

SANYO

No.3323

LB1619M**3-Phase Brushless Motor Driver****Applications**

The LB1619M is a 3-phase brushless motor driver IC ideally suited for use in VTR capstan motor driver, drum motor driver applications.

Features

- 120° voltage linear type
- Speed control based on motor voltage control
- Soft switching type eliminating noises caused by current switching and making the values of external capacitors smaller (comparable to those of chip capacitors)
- On-chip torque ripple compensation circuit
- On-chip thermal shutdown circuit

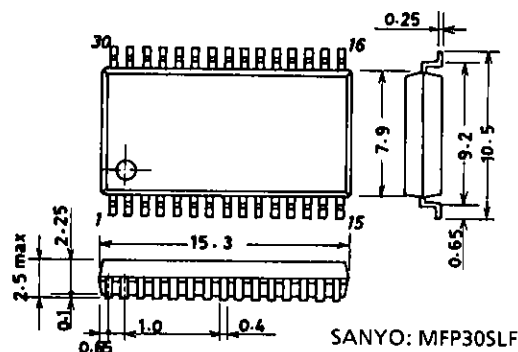
Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

			unit
Maximum Supply Voltage	$V_{CC \text{ max}}$	16	V
Maximum Supply Voltage	$V_S \text{ max}$	V_{CC}	V
Output Current	I_O	1.5	A
Hall Supply Current	I_H	20	mA
Allowable Power Dissipation	$P_d \text{ max}$	1.0	W
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-20 to +75	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +125	$^\circ\text{C}$

Allowable Operating Conditions at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$

			unit
Supply Voltage	V_{CC}	6 to 16	V

(Design Notes) It should be noted that dielectric breakdown is liable to occur between pin 11 and other pins.

Package Dimensions 3073A-M301C
(unit: mm)

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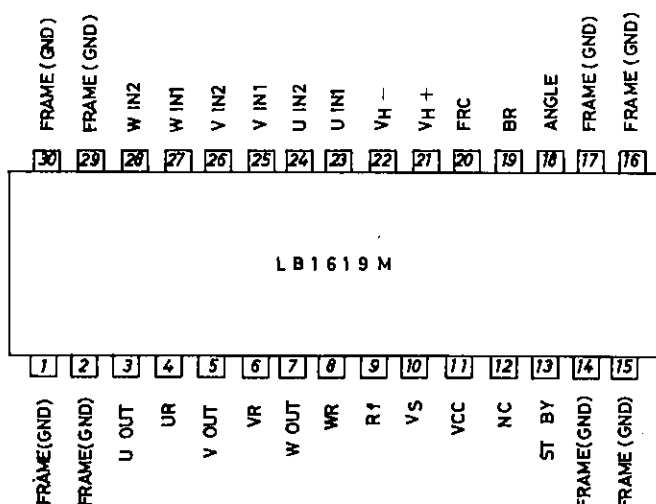
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Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, V _{CC} = 12V, V _S = 3V				min	typ	max	unit
Supply Current 1	I _{CC}	V _{BR} = 5V			18	23	mA
Supply Current 2	I _S	V _{BR} = 5V			5.0	7.0	mA
Supply Standby Current	I _{CCOQ}	V _{STBY} = 0V				180	μA
Output Saturation Voltage	V _{O(sat)}	I _{OUT} = 1.0A, sink + source				2.3	V
Output Transistor	V _{O(sus)}	I _{OUT} = 20mA※		16			V
Breakdown Voltage							
Output Standby Voltage	V _{OQ}	V _{BR} = 5V		1.43	1.53	1.63	V
Hall Amp Input Offset Voltage	V _{HOFset}	※		-5		+5	mV
Hall Amp Common-Mode	V _{HCOM}			1.4		2.8	V
Input Voltage Range							
Hall Input-Output Voltage Gain	G _{VHO}	Under specified circuit conditions		31.5	34.5	37.5	dB
Brake Pin 'H'-Level Voltage				2.0			V
Brake Pin 'L'-Level Voltage						0.8	V
Brake Pin Input Current						100	μA
Brake Pin Leak Current						-30	μA
FRC Pin 'H'-Level Voltage				2.8			V
FRC Pin 'L'-Level Voltage						1.2	V
FRC Pin Input Current						100	μA
FRC Pin Leak Current						-30	μA
Hall Supply Voltage	V _H	I _H = 10mA V _H ⁽⁺⁾ - V _H ⁽⁻⁾		0.8	1.0	1.5	V
Upper Residual Voltage	V _{XH}	I _{OUT} = 100mA		0.40	0.6	0.75	V
Lower Residual Voltage	V _{XL}	I _{OUT} = 100mA		0.5	0.6	0.7	V
Residual Voltage Inflection Point					2.0		V
Overlap Amount		V _{CC} = 12V, V _S = 3.5V		60	70	80	%
Operating Temperature of Thermal Shutdown Circuit		※		150	180	210	°C
Hysteresis of Thermal Shutdown Circuit		※			15		°C
Standby Operating Voltage						0.1	V
Standby Bias Current		Pin GND				10	μA
V _S OFF-State IC Flow-out/in Current		Number of revolutions : 1260rpm				0.8	A

