Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°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
MINSP input voltage range	V_{MINSP}		0 to VREG	V

Functional operation above the stresses listed in the Recommended Operating Ranges is not implied. Extended exposure to stresses beyond the Recommended Operating Ranges limits may affect device reliability.

Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, V_{CC} = 12V, unless otherwise specified

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
Circuit current 1	$I_{CC}1$			2.6	3.6	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						
Sum of high-/low-side output transistor on resistance	Ron (H+L)	I_O = 0.7A, V_{CC} = 12V, VG = 17V		1.2	2	Ω
Startup oscillator (OSC) pin						
OSC pin charge current	$I_{OSC}C$			–2.5		μA
OSC pin discharge current	$I_{OSC}D$			2.5		μA
PWM input (PWMIN) pin						
High-level input voltage range	$V_{PWMIN}H$		2.5		VREG	V
Low-level input voltage range	$V_{PWMIN}L$		0		1	V
Range of PWM input frequency	f_{PWMIN}		15		60	kHz
Minimum pulse width	T_{MINPW}	Input HIGH voltage 5[V] and input LOW voltage 0[V]			0.2	μs
Duty cycle range is determined by (T_{MINPW} x f_{PWMIN}) x 100% for minimum (1 − T_{MINPW} x f_{PWMIN}) x 100% for maximum When f_{PWMIN} = 60[kHz], the input PWM duty cycle range = 1.2% - 98.8% When f_{PWMIN} = 50[kHz], the input PWM duty cycle range = 1.0% - 99.0% When f_{PWMIN} = 25[kHz], the input PWM duty cycle range = 0.5% - 99.5% When f_{PWMIN} = 15[kHz], the input PWM duty cycle range = 0.3% - 99.7%						
Forward/reverse switching pin						
High-level input voltage range	$V_{FR}H$	Order of current application : UOUT→VOUT→WOUT	2.5		VREG	V
Low-level input voltage range	$V_{FR}L$	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
FG output pin leak voltage	ILFG	When V_{FG} is 16V			1	μA
1/2FG output pin low-level voltage	$V_{1/2FG}$	When I_O is 2mA		0.25	0.35	V
1/2FG output pin leak voltage	IL1/2FG	When $V_{1/2FG}$ is 16V			1	μA
RD output pin low-level voltage	V_{RD}	When I_O is 2mA		0.25	0.35	V
RD output pin leak voltage	ILRD	When V_{RD} is 16V			1	μA
Current limiter circuit						
Limiter voltage	V_{RF}	Limit current set to 1A when RF is 0.25Ω.	0.225	0.25	0.275	V
Constraint protection circuit						
CT pin high-level voltage	$V_{CT}H$		2.25	2.8	2.95	V
CT pin low-level voltage	$V_{CT}L$		0.43	0.5	0.65	V
CT pin charge current	$I_{CT}C$		–2.9	–2.5	–2.2	μA
CT pin discharge current	$I_{CT}D$		0.21	0.25	0.32	μA
ICT charge/discharge ratio	R_{CT}		7	10	13	

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Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings			Unit
			min	typ	max	
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	°C

