

Bi-CMOS LSI

LV8075LP — Constant-voltage Control 1-channel Forward/Reverse DC Motor Driver

Features and Benefits

- Constant voltage control forward/reverse H-bridge
Parallel input-Analog value must be entered for constant voltage reference input
 $V (OUT) = V (VC) \times 2.0$
- 500mA output peak rating
- Low power standby mode
- Small 2.6mm×2.6mm,0.80mm nominal height VCT16 package
- Control voltage and motor voltage separatable
- Built-in thermal protection circuit and under-voltage detection protection circuit
- -30 to 85 operating temperature range

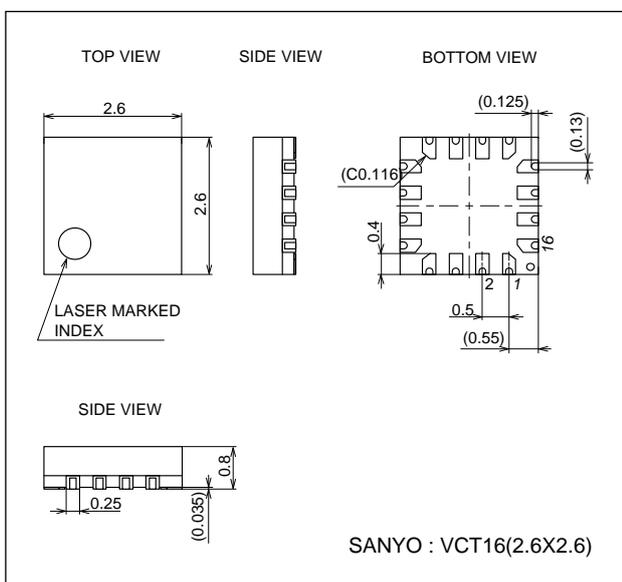
Description

The LV8075LP is a low voltage bidirectional DC motor driver with a typical input voltage of 2.5 to 5.5 V and output currents up to 500mA. The unique output full-bridge incorporates source-side linear operation to allow a constant voltage across the motor coil. This regulated output minimizes motor voltage change due to $I \times R_{DS} (ON)$ variation and battery voltage tolerance.

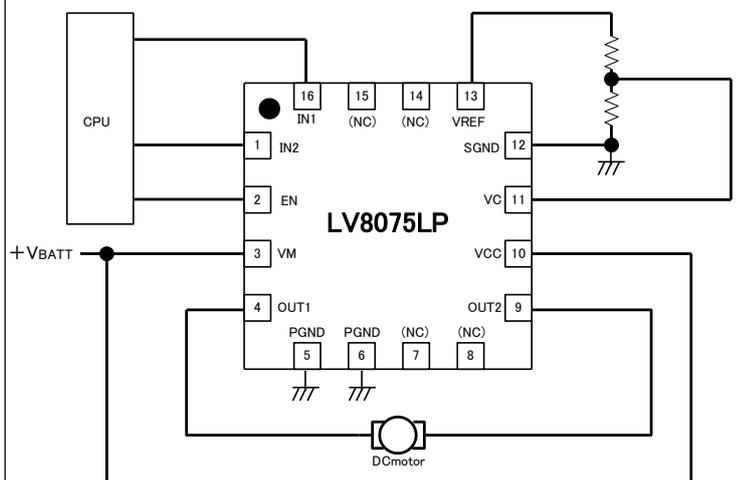
Internal protection circuitry includes thermal shutdown, under voltage lockout.

Application include:

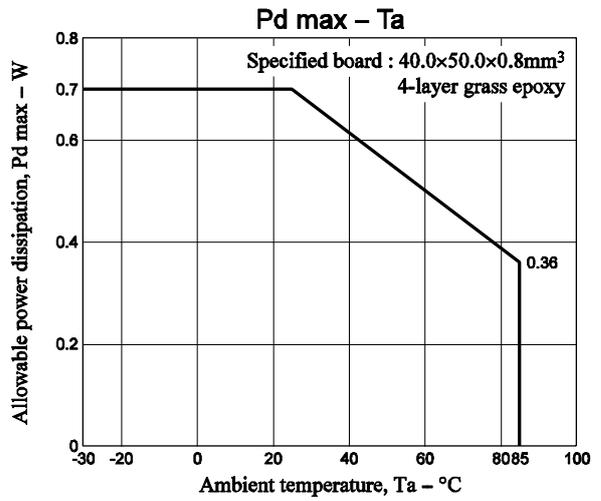
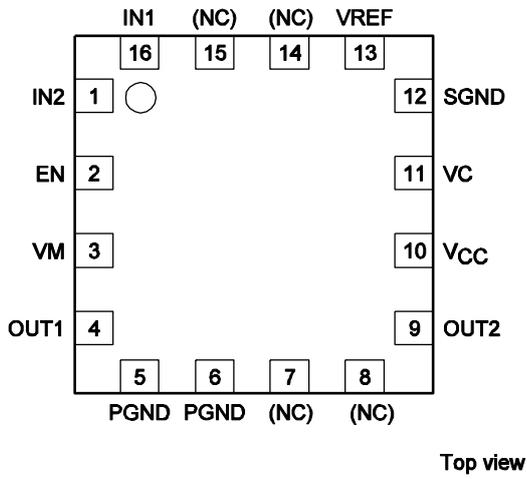
- Camera lens/shutter/lens barrier control
- Battery powered toys and games
- Portable printers/scanners
- Robotic actuators and pumps
- Low noise test instrumentation systems



