

# TDA2086

## PHASE CONTROL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

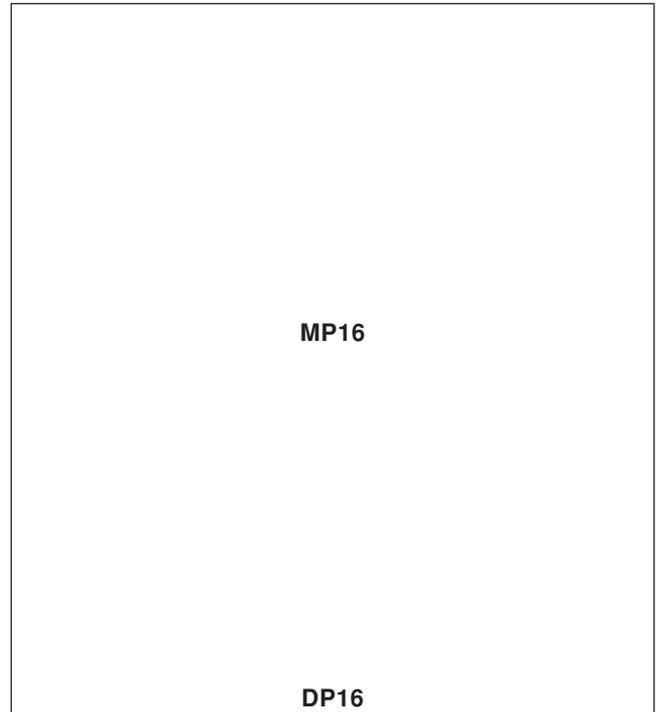
The TDA2086 is a silicon integrated circuit designed for use in closed or open loop phase control circuits of AC with resistive or inductive loads. In closed loop systems analog voltage or tacho frequency feedback may be used.

The circuit was primarily designed for motorspeed control in power drills food mixers washing machines etc. In the event of an open circuit tacho generator connection the TDA2086 will demand full speed/power.

### FEATURES

- Power direct from AC mains or DC line.
- 5V supply available for ancillary circuitry.
- Low supply current consumption.
- Average or peak load current limiting.
- Ramp generator to provide controlled acceleration.
- Negative triac firing pulses  
100mA guaranteed minimum.
- Warning LED drive circuit.
- Actual speed derived from tachogenerator frequency or analog feedback.
- Well defined control voltage§phase angle relationship.
- Inhibit input for use with thermistor temperature sensors.

### BLOCK DIAGRAM



*Fig.1 Pin Connections (top view)*

*Fig. 2 Block Diagram of TDA2086*

## ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

## TEST CONDITIONS (unless otherwise stated)

 $T_{amb} = +25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 

All potentials measured with respect to common (Pin 3) (unless otherwise stated). Pin numbers refer to DP16 package.

Characteristic	Value			Units	Conditions
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>CURRENT CONSUMPTION</b> <b>Pin 4</b> IC operating current		31	41	mA	Pin 4 voltage = 13.5V including triac gate drive current
<b>SHUNT VOLTAGE REGULATOR</b> <b>Pin 4</b> Regulating voltage Voltage monitor enable level	-16 -11	-14.75	-13.5 -9	V V	Full temperature range
<b>SERIES REGULATOR</b> <b>Pin 11</b> Regulating voltage (Vreg) Temperature coefficient External load Regulation	-5.35  -75	-5	-4.65 $\pm 1$ 10 +75	V mV/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ mA mV	1mA external load  For 0-5mA external load change
<b>RAMP GENERATOR</b> <b>Pin 9</b> Capacitor charging current Capacitor discharge current Capacitor discharge current  Capacitor to actual speed voltage clamp	25   -0.8	30 25 10	35	$\mu\text{A}$ $\mu\text{A}$ mA  V	Load current limit in operation Load current inhibit in operation 5V on ramp C
<b>SPEED PROGRAM CIRCUIT</b> <b>Pin 10</b> Input voltage range Input bias current Zero power demand voltage	Vreg -0.5  -100	  -75	0 1 -50	V $\mu\text{A}$ mV	
<b>FREQUENCY TO ANALOG CONVERTER</b> <b>Pin 15</b> Tacho input voltage Hysteresis Bias current  <b>Pin 15 to Pin 14</b> Conversion factor (typical application)  <b>Pin 4 to Pin 13</b> Conversion gain	100 30    -5	 40  0.5  1	60 10	mV mV $\mu\text{A}$  mV/rpm  mV $\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$	Peak value    C pin 14 = 10nF, R pin 13 = 150k, 8 pole tacho 10000 rpm max.
<b>ERROR AMPLIFIER</b> <b>Pin 9 and 13</b> Input voltage range Input bias current  <b>Pin 10,13 and 12</b> Input offset voltage Transconductance	Vreg  -5 80	 0.5 100	0 $1\mu\text{A}$ +15 120	V  mV $\mu\text{A}/\text{V}$	$V_{10} - V_{13}$ to give $I_{12} = 0$

