LB11685AV

Monolithic Digital IC 3-phase sensor less Motor driver



Overview

The LB11685AV is a three-phase full-wave current-linear-drive motor driver IC. It adopts a sensor less control system without the use of a Hall Effect device. For quieter operation, the LB11685AV features a current soft switching circuit and be optimal for driving the cooling fan motors used in refrigerators, etc.

Functions

- Three-phase full-wave linear drive (Hall sensor-less method)
- Built-in three-phase output voltage control circuit
- Motor lock protection detection output
- Built-in thermal shut down circuit

Specifications Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

- Built-in current limiter circuit
- Built-in motor lock protection circuit
- FG output made by back EMF
- Beat lock prevention circuit

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------|
| Maximum supply voltage | V _{CC} max | | 19 | V |
| Input applied voltage | V _{IN} max | | -0.3 to V _{CC} +0.3 | V |
| Maximum output current | I _O max *1 | | 1.2 | А |
| Allowable power dissipation | Pd max | Mounted on a board *2 | 1.05 | W |
| Operating temperature | Topr | | -40 to 85 | °C |
| Storage temperature | Tstg | | -55 to 150 | °C |
| Junction temperature | Tj max | | 150 | °C |

*1: The I_O is a peak value of motor-current.

*2: Specified board: 76.1mm \times 114.3mm \times 1.6mm, glass epoxy board.

Caution 1) Absolute maximum ratings represent the value which cannot be exceeded for any length of time.

Caution 2) Even when the device is used within the range of absolute maximum ratings, as a result of continuous usage under high temperature, high current, high voltage, or drastic temperature change, the reliability of the IC may be degraded. Please contact us for the further details.

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

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

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | Ratings | Unit |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------|------|
| Recommended Supply voltage | V _{CC} | | 12.0 | V |
| Operating supply voltage | V _{CC} op | | 4.5 to 18.0 | V |

Electrical Characteristics at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$, $V_{CC} = 5.0V$

| Parameter | Symbol | Conditions | | Ratings | | |
|---|----------------------|--|-------|-------------|---------------------|------|
| Faramelei | | | min | min typ max | | Unit |
| Supply current | ICC | FC1 = FC2 = 0V | 5 | 10 | 20 | mA |
| Internal regulate voltage | VREG | | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| Output voltage (source) | VOSOUR | I _O = 0.8A *3 | | 1.3 | 1.7 | V |
| Output voltage (sink) | VOSINK | I _O = 0.8A *3 | | 0.5 | 1.3 | V |
| Current limiter | VOLIM | | 0.268 | 0.300 | 0.332 | V |
| MCOM pin common-input voltage range | VINCOM | | 0 | | V _{CC} - 2 | V |
| MCOM pin Source current for hysteresis | ICOM+ | MCOM = 7V | 30 | | 80 | μA |
| MCOM pin Sink current for hysteresis | ICOM- | MCOM = 7V | 30 | | 80 | μA |
| MCOM pin hysteresis current ratio | RTCOM | RTCOM = ICOM+ / ICOM- | 0.6 | | 1.4 | |
| VCO input bias current | IVCO | $V_{CO} = 2.3 V$ | | | 0.2 | μA |
| VCO oscillation minimum frequency | f _{VCO} min | V _{CO} = 2.1V, CX = 0.015µF Design target *2 | | 930 | | Hz |
| VCO oscillation maximum frequency | f _{VCO} max | V _{CO} = 2.7V, CX = 0.015µF Design target *2 | | 8.6 | | kHz |
| CX charge / discharge current | ICX | V _{CO} = 2.5V, CX = 1.6V | 70 | 100 | 140 | μA |
| CX hysteresis voltage | ΔVCX | | 0.35 | 0.55 | 0.75 | |
| C1 (C2) charge current | IC1(2)+ | V _{CO} = 2.5V, C1(2) = 1.3V | 12 | 20 | 28 | μA |
| C1 (C2) discharge current | IC1(2)- | V _{CO} = 2.5V, C1(2) = 1.3V | 12 | 20 | 28 | μA |
| C1 (C2) charge / discharge current ratio | RTC1(2) | RTC1(2) = IC1(2)+ / IC1(2)- | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | |
| C1/C2 charge current ratio | RTCCHG | RTCCHG = IC1+ / IC2+ | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | |
| C1/C2 discharge current ratio | RTCDIS | RTCDIS = IC1- / IC2- | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.2 | |
| C1 (C2) cramp voltage width | VCW1(2) | | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.6 | V |
| FG output low level voltage | VFGL | IFG = 3mA | | | 0.5 | V |
| RD output low level voltage | VRDL | IRD = 3mA | | | 0.5 | v |
| Thermal shut down operating temperature *1 | TTSD | Junction temperature Design target *2 | 150 | 180 | | °C |
| Thermal shut down hysteresis temperature *1 | ΔTTSD | Junction temperature Design target *2 | | 15 | | °C |

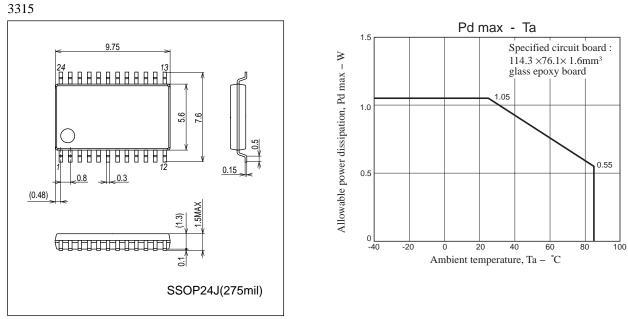
*1: The thermal shut down circuit is built-in for protection from damage of IC. But its operation is out of Topr. Design thermal calculation at normal operation.

*2: Design target value and no measurement is made.