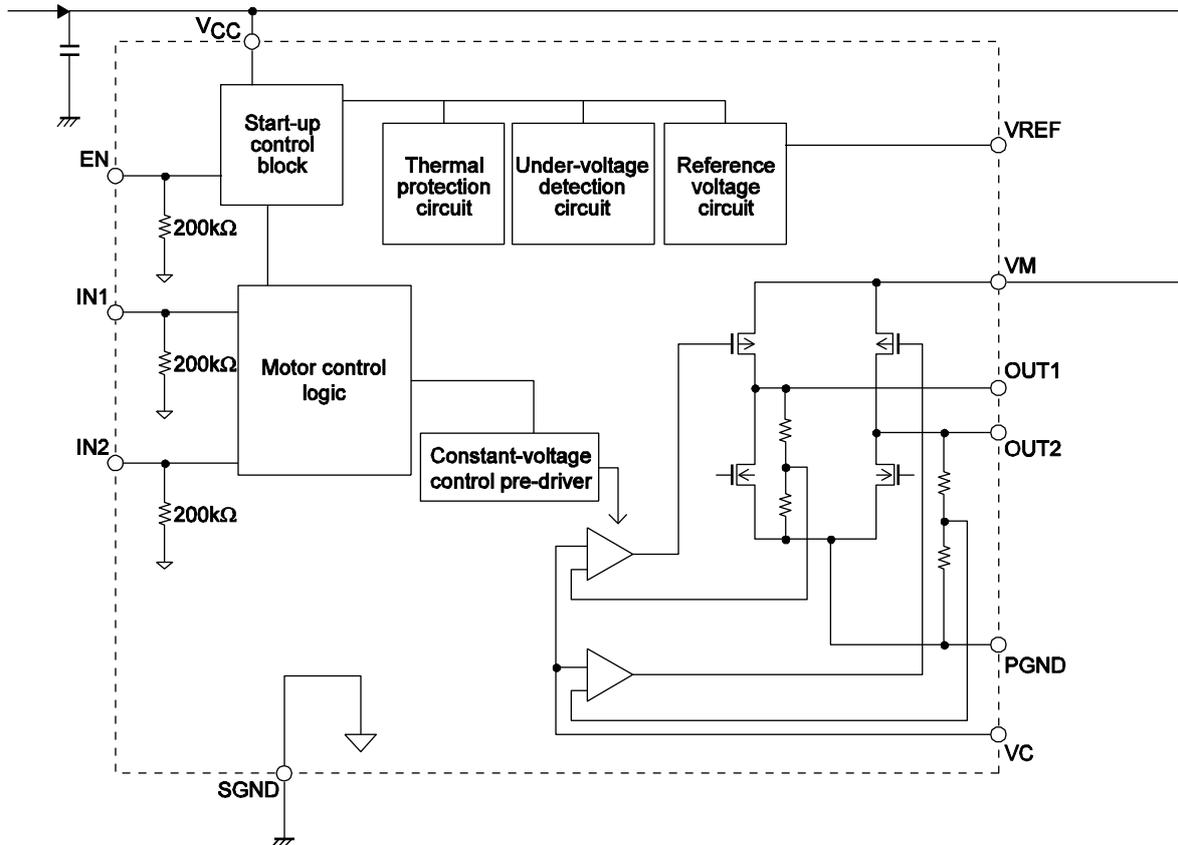
Typical Application



Pin Assignment



Block Diagram



LV8075LP

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{SGND} = \text{PGND} = 0\text{V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum control power supply voltage	V_{CC} max		6	V
Maximum load power supply voltage	V_M max		6	V
Maximum control pin voltage	V_C max		6	V
Maximum output current	I_O max	OUT1, 2	0.5	A
VREF maximum current	I_{REF} max	VREF	1	mA
Allowable power dissipation	P_d max	Mounted on a circuit board*	700	mW
Operating temperature	T_{opr}		-30 to +85	$^\circ\text{C}$
Storage temperature	T_{stg}		-40 to +150	$^\circ\text{C}$

* Specified circuit board : $40.0 \times 50.0 \times 0.8\text{mm}^3$: glass epoxy four-layer board

Allowable Operating Range at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{SGND} = \text{PGND} = 0\text{V}$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Control power-supply voltage	V_{CC}		2.5 to 5.5	V
Load power-supply voltage	V_M		2.5 to 5.5	V
Output control input voltage	V_{cont}	V_C pin	0 to $V_{CC}-1$	V
Input pin "H" voltage	V_{INH}	IN1, 2, EN pin	$V_{CC} \times 0.6$ to $V_{CC}+0.3$	V
Input pin "L" voltage	V_{INL}	IN1, 2, EN pin	-0.1 to $V_{CC} \times 0.2$	V

Electrical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = V_M = 3.0\text{V}$, $\text{PGND} = \text{SGND} = 0\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Standby current consumption 1	I_{CCO}	EN, IN1, 2 = H/L/L or EN = L			1	μA
Standby current consumption 1	I_{MO}	EN, IN1, 2 = H/L/L or EN = L			1	μA
Operating current consumption	V_{CC1}	EN = H, IN1 or IN2 = H		0.5	1.0	mA
H-level input current	I_{INH}	$200\text{k}\Omega$ pull-down, $V_{IN} = 3\text{V}$	10	15	20	μA
L-level input current	I_{INL}	$V_{IN} = 0\text{V}$		0	1	μA
Reference voltage output	VREF	$I_{REF} = 500\mu\text{F}$	1.4	1.5	1.6	V
Output on-resistance	R_{on1}	Total of top and bottom		1.75	2.5	Ω
Constant-voltage control output voltage	V_{OUT}	$V_C = 1.0\text{V}$	1.94	2.0	2.06	V
Under-voltage detection operating voltage	V_{CS}	V_{CC} Voltage	2.1	2.2	2.35	V
Thermal protection temperature	TSD	Design guarantee value*	150	180	210	$^\circ\text{C}$
Output rise time	T_r	(Note)		1.6	3.0	μs
Output fall time	T_f	(Note)		0.2	1.0	μs

* Design guarantee value and no measurement is made.

Note : Specify rising control start time \rightarrow 90% of OUT output voltage, and falling control start time \rightarrow 10% of OUT output voltage.

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Truth Table

Constant voltage output H-bridge

EN	IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT2	Mode
H	H	H	L	L	Brake
	H	L	H	L	Forward evolution
	L	H	L	H	Reverse rotation
	L	L	off	off	Stand by
L	-	-	off	off	Stand by