Note) ※ : Values shown are design targets only. No measurements have been taken.

Overlap amount : Value measured at the time of shipment

Pin Assignment



Note : All FRAME pins are connected to GND.

Truth Table

	Source	Sink	Input			Forward/Reverse Control
			U	V	W	
1	W phase → V phase		H	H	L	L
	V phase → W phase					H
2	W phase → U phase		H	L	L	L
	U phase → W phase					H
3	V phase → W phase		L	L	H	L
	W phase → V phase					H
4	U phase → V phase		L	H	L	L
	V phase → U phase					H
5	V phase → U phase		H	L	H	L
	U phase → V phase					H
6	U phase → W phase		L	H	H	L
	W phase → U phase					H

Input:

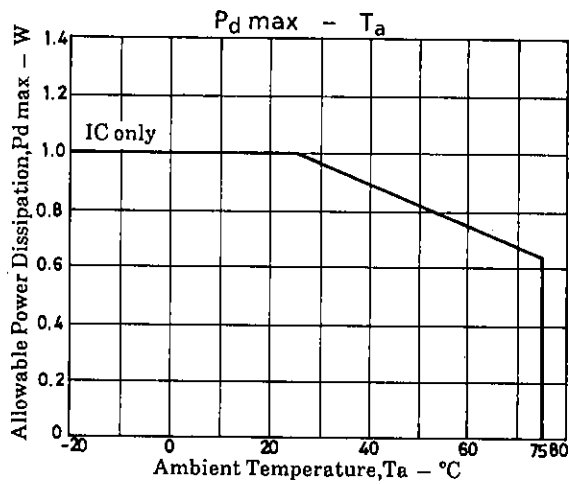
H: High level. One of the inputs should have a potential at least 0.2V higher than the other.

L: Low level. One of the inputs should have a potential at least 0.2V lower than the other.

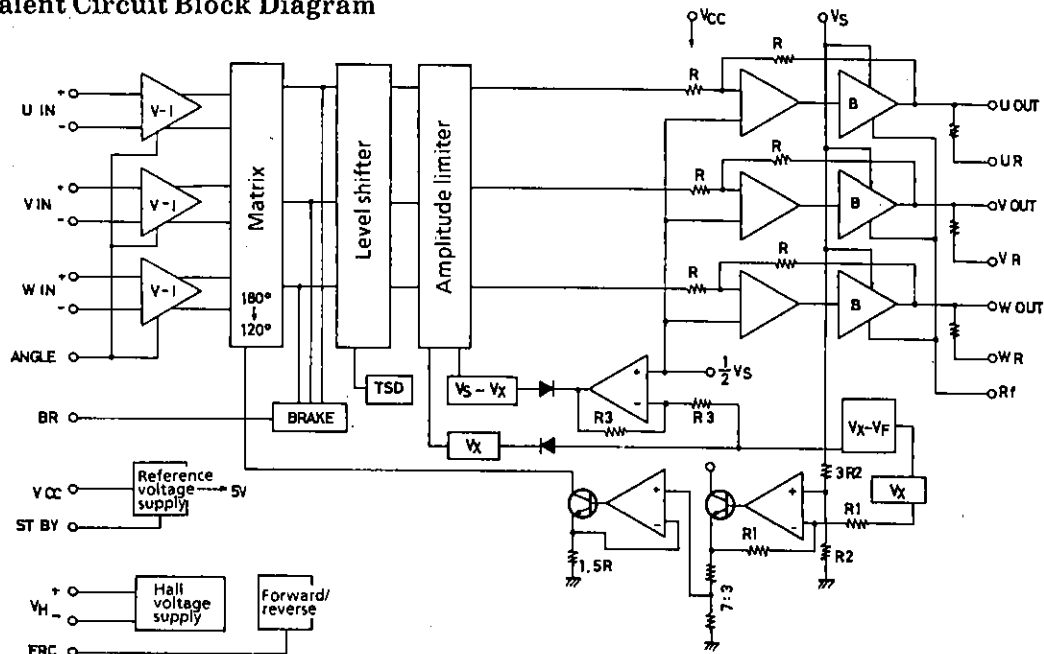
Forward/reverse control:

