions as INH1.
9	D	Motor phase D drive signal for power stage.
10	ENABLE	Chip enable input. When low (inactive) INH1, INH2, A, B, C and Dare brought low.
11	CONTROL	Control input that defines action of chopper. When low chopper acts on INH1 and INH2; when high chopper acts on phase lines ABCD.
12	Vs	5V supply input.
13	SENS ₂	Input for load current sense voltage from power stages of phases C and D.
14	SENS1	Input for load current sense voltage from power stages of phases A and B.
15	V _{ref}	Reference voltage for chopper circuit. A voltage applied to this pin determines the peak load current.
16	osc	An RC network (R to V_{CC} , C to ground) connected to this terminal determines the chopper rate. This terminal is connected to ground on all but one device in synchronized multi - L297 configurations. f 1/0.69 RC
17	CW/CCW	Clockwise/counterclockwise direction control input. Physical direction of motor rotation also depends on connection of windings. Synchronized internally therefore direction can be changed at any time.
18	CLOCK	Step clock. An active low pulse on this input advances the motor one increment. The step occurs on the rising edge of this signal.
19	HALF/FULL	Half/full step select input. When high selects half step operation, when low selects full step operation. One-phase-on full step mode obtained by selecting FULL when the L297's translator is at an even-numbered state. Two-phase-on full step mode is set by selecting FULL when the translator is at an odd numbered position. (The home position isdesignate state 1).
20	RESET	Reset input. An active low pulse on this input restores thetranslator to the home position (state 1, ABCD = 0101).



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
Vs	Supply voltage	10	٧
Vi	Input signals	7	V
Ptot	Total power dissipation (T _{amb} = 70℃)	1	W
T _{stg} , T _j	Storage and junction temperature	-40 to + 150	$^{\circ}$
TL	Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 seconds)	245	$^{\circ}$

Note: Absolute Maximum Ratings indicate limits beyond which damage to the device may occur. Operating Ratings indicate conditions for which the device is intended to be functional, but specific performance is not ensured.

Thermal Data

Symbol	Parameter		DIP20	SO20	Unit
R _{th-j-amb}	Thermal resistance junction-ambient	max	80	100	C/W

Circuit Operation

The L297 is intended for use with a dual bridge driver, quad darlington array or discrete power devices in step motor driving applications. It re- ceives step clock, direction and mode signals from the systems controller (usually a microcomputer chip) and generates control signals for the power stage.

The principal functions are a translator, which gen- erates the motor phase sequences, and a dual PWMchopper circuit which regulates the current in the motor windings. The translator generates three different sequences, selected by the HALF/FULL input. These are normal (two phases energised), wave drive (one phase energised) and half-step (alternately one phase energised/two phases en- ergised). Two inhibit signals are also generated by the L297 in half step and wavedrive modes. These signals, which connect directly to the L298's enable inputs, are intended to speed current decay when a winding is de-energised. When the L297 is used to drive a unipolarmotor the chopper acts on these lines.

An input called CONTROL determines whether the chopper will act on the phase lines ABCD or the inhibit lines INH1 and INH2. When the phase lines are chopped the non-active phase line of each pair (AB or CD) is activated (rather than interrupting the line then active). In L297 + L298 configurations this technique reduces dissipation in the load current sense resistors.

A common on-chip oscillator drives the dual chop- per.lt suppliespulses at the chopper rate which set the two flip-flops FF1 and FF2. When the current in a winding reaches the programmed peakvalue the voltage across the sense resistor (connected to one of the sense inputs SENS1 or SENS2) equals Vref and the corresponding comparator resets its flip flop, interrupting the drive current until the next oscillator pulse arrives. The peak current for both windingsis programmedbya voltage divideron the V_{ref} input.

Ground noise problems in multiple configurations can be avoided by synchronising the chopper oscillators. This is done by connecting all the SYNC pins together, mounting the oscillator RC network on one device only and grounding the OSC pin on all other devices.



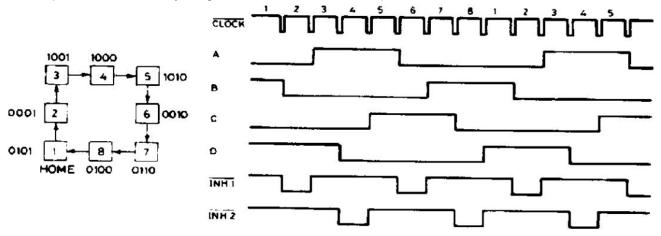
Motor Driving Phase Sequences

The L297's translator generates phase sequences for normal drive, wave drive and half step modes. The state sequences and output waveforms for these three modes are shown below. In all cases the translator advances on the low to high transis- tion of $\overline{\text{CLOCK}}$.