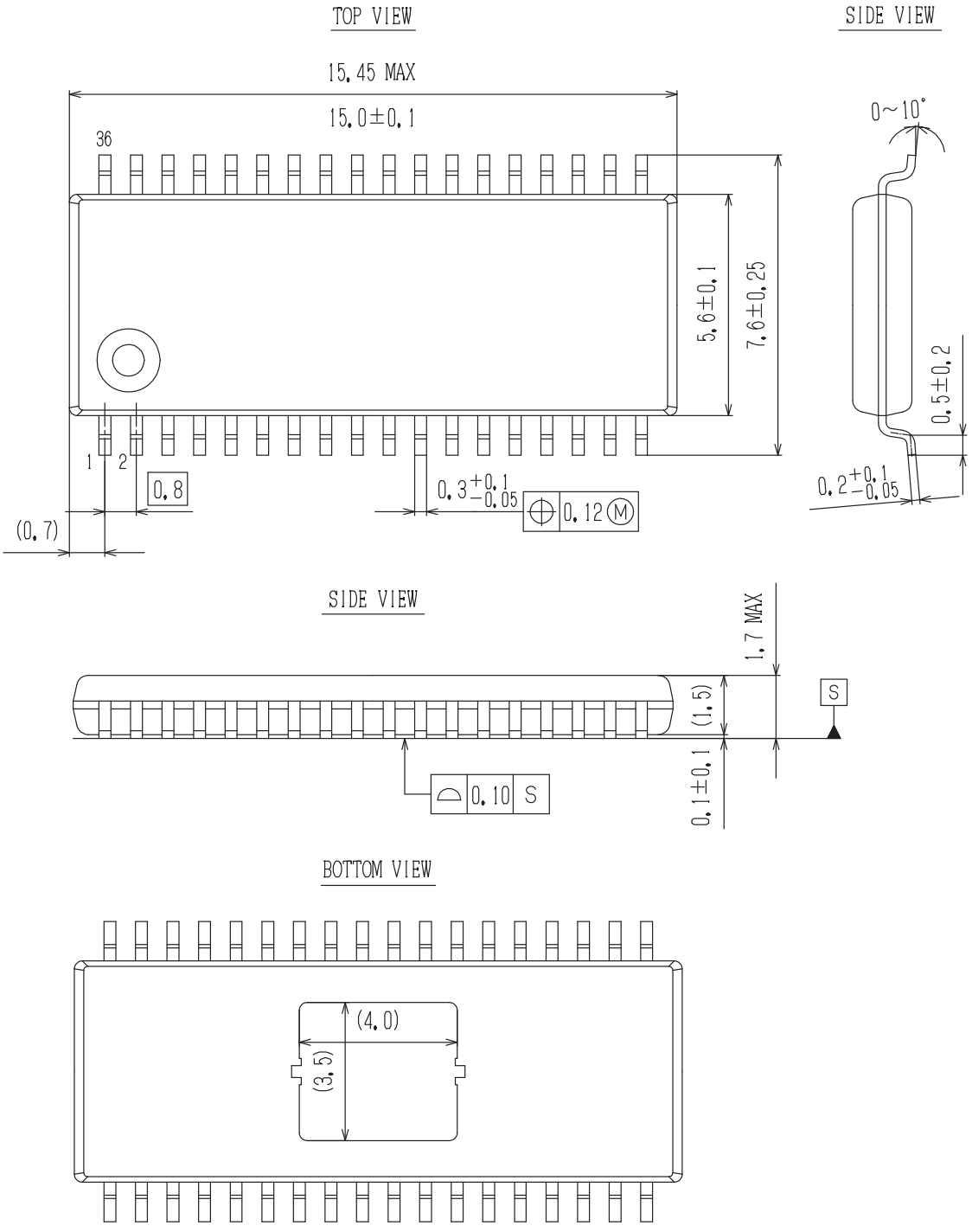
* : Design target value and no measurement is made. The thermal protection circuit is incorporated to protect the IC from burnout or thermal destruction. Since it operates outside the IC's guaranteed operating range, the customer's thermal design should be performed so that the thermal protection circuit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

Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

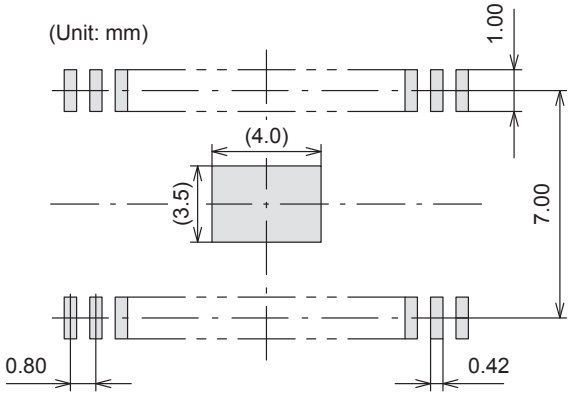
Package Dimensions

unit : mm

SSOP36J (275mil) Exposed Pad
CASE 940AH
ISSUE A



SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*

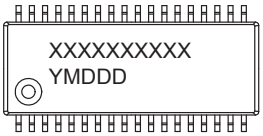


NOTES:

1. The measurements are for reference only, and unable to guarantee.
2. Please take appropriate action to design the actual Exposed Die Pad and Fin portion.
3. After setting, verification on the product must be done.
   (Although there are no recommended design for Exposed Die Pad and Fin portion Metal mask and shape for Through−Hole pitch (Pitch & Via etc), checking the soldered joint condition and reliability verification of soldered joint will be needed. Void ▪ gradient ▪ insufficient thickness of soldered joint or bond degradation could lead IC destruction because thermal conduction to substrate becomes poor.)

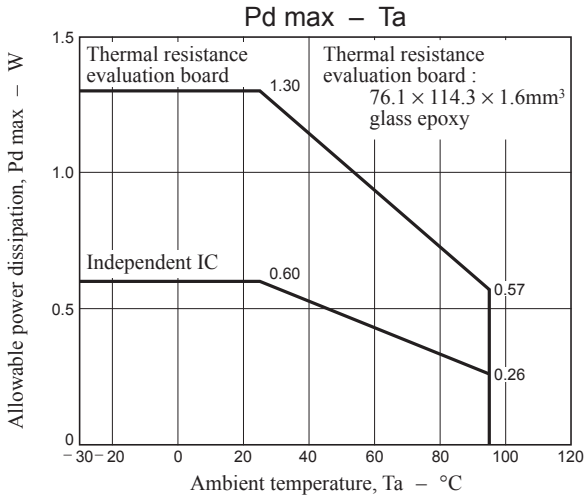
*For additional information on our Pb−Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

GENERIC
MARKING DIAGRAM*

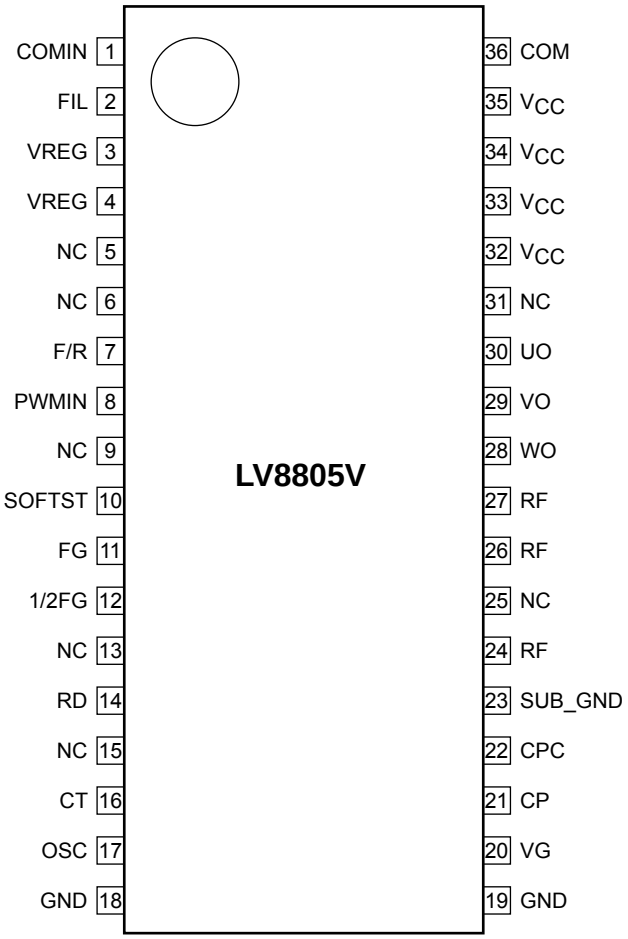


XXXXX = Specific Device Code
Y = Year
M = Month
DDD = Additional Traceability Data

*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking. Pb−Free indicator, “G” or microdot “ ▪”, may or may not be present.

