LV8762T — Bi-CMOS LSI Forward/Reverse H-bridge Driver

Overview

The LV8762T is a 1-channel H-bridge motor driver that can control four operation modes (forward, reverse, brake, and standby) of a motor. The IC is optimal for use in driving brushed DC motors for office equipment.

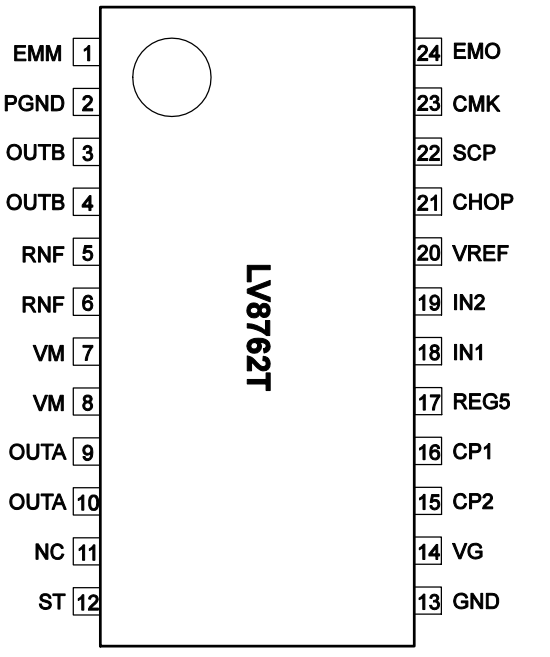
Features

- Forward/reverse H-bridge motor driver: 1 channel
- $I_O$max = 1A
- Built-in current limiter
- Current limit mask function
- Built-in thermal protection circuit
- Alert signal output
- Single power supply
- Built-in short-circuit protection function (selectable from latch-type or auto reset-type).

Typical Applications

- Multi Function Printer
- Plain Paper Copier
- Laser Beam Printer
- Photo Printer
- Page Scanner
- Industrial
- Cash Dispenser
- Entertainment

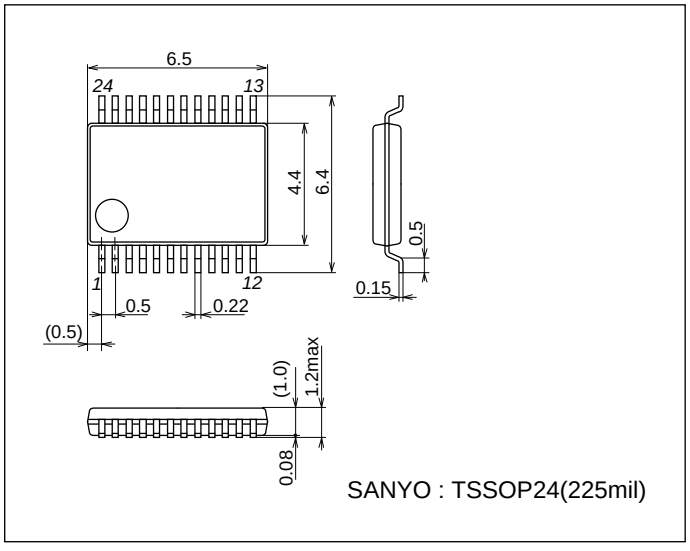
Pin Assignment



TSSOP24(225mil)

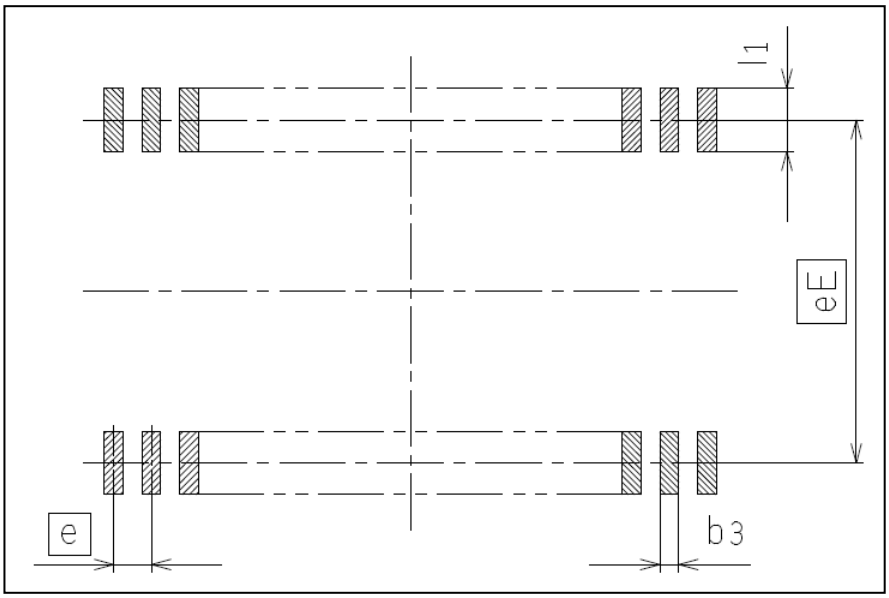
Top view

Package Dimensions unit: mm(typ) 3260A



SANYO : TSSOP24(225mil)

PCB Land Pattern



Reference Symbol	TSSOP24(225mil)
eE	5.80
e	0.50
b3	0.32
l1	1.00

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	VM max		36	V
Output peak current	I_O peak	tw ≤ 10ms, duty 20%	1.5	A
Output continuous current	I_O max		1.0	A
Logic input voltage	V_{IN} max		-0.3 to +6	V
EMO pin input voltage	V_{EMO}		-0.3 to +6	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Mounted on a specified board. *	1.4	W
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

* Specified circuit board : 57mm×57mm×1.6mm, glass epoxy both-type board.

Allowable Operating Ratings at Ta = 25°C

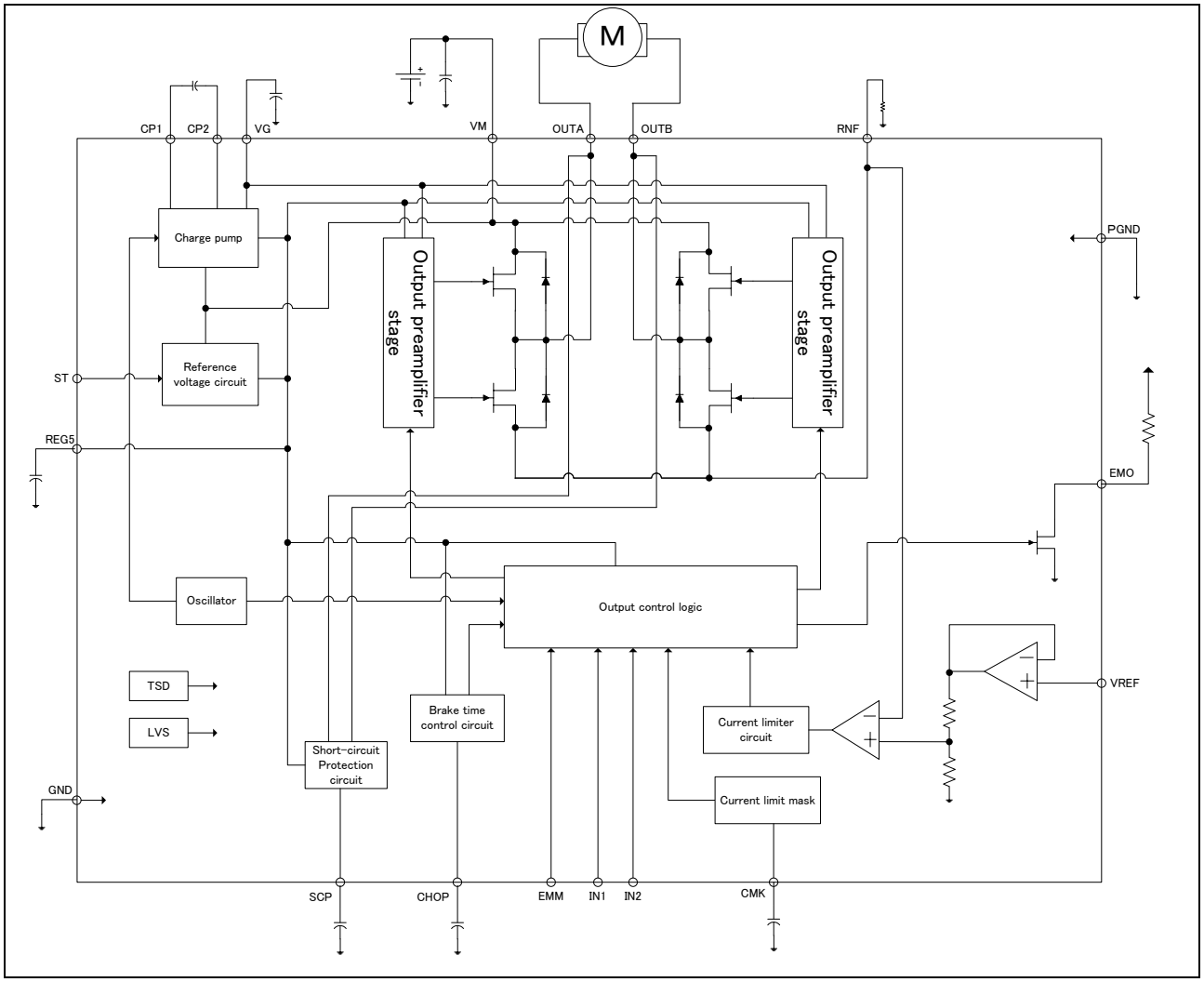
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage range	VM		9 to 32	V
VREF input voltage	VREF		0 to 3	V
Logic input voltage	V_{IN}		0 to 5.5	V

Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, VM = 24V, VREF = 1.5V

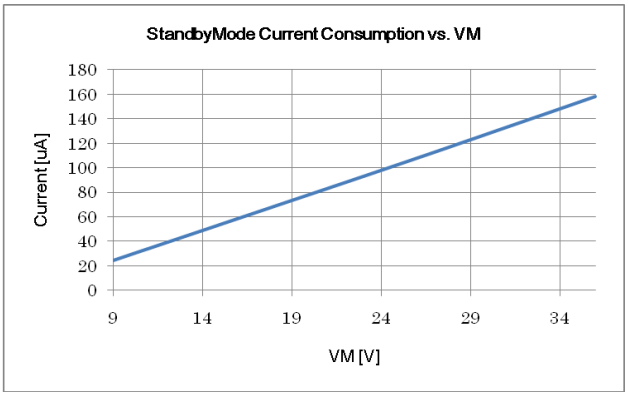
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
General						
Standby mode current drain	IMst	ST = "L"		100	400	μA
Operating mode current drain	IM	ST = "H", IN1 = "H", IN2 = "L", with no load		3	5	mA
REG5 output voltage	VREG	I_O = -1mA	4.5	5	5.5	V
Thermal shutdown temperature	TSD	Design guarantee *	150	180	200	°C
Thermal hysteresis width	ΔTSD	Design guarantee *		40		°C
Output block						
Output on resistance	RonU	I_O = 1A, upper side ON resistance		0.75	0.97	Ω
	RonD	I_O = -1A, under side ON resistance		0.5	0.65	Ω
Output leakage current	$I_O$leak	V_O = 32V			50	μA
Diode forward voltage	VD	ID = -1A		1.2	1.4	V
Rising time	tr	10% to 90%		100	200	ns
Falling time	tf	90% to 10%		100	200	ns
Input output delay time	tpLH	IN1 to OUTA, IN2 to OUTB (L → H)		550	750	ns
	tpHL	IN1 to OUTA, IN2 to OUTB (H → L)		550	750	ns
Control system input block						
Logic pin input H-level voltage	V_{IN}H		2.0			V
Logic pin input L-level voltage	V_{IN}L				0.8	V
Logic pin input current 1	I_{IN}L	V_{IN} = 0.8V	4	8	12	μA
	I_{IN}H	V_{IN} = 5V	30	50	70	μA
VREF input current	IREF	VREF = 1.5V	-0.5			μA
Current limit comparator threshold voltage	Vtlim	VREF = 1.5V	0.291	0.3	0.309	V
CHOP pin charge current	I_{CHOP}		-6.5	-5	-3.5	μA
CHOP pin threshold voltage	Vt_{CHOP}		0.8	1	1.2	V
CMK pin charge current	I_{CMK}		-32.5	-25	-17.5	μA
CMK pin threshold voltage	Vt_{CMK}		1.2	1.5	1.8	V
Charge pump block						
Step-up voltage	VGH	VM = 24V	27.7	28.7	29.7	V
Rising time	tONG	VG = 0.1μF		250	550	μs
Oscillation frequency	Fcp		90	125	155	kHz
Short-circuit protection block						
EMO output saturation voltage	V_{EMO}	I_{EMO} = 1mA			0.4	V
SCP pin charge current	I_{SCP}	SCP = 0V	-6.5	-5	-3.5	μA
Comparator threshold voltage	Vt_{SCP}		0.8	1	1.2	V

* Design guarantee value and no measurement is made.

