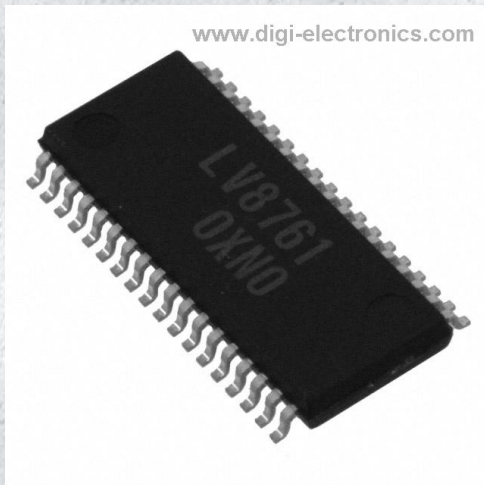


LV8804V-TLM-H Datasheet



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DiGi Electronics Part Number	LV8804V-TLM-H-DG
Manufacturer	onsemi
Manufacturer Product Number	LV8804V-TLM-H
Description	IC MOTOR DRIVER 6V-15V 36SSOPJ
Detailed Description	Motor Driver Bi-CMOS PWM 36-SSOPJ

This model LV8804V-TLM-H is available at DiGi Electronics.

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Manufacturer Product Number:

LV8804V-TLM-H

Series:

-

Motor Type - Stepper:

-

Function:

Driver - Fully Integrated, Control and Power Stage

Interface:

PWM

Step Resolution:

-

Current - Output:

1.2A

Voltage - Load:

6V ~ 15V

Mounting Type:

Surface Mount

Supplier Device Package:

36-SSOPJ

Manufacturer:

onsemi

Product Status:

Obsolete

Motor Type - AC, DC:

Brushless DC (BLDC)

Output Configuration:

Half Bridge (3)

Technology:

Bi-CMOS

Applications:

Fan Motor Driver

Voltage - Supply:

6V ~ 15V

Operating Temperature:

-30°C ~ 95°C (TA)

Package / Case:

36-LSOP (0.220", 5.60mm Width) Exposed Pad

Base Product Number:

LV8804

Environmental & Export classification

Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL):

3 (168 Hours)

ECCN:

EAR99

REACH Status:

REACH Unaffected

HTSUS:

8542.39.0001

Ordering number : ENA1407A



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<http://onsemi.com>

LV8804V

Bi-CMOS LSI PC and Server Fan Motor Driver

Overview

The LV8804V is a motor driver for PC and server fans.

Feature

- Direct PWM three-phase sensorless motor driver

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V _{CC} maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		16	V
V _G maximum supply voltage	V _G max		21	V
OUT pin maximum output current	I _{OUT} max	UO, VO, and WO pins	1.2	A
SOFTST pin withstand voltage	V _{SOFTST} max		6	V
FR pin withstand voltage	V _{FR} max		6	V
CTL pin withstand voltage	V _{CTL} max		6	V
MINSNP pin withstand voltage	V _{MINSNP} max		6	V
FG output pin withstand voltage	V _{FG} max		16	V
FG pin maximum output current	I _{FG} max		5	mA
1/2FG output pin withstand voltage	V _{1/2FG} max		16	V
1/2FG pin maximum output current	I _{1/2FG} max		5	mA
RD output pin withstand voltage	V _{RD} max		16	V
RD pin maximum output current	I _{RD} max		5	mA
Allowable Power dissipation 1	P _d max1	Independent IC	0.6	W
Allowable Power dissipation 2	P _d max2	Mounted on designated board *	1.3	W
Operating temperature	T _{opr}		-30 to +95	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}		-55 to +150	°C

* : When mounted on the designated 76.1mm × 114.3mm × 1.6mm, glass epoxy board (single-layer)

Caution 1) Absolute maximum ratings represent the value which cannot be exceeded for any length of time.