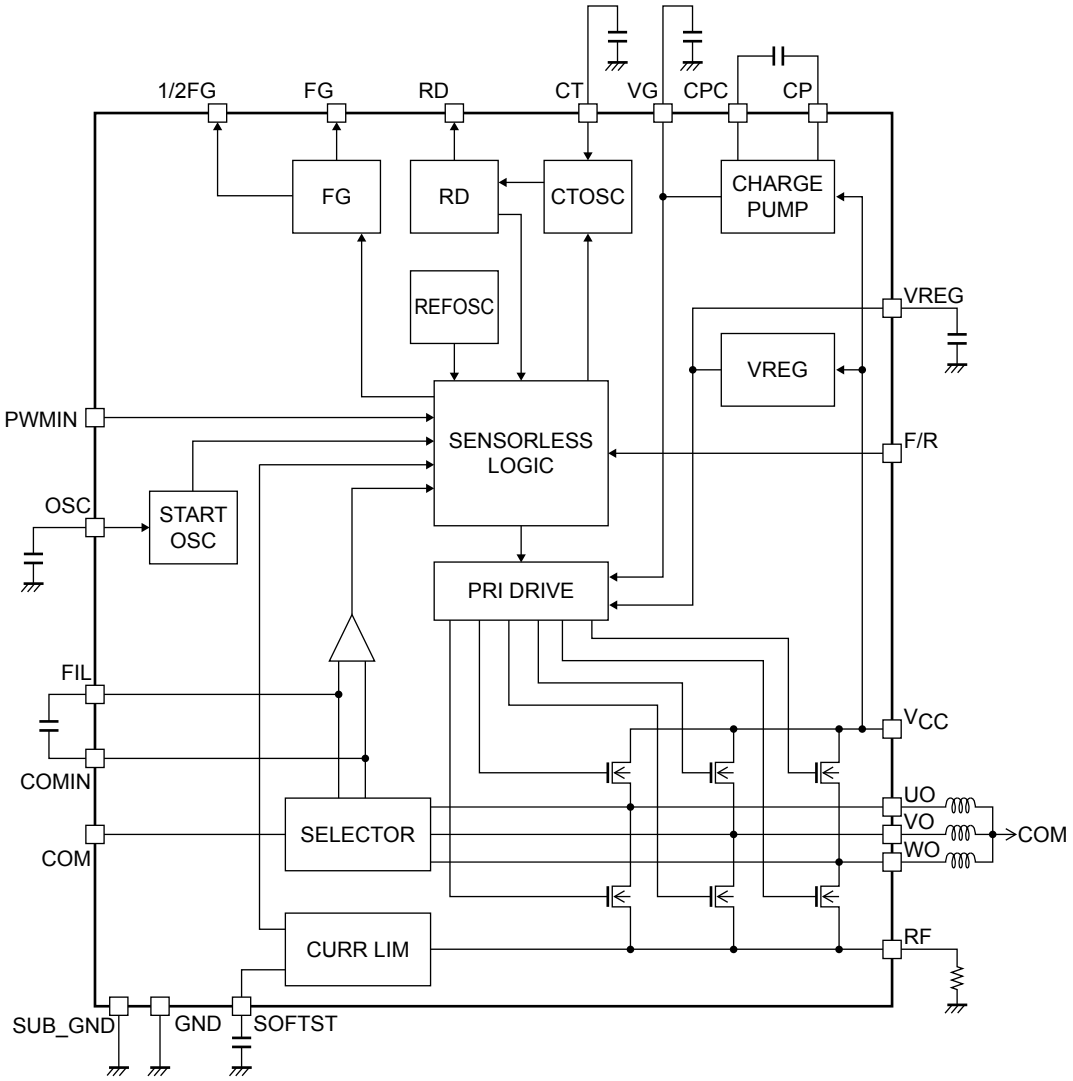


Pin Assignment

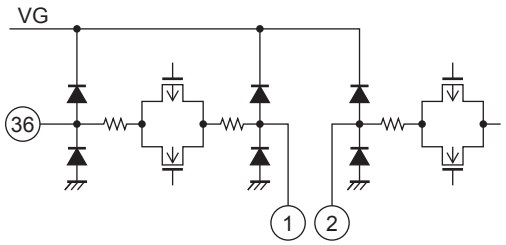
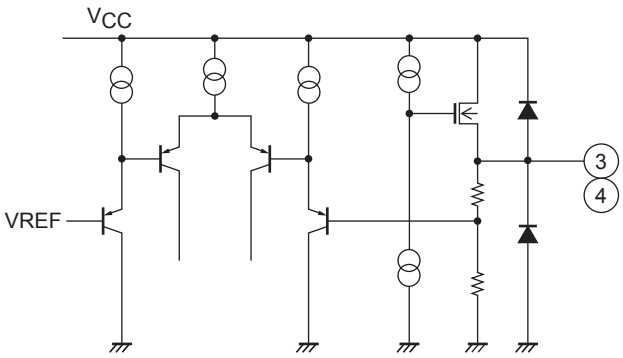
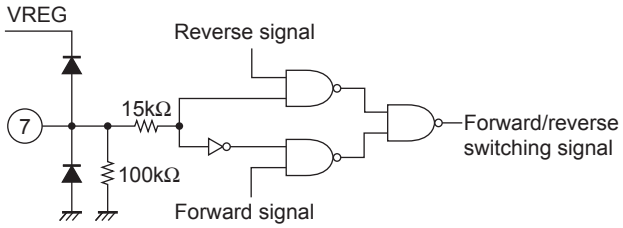
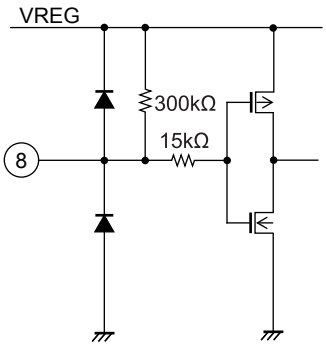
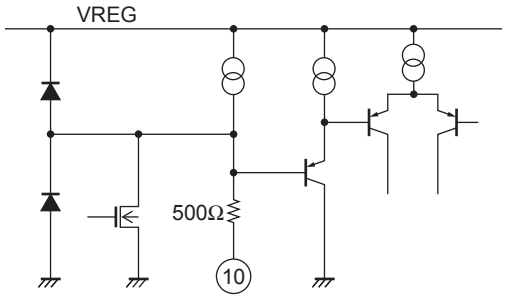


Top view

Block Diagram



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, 9 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	PWMIN	PWM signal input pin. "H" The output transistor is turned on by the level voltage input. "L" The output transistor is turned off by the level voltage input, and the motor stops. The speed of the motor is controlled by controlling Duty of the input signal. When the pin opens, the motor becomes all velocities.	
10	SOFTST	Soft start time setting. The motor can be started smoothly by connecting a capacitor between this pin and ground.	