Clockwise rotation is indicate; for anticlockwise rotation the sequences are simply reversed \overline{RESET} restores the translator to state 1, where ABCD = 0101.

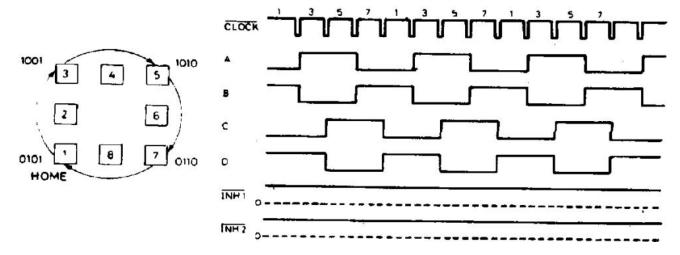
Half Step Mode

Half step mode is selected by a high level on the HALF/FULL input.



Normal Drive Mode

Normal drive mode (also called "two-phase-on" drive) is selected by a low level on the HALF/FULL input when the translator is at an odd numbered state (1, 3, 5 or 7). In this mode the INH1 and INH2 outputs remain high throughout.

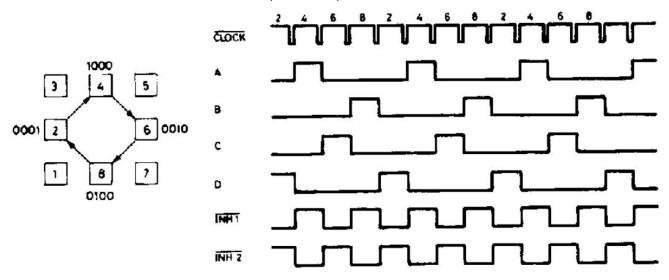




Motor Driving Phase Sequences (continued)

WAVE DRIVE MODE

Wave drive mode (also called "one-phase-on" drive) is selected by a low level on the HALF/FULL input when the translator is at an even numbered state (2, 4, 6 or 8).



Electrical Characteristics

(Refer to the block diagram Tamb = 25°C, Vs = 5V unless otherwise specified)

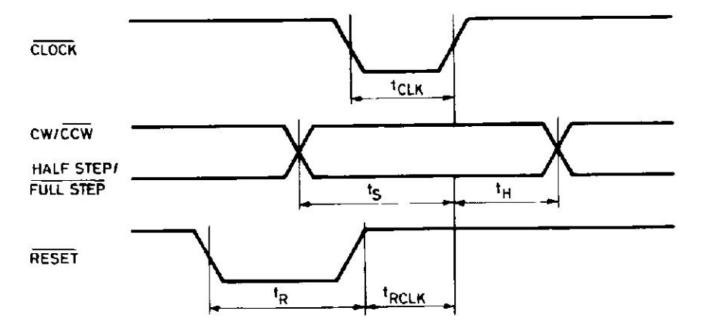
Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур	Max.	Unit
Vs	Supply voltage (pin 12)		4.75		7	V
Is	Quiescent supply current (pin 12)	Outputs floating		50	80	mA
Vi	Input voltage (pin 11, 17, 18, 19, 20)	Low High	2		0.6 V _s	V V
I _i	Input current (pin 11, 17, 18, 19, 20)	$V_i = L$		100	Α	
		$V_i = H$			10	μΑ
Ven	Enable input voltage (pin 10)	Low			1.3	V
		High	2		Vs	V
len	Enable input current (pin 10)	V _{en} = L			100	Α
		V _{en} = H			10	Α
Vo	Phase output voltage(pins 4, 6, 7, 9)	Io = 10mA VOL Io = 5mA VOH	3.9		0.4	V V
V _{inh}	Inhibit output voltage (pins 5, 8)	I _o = 10mA V _{inh L}			0.4	V
		I _o = 5mA V _{inh H}	3.9			V
V _{SYNC}	Sync Output Voltage	lo = 5mA VSYNC H	3.3			V
		Io = 5mA VSYNC V			0.8	