Caution 2) Even when the device is used within the range of absolute maximum ratings, as a result of continuous usage under high temperature, high current, high voltage, or drastic temperature change, the reliability of the IC may be degraded. Please contact us for the further details.

Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

LV8804V

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V_{CC} supply voltage	V_{CC}		6 to 15	V
SOFTST input voltage range	V_{SOFTST}		0 to VREG	V
FR input voltage range	V_{FR}		0 to VREG	V
CTL input voltage range	V_{CTL}		0 to VREG	V
MINSP input voltage range	V_{MINSP}		0 to VREG	V

Electrical Characteristics at $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified

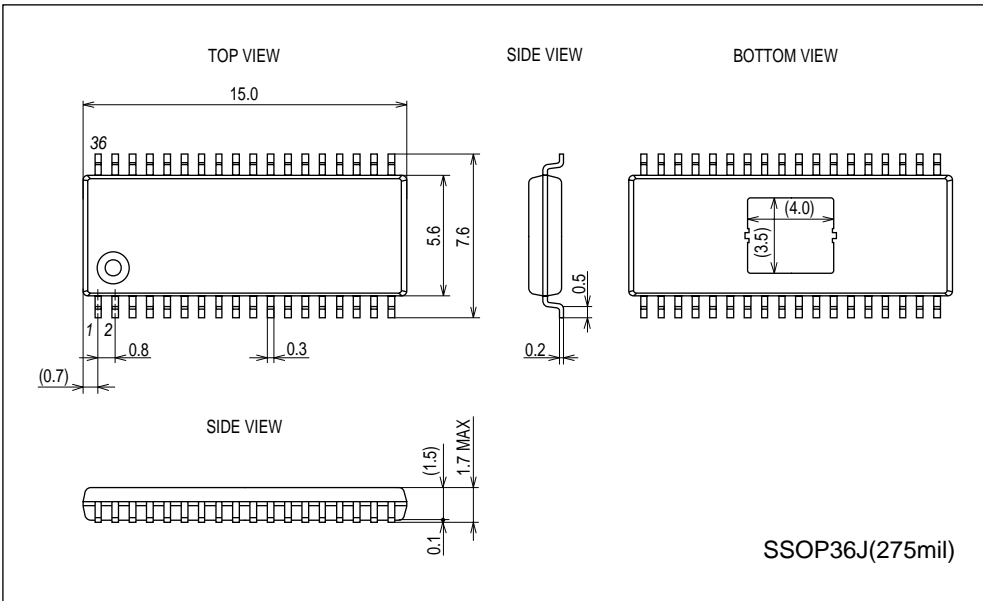
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Circuit current 1	I_{CC1}			3	4	mA
Charge pump block						
Charge pump output voltage	V_{VG}			17		V
Regulator block						
5V regulator voltage	V_{VREG}		4.75	5	5.25	V
Output on resistance						
High-side output transistor on resistance	$R_{on (H)}$	$I_O = 0.7\text{A}$, $V_G = 17\text{V}$		0.6	1.0	Ω
Low-side output transistor on resistance	$R_{on (L)}$	$I_O = 0.7\text{A}$, $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$		0.6	1.0	Ω
Sum of high-/low-side output transistor on resistance	$R_{on (H+L)}$	$I_O = 0.7\text{A}$, $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$, $V_G = 17\text{V}$		1.2	2	Ω
Startup oscillator (OSC) pin						
OSC pin charge current	I_{OSC}			-2.5		μA
OSC pin discharge current	I_{OSCD}			2.5		μA
Control voltage input (CTL) pin						
Motor drive on voltage input range	V_{CTLON}		0		3	V
Motor drive off voltage input range	V_{CTLOFF}		3.5		VREG	V
Minimum speed setting pin						
Minimum speed setting voltage input range	V_{MINSP1}		1		3	V
Minimum speed releasing voltage input range	V_{MINSP2}		4		VREG	V
Forward/reverse switching pin						
High-level input voltage range	V_{FRH}	Order of current application : UOUT→VOUT→WOUT	4		VREG	V
Low-level input voltage range	V_{FRL}	Order of current application : UOUT→WOUT→VOUT	0		1	V
FG, 1/2FG, and RD output pins						
FG output pin low-level voltage	V_{FG}	When I_O is 2mA		0.25	0.35	V
1/2FG output pin low-level voltage	$V_{1/2FG}$	When I_O is 2mA		0.25	0.35	V
RD output pin low-level voltage	V_{RD}	When I_O is 2mA		0.25	0.35	V
Current limiter circuit						
Limiter voltage	V_{RF}	Limit current set to 1A when R_F is 0.25 Ω .	0.225	0.25	0.275	V
Constraint protection circuit						
CT pin high-level voltage	V_{CTH}		2.25	2.8	2.95	V
CT pin low-level voltage	V_{CTL}		0.43	0.5	0.65	V
CT pin charge current	I_{CTC}		-2.9	-2.5	-2.2	μA
CT pin discharge current	I_{CTD}		0.23	0.25	0.32	μA
ICT charge/discharge ratio	R_{CT}		7	10	13	
Soft start circuit						
Soft start releasing voltage	V_{SOFTST}			2.5		V
SOFTST pin charge current	I_{SOFTST}			0.6		μA
Thermal protection circuit						
Thermal protection circuit operating temperature	TSD	Design target *	150	180	210	$^\circ\text{C}$