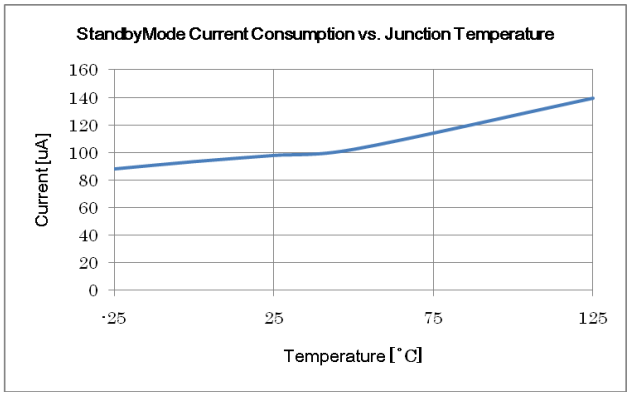
Block Diagram

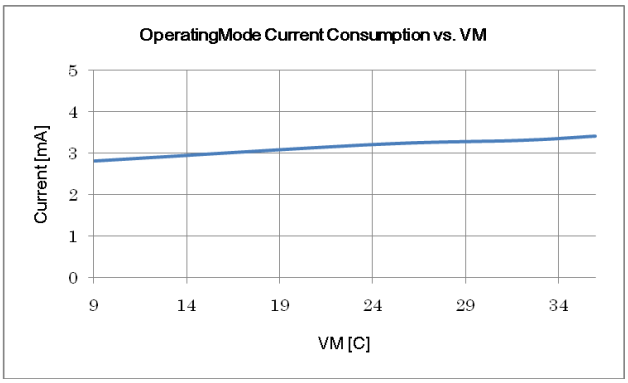


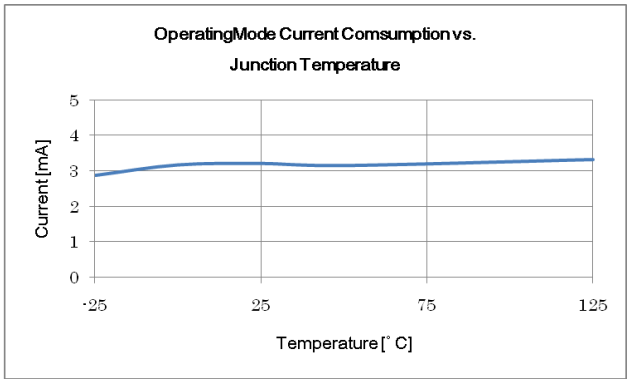
VCC=5V, Temp=25 ° C

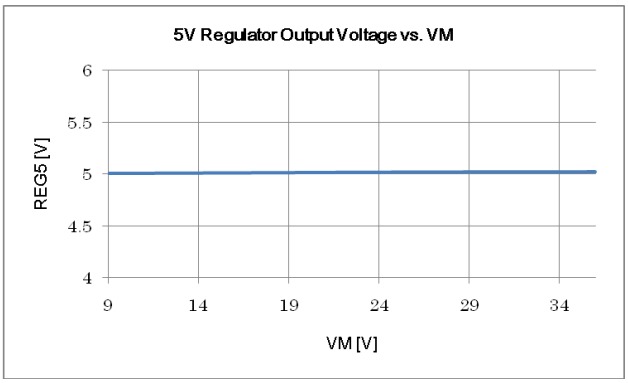


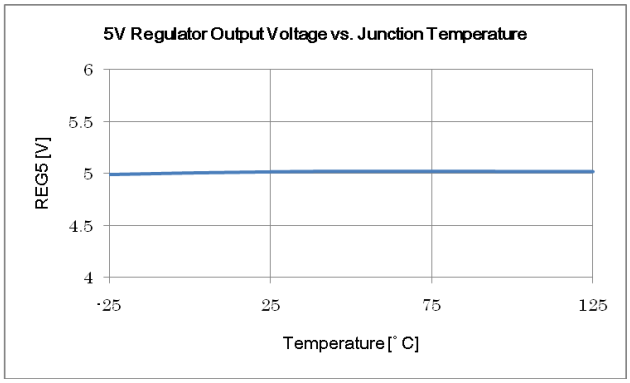
VCC=5V, VM=24V

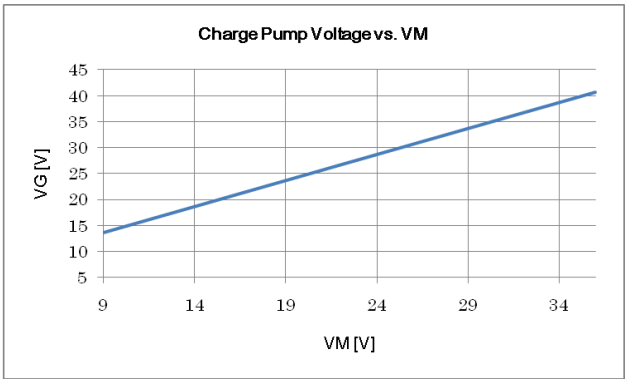


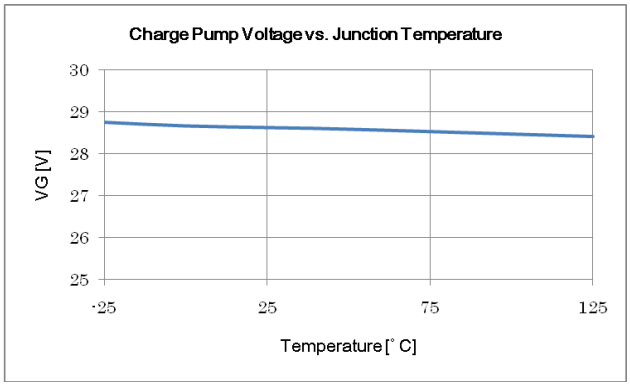


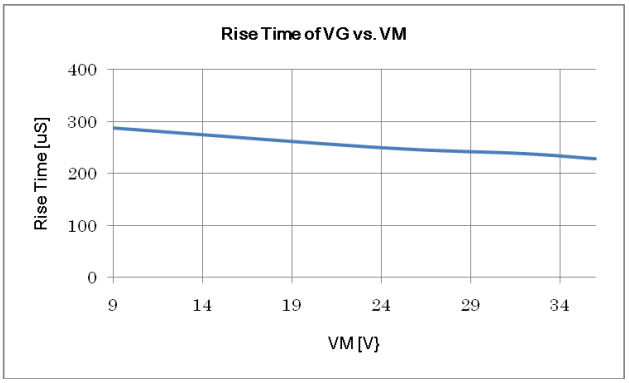


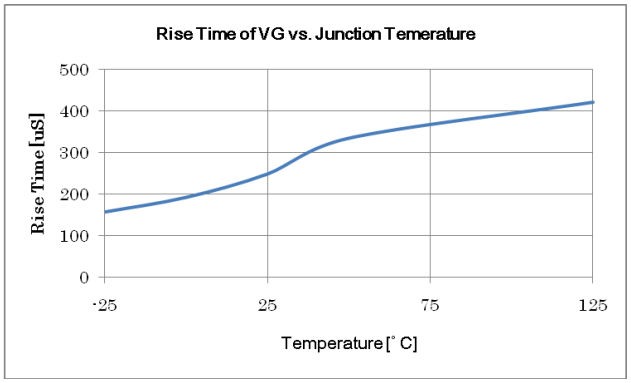


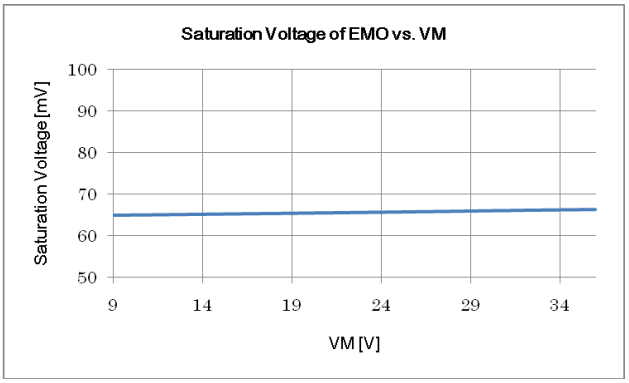


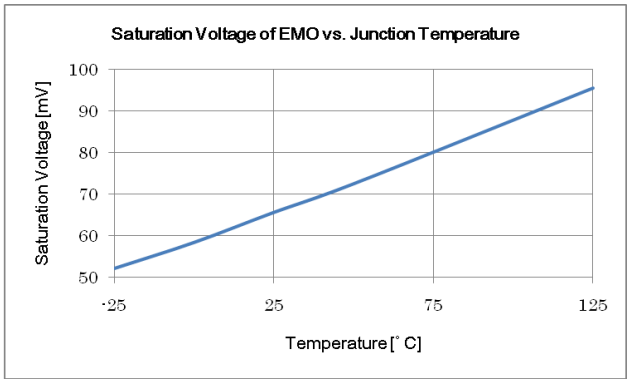


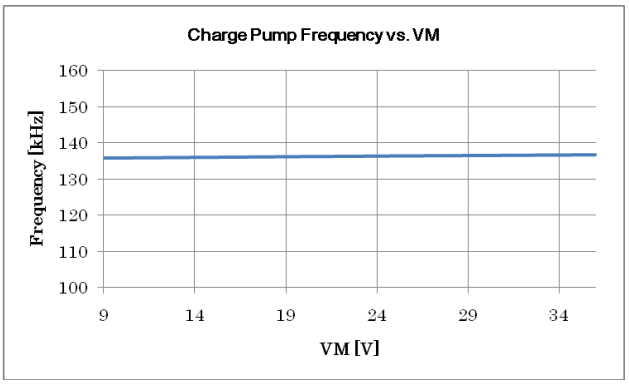


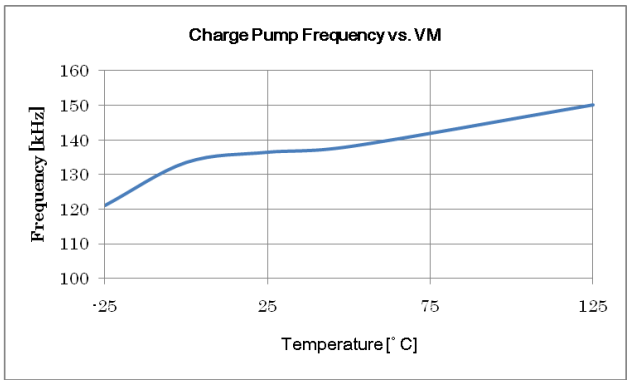

Rise Time of VG vs. VM
Rise Time [uS]
400
300
200
100
0
9
14
19
24
29
34
VM [V}

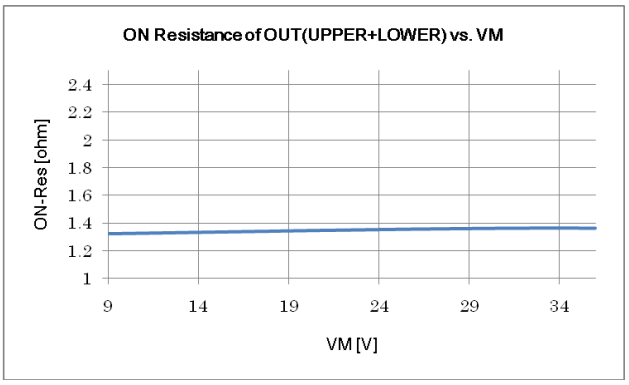

Rise Time of VG vs. Junction Temerature
Rise Time [uS]
500
400
300
200
100
0
-25
25
75
125
Temperature [˚C]

