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LV8413GP

ON Semiconductor®

BI-CMOS LSI For DSC, and Cell Phone Camera Modules H-Bridge × 2-channel Motor Driver Application Note

Overview

The LV8413GP is an H-bridge, 2-channel motor driver IC and is able to control 4 modes of forward, reverse, brake, and standby.

This IC housed in a miniature package is optimum for use in a stepping motor driving system for DSC or a camera module of cell phones.

Function

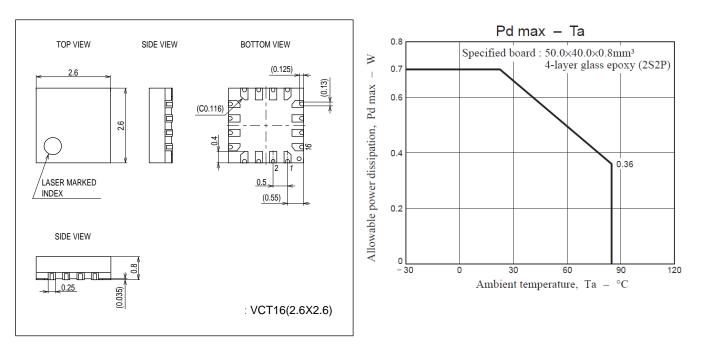
- Saturation drive H-bridge : 2-channels
- Built-in thermal protection circuit
- Built-in low voltage malfunction prevention circuit
- Incorporates a transistor for driving photosensors

Typical Applications

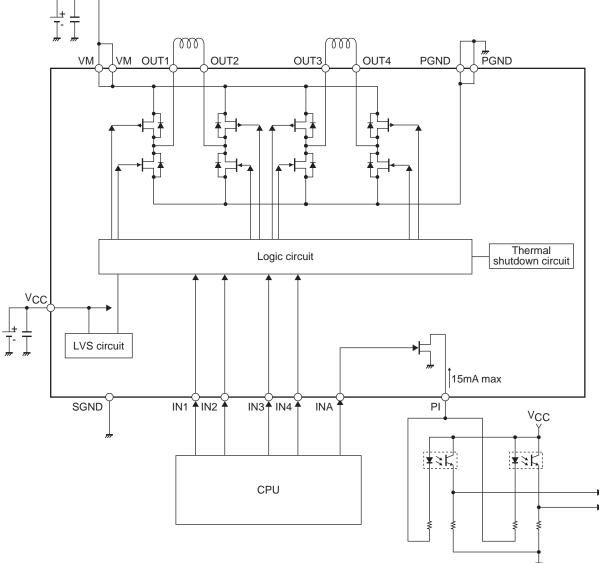
- DSC
- Security camera
- CCTV

Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)



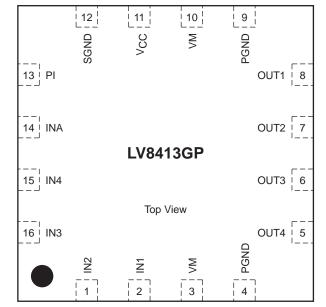
Block Diagram



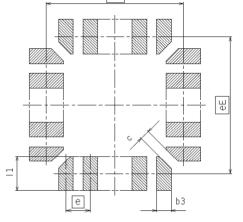
Notes on Wiring and Lines

- 1. Connect both the PGND pins and both the VM pins. Although both the PGND and VM lines are connected internally, both must be connected to provide even lower on-resistance output.
- 2. Since large currents flow in the VM and PGND lines, these lines should be made thicker, and line impedance reducing capacitors should be inserted in the vicinity of the IC.
- 3. Since SGND is the ground for the control system, rather than using the same wiring as the PGND line, it is preferable to connect this pin to the CPU ground line.
- 4. No restriction on priority among applied voltages of VM and VCC.