* : Design target value and no measurement is made. The thermal protection circuit is incorporated to protect the IC from burnout or thermal destruction. Since it operates outside the IC's guaranteed operating range, the customer's thermal design should be performed so that the thermal protection circuit will not be activated when the fan is running under normal operating conditions.

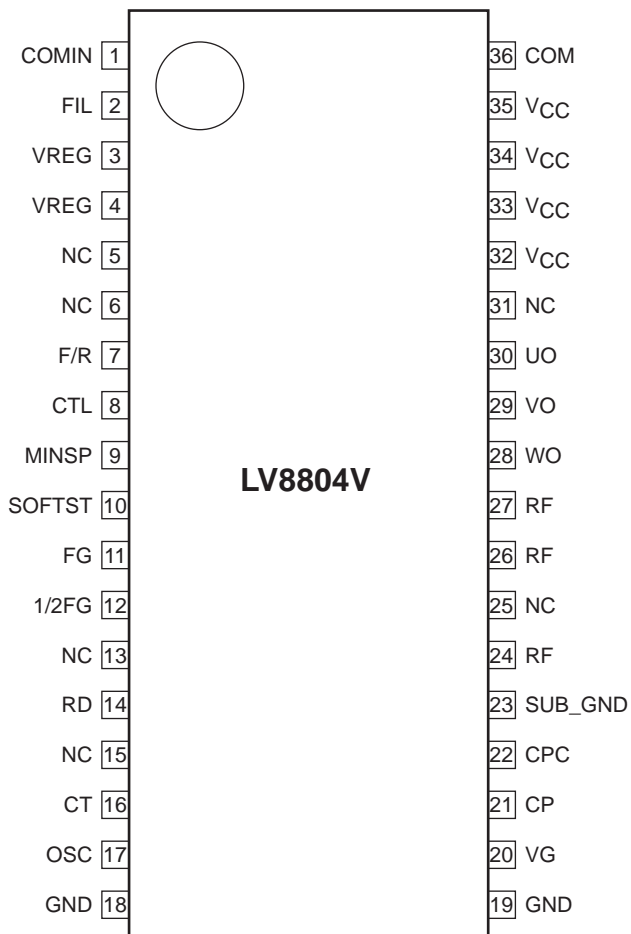
LV8804V

Package Dimensions

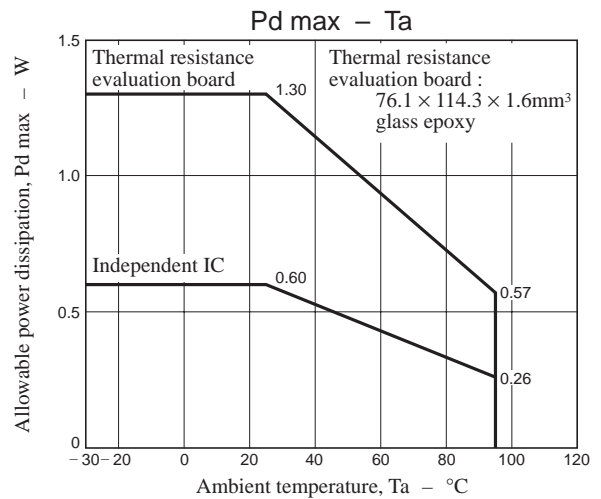
unit : mm (typ)
3361



Pin Assignment

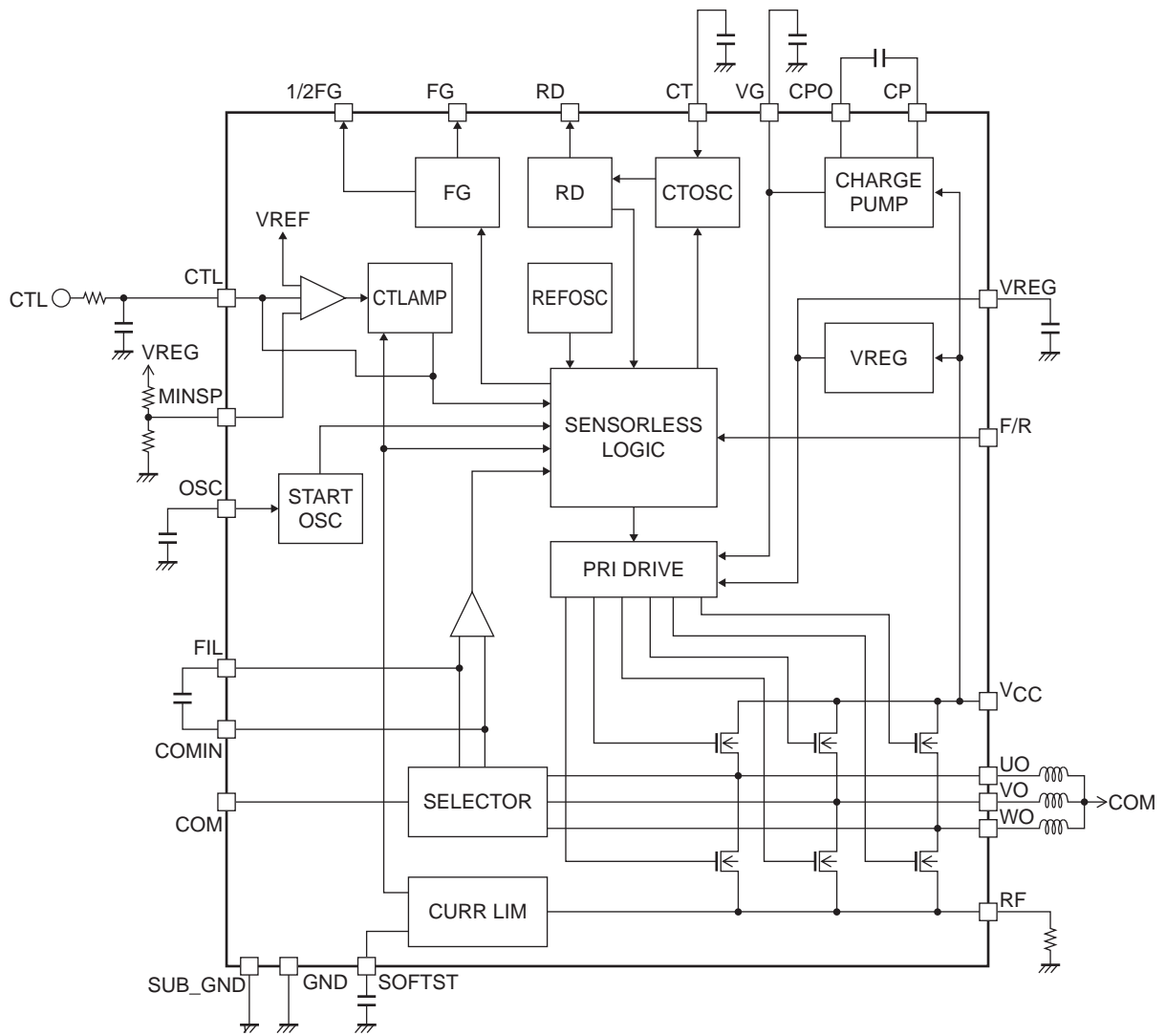


Top view



LV8804V

Block Diagram



LV8804V

Pin Function

Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Equivalent circuit
36	COM	Motor middle point connection.	
1	COMIN	Motor position detection comparator filter pin. A capacitor must be connected between this pin and the FIL pin (pin 2).	
2	FIL	Motor position detection comparator filter pin. A capacitor must be connected between this pin and the COMIN pin (pin 5).	
3 4	VREG	Regulator voltage (5V) output. A capacitor must be connected between these pins and ground.	
5, 6, 13, 15, 25, 31	NC	No connection. These pins are not connected with the internal parts.	
7	F/R	Motor rotation direction switching. A high-level input causes current to flow into the motor in the order of U, V, and W and a low-level input in the order of U, W, and V. Changing the order of current application turns the motor in the opposite direction.	
8	CTL	Motor control voltage input. When the control voltage is higher than 3 V (3V < CTL voltage), the motor stops. The motor speed is controlled by varying the control voltage within the range of 3V to 1V (3V > CTL voltage > 1 V). When the control voltage becomes lower than 1V (1 V > CTL voltage), the current limit set by the RF resistor is reached.	
9	MINSP	Minimum speed setting voltage input. The minimum speed of the motor can be set by resistor-dividing the regulator voltage and feeding the resultant voltage that is within the range of 1V to 3V (1 V < MINSP < 3V).	
10	SOFTST	Soft start time setting. The motor can be started smoothly by connecting a capacitor between this pin and ground.	

Continued on next page.