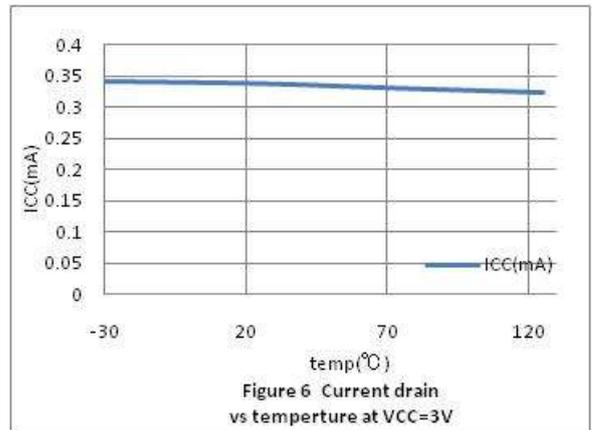
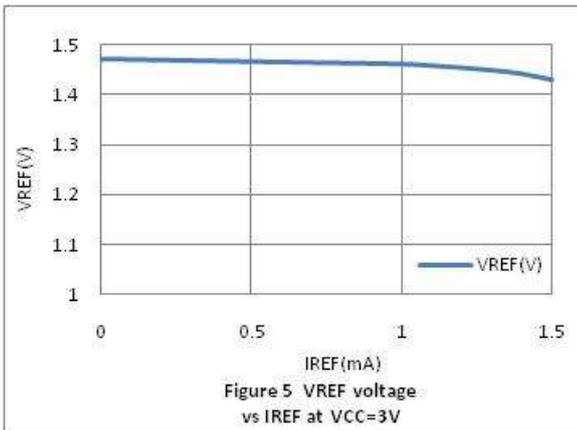
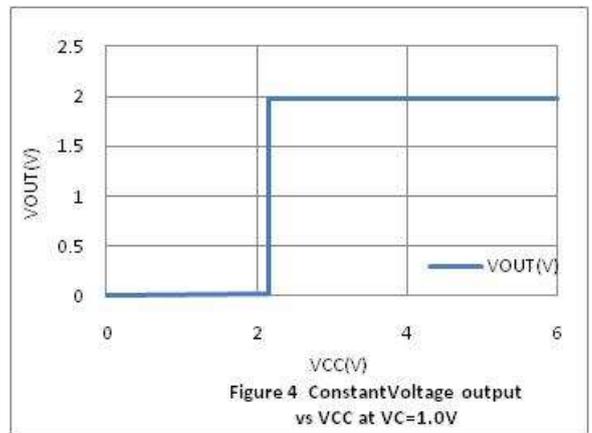
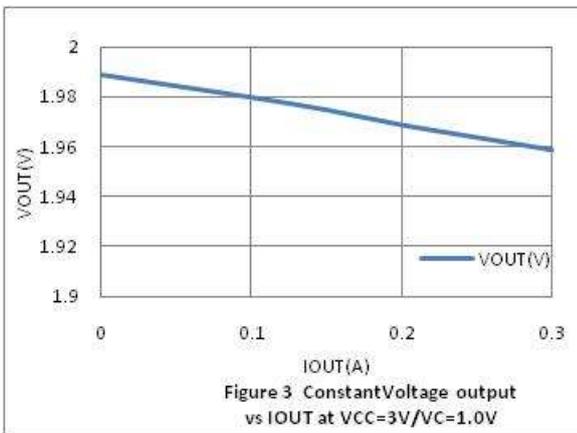
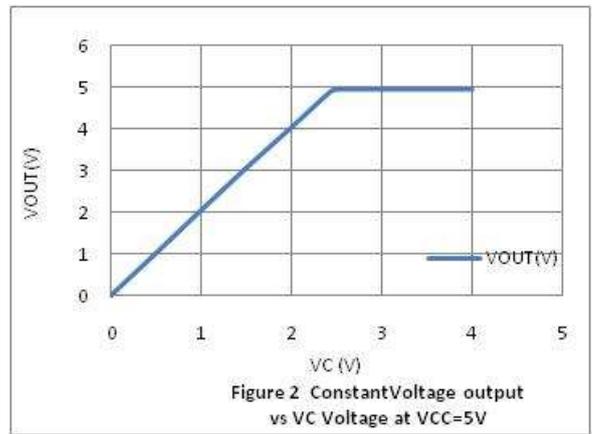
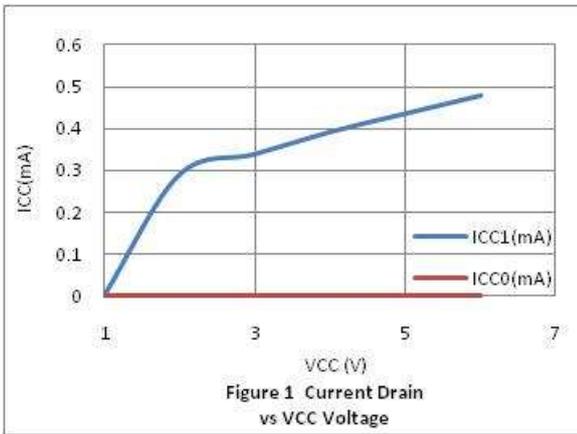
“-“ entries indicate don't care state, “off” indicates output off state, insert 20kΩ impedance across PGND.

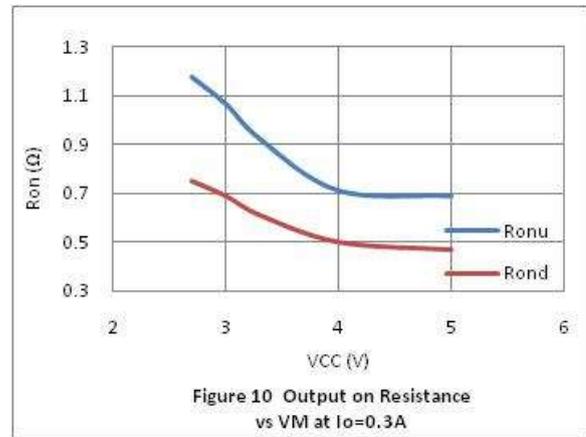
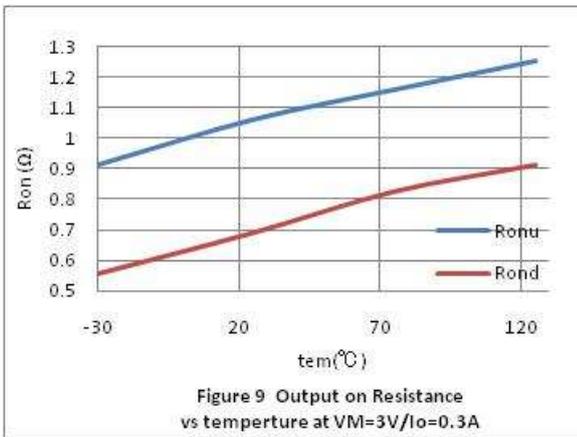
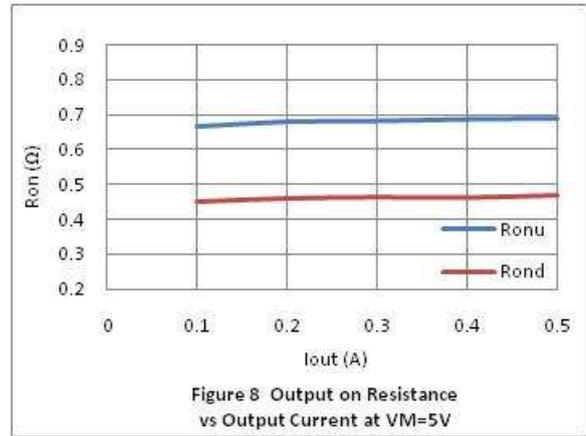
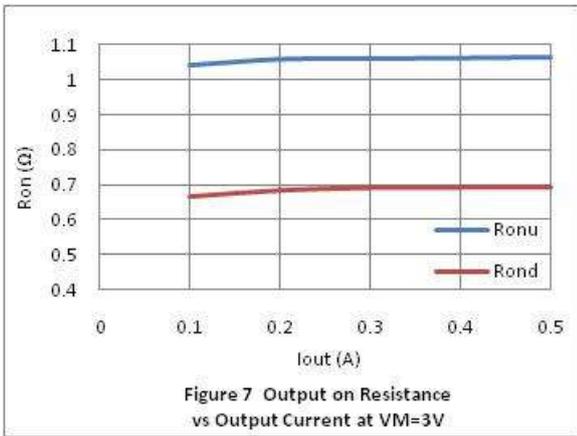
Constant voltage output value : $V(\text{OUT}) = V(\text{VC}) \times 2.0$

Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin name	Description
10	V _{CC}	Power supply pin for control
5, 6	PGND	Power ground pins for IC
12	SGND	IC system ground
3	VM	Power supply pin for constant voltage output H-bridge
2	EN	IC enable pin. Power-saving mode is established when L-level is applied. Pulled-down with 200kΩ
16, 1	IN1, 2	Input pins for manipulating constant-current output H-bridge (OUT1, 2) . Pulled-down with 200kΩ
4, 9	OUT1, 2	Constant voltage H-bridge output pins
13	VREF	Reference voltage output, outputs 1.5V
11	VC	Analog voltage input pin for constant voltage setting. Must be short-circuited to V _{CC} pin when using saturation control.