Pin Assignment



Recommended Soldering Footprint



(Unit:mm) Packages name VCT/UCT2D(3,0X3,0) Reference symbol VCT/UCT16(2,6X2,6) VCT/UCT20 (2.6X2.6) T24 (3. OX3. O) VCT/UCT24 (3, 5X3, 5) 2, 30 2, 30 2,70 2,70 0,50 2, 70 2, 70 0, 40 3,2[3,2[еD <u>2,30</u> 2,30 e E e 0,40 0,50 0,50 0, 30 0,30 bз 0,19 D, 19 0**,** 3D 0, 70 0, 20 0, 70 0, 20 U<u>. 70</u> 0, 70 0, 20 0,7D 0,2D | 1 D, 20 C

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Power supply voltage 1	VM max		6	V
Power supply voltage 2	V _{CC} max		6	V
Output peak current	I _O peak	Outs 1 to 4, t \leq 10msec, ON-duty \leq 20%	600	mA
Output continuous current 1	I _O max1	Outs 1 to 4	400	mA
Output continuous current 2	I _O max2	PI	15	mA
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	Mounted on a circuit board*	0.7	W
Operating temperature	Topr		-30 to +85	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

* Specified circuit board : 50.0mm \times 40.0mm \times 0.8mm : glass epoxy four-layer board (2S2P)

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.

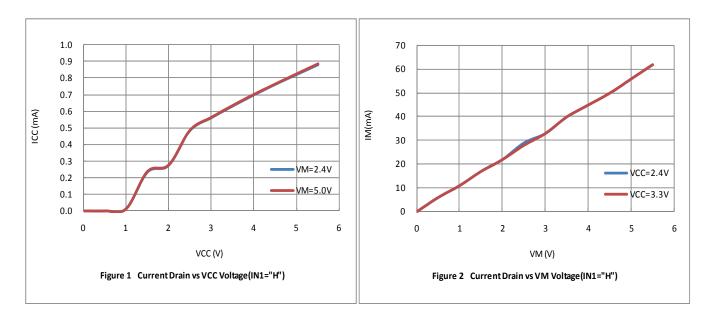
Stresses exceeding Maximum Ratings may damage the device. Maximum Ratings are stress ratings only. Functional operation above the Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses above the Recommended Operating Conditions may affect device reliability.

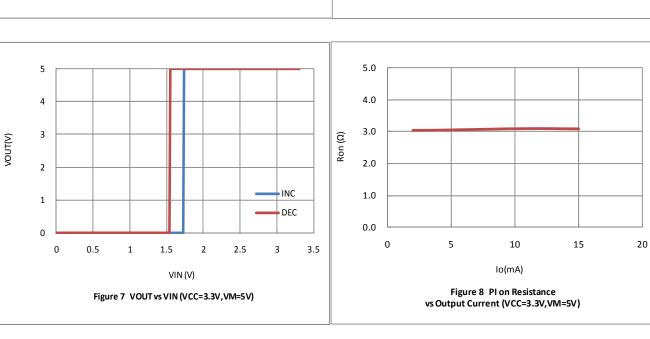
Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

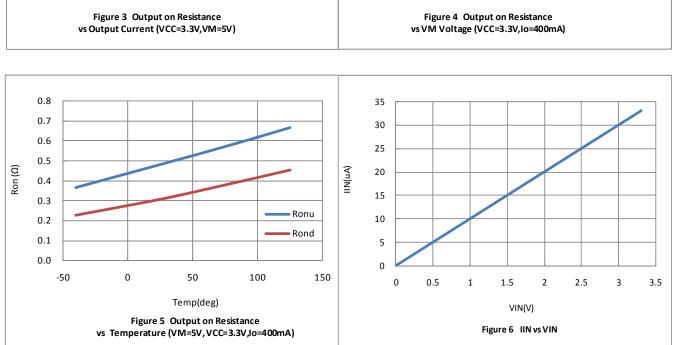
Descenter	Querra ha a l	Que d'itiene		Ratings				
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit		
Power supply voltage range 1	VM		2.5		5.5	V		
Power supply voltage range 2	V _{CC}		2.5		5.5	V		
Logic input voltage range	V _{IN}		0		V _{CC} +0.3	V		
Input frequency	fIN	IN1 to 4, INA			100	kHz		

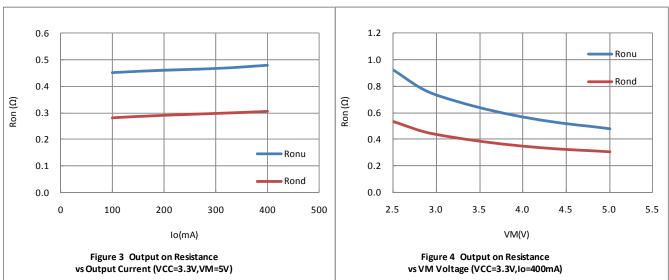
Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25° C, VM = 5V, V_{CC} = 3.3V, unless otherwise specified.