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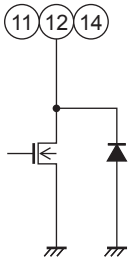
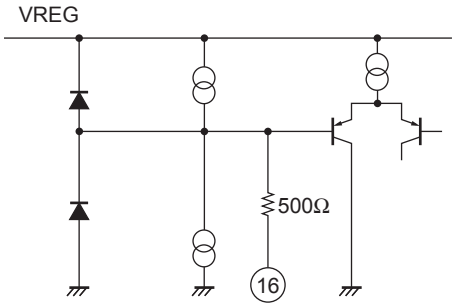
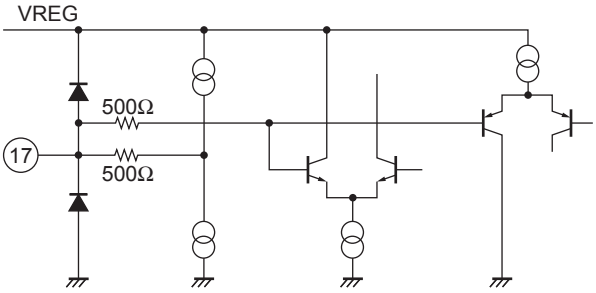
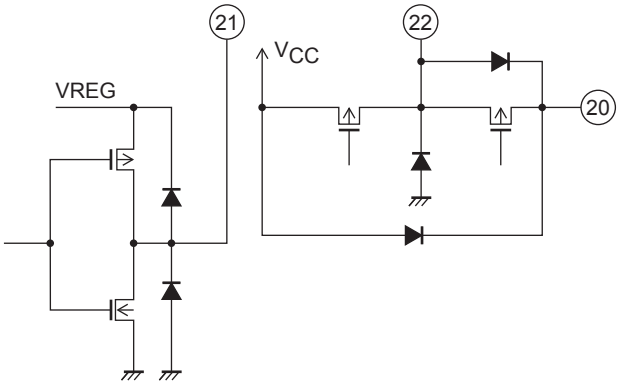
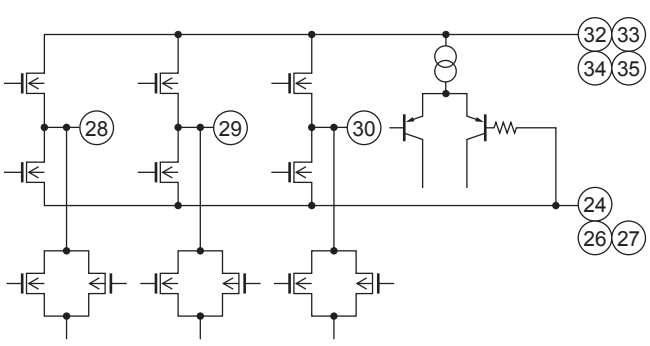
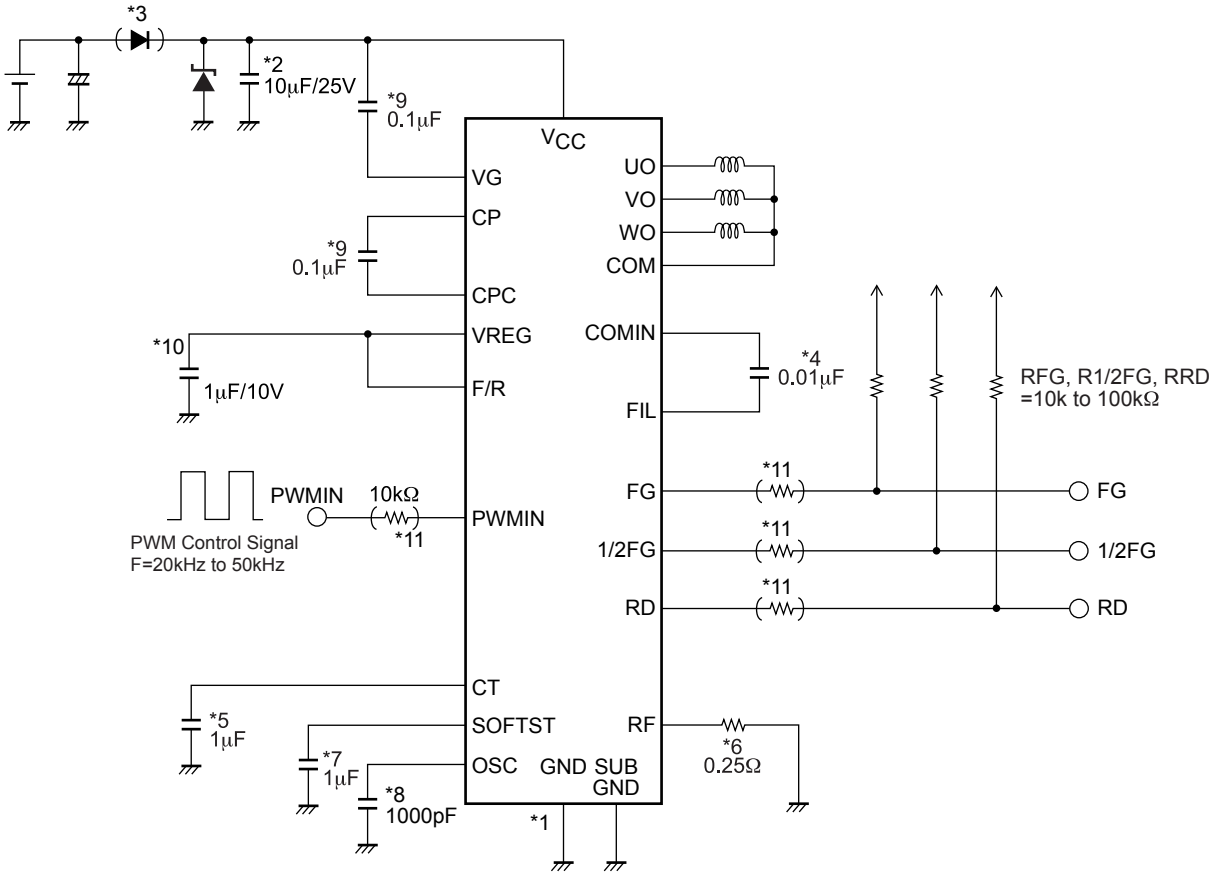
Pin No.	Pin name	Function	Equivalent circuit
11	FG	FG pulse output. This pin outputs a Hall sensor system equivalent pulse signal.	
12	1/2FG	FG pulse output. This pin outputs 1/2 Hall sensor system equivalent pulse signal.	
14	RD	Motor lockup detection output. Output is fixed high when motor is locked 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 29 28	UO VO WO	Output pins. Connect these pins to the U, V, and W of the motor coil.	
24, 26, 27	RF	Output current detection pins. The drive current is detected by connecting a resistor between these pins and ground.	