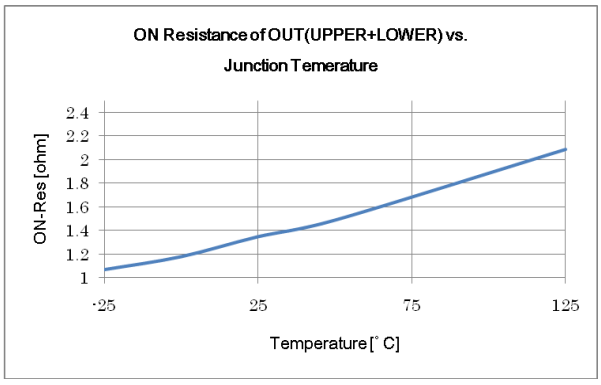

Saturation Voltage of EMO vs. VM
Saturation Voltage [mV]
100
90
80
70
60
50
9
14
19
24
29
34
VM [V]


Saturation Voltage of EMO vs. Junction Temperature
Saturation Voltage [mV]
100
90
80
70
60
50
-25
25
75
125
Temperature [˚C]

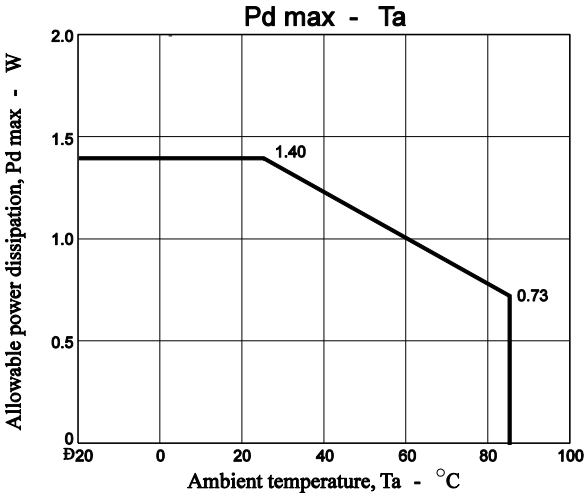

Charge Pump Frequency vs. VM
Frequency [kHz]
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
9
14
19
24
29
34
VM [V]


Charge Pump Frequency vs. VM
Frequency [kHz]
160
150
140
130
120
110
100
-25
25
75
125
Temperature [˚C]


ON Resistance of OUT(UPPER+LOWER) vs. VM
ON-Res [ohm]
2.4
2.2
2
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
9
14
19
24
29
34
VM [V]

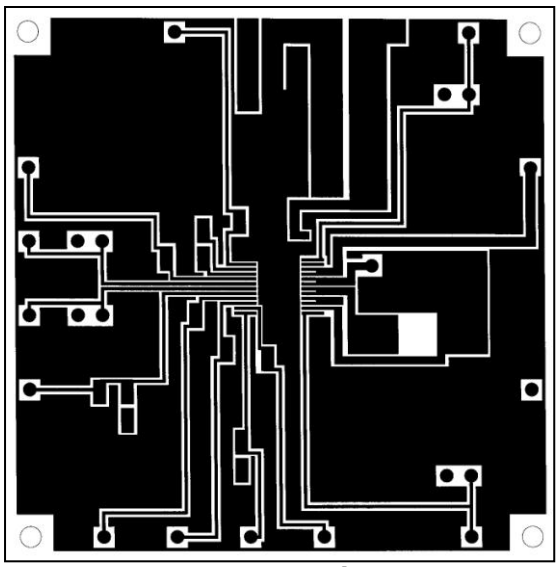

ON Resistance of OUT(UPPER+LOWER) vs.
Junction Temerature
ON-Res [ohm]
2.4
2.2
2
1.8
1.6
1.4
1.2
1
-25
25
75
125
Temperature [˚C]

Pd-Ta Chart

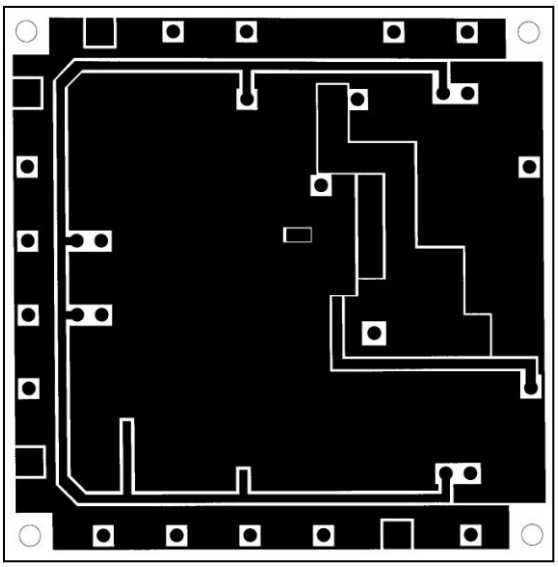


PCB Specifications

(PCB recommended for operation of LV8762T)
Size: 57mm × 57mm × 1.6mm (two-layer substrate)
Material: Glass epoxy-type board



L1 : Copper wiring pattern diagram



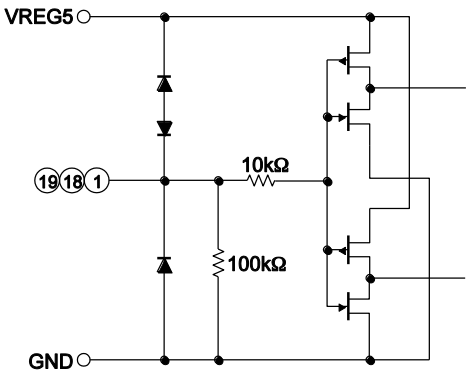
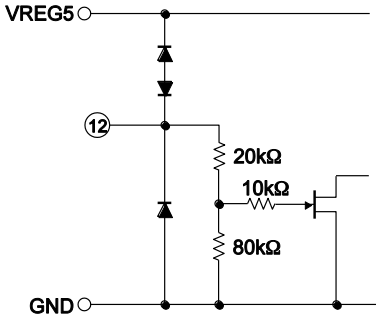
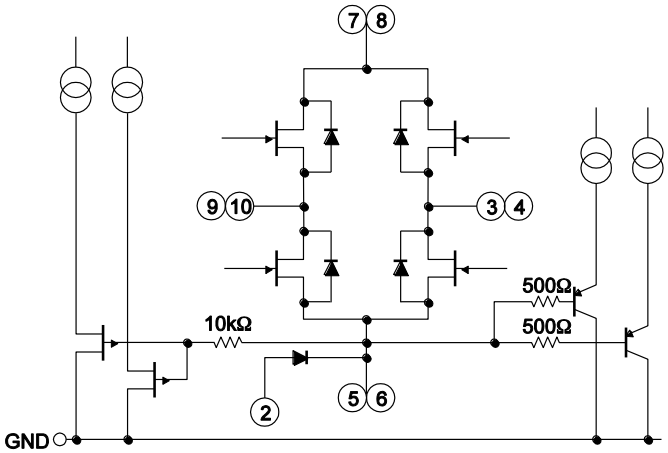
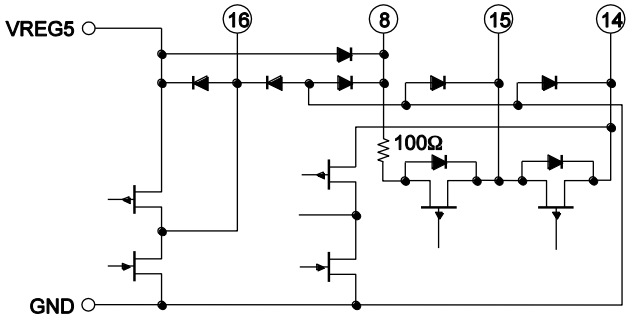
L2 : Copper wiring pattern diagram

Cautions

1) For the set design, employ the derating design with sufficient margin.
Stresses to be derated include the voltage, current, junction temperature, power loss, and mechanical stresses such as vibration, impact, and tension.
Accordingly, the design must ensure these stresses to be as low or small as possible.
The guideline for ordinary derating is shown below :
(1)Maximum value 80% or less for the voltage rating
(2)Maximum value 80% or less for the current rating
(3)Maximum value 80% or less for the temperature rating

2) After the set design, be sure to verify the design with the actual product.
Confirm the solder joint state and verify also the reliability of solder joint for the Exposed Die-Pad, etc.
Any void or deterioration, if observed in the solder joint of these parts, causes deteriorated thermal conduction, possibly resulting in thermal destruction of IC.

Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Functtion	Equivalent Circuit
18 19 1	IN1 IN2 EMM	Output control signal input pin 1. Output control signal input pin 2. Short protection mode setting.	
12	ST	Standby mode setting	
9, 10 3, 4 7, 8 5, 6 2	OUTA OUTB VM RNF PGND	OUTA output pin. OUTB output pin. Motor power-supply connection pin. Current sense resistor connection pin. Power ground.	
14 8 16 15	VG VM CP1 CP2	Charge pump capacitor connection pin. Motor power-supply connection pin. Charge pump capacitor connection pin. Charge pump capacitor connection pin.	

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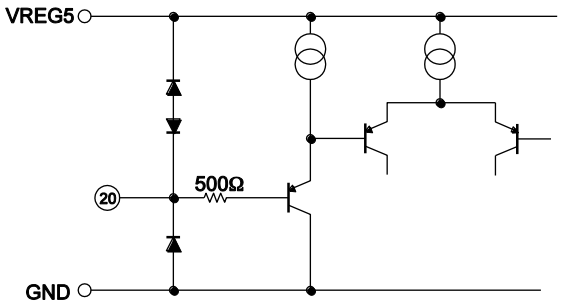
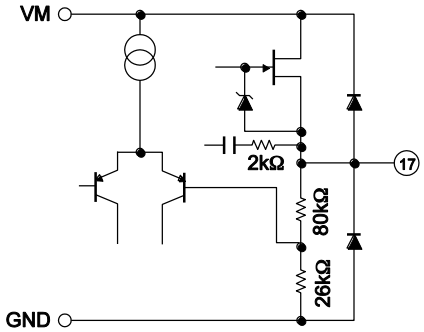
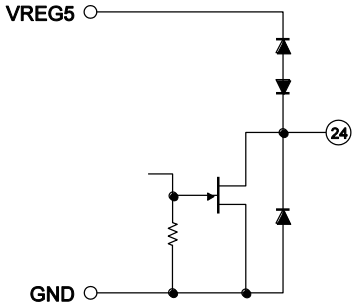
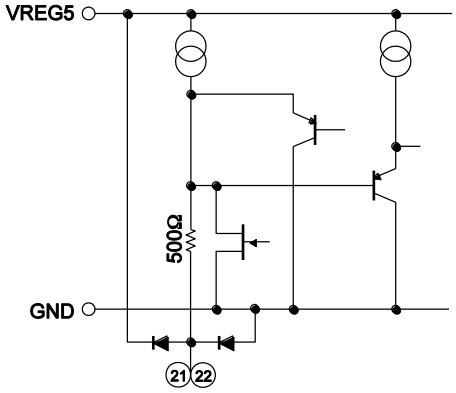
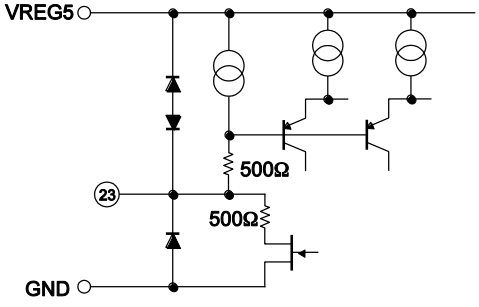
Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin Functtion	Equivalent Circuit
20	VREF	Reference voltage input pin for output current limit setting.	
17	REG5	Internal reference voltage output pin.	
24	EMO	Alert signal output	
21 22	CHOP SCP	Capacitor connection for current limit break time setting Capacitor connection for short detection time setting	
23	CMK	Capacitor connection for current limit mask setting	

Application Information

Introduction

The LV8762T is a simple 1-channel brushed DC MOTOR driver for printers and cash dispenser, amusement and so on. This device has 4 mode operation as FORWARD, REVERSE, SHORT-BREAK, and OFF. It has some protection functions and it has 5V-regurator for single power supply operation. So it is easy and safety to use it.

・Low standby current consumption:
Almost circuit blocks are shutdown during standby-mode as ST pin is LOW.
・Mid-range output current:
The LV8762 has H-Bridge with 1A-range. If looking for the other output current range devices, please contact our sales.
・Built-in charge-pump
・Built-in 5V regurator
・Current limiter by current chopping
・Current limiter masking
・Short circuit protector
・Over current protector
・Over heat protector
・ALERT signal.

Regurator block

The LV8762T has a 5V regulator for Single Power Supply Operation. This regulator has a capability of about 5mA for the internal blocks. For external uses only pull-up some pins and to make reference voltage for VREF pin. The load regulation is shown in Figure. 1. This regulator is disabled by the ST pin when set to LOW or OPEN.

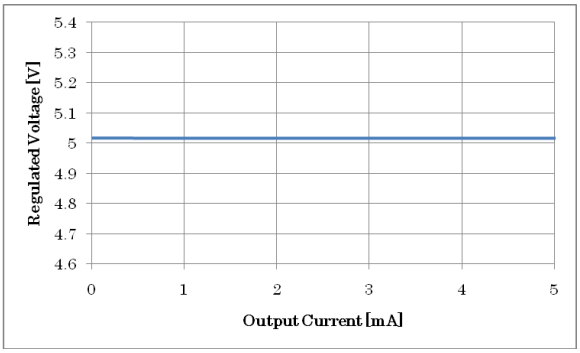


Figure. 1 VM=24V C_{REG5}=0.1uF

Charge-pump block

The LV8762T has a charge-pump. It generates voltage about VM+4V to the VG pin for drive gate of H-bridge. This charge pump block needs two capacitors between CP1 to CP2, and VG to GND. In the standby mode, charge pump block is disabled for low power consumption as ST pin is LOW. This is up converted voltage as VG pin for use only internal blocks. It should not use the VG power for other purposes. The load regulation chart is shown in Figure. 2 ***VM=24V CP1-CP2=0.1uF CVG=0.1uF***.
The charge pump is started by ST pin set to HIGH. It needs about 250us to work the H-bridge. So it should wait more than 250us when ST pin set to HIGH for correct operation. The figure of transition VG pin when start up is shown in Figure. 3.

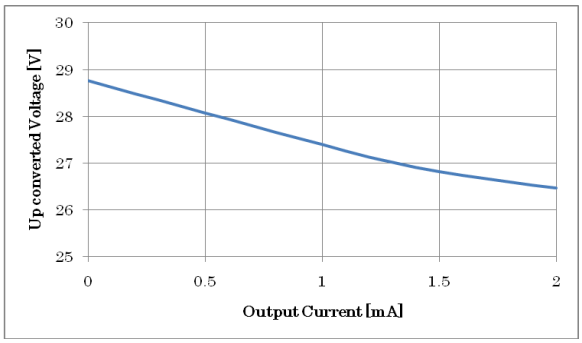


Figure. 2 VM=24V CP1-CP2=0.1uF C_{VG}=0.1uF

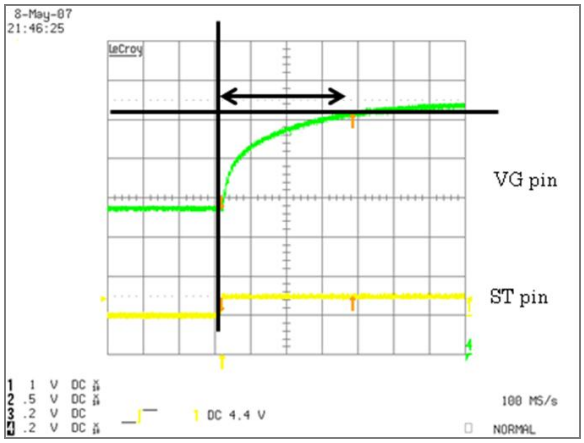


Figure. 3 VM=24V C_{VG}=0.1uF Thresh=VM+4V

Output H-Bridge block

This LSI is a 1- channel H-Bridge driver. The upper side ON resistance is 0.75 ohm and the lower side ON resistance is 0.5 ohm TYP; it can use 1A continuously, and the peak current is 1.5A. This LSI gets heat by the current as $W=I_{out}^2*(R_{ON\text{-}upper} + R_{ON\text{-}under})$. When make a PCB, the LV8762T have to use under PdMAX value on Absolute Maximum Ratings. If the WATT is over the PdMAX it will be destroyed by overheating so it is necessary to have heat sink or larger PCB pattern. The Pdmax-Ta chart is shown above.