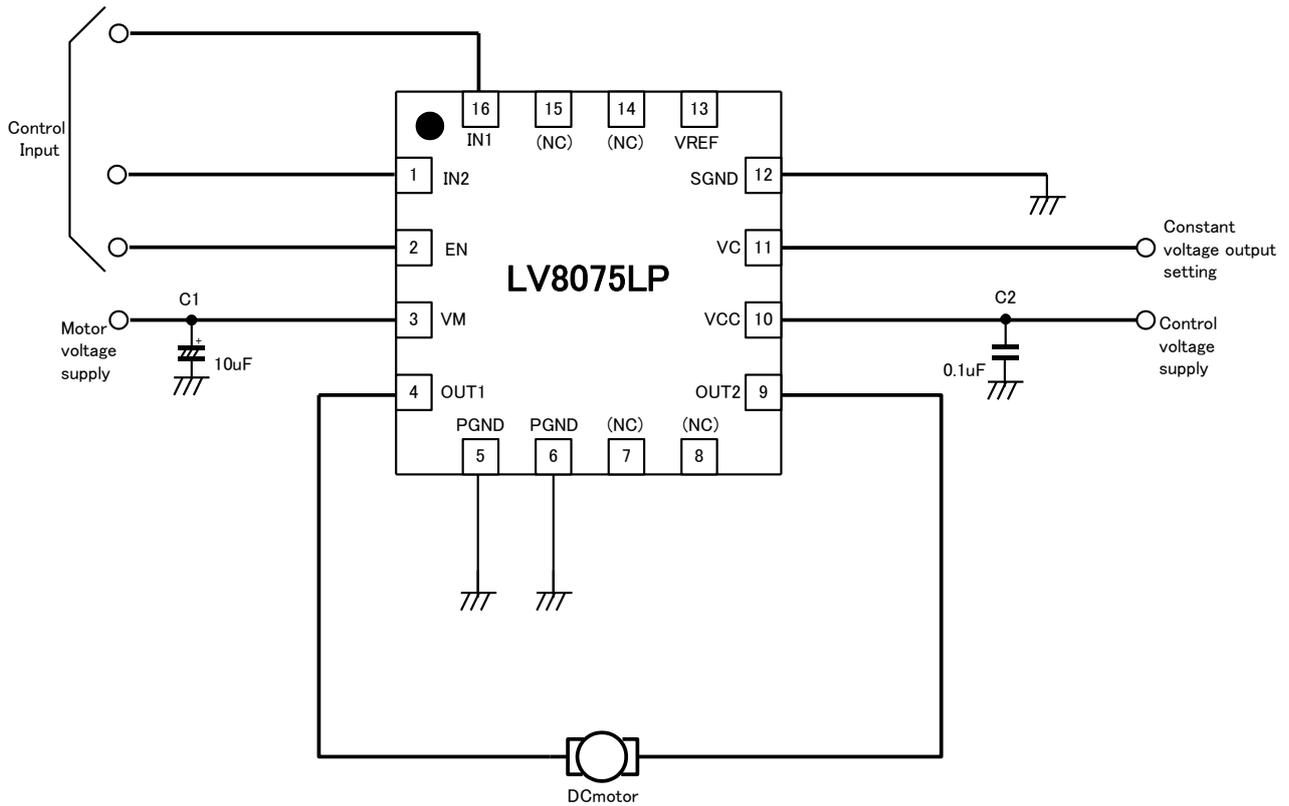
Reference data





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Motor connecting figure



VCC and VM can be used as common pins.

Even when you apply different voltage to VCC and VM, you can supply higher voltage to either one of the two pins. Also either one of the two can be powered first.

The output voltage of VREF is 1.5V.

When VC and VREF are connected, you can set 3.0V of output voltage for OUT.

The capacitor C1 and C2 are used to stabilize the power supply. A requirement for capacitance may vary depends on a layout of board, capability of motor or power supply.

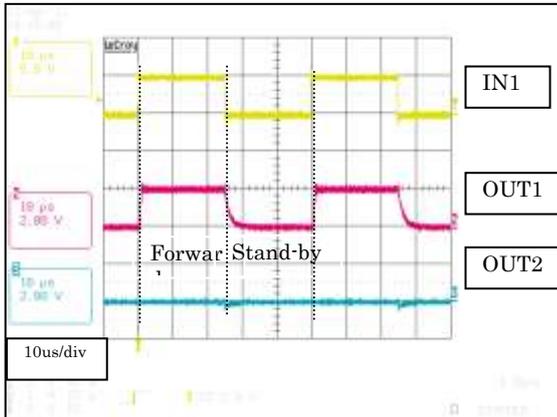
Recommendation range for C1: approx. 0.1µF to 10µF

Recommendation range for C2: approx. 0.01µF to 1µF

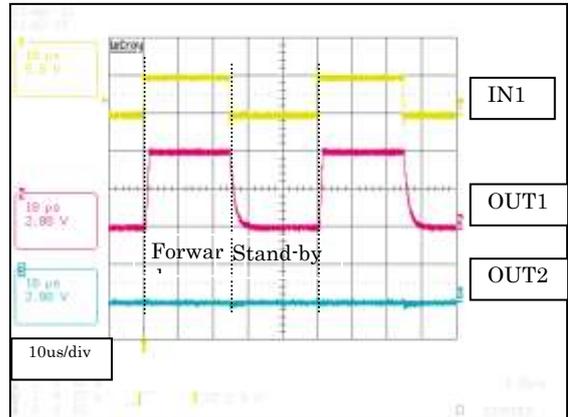
In order to set an optimum capacitance for stable power supply, make sure to confirm the waveform of the supply voltage of a motor under operation

Waveform example

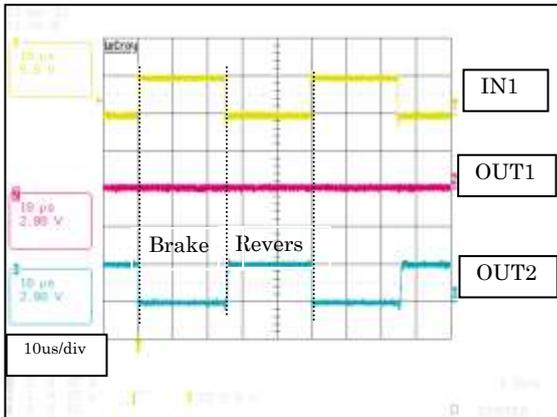
No load VCC=VM=5V VC=1.0V IN2="L"