Application Circuit Example



*1. Power supply and GND wiring

The GND is connected to the control circuit power supply system.

*2. Power-side power stabilization capacitor

For the power-side power stabilization capacitor, use a capacitor of 10μF or more.
Connect the capacitor between V_{CC} and GND with a thick and along the shortest possible route.
The V_{CC} pins (pins 32, 33, 34, and 35) must be short-circuited on the print pattern.
The GND pins (pins 18 and 19) and the SUB_GND pin (pin 23) must be short-circuited on the print pattern.

LV8805V uses synchronous rectification for high efficiency drive. Synchronous rectification is effective for heat reduction and higher efficiency. However, it may increase supply voltage.
If the supply voltage shall increase, make sure that it does not exceed the maximum ratings by inserting a zener diode between power supply and GND.

*3. Reverse connection protection diode

This diode protects reverse connection.
Insert a diode between power supply and V_{CC} pin to protect the IC from destruction due to reverse connection.
Connection of this diode is not necessary required.

*4. COMIN and FIL pins

These pins are used to connect the filter capacitor. The LV8805V uses the back EMF signal generated when the motor is running to detect the information on the rotor position. The IC determines the timing at which the output block applies current to the motor based on the position information obtained here. Insert a filter capacitor with a capacitance ranging from 1,000pF to 10,000pF (reference value) between the COMIN pin and FIL pin to prevent any motor startup misoperation that is caused by noise. However, care must be taken since an excessively high capacitance will give rise to deterioration in efficiency and delays in the output power-on timing while the motor is running at high speed. Furthermore, connect the capacitor between the COMIN pin and FIL pin as close as possible in order to avoid the effects of noise from other sources.

*5. CT pin

This pin is used to connect the lock detection capacitor.
The constant-current charging and constant-current discharging circuits incorporated cause 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 LV8805V 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. 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.

*10. 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.

*11. 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.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping (Qty / Packing)
LV8805V-MPB-H	SSOP36J (275mil) (Pb-Free / Halogen Free)	30 / Fan-Fold
LV8805V-TLM-H	SSOP36J (275mil) (Pb-Free / Halogen Free)	2000 / Tape & Reel