Electrical Characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Test conditions	Min.	Тур	Max.	Unit
lleak	Leakage current (pin 3)	$V_{CE} = 7 V$			1	μΑ
Vsat	Saturation voltage (pin 3)	I = 5 mA			0.4	V
Voff	Comparators offset voltage(pins 13, 14, 15)	V _{ref} = 1 V			5	mV
Io	Comparator bias current(pins 13, 14, 15)		-100		10	μΑ
V _{ref}	Input reference voltage (pin 15)		0		3	V
tCLK	Clock time		0.5			s
ts	Set up time		1			s
t _H	Hold time		4			s
t _R	Reset time		1			s
tRCLK	Reset to clock delay		1			s

Figure 1.





Application Information

TWO PHASE BIPOLAR STEPPER MOTOR CONTROL CIRCUIT

This circuit drives bipolar stepper motors with winding currents up to 2A. The diodes are fast 2A types.

Figure 2.

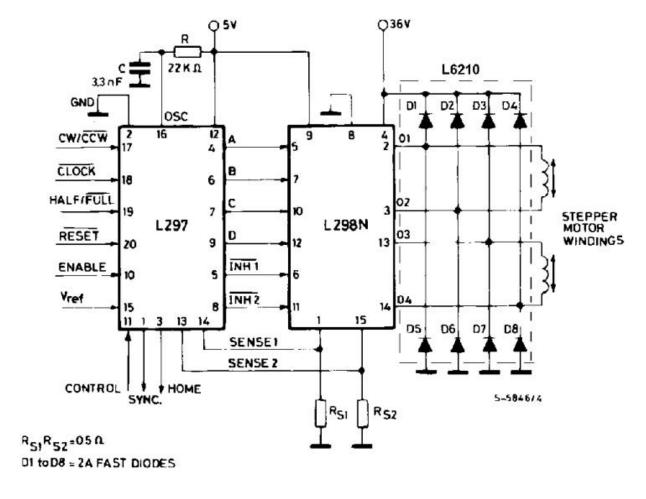
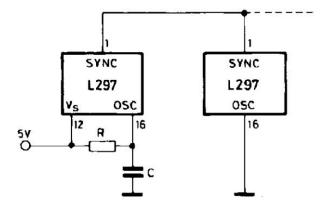


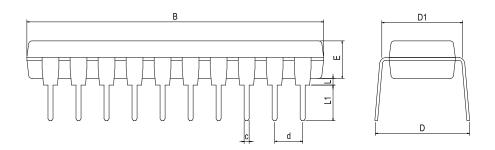
Figure 3: Synchronising L297s

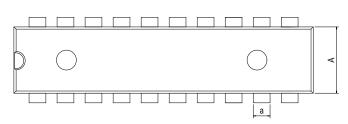




Physical Dimensions

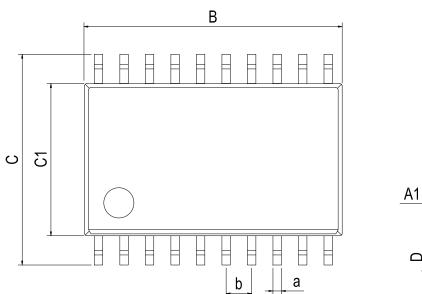
DIP-20

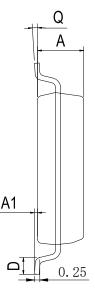




Dimensions In Millimeters(DIP-20)										
Symbol:	Α	В	D	D1	Е	L	L1	а	С	d
Min:	6.10	24.95	8.10	7.42	3.10	0.50	3.00	1.50	0.40	2.54 BSC
Max:	6.68	26.55	10.9	7.82	3.55	0.70	3.60	1.55	0.50	2.04 BSC

SOP-20W





Dimensions In Millimeters(SOP-20W)										
Symbol:	Α	A1	В	С	C1	D	Q	а	b	
Min:	2.10	0.05	12.50	10.21	7.40	0.45	0°	0.35	1.27 BSC	
Max:	2.50	0.25	13.00	10.61	7.60	1.25	8°	0.45		



Revision History

DATE	REVISION	PAGE
2018-8-9	New	1-12
2023-9-13	Update encapsulation type . Update Lead Temperature . Updated DIP-20 dimension . Add annotation for Maximum Ratings.	1、5、10
2024-2-22	Update packages model SOP-20W	1



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