



Three-Phase Brushless Motor Driver IC

Overview

The LB1881V is a three-phase brushless motor driver IC designed for use as a camcorder capstan or drum motor driver, or as a digital audio tape player/recorder motor driver.

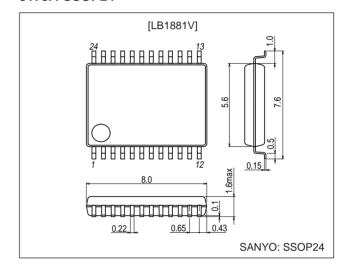
Features

- 120° voltage linear system
- Appropriate for portable applications, since the LB1881V reduces system power requirements by using motor voltage control for speed control.
- Built-in torque ripple compensation circuit
- Small external capacitances due to the adoption of a soft switching technique (chip capacitor).
- Built-in thermal shutdown circuit
- Built-in FG amplifier

Package Dimensions

unit: mm

3175A-SSOP24



Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
	V _{CC} 1 max		7	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC} 2 max		12	V
	V _S max		V _{CC} 2	V
Output applied voltage	V _O max		V _S + 2	V
Input applied voltage	V _I max	All input pins	V _{CC} 1	V
Output current	I _O max		1.0	А
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max		0.5	W
Operating temperature	Topr		−20 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

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Allowable Operating Ranges at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
	V _{CC} 1	VCC1 ≤ VCC2	4.0 to 6.0	V
Supply voltage	V _{CC} 2		4 to 10	V
	Vs		Up to V _{CC} 2	V

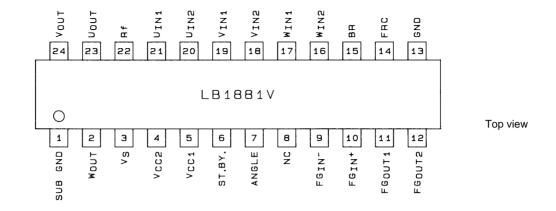
Electrical Characteristics at $Ta=25^{\circ}C,\,V_{CC}1=5~V,\,V_{CC}2=7~V,\,V_{S}=3~V$

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
	I _{CC} 1	V _{BR} = 5 V		3.0	5.0	mA
Supply current	I _{CC} 2	V _{BR} = 5 V		6.5	10.0	mA
	I _S	V _{BR} = 5 V, R _L = ∞			5.0	mA
Output quiescent current	I _{CCOQ}	V _{STBY} = 0 V			100	μA
Output quiescent current	I _{SOQ}	$V_{STBY} = 0 \text{ V}, R_L = \infty$			150	μΑ
Output saturation voltage	V _{O(sat)}	I _{OUT} = 0.6 A, sink + source			1.7	V
Output TRS withstand voltage	V _{O(sus)}	I _{OUT} = 20 mA*1	12			V
Output quiescent voltage	V _{OQ}	V _{BR} = 5 V	1.45	1.55	1.65	V
Hall amplifier input offset voltage	V _{HOFFSET}	*1	-5		+5	mV
Hall amplifier common mode input voltage range	V _{НСОМ}		1.4		2.8	V
Hall I/O voltage gain	GV _{HO}	Rangle = 8.2 kΩ	34.0	37.0	40.0	dB
Brake pin high level voltage	V _{BRH}		2.0			V
Brake pin low level voltage	V _{BRL}				0.8	V
Brake pin input current	I _{BRIN}				120	μA
Brake pin leakage current	I _{BRLEAK}				-30	μA
FRC pin high level voltage	V _{FRCH}		2.8			V
FRC pin low level voltage	V _{FRCL}				1.2	V
FRC pin input current	I _{FRCIN}				100	μA
FRC pin leakage current	I _{FRCLEAK}				-30	μA
Upper side residual voltage	V _{XH}	I _{OUT} = 100 mA, V _{CC} 2 = 6 V, V _S = 2 V	0.285		0.455	V
Lower side residual voltage	V _{XL}	I _{OUT} = 100 mA, V _{CC} 2 = 6 V, V _S = 2 V	0.350		0.440	V
Residual voltage inflection point	V _{S∆VX}	I _{OUT} = 100 mA, V _{CC} 2 = 6 V*1		0.9		V
Overlap level	OL	$V_{CC}2 = 6 \text{ V}, V_S = 3 \text{ V}, R_L = 100 \Omega (Y)$	60	70	80	%
Overlap vertical difference	ΔOL	$V_{CC}2 = 6 \text{ V}, V_S = 3 \text{ V}, R_L = 100 \Omega \text{ (Y)}$	-10	0	+10	%
Standby on voltage	V _{STBYL}	*2	-0.2		+0.8	V
Standby off voltage	V _{STBYH}		2		5	V
Standby pin bias current	I _{STBYIN}				100	μΑ
Thermal protection circuit operating temperature	T _{TSD}	*1	150	180	210	°C
Thermal protection circuit hysteresis	ΔT_{TSD}	*1		15		°C
FG amplifier input offset voltage	V _{FG OFFSET}		-8		+8	mV
Open loop voltage gain	GV _{FG}	f = 10 kHz		43		dB
Source output saturation voltage	V _{FG OU}	$I_O = -2 \text{ mA}$	3.7			V
Sink output saturation voltage	V _{FG OD}	I _O = 2 mA			1.3	V
Common mode signal exclusion ratio	G _{HR}	*1		80		dB
FG amplifier common mode input voltage range	V _{FG CH}		0		3.5	V
Phase margin	φМ	*1		20		deg
Schmitt amplifier threshold voltage	V _{FGS SH}	V_{FGIN}^+ = 2.5 V, when V_{FGOUT}^2 goes from high to low	2.45	2.50	2.55	V
Schmitt amplifier hysteresis width	V _{FGS HIS}	V _{FGIN} ⁺ = 2.5 V	20	40	60	mV