Deservation	Ourseland			Ratings		L I a it
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Standby mode current drain	Istn	IN1 to 4 = "L"			1.0	μΑ
VM current drain	IM	Any one of IN1 to 4 = "H", with no load		70	150	μA
V _{CC} current drain	ICC	Any one of IN1 to 4 = "H"		0.6	1.2	mA
V _{CC} low-voltage cutoff voltage	VthV _{CC}		1.85	2.10	2.35	V
Low-voltage hysteresis voltage	VthHYS		100	150	200	mV
Thermal shutdown temperature	TSD	Design guarantee value *	160	180	200	°C
Thermal hysteresis width	ΔTSD	Design guarantee value *	10	30	50	°C
OUT1 to 4		•				
Logic pin internal pull-down resistance	Rin	IN1 to 4	50	100	200	kΩ
Logic pin input current	linL	$V_{IN} = 0$, IN1 to 4			1.0	μA
	linH	V _{IN} = 3.3V, IN1 to 4	20	33	60	μA
Logic input high-level voltage	VinH	IN1 to 4	2.5			V
Logic input low-level voltage	VinL	IN1 to 4			1.0	V
Output on-resistance	Ronu	I _O = 400mA, upper ON resistance		0.5	0.8	Ω
	Rond	I _O = 400mA, lower ON resistance		0.3	0.5	Ω
Output leakage current	l _O leak				1	μA
Diode forward voltage	VD	ID = -400mA		1.0		V
PI		•				
Logic pin internal pull-down resistance	Rin	INA	50	100	200	kΩ
Logic pin input current	linL	V _{IN} = 0, INA			1.0	μA
	linH	V _{IN} = 3.3V, INA	20	33	50	μA
Logic input high-level voltage	VinH	INA	2.5			V
Logic input low-level voltage	VinL	INA			1.0	V
Output on-resistance	Ron	I _O = 10mA		4	6	Ω
Output leakage current	lOleak				1	μA









Pin Functions

Pin No.	Pin name	Pin Function	Equivalent Circuit
2	IN1	Control signal input pin	
1	IN2	Control signal input pin	
16	IN3	Control signal input pin	
15	IN4	Control signal input pin	
14	INA	Control signal input pin	
8	OUT1	Outpin	104
7	OUT2	Outpin	VM O
6	OUT3	Outpin	
5	OUT4	Outpin	
			•
			↓ → ↓
			PGND
13	PI	Outpin	\frown
			GND
			GND
11	V _{CC}	Logic system power supply	
		connection pin	
3	VM	Motor power supply connection pin	
10	VM	Motor power supply connection pin	
12	SGND	Signal ground	
4	PGND	Power ground	
9	PGND	Power ground	

Operation explanation

 Common channels 1 to 2 ch1 : IN1 to IN2, OUT1 to OUT2 ch2 : IN3 to IN4, OUT3 to OUT4

Inj	put	Out	tput			
IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT2	Operation mode		
L	L	OFF	OFF	Standby		
н	L	н	L	CW (forward)		
L	Н	L	Н	CCW (reverse)		
Н	Н	L	L	Brake		

• Current limit control timing chart

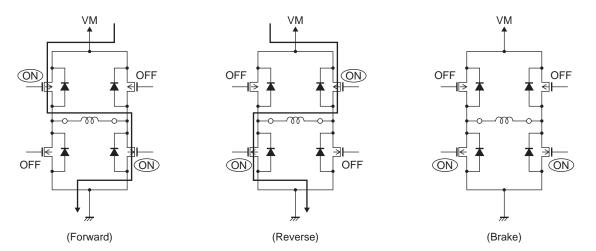


Photo sensor driving transistor

By setting the INA pin to "H", the photosensor dirving transisitor is activated. The photosensor current is decided by an external resistance value.

Input	Photo sensor driving
INA	PI
L	OFF
н	ON

• Overheating protection function (Thermal Shutdown circuit)

The overheating protection circuit is built into. OUT1 through OUT4 are turned off when junction temperature Tj exceeds 180°C. The value of hysteresis and when it falls, the temperature drives the output again (automatic restoration).