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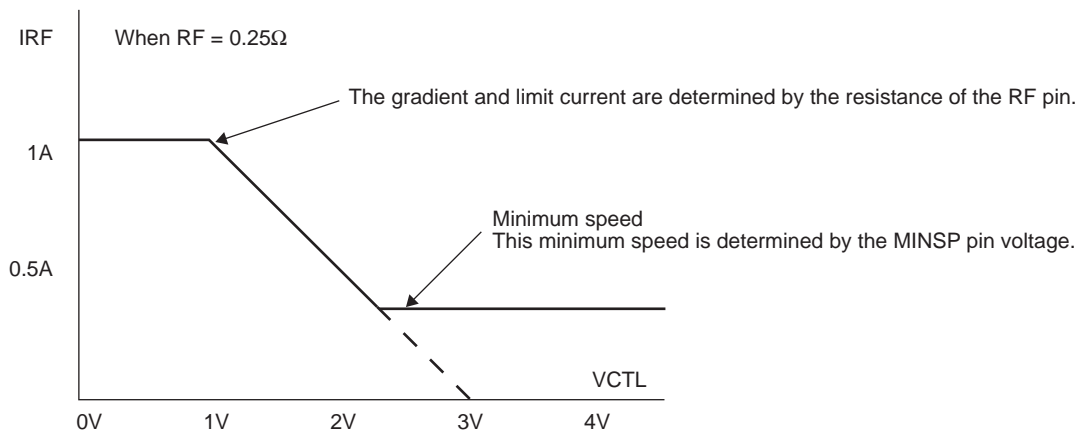
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Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Equivalent circuit
11	FG	FG pulse output. This pin outputs a Hall sensor system equivalent pulse signal.	
12	1/2FG	FG pulse output. This pin outputs 1/2 Hall sensor system equivalent pulse signal.	
14	RD	Motor lockup detection output. Output is fixed high when motor is locked up.	
16	CT	Motor lockup detection time setting. When the motor lockup condition is detected, the protection time period before the protection circuit is activated is set by connecting a capacitor between this pin and ground.	
17	OSC	Motor startup frequency setting. A capacitor must be connected between this pin and ground. The startup frequency is adjusted by controlling the charge/discharge current and capacitance of the capacitor.	
18, 19	GND	GND pin.	
20	VG	Charge pump step-up voltage output. A capacitor must be connected between this pin and the V _{CC} pin or ground.	
21	CP	Charge pump step-up pulse output pin. A capacitor must be connected between this pin and the CPC pin (pin 22).	
22	CPC	Charge pump step-up pin. A capacitor must be connected between this pin and the CP pin (pin 21).	
23	SUB_GND	GND pin.	