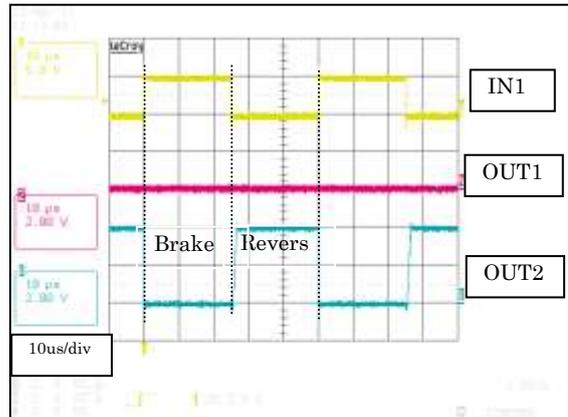
No load VCC=VM=5V VC=2.0V IN2="L"



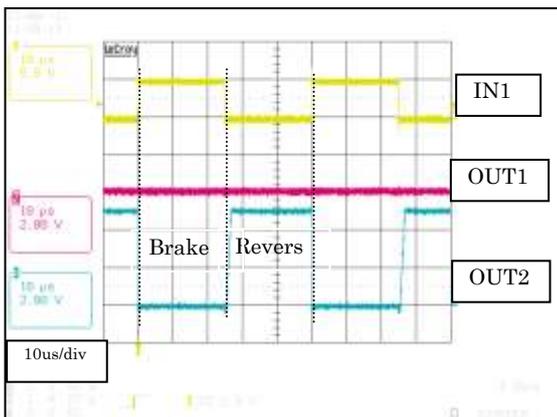
No load VCC=VM=5V VC=1.0V IN2="H"



No load VCC=VM=5V VC=2.0V IN2="H"

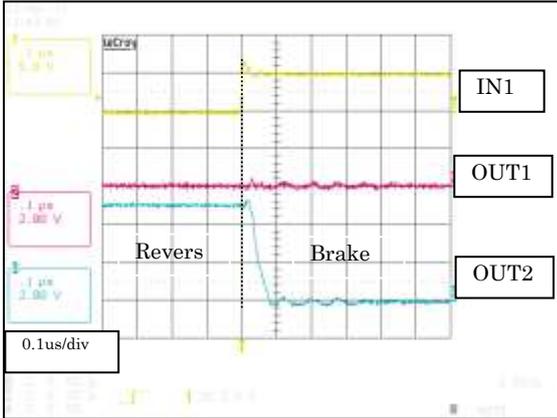


No load VCC=VM=5V VC=3.0V IN2="H"

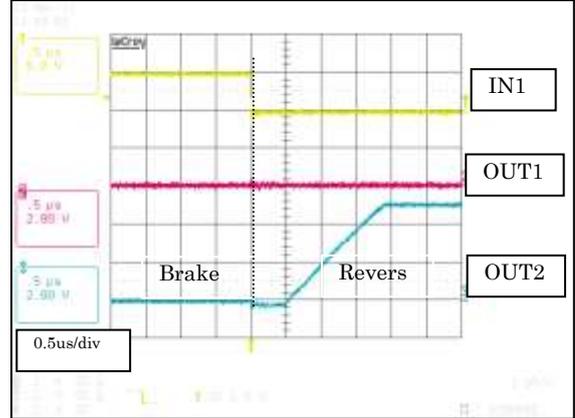


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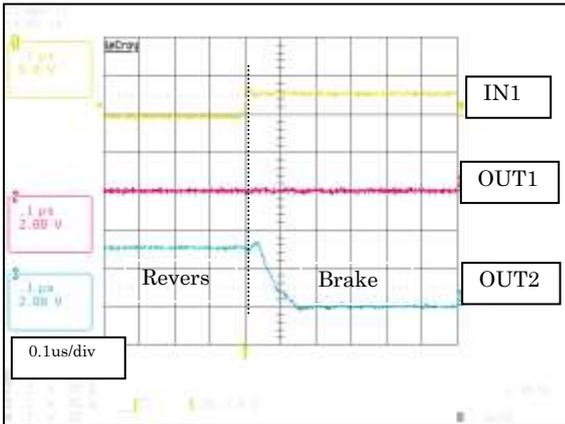
No load VCC=VM=5V VC=3.0V IN2="H"
Time scale expansion "fall time"



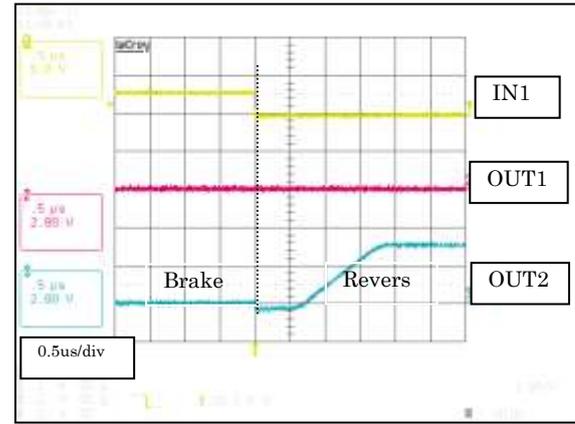
No load VCC=VM=5V VC=3.0V IN2="H"
Time scale expansion "rise time"



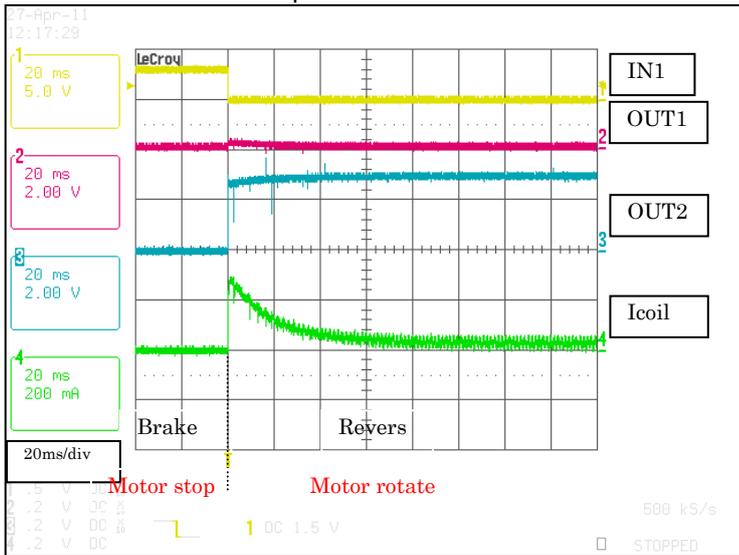
No load VCC=VM=3V VC=3.0V IN2="H"
Time scale expansion "fall time"



No load VCC=VM=3V VC=3.0V IN2="H"
Time scale expansion "rise time"