The overheating protection circuit doesn't secure protection and the destruction prevention of the set because it becomes operation by the area where ratings $Tjmax = 150^{\circ}C$ of the junction temperature was exceeded.

$$TSD = 180^{\circ}C (typ)$$

$$\Delta TSD = 30^{\circ}C (typ)$$

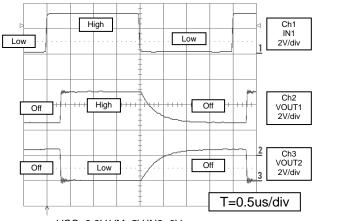
• Low voltage protection function (Low voltage malfunction prevention circuit)

When the VCC voltage is as below typical 2.1V in LV8413GP, OUT1 through OUT4 are turned off. When the VCC voltage is as above typical 2.25V, OUT1 through OUT4 are turned on.

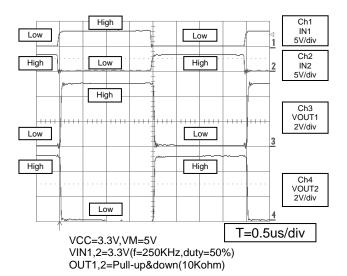
*When overheating protection function or low voltage protection function is activated, OUT1 through OUT4 are turned off under control of the internal circuit. But the output (PI) of photo sensor driving transistor continues operation.

•PWM switching waveform example

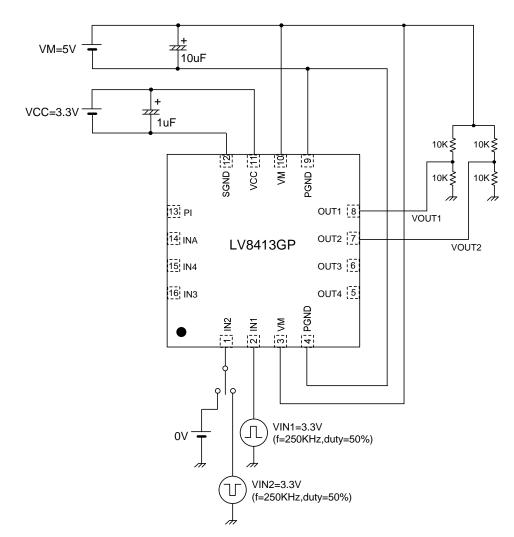
*Please refer to the following test circuit diagram1.



VCC=3.3V,VM=5V,IN2=0V VIN1=3.3V(f=250KHz,duty=50%) OUT1.2=Pull-up&down(10Kohm)



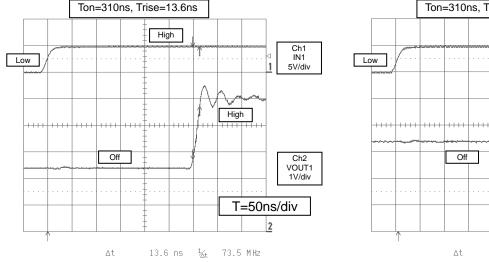
(Test Circuit Diagram1)

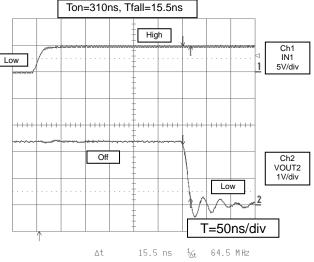


•Macrograph of the PWM switching waveform example *Please refer to the following Test Circuit diagram2.

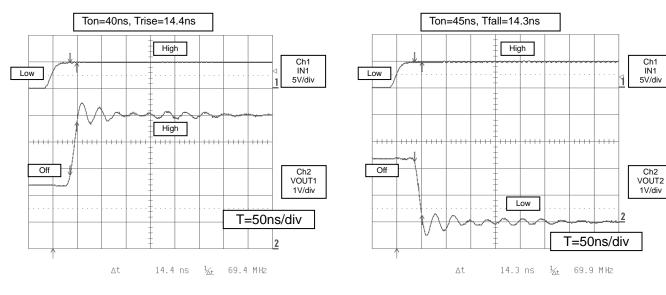
[Fast Decay_1]

VCC=5V, VM=5V, IN2=IN3=IN4=0V VIN1=5V (f=250KHz, duty=50%) OUT1, 2=Pull-up&down (10Kohm)