32, 33, 34, 35	V _{CC}	Power supply for the IC and motor. Capacitors must be connected between these pins and ground.	
30	UO	Output pins. Connect these pins to the U, V, and W of the motor coil.	
29	VO		
28	WO		
24, 26, 27	RF	Output current detection pins. The drive current is detected by connecting a resistor between these pins and ground.	

LV8804V

LV8804V Functional Description

1 Control Characteristics



The current flowing to the motor and the control characteristics are determined by adjusting the resistance of the RF resistor.

By connecting a resistor with a resistance of 0.25Ω between the RF pin and GND, the limit current is set at a motor current of 1A, and the control characteristics shown in the diagram above are achieved.

By increasing the RF resistance, the limit current is reduced; conversely, by reducing the RF resistance, the limit current is increased.

Since $I_{O\ max.}$ is 1.2A, the RF resistance must be set in such a way that the current flowing to the motor does not exceed this maximum value.

By varying the CTL voltage between 1V and 3V, the current flowing to the output is limited.

PWM control is exercised within the voltage range above (1V to 3V) to control the motor speed.

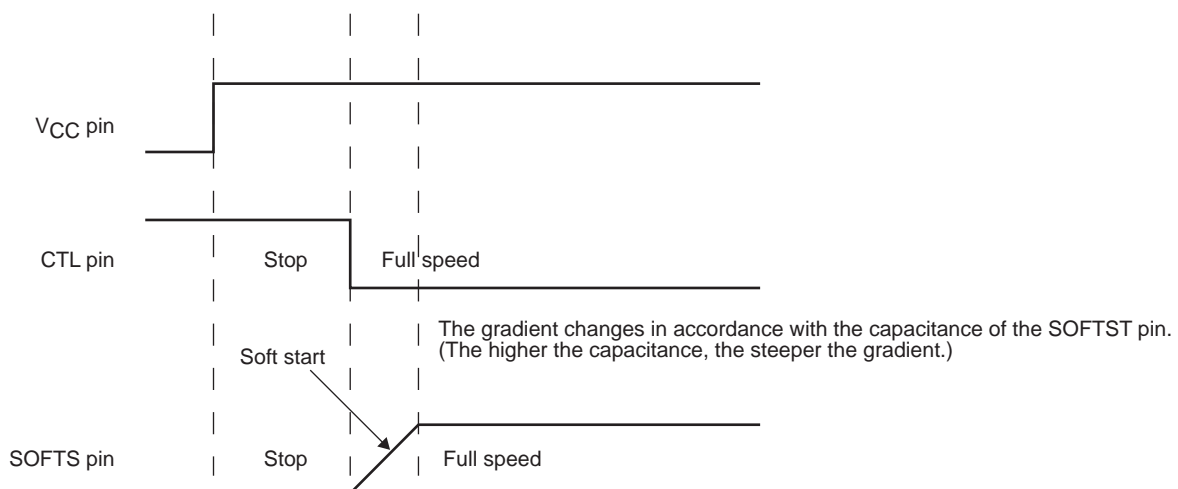
When the CTL voltage is less than 1V, the current limiter value determined by the RF resistance is reached, and the motor speed is limited.