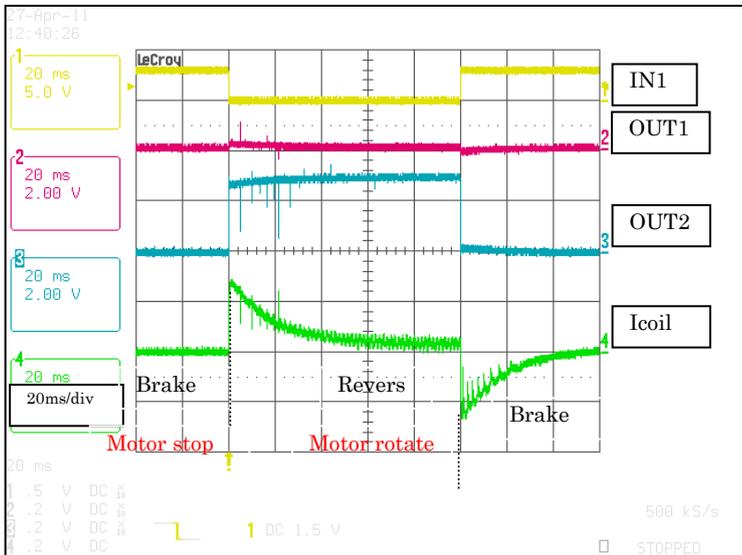


DC motor load VCC=VM=3V VC=3.0V IN2="H"
 Current waveform example "motor start"



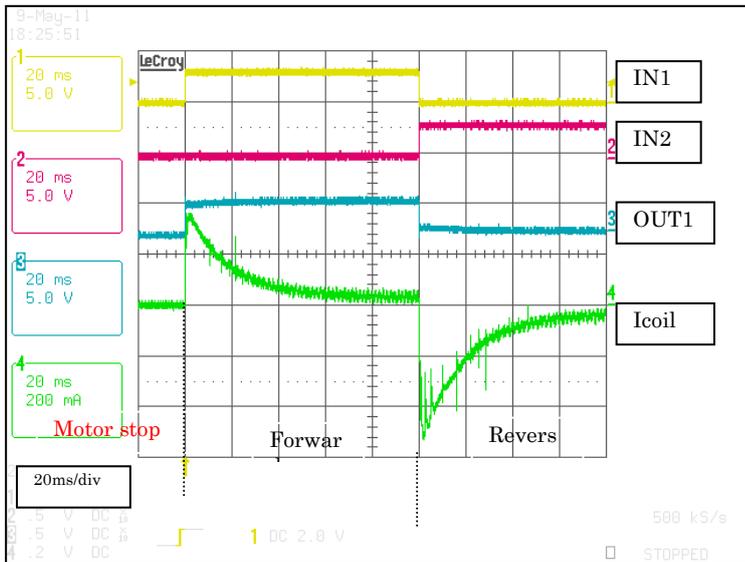
High current flows when the DC motor starts to rotate. After a while, induced voltage "Ea" is generated from motor and current value gradually decreases in the course of motor rotation.
 Given that the coil resistor is Rcoil, motor supply voltage is Vm, the motor current Im is obtained as follows: $I_m = (V_m - E_a) / R_{coil}$

DC motor load VCC=VM=3V VC=3.0V IN2="H"
 Current waveform example "brake current"



By setting brake mode while the DC motor is under rotation, DC motor becomes short-brake state and thereby decreases rotation count rapidly.
 In this case, the current of $I_m = E_a / R_{coil}$ flows reversely due to the induced voltage Ea generated while the motor was under rotation. And by stopping the rotation of DC motor, Ea becomes 0. Therefore, the current also becomes 0.

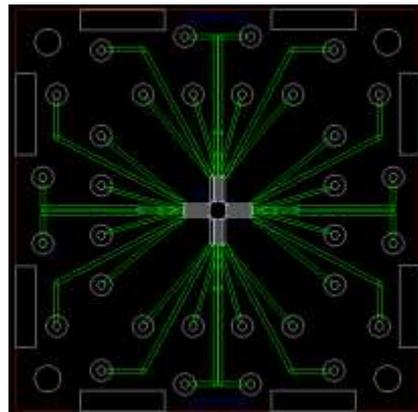
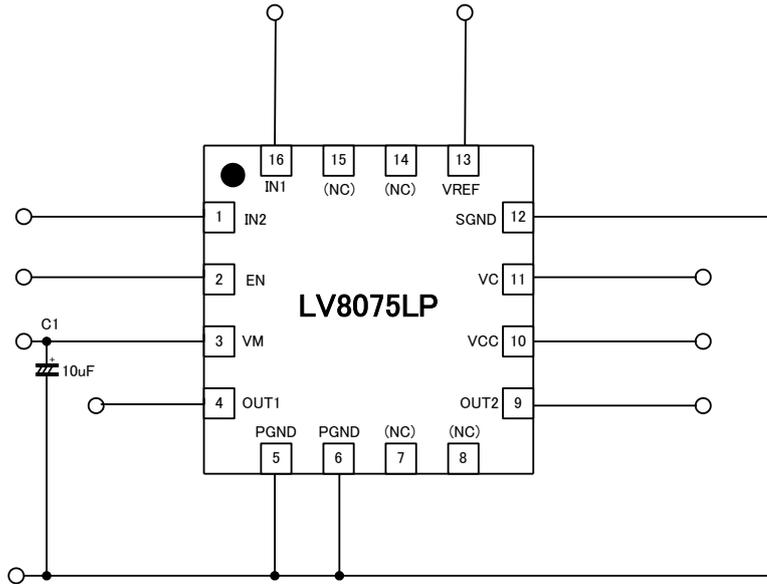
DC motor load VCC=VM=3V VC=3.0V
 Current waveform example “active reverse brake current”



If a direction of rotation is switched while the DC motor is under rotation, torque for reverse rotation is generated. Therefore, the change of rotation takes place more abruptly.
 In this case, since the voltage of VM is added as well as the induced voltage Ea that occurred during the motor rotation, the following current flows: $I_m = (V_M + E_a) / R_{coil}$
 Since this driving method generates the highest current at the startup of DC motor, if the current value exceeds the Iomax, it is recommended to set brake mode between forward and reverse to reduce induced voltage.