The line to VM, OUTA, OUTB, RNF trows high current so this line needs thicker one.The reference PCB pattern is shown above.

Current sensing block

The RNF resistor serves as the current sensor. There is a voltage produced by the current flowing from the output of the motor driver circuit to GND through the RNF resistor. This voltage is compared with the VREF. The RNF resistor is decided by the current limit value, see the topic of 'Current Limit block'.

Current Limiter block

The LV8762T has a current limit function. Output current starts to chop when the current is over the value

of VREF over RNF (see Figure. 4.) The value of current limit is decided by the equation below. When the output current exceeds to that value, the output transistor becomes OFF. And next, that is become ON by CHOP timer like PWM. The current limiter utilizes PWM control in order to acquire very efficiency current limiter.

Limit[A] = VREF[V] / 5 / RNF[ohm]

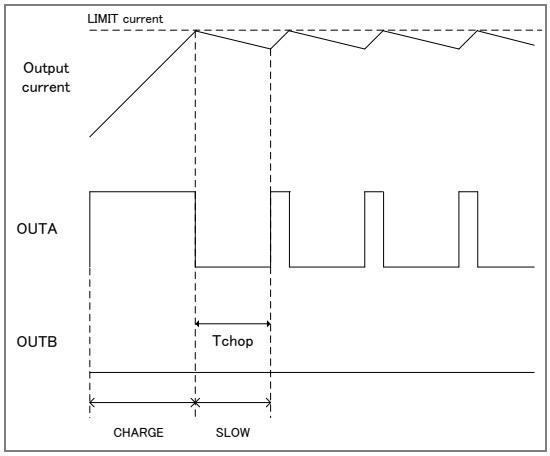


Figure. 4 Waveform of CHOP sequence

Current Limit Mask block

The current becomes high when round up the dc-motor because the motor generates no EMF. So when rounding up the motor, it needs the current as shown in the equation below. The EMF stands for Electromotive Force. The EMF is generated by rotating the motor. The EMF is proportional at the rounding speed of the motor.

I[A] = VM[V] / (Motor Resistance + R_{ON}+RNF)[ohm]

The current limiter has many functions too. It causes a slow start up to the motor. If it should round up the motor to fast it should use the Current Limit Mask function. The current limit is stopped by Current Limit Mask during masking time that is set by CMK capacitor. The masking time is calculated by the equation below.

T_{CMK}[sec] = C_{CMK}[uF] x 1.5[V] / 25[uA]

This situation shown Figure. 5.

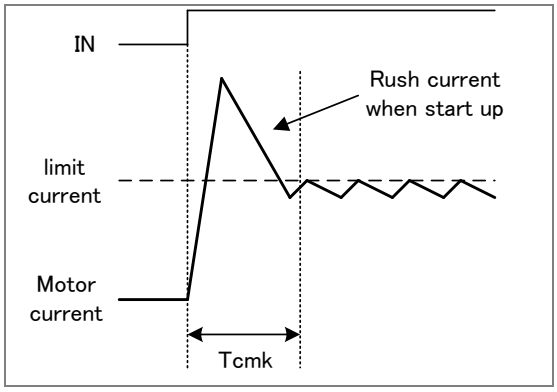


Figure. 5 Waveform of CMK sequence

The current is less than round up current at almost case during rounding the motor becase the BEMF is generated by the rouding motor.

I[A] = (VM[V] – BEMF[V]) / (Res as above [ohm])

If do not use this function, CMK pin is set OPEN or pull-up to the REG5 pin.

VREF input block

The VREF pin is used for setting the motor current limit value. The voltage range is limited from 0V to around 3V by internal circuit. When vothage is over 3V, the current limit circuit will not function. Pull-up the VREF pin to REG5 pin when not using the current limit.

Short Circuit Protection block

The short circuit detector watches the OUTA and OUTB. It can detect the short line that are between OUTA to OUTB, OUTA to VM, OUTA to GND, OUTB to VM, OUTB to GND. The Short Circuit Protection circuit disabled the Output circuit when it senses 2A; it ignores when shorted time is under 2useconds. The short circuit detector checks the current two times for prevent the false detection. The first check is started immediately. A timing of second time check is decided by the SCP capacitor. These timing charts is shown inFigure. 6 Waveform of SCP (Latch Mode). The first period of figure shown the case of no short circuit occurrence because the time of short circuit is under 2uS. The second period shown the short circuit protection sequence. After a moment that is decided by the SCP capacitor, the output is switched ON and check the current again. If the circuit is still shorted, the output is switched OFF again. The detection time is calculated by the equation below.

T_{SCP}[sec] = C_{SCP}[uF] x 1.0[V] / 5[uA]

The short circuit detector has twice sequence. One is the Latch Mode and the other is the Auto Retry Mode. Both mode is decided by the state of EMM pin. The truth table is shown in Table 1. The Latch Mode is to OFF the output permanently until there are changes by ST pin. The Auto Retry Mode is to OFF the output and check continuously a flowing current. The checking interval is about 2ms. The checking process is same as the Latch Mode. The Auto Retry Mode sequence is shown in Figure. 7 Waveform of SCP sequence (Auto Retry Mode).

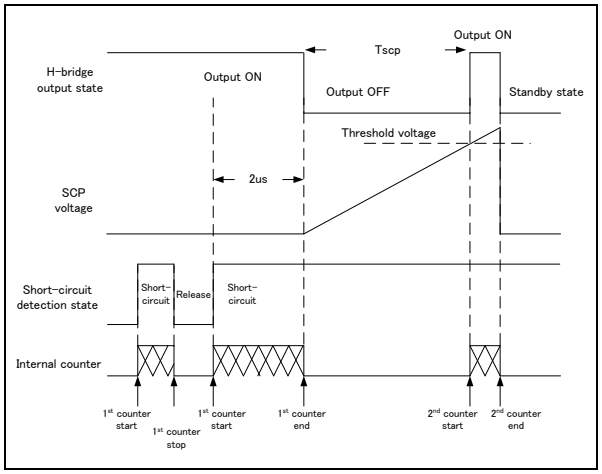


Figure. 6 Waveform of SCP (Latch Mode)

EMM	Short Circuit Mode
L Open	Latch Mode
H	AutoRetry Mode

Table 1 Truth Table of EMM

Alert signal block

The EMO pin output the ALERT signal. The alert signal is asserted when shorted outputs and overheating are detected. This pin is Open-drain type, so it should be pull up when use this pin. Let this pin open if not in use. The EMO pin has R_{ON} that is 400[ohm]@1mA. Decide the resistance of pull-up res below threshold value of MCU.

Control Input block

The LV8762T has three pins for operation: ST pin, IN1 pin and IN2 pin. The ST pin switches standby-mode and operating-mode. IN1 and IN2 pins are responsible for the direction of the motor. The truth table is shown in Table 2.

The LV8762T will be in standby mode when ST pin is set to LOW, despite the state of IN1 pin and IN2 pin. In this condition OUTA and OUTB become OFF state. Set ST pin to HIGH to operate the OUT pin.

The BREAK state means short break. It makes the OUTA and OUTB to be shorted to the RNF pin. It is possible to stop the motor early because the current that generated EMF is used to stop the motor.