When the CTL voltage is greater than 3V, PWM is reduced to 0%, and the motor stops. (However, the motor does not stop if the minimum speed has been set.)

The minimum speed can be set by resistor-dividing the REG voltage (5V) to create a voltage of 1V to 3V, and inputting this voltage to the MINSP pin.

If the minimum speed is not going to be set, the MINSP pin and CTL pin (pin 8) must be short-circuited.

2. Timing at Startup (soft start)



LV8804V

*5. CT pin

This pin is used to connect the lock detection capacitor.

The constant-current charging and constant-current discharging circuits incorporated causes locking when the pin voltage reaches 2.5V, and releasing the lock protection when it drops to 0.5V. This pin must be connected to the GND when it is not going to be used.

*6. RF pins

These pins are used to set the current limit.

When the pin voltage exceeds 0.25V, the current is limited, and regeneration mode is established. In the application circuit, this voltage is set in such a way that the current limit will be established at 1A.

The calculation formula is given below.

RF resistance = 0.25V/target current limit value

All the RF pins (pins 24, 26 and 27) must be short-circuited on the print pattern.

*7. SOFTST pin

This pin is used to set the soft start.

By connecting a capacitor between this pin and GND, the motor speed can be increased gradually.

When the pin voltage exceeds 2.5V, the soft start is released, and the LV8804V is switched to normal control.

If the soft start function is not going to be used, connect the pin to the VREG pin.

*8. OSC pin

This pin is used to connect the capacitor for setting the startup frequency.

A capacitor with a capacitance ranging from about 500pF to 2,200pF (reference value) must be connected between this pin and GND.

The OSC pin determines the motor startup frequency, so be sure to connect a capacitor to it.

<How to select the capacitance>

Select a capacitance value that will result in the shortest possible startup time for achieving the target speed and produce minimal variations in the startup time. If the capacitance is too high, variations in the startup time will increase; conversely, if it is too low, the motor may idle. The optimum OSC constant depends on the motor characteristics and startup current, so be sure to recheck them when the type of motor used or circuit specifications are changed.

*9. MINSP pin

This pin is used to input the voltage to set the minimum speed.

The minimum speed can be set by resistor-dividing the VREG voltage (5V) to create a voltage of 1 to 3V, and inputting this voltage to the MINSP pin.

If the minimum speed is not going to be set, the MINSP pin and CTL pin (pin 8) must be short-circuited.

*10. VG, CP, and CPC pins

These pins are used to connect the capacitors to generate the pre-drive voltage and stabilize the pre-drive power supply.

Be sure to connect these capacitors in order to generate the drive voltage for the high-side (upper) output DMOS transistor.

*11. VREG pins

These are the control system power supply pin and regulator output pin, which create the power supply of the control unit. Be sure to connect a capacitor between this pin and GND in order to stabilize control system operation.

Since these pins are used to supply current for control and generate the charge pump voltage, connect a capacitor with a capacitance that is higher than that of the capacitor connected to the charge pump.

Both the VREG pins (pins 3 and 4) must be short-circuited on the print pattern.

*12. CTL

Change by the Slew Rate of 0.5V/ms or more and use the voltage of the CTL pin.

The current might return to the power supply when using it below the above-mentioned Slew Rate and IC be destroyed.

*13. Pin protection resistor

It is recommended that resistors higher than 1kΩ are connected serially to protect pins against misconnection such as GND open and reverse connection.

LV8804V

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