LV8075LP

Evaluation board description

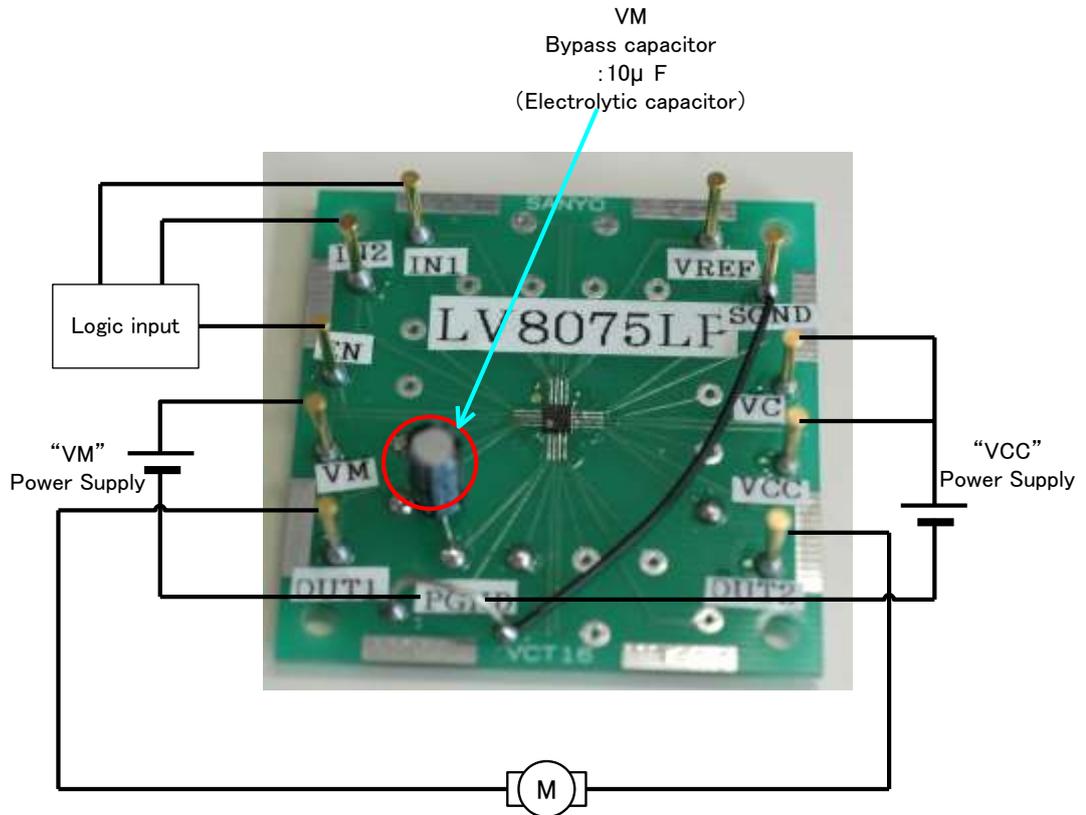


Bill of Materials for LV8075LP Evaluation Board

Designator	Qty	Description	Value	Tol	Footprint	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number	Substitution Allowed	Lead Free
IC1	1	Motor Driver			VCT16	SANYO semiconductor	LV8075LP	No	Yes
C1	1	VCC Bypass capacitor	10µF 50V			SUN Electronic Industries	50ME10HC	Yes	Yes
TP1-TP11	11	Test points				MAC8	ST-1-3	Yes	Yes

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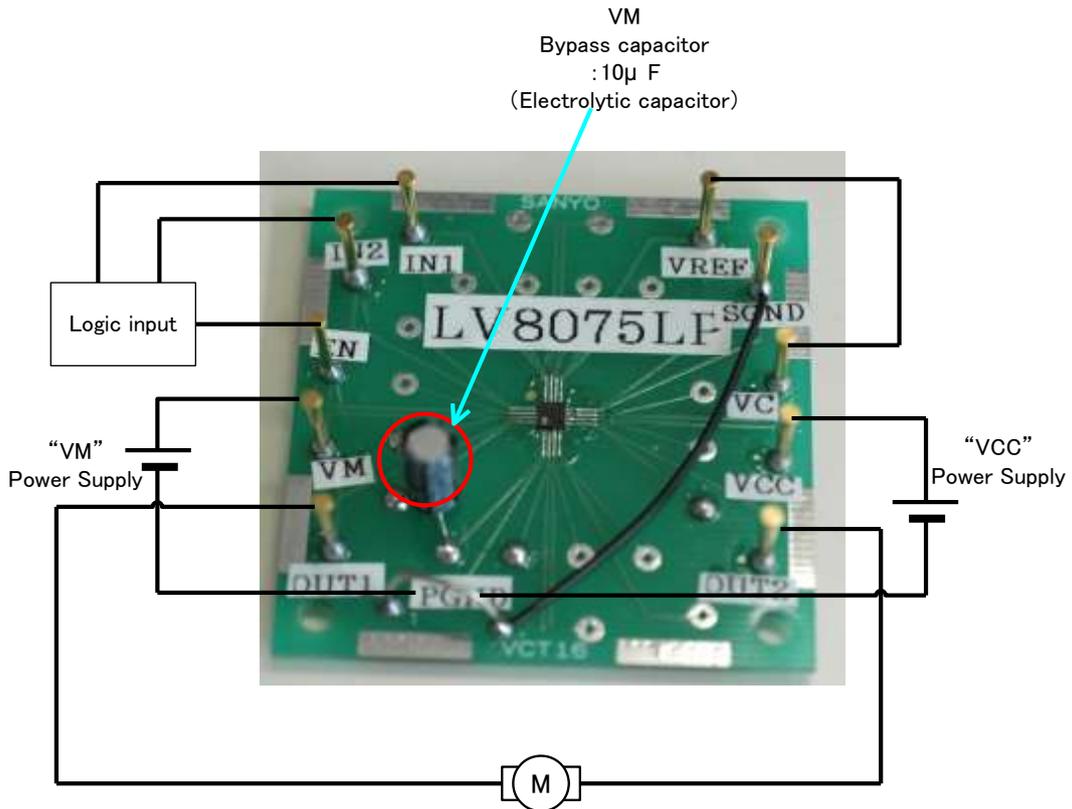
OUTPUT Full-Drive (VCC-VC short)



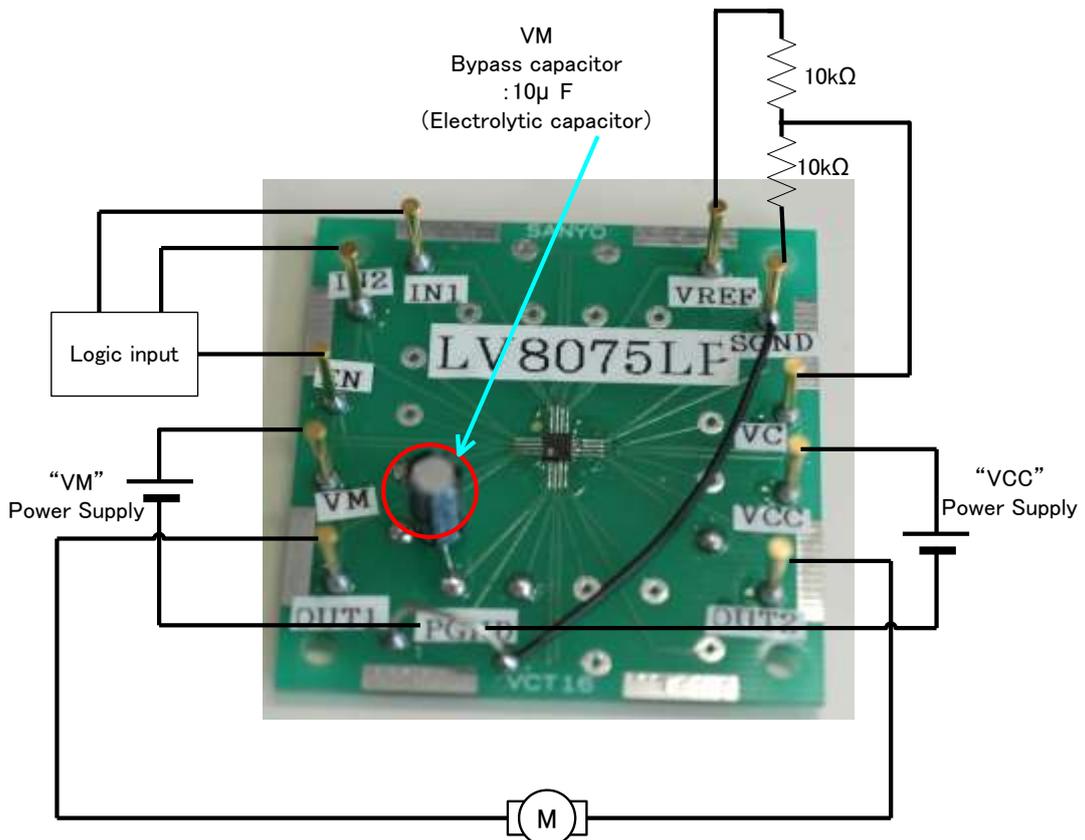
- Connect OUT1 and OUT2 to a DC motor each.
- Connect the motor power supply with the terminal VM, the control power supply with the terminal VCC.
Connect the GND line with the terminal GND.
- DC motor becomes the predetermined output state corresponding to the input state by inputting a signal such as the following truth value table into EN, IN1, IN2.
- See the table in p.4 for further information on input logic.