H: 2.8 to 5V

L: 0 to 1.2V

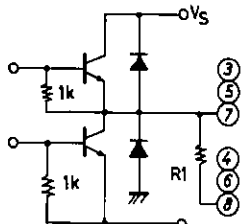
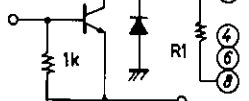
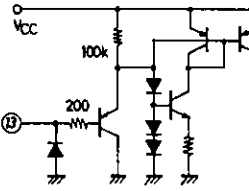
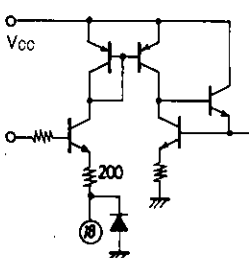
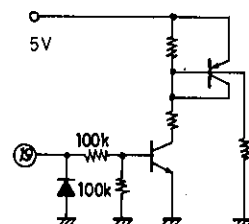


Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram



Pin Description

Unit (resistance: Ω)

Pin No.	Pin Symbol	Pin Voltage	Equivalent Circuit	Pin Function
1,2 14,15 16,17 29,30	FRAME (GND)			GND for other than output
3 5 7	U_{out} V_{out} W_{out}			Output pins
4 6 8	U_R V_R W_R			Output pins with resistor of 2Ω
9	R_f			GND for output transistor
10	V_S	$< V_{CC2}$		Power supply pin for fixing the output amplitude. Must be lower than V_{CC2} voltage.
11	V_{CC}			Power supply pin for power amp circuit other than motor driver transistor.
13	ST, BY	L: 0.1V max H: 2.0V min		When this pin is grounded, all the circuitry stops operating. In this case, the supply current is approximately $100\mu A$. In the normal operation mode, this pin is left open or made to be at a potential of more than 2V.
18	ANGLE			The hall input-output gain (slope of motor waveform) can be changed by changing the resistance connected across this pin and GND. $\approx 10k\Omega$
19	BR	H: 2.0V min L: 0.8V max		Pin for stopping the motor L level : Motor drive (Less than 0.8V) H level : Motor stop (More than 2.0V)

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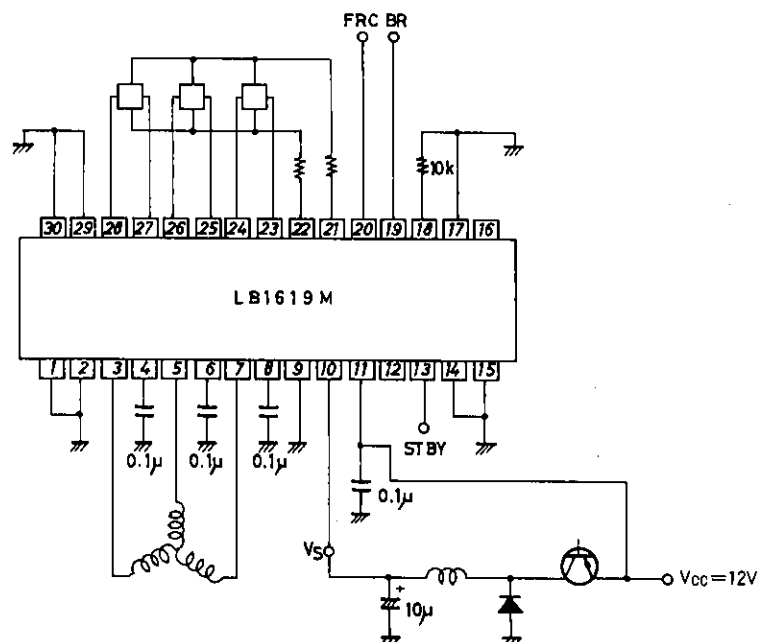
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Unit (resistance: Ω)