Note: 1. These are target settings, and are not measured. The overlap ratings are taken as test ratings without change.

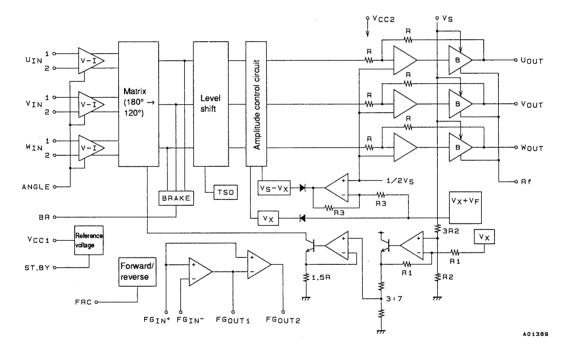
^{2.} When the standby pin is open the IC will be in the standby state.

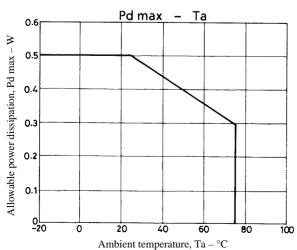
Pin Assignment



A01400

Block Diagram





Pin Functions
Unit (resistance: Ω)

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	Equivalent circuit	Pin function
3	V _S	≤ V _{CC} 2	Equivalent of our	Power supply input that determines the output amplitude. It must be set to a voltage equal or lower than $V_{CC}2$.
4	V _{CC} 2	4 to 10 V		Power supply for power amplifier systems other than motor drive transistors. Power supply pin that provides voltage for blocks other than control blocks supplied by V _{CC} 1.
5	V _{CC} 1	4 to 6 V		Power supply that provides voltage for the Hall amplifier, the forward/reverse circuit, the FG amplifier, and the thermal shutdown circuit.
6	ST. BY	(H): 2.0 V max (L): 0.8 V min (When V _{CC} 1 is 5 V)	50k ₹ VCC1	All circuits can be made inoperative either by connecting this pin to GND, or by leaving it open. In that state the supply current will be approximately 0 μA. Hold at 2 V or higher during normal operation.
			100k 100k 100k 100k 100k 100k 100k 100k	
7	ANGLE		VCC1 ₹200 ₹	Connect a resistor between this pin and GND. Changing the value of this resistor will change the Hall input-output gain (motor waveform slope).
			7 mm m A01402	
9 10	FG _{IN} +	0 V min 3.5 V max (When V _{CC} 1 is 5 V)	VCC1 9 WCC1 A01403	FG signal input pin
11	FG _{OUT} 1		VCC1 38 38 38 11 11 11 A01404	FG amplifier output pin