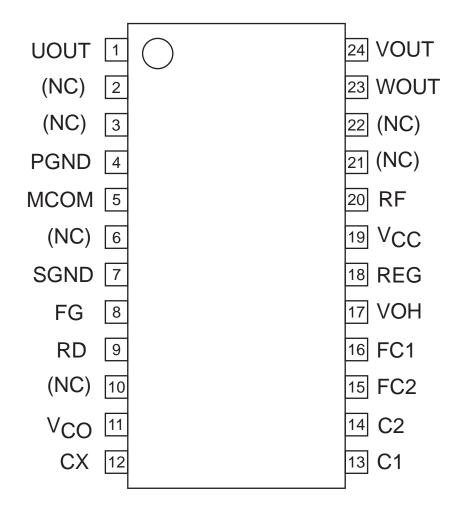
*3: The I_{O} is a peak value of motor-current.

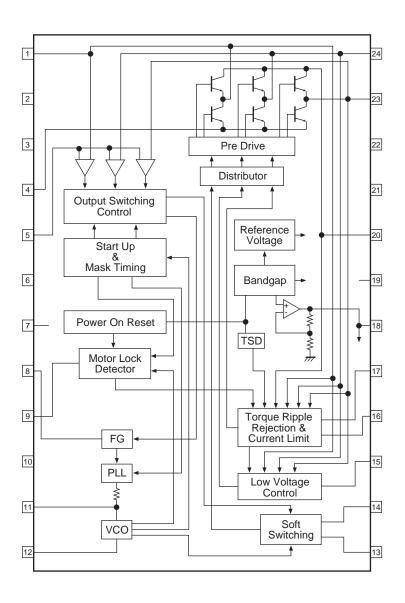
Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)



Pin Assignment





Pin Function

| Pin No. | Pin name | Function | Equivalent circuit |
|---------|----------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | UOUT | Each output pin of three phases. | |
| 23 | WOUT | | Pin No.20 |
| 24 | VOUT | | • |
| 4 | | CND sis is the sutput part | |
| 4 | PGND | GND pin in the output part. | |
| | | This pin is connected to GND. The SGND pin is also | Pin No.1,23,24 |
| | | connected to GND | |
| 20 | RF | Pin to detect output current. | |
| | | By connecting a resistor between this pin and $V_{CC},$ the | |
| | | output current is detected as a voltage. | Pin No.4 |
| | | The current limiter is operated by this voltage. | |
| 5 | МСОМ | Motor coil midpoint input pin. | |
| | | The coil voltage waveform is detected based on this | <u> </u> |
| | | voltage. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | ♦ |
| | | | Vcc tvcc |
| | | | |
| | | | Pin No.5 |
| | | | |
| | | | SGND SGND + |
| 7 | SGND | Ground pin (except the output part) | |
| ' | COND | This pin is connected to GND. | |
| | | | |
| 8 | FG | The PGND pin is also connected to GND. | |
| 8 | FG | FG out made by back EMF pin. | |
| | | It synchronizes FG out with inverted V-phase. | Pin No.8 |
| | | When don't use this function, open this pin. | |
| 9 | RD | Motor lock protection detection output pin. | SGND |
| | | Output with L during rotation of motor. | SGND |
| | | Open during lock protection of motor (High-impedance). | |
| | | When don't use this function, open this pin. | |
| 11 | VCO | PLL output pin and VCO input pin. | |
| | | To stabilize PLL output, connect a capacitor between this | VREG • • • • • |
| | | pin and GND. | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | Pin No.11 |
| | | | |
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| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | SGND — 🖕 🚽 🔶 |
| 12 | сх | VCO oscillation output pin. | |
| | | Operation frequency range and minimum frequency are | |
| | | determined by the capacity of the capacitor connected to | VREG |
| | | this pin. | of Y |
| | | | |
| | | | Pin No.12 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | SGND — • — |
| | | | |

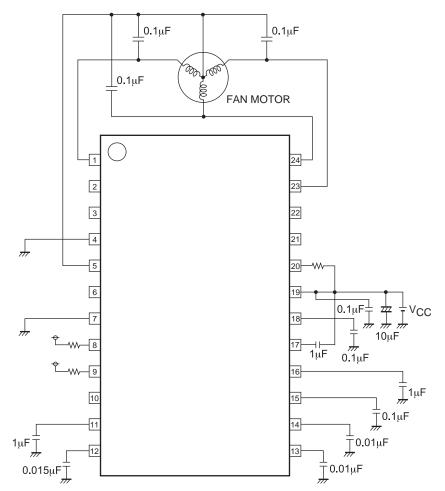
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| Pin No. | from the former page. Pin name | Function | Equivalent circuit |
|----------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|
| 13 14 | C1 C2 | Soft switching adjustment pin. The triangular wave from is form formed by connecting a capacitor with this pin. And, the switching of three-phase output is adjusted by the slope. | Pin No.13 |
| 15 | FC2 | Frequency characteristic correction pin 2. To suppress the oscillation of control system closed loop of sink-side, connect a capacitor between this pin and GND. | Pin No.15 |
| 16 | FC1 | Frequency characteristic correction pin 1. To suppress the oscillation of control system closed loop of source-side, connect a capacitor between this pin and GND. | Pin No.16 |
| 17 | VOH | Three-phase output high level output pin. To stabilize the output voltage of this pin, connect a capacitor between this pin and the V _{CC} pin. | Pin No.17 |
| 18 | VREG | DC voltage (3.3V) output pin. Connect a capacitor between this pin and GND for stabilization. | Pin No.18 |
| 19 | VCC | Pin to supply power-supply voltage. To curb the influence of ripple and noise. The voltage should be stabilized. | |

Application Circuit Example

* Each fixed number in the following FIG, is the referential value.



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