

No.3346

LB1688

3-Phase Brushless Motor Driver

Applications

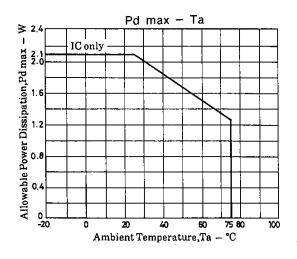
The LB1688 is a 3-phase brushless motor driver IC ideally suited for use in VTR capstan motor, drum motor drive applications.

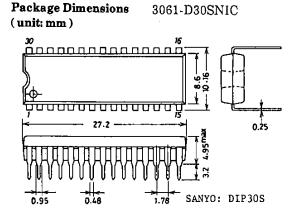
Features and Functions

- (1) 120° voltage linear type
- (2) Soft switching type eliminating noises caused by current switching and making the values of external capacitors smaller (comparable to those of chip capacitors)
- (3) On-chip thermal shutdown

Absolute Maximum Ratings at	unit				
Maximum Supply Voltage	V_{CC} max1		20	V	
	V_{CC} max2		7.0	V	
Output Supply Voltage	$V_{OUT.V.W.}$		22	V	
Output Current	I_{OUT}		1.5	Α	
Allowable Power Dissipation	Pd max		2.1	W	
Operating Temperature	Topr		-20 to +75	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	
Storage Temperature	Tstg		-55 to $+125$	$^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$	
Allowable Operating Conditio	ns at Ta = 25°	°C		unit	
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}1$		8.5 to 18	V	
•	$V_{\rm CC}$ 2		4.3 to 6.5	V	
Electrical Characteristics at Ta	$a = 25$ °C, V_{CC} 1	$l = 12V, V_{CC}2 = 5V$	min typ	max	unit
[Power Supply]			•••		
Supply Current 1	$I_{CC}1$	$V_C = 0, R_L = \infty$	17	30	mA
Supply Current 2	$I_{CC}2$	$V_C = 0$	6.5	9.5	mΑ

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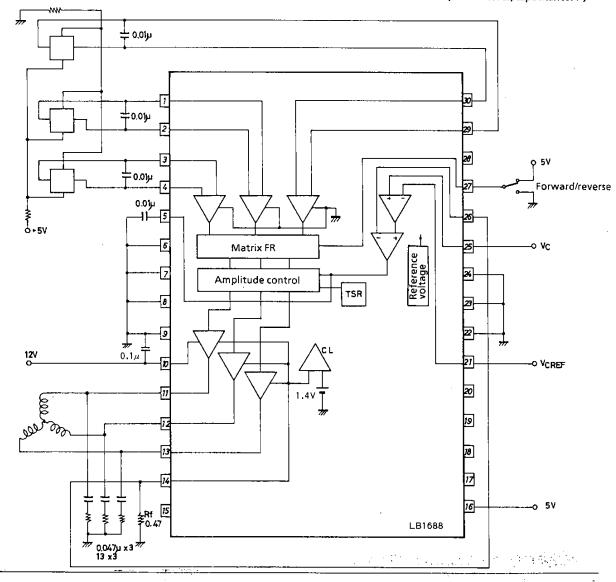
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[Output]			min	$_{ m typ}$	max	unit
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{O(sat)}1$	$I_{OUT} = 0.5A$, sink + source		1.6	2.2	V
	$V_{O(sat)}2$	$I_{OUT} = 1.0A$, sink + source		2.0	3.0	V
Output TRS Voltage .	$V_{O(sus)}$	I _{OUT} =20mA (See note.)	20			V
Output Quiescent Voltage	v_{oq}	$V_C = 0$	5.8	6.1	6.4	V
[Hall Input-Output]	•					
Hall Amp Input Offset Voltage	$ m V_{H}$ offset		-5		+5	mV
Hall Amp Input Bias Current	I _H bias			1	5	μA
Hall Amp Common-Mode	$ m V_Hch$		1.3		3.7	V
Input Voltage Range						
Hall Input-Output Voltage Gain	$G_{ m VHO}$			43		dB
[Control-Output]						
Control-Output Drive Gain	$G_{ m VCO}$		38	41	44	dB
Control-Output CH Difference	ΔG_{VCO}		-2		+2	dB
[Motor Detection]						
Thermal Shutdown Temperature	T_{SD}	(See note.)	150	180	210	°C
Thermal Shutdown Hysteresis	ΔT_{SD}	(See note.)		15		°C

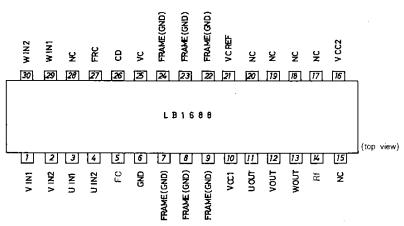
Note: Values shown are design targets only. No measurements have been taken.

Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram

Unit (resistance: Ω, capacitance: F)



Pin Assignment



Note: All FRAME pins are connected to GND.

Pin Description

Pin Name	Pin No.	Description		
U _{IN} 1, U _{IN} 2	3,4	U phase hall element input pin. 'H' of logic: V _{IN} 1>V _{IN} 2		
$V_{IN}1, V_{IN}2$	1,2	V phase hall element input pin. 'H' of logic: $V_{IN}1>V_{IN}2$		
$W_{IN}1, W_{IN}2$	29, 30	W phase hall element input pin. 'H' of logic: $V_{IN}1 > V_{IN}2$		
U _{OUT}	11	U phase output pin		
V_{OUT}	12	V phase output pin		
W_{OUT}	13	W phase output pin		
V _{CC} 1	10	Power supply pin for applying output		
V _{CC} 2	16	Power supply pin for applying voltage to each section other than output section. This voltage must be stabilized to be free from ripple, noise, etc.		
Rf	14	Output current detect pin. By connecting Rf across this pin and GND pin, output current is detected as voltage. The result is used to control the overcurrent protection circuit.		
CD	26	Pin for fetching current (voltage) detected with Rf. Takes feedback from Rf to reduce output voltage gain. Ground when no in use.		
FC	5	Frequency characteristic correction		
$V_{\rm C}$	25	Speed-phase control pin Control is of voltage-controlled type that controls output voltage.		
V_{CREF}	21	Control reference voltage		
GND	6	GND for other than output Minimum potential of output transistor is at Rf pin.		
F/RC	27	Forward/reverse control pin By setting this pin to 'H' (more than 2.0V)/L' (less than 0.3V), truth value is changed to perform forward/reverse rotation.		

Truth Table

	Source			Input		Forward/Reverse Contro	
			Sink	U	v	w	F/RC
1	W phase	→	V phase	Н	н	,	L
1	V phase	→	W phase	\	"	L	Н
2	W phase	→	U phase	Н		,	L
	U phase	→	W phase	H L		L	Н
3	V phase	→	W phase	,	L	,,	L
3	W phase	→	V phase	L	L .	н	Н
4	U phase	→	V phase	L	н	L	L
*	V phase	→	U phase	ь	n	"	Н
5	V phase	→	U phase	7.7	,	,,	L
	U phase	→	V phase	H	L	Н	Н
6	U phase	→	W phase	т	77		L
	W phase	→	U phase	L	H	Н	Н

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:

 $H:2.0\ to\ V_{CC}2$

L: 0 to 0.3V

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