There are no limitations to change the state to another state. However, it is necessary to take care the rush current of the motor over the current of maximum rating when changing the state- both stopping to moving, and rounding forward to reverse. Rush current become too high when rounding changes forward to reverse and the opposite because the high current is generated by EMF and VM. The equation is shown below.

$I_{RUSH-MAX}$[A] = (VM[V]+EMF[V]) / Ra[ohm]

Ra = Resistance of the winding of the motor.

Input			Output	
ST	**IN1**	**IN2**	**OUTA**	**OUTB**
L open	-	-	OFF	OFF
H	L	L	OFF	OFF
H	H	L	ON	OFF
H	L	H	OFF	ON
H	H	H	BREAK	BREAK

Table 2 Truth Table of Control

Thermal shutdown block

The LV8762 has over heat protector. When junction temperature is higher than about 180°C the output is made OFF by the this block. The output is set to OFF continuously during the junction temperature is higher about 180°C. When the junction temperature is less than about 180-40°C the output restarts and will work normaly. When this block detect over heating, it asserts signal to the EMO pin. This signal assertion continues until ST pin sets to negative.

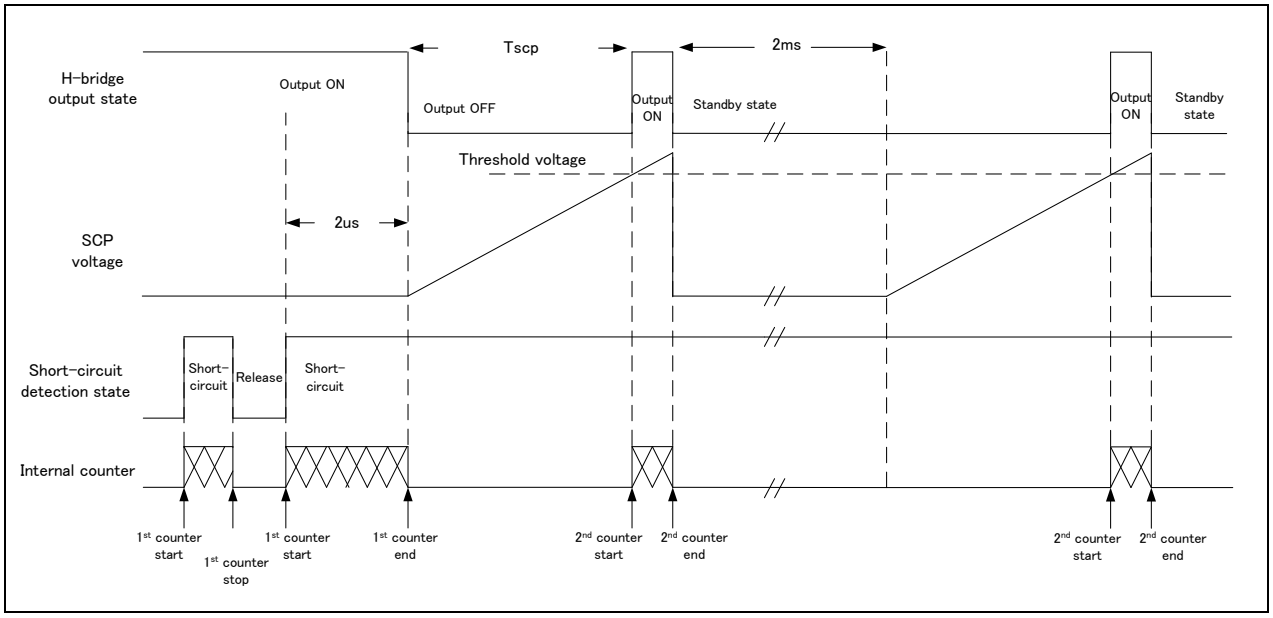


Figure. 7 Waveform of SCP sequence (Auto Retry Mode)

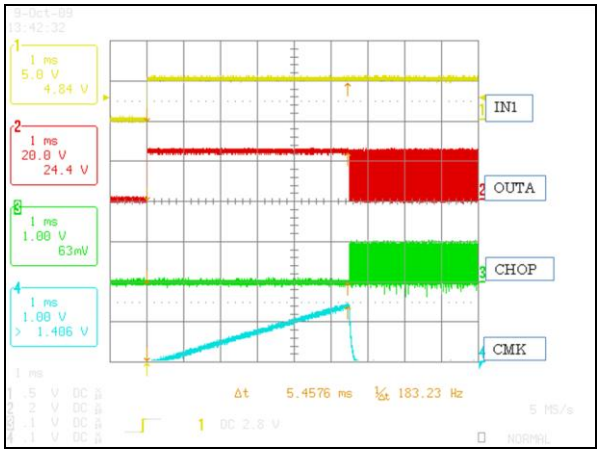


Figure. 8 Waveform of CMK sequence

The Figure. 8 Waveform of CMK sequenceshows the sequence when the motor is turned on. When the IN get changing state, The CMK pin start charging to the CMK capacitor. In this period, the current limitter does not work. When the CMK voltage higher than CMK thresh value, the current limitter is started.

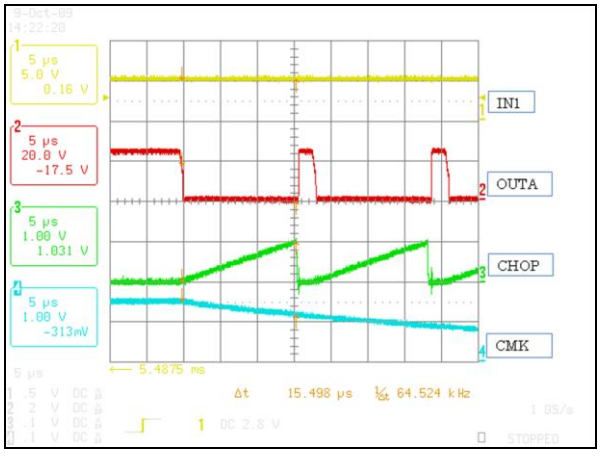


Figure. 9 Waveform of CHOP sequence

The Figure. 9 shows the sequence of current limitter. When the CMK voltage over the CMK thresh voltage, the current limitter is started. The output become temporaryoff when the current is higher than thresh that is decided by VREF pin. And the CHOP capacitor is charged. When CHOP capacitor over the thresh voltage, the OUTPUT become ON again. And repeat the detection of current.

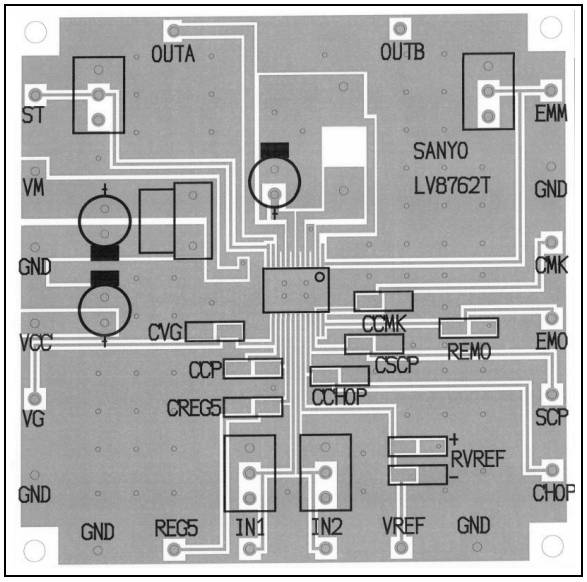


Figure. 10 PCB Design of Component side

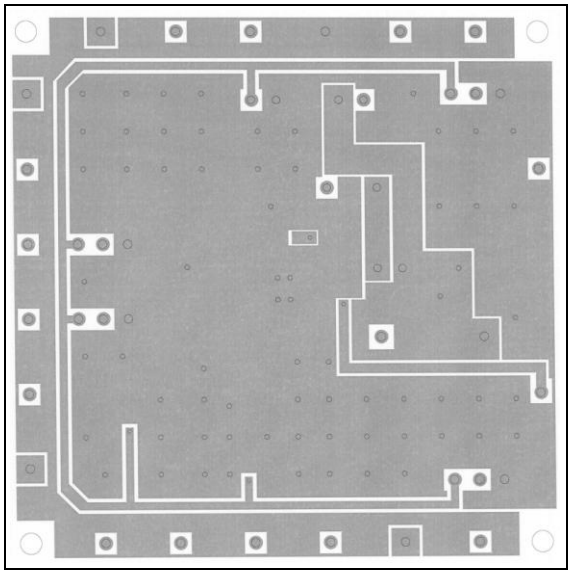


Figure. 11 PCB Design of Solder side.

