

# LB11685AV

## Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Recommended Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>		12.0	V
Operating supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> op		4.5 to 18.0	V

## Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.0V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Supply current	I <sub>CC</sub>	FC1 = FC2 = 0V	5	10	20	mA
Internal regulate voltage	V <sub>REG</sub>		3.0	3.3	3.6	V
Output voltage (source)	V <sub>OSOUR</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> = 0.8A *3		1.3	1.7	V
Output voltage (sink)	V <sub>OSINK</sub>	I <sub>O</sub> = 0.8A *3		0.5	1.3	V
Current limiter	V <sub>LIM</sub>		0.268	0.300	0.332	V
MCOM pin common-input voltage range	V <sub>INCOM</sub>		0		V <sub>CC</sub> - 2	V
MCOM pin Source current for hysteresis	I <sub>COM+</sub>	MCOM = 7V	30		80	μA
MCOM pin Sink current for hysteresis	I <sub>COM-</sub>	MCOM = 7V	30		80	μA
MCOM pin hysteresis current ratio	RTCOM	RTCOM = I <sub>COM+</sub> / I <sub>COM-</sub>	0.6		1.4	
VCO input bias current	I <sub>VCO</sub>	V <sub>CO</sub> = 2.3V			0.2	μA
VCO oscillation minimum frequency	f <sub>VCOmin</sub>	V <sub>CO</sub> = 2.1V, CX = 0.015μF Design target *2		930		Hz
VCO oscillation maximum frequency	f <sub>VCOmax</sub>	V <sub>CO</sub> = 2.7V, CX = 0.015μF Design target *2		8.6		kHz
CX charge / discharge current	I <sub>CX</sub>	V <sub>CO</sub> = 2.5V, CX = 1.6V	70	100	140	μA
CX hysteresis voltage	ΔV <sub>CX</sub>		0.35	0.55	0.75	
C1 (C2) charge current	I <sub>C1(2)+</sub>	V <sub>CO</sub> = 2.5V, C1(2) = 1.3V	12	20	28	μA
C1 (C2) discharge current	I <sub>C1(2)-</sub>	V <sub>CO</sub> = 2.5V, C1(2) = 1.3V	12	20	28	μA
C1 (C2) charge / discharge current ratio	RTC1(2)	RTC1(2) = I <sub>C1(2)+</sub> / I <sub>C1(2)-</sub>	0.8	1.0	1.2	
C1/C2 charge current ratio	RTCCHG	RTCCHG = I <sub>C1+</sub> / I <sub>C2+</sub>	0.8	1.0	1.2	
C1/C2 discharge current ratio	RTCDIS	RTCDIS = I <sub>C1-</sub> / I <sub>C2-</sub>	0.8	1.0	1.2	
C1 (C2) clamp voltage width	V <sub>CW1(2)</sub>		1.0	1.3	1.6	V
FG output low level voltage	V <sub>FGL</sub>	IFG = 3mA			0.5	V
RD output low level voltage	V <sub>RDL</sub>	IRD = 3mA			0.5	v
Thermal shut down operating temperature *1	TTSD	Junction temperature Design target *2	150	180		°C
Thermal shut down hysteresis temperature *1	ΔTTSD	Junction temperature Design target *2		15		°C

\*1: The thermal shut down circuit is built-in for protection from damage of IC. But its operation is out of Topr. Design thermal calculation at normal operation.

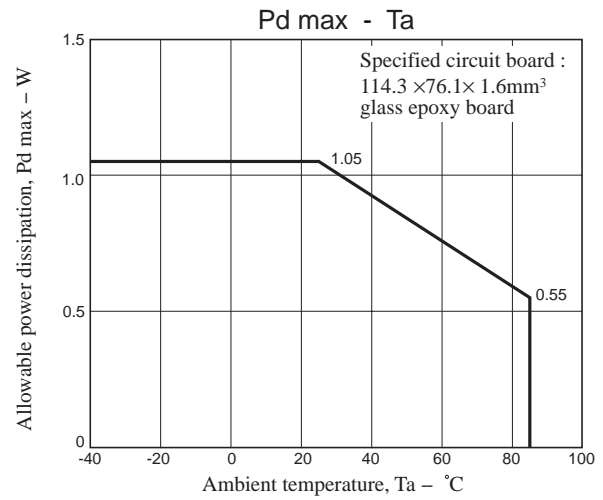
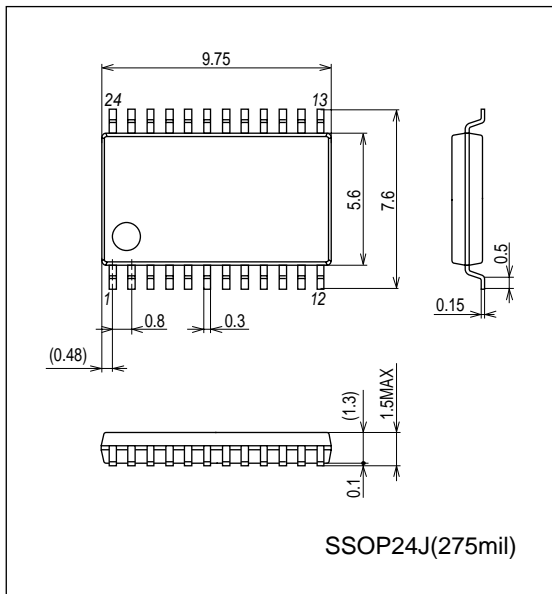
\*2: Design target value and no measurement is made.