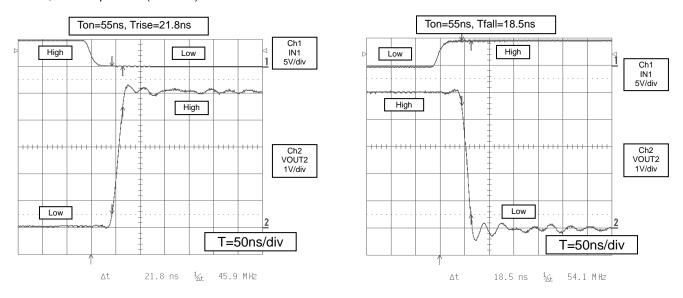


[Fast Decay_2] VCC=5V, VM=5V, IN2=IN4=0V, IN3=5V VIN1=5V (f=250KHz, duty=50%) OUT1, 2=Pull-up&down (10Kohm)

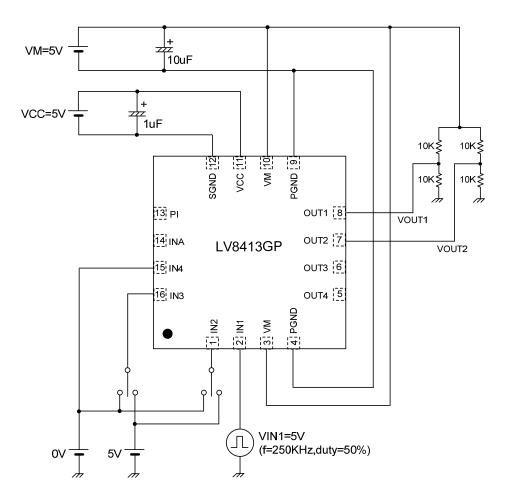


Ch1

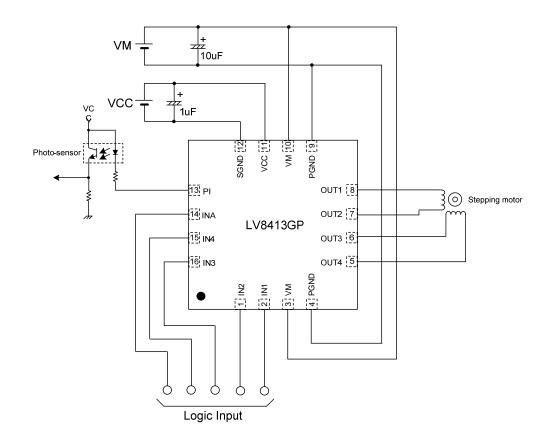
[Slow Decay] VCC=5V, VM=5V, IN2=5V, IN3=IN4=0V VIN1=5V (f=250KHz, duty=50%) OUT1, 2=Pull-up&down (10Kohm)



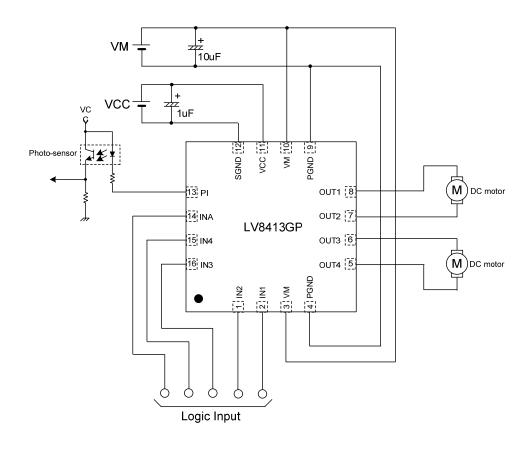
(Test Circuit Diagram2)



Application Circuit ExampleExample of application circuit with one stepping motor driving