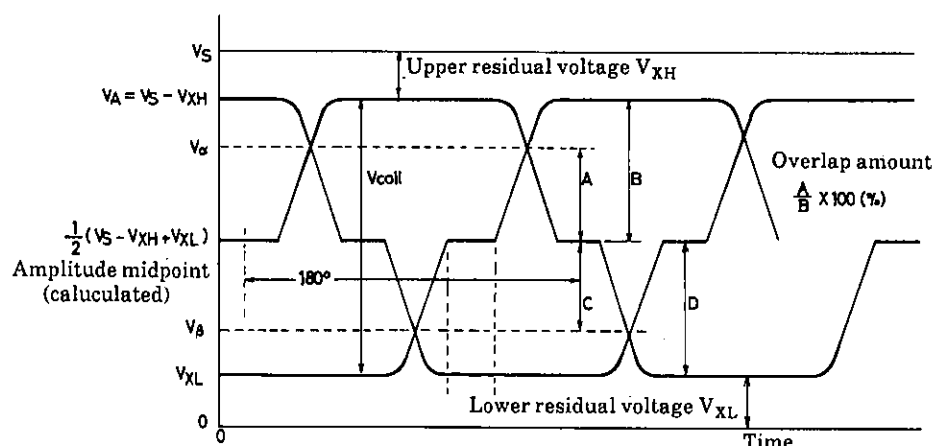
Pin No.	Pin Symbol	Pin Voltage	Equivalent Circuit	Pin Function
20	FRC	H: 2.8V min L: 1.2V max		Pin for forward/reverse control of motor L level : Forward (Less than 1.2V) H level : Reverse (More than 2.8V)
21 22	V _H ⁺ V _H ⁻			Pin for supplying the hall bias current A voltage of approximately 1V is developed across (V _H ⁺) and (V _H ⁻).
23 24 25 26 27 28	U _{IN1} U _{IN2} V _{IN1} V _{IN2} W _{IN1} W _{IN2}	1.4V min 2.8V max		U phase hall element input pin Logic "H": U _{IN1} > U _{IN2} V phase hall element input pin Logic "H": V _{IN1} > V _{IN2} W phase hall element input pin Logic "H": W _{IN1} > W _{IN2}

Note) Pin 12 (NC pin) must be left open.

Sample Application Circuit

Unit (resistance: Ω , capacitance: F)

Output Voltage Waveform



$$\text{Upper overlap} = (2V_{\alpha} - V_A - V_{XL}) / (V_A - V_{XL}) \times 100[\%]$$

$$\text{Lower overlap} = (V_A + V_{XL} - 2V_{\beta}) / (V_A - V_{XL}) \times 100[\%]$$

1. Upper overlap

DC voltage of upper amplitude : $V_S - V_{XH} = V_A$

DC voltage of lower amplitude : V_{XL}

Let the DC voltage at the intersection of two phases of the upper waveform be V_{α} :

From the drawing shown above

At upper overlap amount = $A/B \times 100[\%]$

$$A = V_{\alpha} - 1/2 (V_S - V_{XH} + V_{XL}) = V_{\alpha} - 1/2 (V_A + V_{XL})$$

$$B = (V_S - V_{XH}) - 1/2 (V_S - V_{XH} + V_{XL}) = 1/2 (V_A + V_{XL})$$

※ Upper overlap

$$= (2V_{\alpha} - V_A - V_{XL}) / (V_A - V_{XL}) \times 100[\%]$$

2. Lower overlap

DC voltage of upper amplitude : $V_S - V_{XH} = V_A$

DC voltage of lower amplitude : V_{XL}

Let the DC voltage at the intersection of two phases of the upper waveform be V_{β} :

From the drawing shown above

At lower overlap amount = $C/D \times 100[\%]$

$$C = 1/2 (V_S - V_{XH} + V_{XL}) - V_{\beta} = 1/2 (V_A + V_{XL}) - V_{\beta}$$

$$D = 1/2 (V_S - V_{XH} + V_{XL}) - V_{XL} = 1/2 (V_A - V_{XL})$$

※ Lower overlap

$$= (V_A + V_{XL} - 2V_{\beta}) / (V_A - V_{XL}) \times 100[\%]$$

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