\*3: The I<sub>O</sub> is a peak value of motor-current.

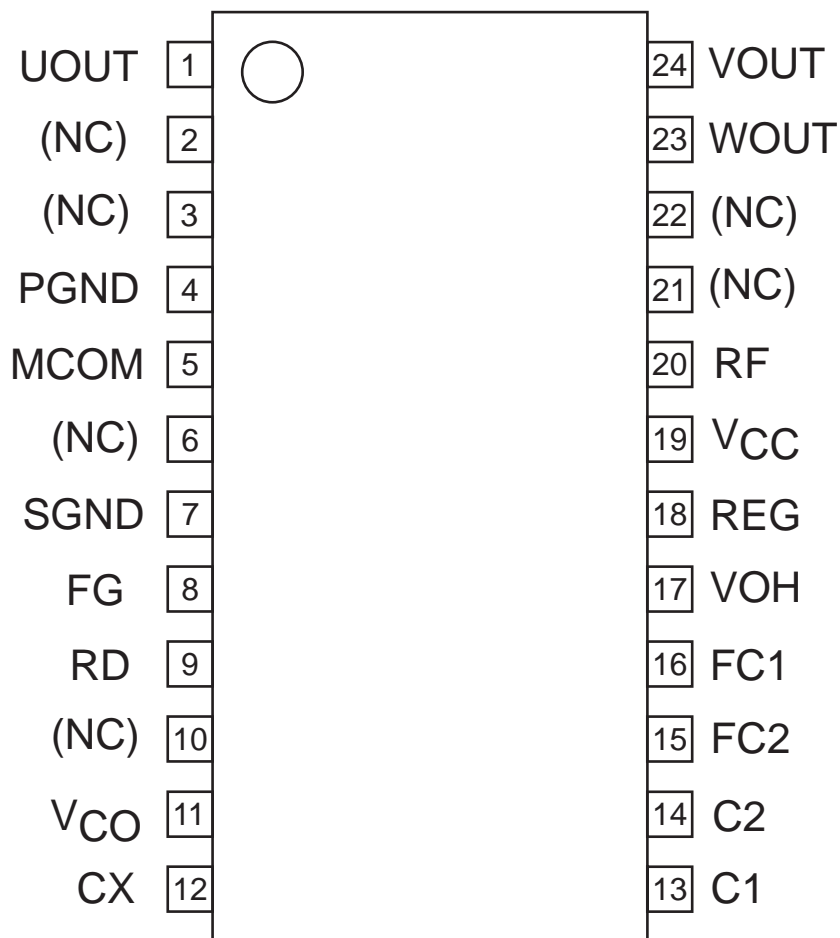
## Package Dimensions

unit : mm (typ)