• Example of application circuit with two DC motors driving

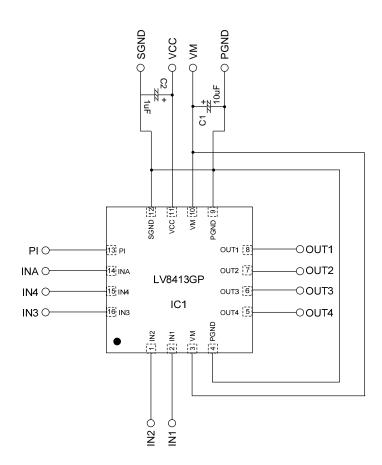


Evaluation board manual

•Overview



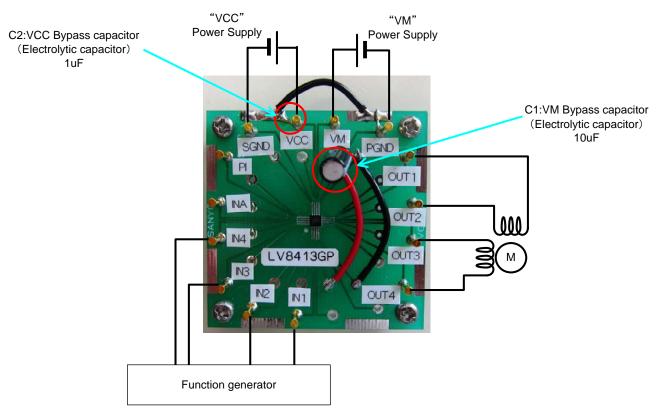
•Circuit diagram



Bill of Materials for LV8413GP Evaluation Board

Designator	Qty	Description	Value	Tol	Footprint	Manufacturer	Manufacturer Part Number	Substitution Allowed	Lead Free
IC1	1	Motor Driver			VCT16 (2.6X2.6)	ON Semiconductor	LV8413GP	No	Yes
C1	1	VM Bypass capacitor	10µF 50V	±20%		SUN Electronic Industries	50ME10HC	Yes	Yes
C2	1	VCC Bypass Capacitor	0.1µF 100V			Murata	GRM188R72A10 4KA35D	Yes	Yes
TP1-TP14	14	Test points				MAC8	ST-1-3	Yes	Yes

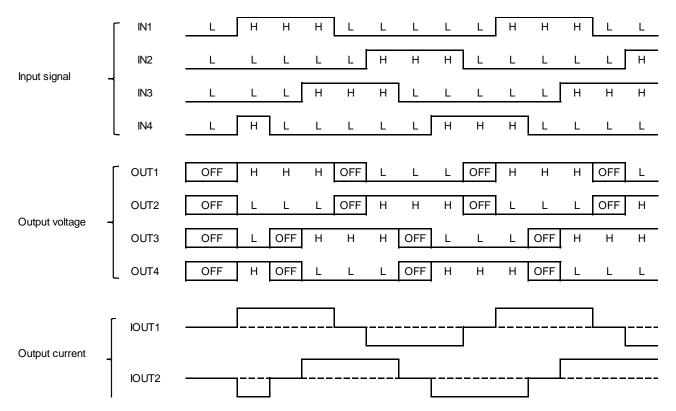
•Stepping motor driving method



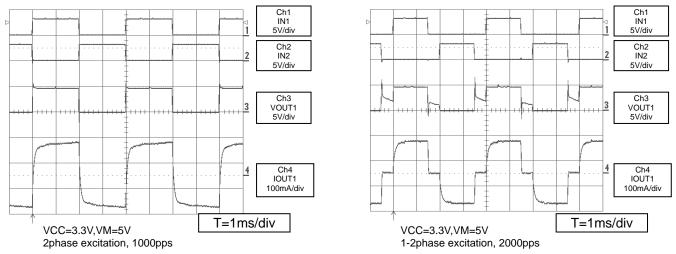
- Connect a stepping motor with OUT1, OUT2, OUT3 and OUT4.
- Connect the motor power supply with the terminal VM, the control power supply with the terminal VCC. Connect the GND line with the terminal PGND and SGND.
- Stepping motor drives it in 2-phase excitation or 1-2phase excitation by inputting a signal such as follows into IN1, IN2, IN3 and IN4.
- Check the stepping motor if rotating.
- Check the waveform of the output voltage and current.(Please refer to the following waveform example.)

(2phase ex	citatio	on)		_											_			
Input signal	Γ	IN1	L		Н	Н		L		L		Н		Н		L		L
		IN2	L		L	L		H		н	1	L		L		н		Н
	1	IN3	L		L	Н		Н	1	L		L		н		Н		L
		IN4	L		Н	L		L		Н		Н]	L		L		Н
	ſ	OUT1	OF	F	Н	Н	1	L		L		Н		Н	1	L		L
		OUT2	OF	F	L	L		Н		н		L		L		Н		Н
Output voltage	1	OUT3	OF	F	L	Н		H]	L		L		Н		н	1	L
	Ĺ	OUT4	OF	F	Н	L		L		Н		Н	1	L		L		Н
Output current	ſ	IOUT1		[]]			
		IOUT2]	· .								

(1-2phase excitation)



•Stepping motor driving waveform example



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