BILL OF materials FOR THE EVALUATION BOARD (LV8762TEVB)

Design ator	Qty	Descripti on	Value	Tol	Foot- print	Manufacture	Manufacture partnumber	Substitution Alowed	Pb- Free
CVM	1	VM cap	10uF/50V	±20%	1608	SUN Electronic Industries	50ME10HC	yes	yes
CVG	1	VG cap	0.1uF/100V	±10%	1608	MURATA	GRM188R72A104KA35D	yes	yes
CCP	1	CP cap	0.1uF/100V	±10%	1608	MURATA	GRM188R72A104KA35D	yes	yes
CREG5	1	5Vreg cap	0.1uF/100V	±10%	1608	MURATA	GRM188R72A104KA35D	yes	yes
CCHOP	1	CHOP cap	47pF/50V	±5%	1608	MURATA	GRM1882C1H470J	yes	yes
CSCP	1	SCP cap	47pF/50V	±5%	1608	MURATA	GRM1882C1H470J	yes	yes
CCMK	1	CMK cap	0.1uF/100V	±10%	1608	MURATA	GRM188R72A104KA35D	yes	yes
REMO	1	EMO pull-up res	47k ohm	±5%	1608	KOA	RK73B1JT473J	yes	yes
RNF	1	Current Sense res	0.47 ohm	±5%	6432	ROHM	MCR100JZHJLR47	yes	yes
ST, IN1, IN2, EMM	4	SWITCH				MIYATA ELECTRIC	MS-621C-A01	yes	yes
ST, VM, VG, VCC, GND, REG5, IN1, IN2, VREF, CHOP, SCP, EMO, CMK, EMM, OUTA, OUTB	16	TEST PIN				MAC8	ST-1-3	yes	yse
LV8762 T- EVB Board	1								no

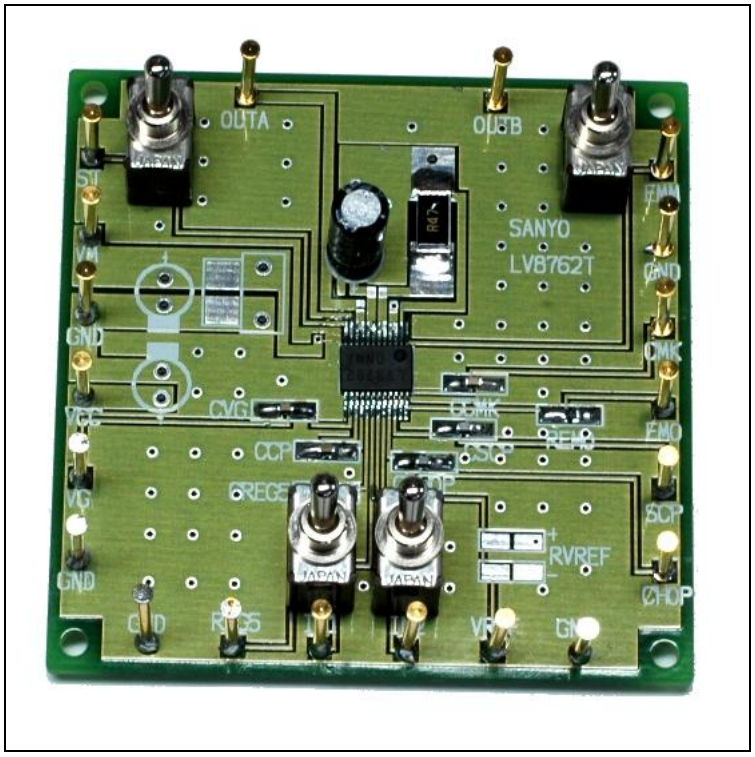


Figure. 12 Completed PCB with Devices

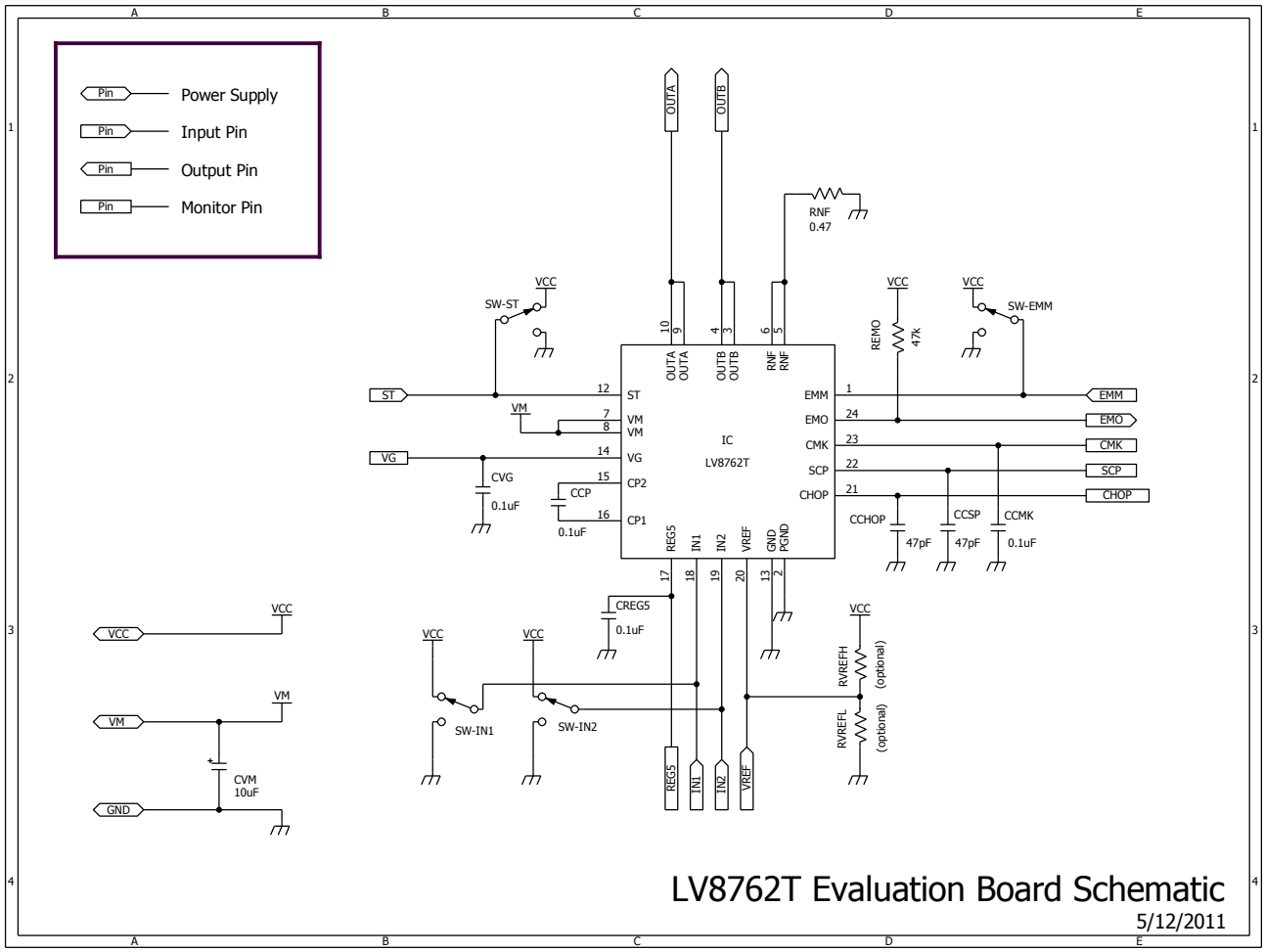


Figure. 13 Design Example Schematic

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