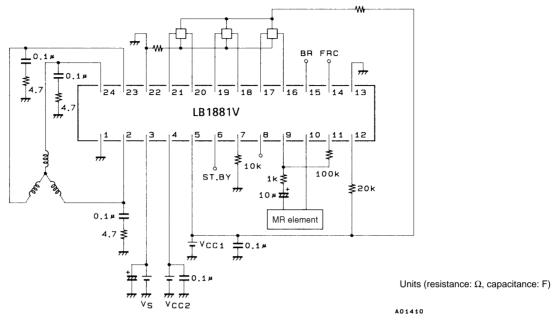
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Unit (resistance: Ω)

Pin No.	Symbol	Pin voltage	Equivalent circuit	Pin function
12	FG _{OUT} 2	1 III voltage	VCC1 12	FG Schmitt amplifier output pin
14	FRC	(H): 2.8 V min (L): 1.2 V max (When V _{CC} 1 is 5 V)	VCC1 100k 100k A01406	Pin for setting the motor to forward or reverse rotation Low level: Forward rotation (under 1.2 V: when V _{CC} 1 is 5 V) High level: Reverse rotation (over 2.8 V: when V _{CC} 1 is 5 V)
15	BR	(H): 2.0 V min (L): 0.8 V max	VCC2 VCC1 50k 50k A01407	Motor brake pin Low level: Motor drive (under 0.8 V) High level: Motor brake (over 2.0 V)
16 17 18 19 20 21	W _{IN} 2 W _{IN} 1 V _{IN} 2 V _{IN} 1 U _{IN} 2 U _{IN} 1	1.4 V min 2.8 V max (When V _{CC} 1 is 5 V)	21 200 200 200 19 W 18 16 W 16 M	W phase Hall element input pins. Logic high is defined to be states where W _{IN} 1 > W _{IN} 2. V phase Hall element input pins. Logic high is defined to be states where V _{IN} 1 > V _{IN} 2. U phase Hall element input pins. Logic high is defined to be states where U _{IN} 1 > U _{IN} 2.
22	R _f			Output transistor GND
23 24 2	U _{OUT} V _{OUT} W _{OUT}		23 W 24 2 2 W 777 0 Rf	Output pin
1 13	SUBGND GND			GND for all circuits other than output transistors.

Sample Application Circuit



Logic Value Table

	Source	Input			Forward and reverse control
	Sink	U	V	W	F/RC
1	W phase \rightarrow V phase	Н	Н	L	L
'	$V \text{ phase} \to W \text{ phase}$	П			Н
2	W phase \rightarrow U phase	Н			L
	$\text{U phase} \rightarrow \text{W phase}$	п	L	L	Н
3	$V \text{ phase} \to W \text{ phase}$			Н	L
3	W phase \rightarrow V phase	_	L		Н
4	$\mbox{U phase} \rightarrow \mbox{V phase}$		Н		L
4	$V \text{ phase} \to U \text{ phase}$		Н	_	Н
5	$V \text{ phase} \rightarrow U \text{ phase}$	Н	L	Н	L
	U phase \rightarrow V phase	"			Н
6	U phase → W phase		Н	Н	L
	W phase → U phase	L			Н

Inputs:

High: For each phase, the input 1 potential is at least 0.2 V higher than the input 2 potential. Low: For each phase, the input 1 potential is at least 0.2 V lower than the input 2 potential.

Forward/reverse control: High: 2.8 V to V_{CC}1 Low: 0 to 1.2 V

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