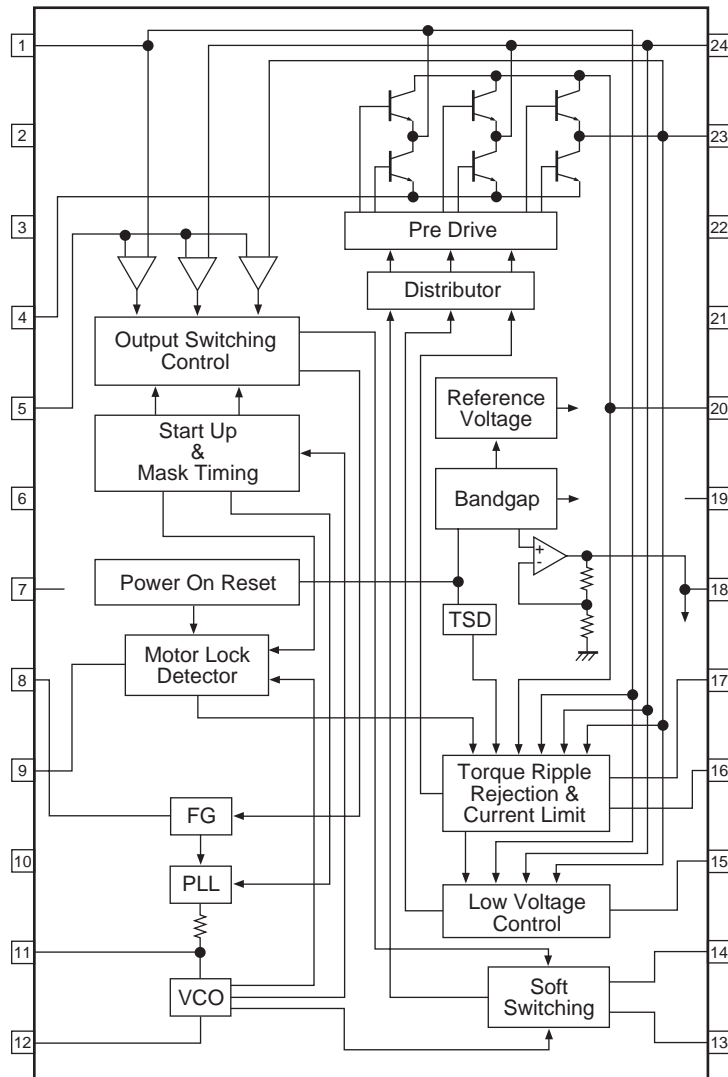
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## Pin Assignment



## Block Diagram



## Pin Function

Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Equivalent circuit
1 23 24	UOUT WOUT VOUT	Each output pin of three phases.	
4	PGND	GND pin in the output part. This pin is connected to GND. The SGND pin is also connected to GND.	
20	RF	Pin to detect output current. By connecting a resistor between this pin and $V_{CC}$ , the output current is detected as a voltage. The current limiter is operated by this voltage.	
5	MCOM	Motor coil midpoint input pin. The coil voltage waveform is detected based on this voltage.	
7	SGND	Ground pin (except the output part) This pin is connected to GND. The PGND pin is also connected to GND.	
8	FG	FG out made by back EMF pin. It synchronizes FG out with inverted V-phase. When don't use this function, open this pin.	
9	RD	Motor lock protection detection output pin. Output with L during rotation of motor. Open during lock protection of motor (High-impedance). When don't use this function, open this pin.	
11	VCO	PLL output pin and VCO input pin. To stabilize PLL output, connect a capacitor between this pin and GND.	
12	CX	VCO oscillation output pin. Operation frequency range and minimum frequency are determined by the capacity of the capacitor connected to this pin.	

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Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Equivalent circuit
13 14	C1 C2	Soft switching adjustment pin. The triangular wave from is form formed by connecting a capacitor with this pin. And, the switching of three-phase output is adjusted by the slope.	
15	FC2	Frequency characteristic correction pin 2. To suppress the oscillation of control system closed loop of sink-side, connect a capacitor between this pin and GND.	
16	FC1	Frequency characteristic correction pin 1. To suppress the oscillation of control system closed loop of source-side, connect a capacitor between this pin and GND.	
17	VOH	Three-phase output high level output pin. To stabilize the output voltage of this pin, connect a capacitor between this pin and the VCC pin.	
18	VREG	DC voltage (3.3V) output pin. Connect a capacitor between this pin and GND for stabilization.	
19	VCC	Pin to supply power-supply voltage. To curb the influence of ripple and noise. The voltage should be stabilized.	

The diagram shows a 24-pin integrated circuit (IC) with the following connections:

- Pin 1:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of a FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 2:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 3:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 4:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 5:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 6:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 7:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 8:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 9:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 10:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 11:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 12:** Connected to a 0.1  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 13:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 14:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 15:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 16:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 17:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 18:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 19:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 20:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 21:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 22:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 23:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the positive terminal of the FAN MOTOR.
- Pin 24:** Connected to a 0.01  $\mu\text{F}$  capacitor, which is in series with the negative terminal of the FAN MOTOR.

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