**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**

Characteristic	Value			Units	Conditions
	Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>Pin 12</b> Output current drive	±20		±35	μA	
<b>FIRING PULSE TIMING</b>					
<b>Pin 7</b> Voltage SYNC trip level	±35	±50	±65	μA	
<b>Pin 6</b> Current SYNC trip level	±35	±50	±65	μA	
<b>Pin 12</b> Phase control voltage swing	Vreg		0	V	
<b>Pin 13</b> Firing pulse width Pulse repetition time		50 100		μs μs	C pin 16 = 47nF C pin 16 = 47nF, R pin 1 = 200k
<b>FIRING PULSE OUTPUT</b>					
<b>Pin 2</b> Drive current Leakage current	100	125	150 10	mA μA	Pin 2 V = -3V Pin 2 V = 0V
<b>LOAD CURRENT LIMITING</b>					
<b>Pin 5</b> Offset voltage		±20	mV		
<b>Pin 5 and 8</b> Current gain	0.475	0.5	0.525		Pin 5 current = 100μA
<b>Pin 8</b> Voltage for load current limit Voltage for load current inhibit		-1V -1.5V			(0.2 Vreg) (0.3 Vreg)

**ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

ELECTRICAL	Value	Units
Triac gate voltage pin 2	4	V
Repetitive peak input current pin 4	80	mA
Non repetitive peak input current pin 4 (tp = 250μs)	200	mA
Peak input current pin 5 positive half cycle	2	mA
Repetitive peak input current pin 5 negative half cycle	80	mA
Non repetitive peak input current pin 5 negative half cycle (tp = 250μs)	200	mA
Peak input current (I <sub>SYNC</sub> ) pin 6	±1	mA
Peak input current (V <sub>SYNC</sub> ) pin 7	±1	mA
Inhibit input voltage pin 8	Vreg	V
-5V regulator current pin 11	10	mA
Control amp input voltage pin 13	Vreg	V
Tacho input current pin 15	I 20	mA
<b>THERMAL</b>		
Operating ambient temperature	0 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	-55 to +125	°C

## TACHO INPUT DRIVE

The TDA2086 requires less than 10 $\mu$ A (pk) to drive the tacho input (pin 15) and has bidirectional clamping. This makes it possible to connect a tacho pick up coil directly to the device hence minimising component count.

A motor may fail to start up if a signal is picked up by a sensitive tacho due to vibration in the rotor caused by elastic sticktion when power is initially applied. This can be easily overcome by incorporating a filtering capacitor across the tacho input.

## SPECIAL FEATURES

### Low Supply Current Consumption

Due to the low current consumption of the device the power dissipation in the mains dropper resistor may be as low as 1 IW on a 220V AC supply (0.5W on 110V).

By incorporating both a shunt and a series voltage regulator in the IC design, a high ripple voltage can be accommodated on the supply smoothing capacitor.

The combination of the above two features result in reduced size and a minimum count of components used in the power supply circuitry.

### Powered Direct from AC Mains or DC Line

This device incorporates a shunt regulator (-15V) such that it may be powered from an AC or DC supply via current limiting components or the device may be powered direct from a -12V DC supply.

### -5V Supply available for Ancillary Circuitry

A -5V series regulator is incorporated to provide a smooth supply for the internal analog control functions. This supply may be used externally to power ancillary circuitry such as timing circuits and other logic control circuits etc, as well as driving potentiometers for the analog control inputs.

Due to this supply technique, greater symmetry between positive and negative half cycle firing phase angle will result.

### Low Supply Inhibit Circuit

Timing functions and triac gate drive pulses are inhibited until there is sufficient supply voltage across the device to guarantee complete gate drive pulses.