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OUTPUT constant voltage 3.0V drive (VREF-VC short)



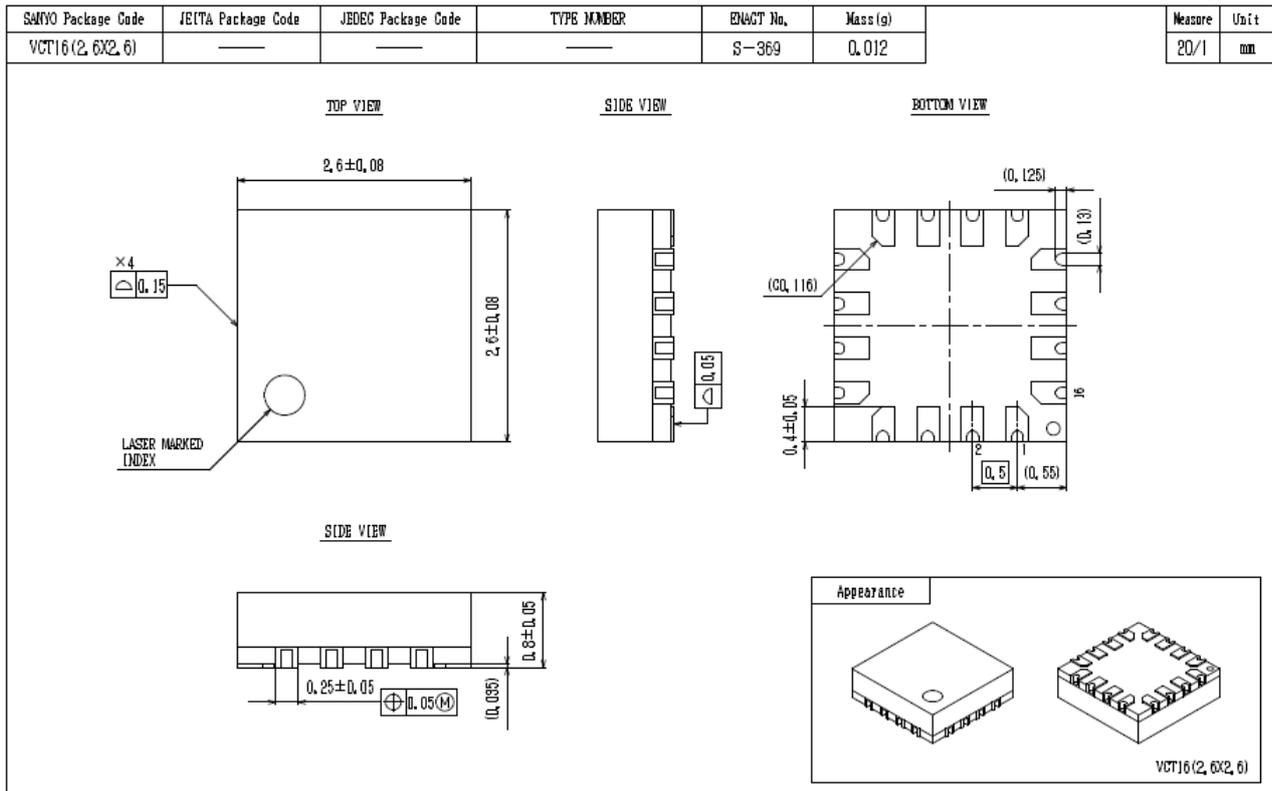
OUTPUT constant voltage 1.5V drive (VC voltage setting)



LV8075LP

OUTLINE DRAWING

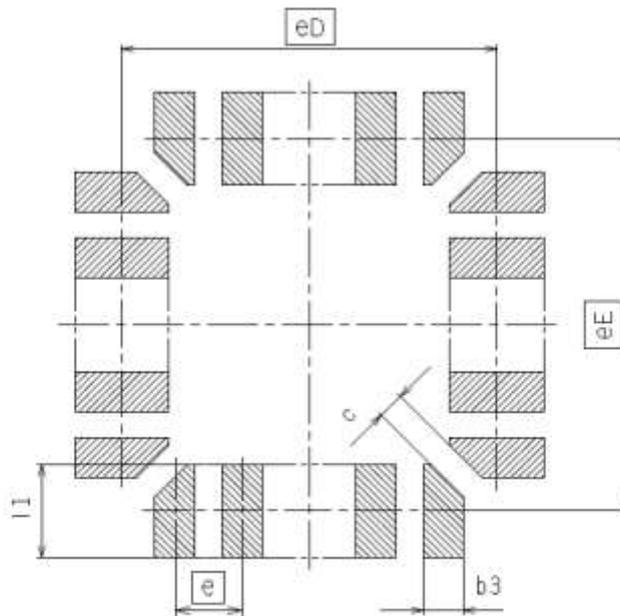
sanyo



REVISION : 1

SANYO : Very Thin Castellated-structure Terminal Package

Mounting Pad Sketch



(Unit:mm)

Reference symbol	Packages name				
	VCT/ACT16 (2, 6X2, 6)	VCT/ACT20 (2, 6X2, 6)	VCT/ACT20 (3, 0X3, 0)	VCT/ACT24 (3, 0X3, 0)	VCT/ACT24 (3, 5X3, 5)
eD	2.30	2.30	2.70	2.70	3.20
eE	2.30	2.30	2.70	2.70	3.20
e	0.50	0.40	0.50	0.40	0.50
b3	0.30	0.19	0.30	0.19	0.30
l1	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
c	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20

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