This ensures that bulk conduction is established in the triac and correct linear operation of the control system is maintained.

### Negative Triac Gate Firing Pulses

Since the device works with the positive supply as common, the triac gate pulses are negative going. This is an advantage when selecting a suitable triac since most triac manufacturers prefer this drive polarity.

The device is designed to give a triac pulse that is greater than 100mA for a period of 50 microseconds with standard pulse timing components (47nF, pin 16). Repeated triac gate pulses are given if the triac fails to latch or becomes unlatched due to motor brush bounce.

### Well-Defined Control Voltage/Phase Angle (Open Loop)

An internal 5V stabiliser circuit is used as the charging voltage for the pulse timing ramp capacitor and as the reference voltage for the speed input potentiometer. This ensures that maximum phase angle can be obtained by adjusting the resistor or capacitor on the pulse timing circuit, without affecting the maximum setting.

### Average or Peak Load Current Limiting

The load current is normally sensed in the positive mains cycle by means of a low impedance resistor in series with the triac and load. The voltage drop across this resistor is converted back into a low current source by a second resistor and fed into the load current sensing input (pin 5) of the IC. In high load current applications where the power dissipated in a series sensing resistor would be unacceptable, a current transformer may be utilised.

The current fed into the sensing input (pin 5) is mirrored by the IC and fed to the inhibit input (pin 8). Peak current limiting can be provided at this point by inserting a resistor between pin 8 and common (pin 3), whereas average current limiting requires the addition of an integrating capacitor.

When average current limiting is used the double action of the inhibit circuit is utilised. This has two trip points such that when the first trip point (-1V) is reached the power to the load will be gradually reduced by decreasing the voltage on the ramp capacitor, (the discharge rate being equal but opposite to the soft start), hence reducing the power and providing a constant current drive (producing constant torque) to the motor. When the second trip point (-1.5V) is reached a general reset of all timing functions occurs at a fast rate, hence if a gross overload was suddenly applied to the motor, a rapid reduction in power supplied would result. Since it is not possible to turn the triac off during a cycle, the triac and motor should be chosen to be capable of withstanding one complete mains cycle under the worst overload condition.

Peak load current limiting tends to produce a fold back action (of motor speed and torque) at large conduction phase angle. This is due to the peak current initially increasing when the phase conduction angle is reduced at constant load torque.

### Ramp Generator to provide Controlled Acceleration

The ramp generator is a follower integrator design which can be used to control the acceleration rate up to the programmed speed. This can also be used to control the rate of phase angle increase in open loop control systems.

The ramp rate is defined by an internal current source (25 microamps) and the capacitor connected to pin 9.

### Warning LED Drive Circuit

The LED drive circuit is designed to drive an LED in series with the device such that the overall current consumption is minimised by utilising the IC drive current to power the LED. Due to the multiplexing technique on pin 5, some additional current will be required when the circuit is used to provide both load current limit and LED drive (this will normally be about 0.5mA).

The LED will illuminate under one of the following two conditions:

1. The programme speed (or phase in open loop systems) is set for zero.

2. The running speed is less than that programmed.

Hence, indication will be given when the system is powered up but zero power demanded, or when the machine cannot maintain the set operating speed due to the load current circuit operating. The LED will also be illuminated while the soft start function is in operation i.e., the LED will turn off only when the set speed has been reached.

### Actual Speed Derived from Tacho Generator Frequency or Analog Feedback

Tacho frequency or analog feedback may be used with this device. When frequency feedback is used, the frequency to analog (F-A) conversion circuit is used. This circuit is extremely linear and tracks the regulated (-5V) supply.

Frequency feedback has the advantage of not being dependent on mechanical clearance, magnetic strength, etc., and since the conversion rate is defined by two external components, accurate speed programming can be obtained without the need for calibration.

NOTE: A small capacitor may be required across the tacho coil to filter tacho noise at start-up.

*Fig. 3 Universal Motor Application*



<http://www.mitelsemi.com>

**World Headquarters - Canada**

Tel: +1 (613) 592 2122  
Fax: +1 (613) 592 6909

**North America**

Tel: +1 (770) 486 0194  
Fax: +1 (770) 631 8213

**Asia/Pacific**

Tel: +65 333 6193  
Fax: +65 333 6192

**Europe, Middle East,  
and Africa (EMEA)**

Tel: +44 (0) 1793 518528  
Fax: +44 (0) 1793 518581

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