## **Block Diagram**

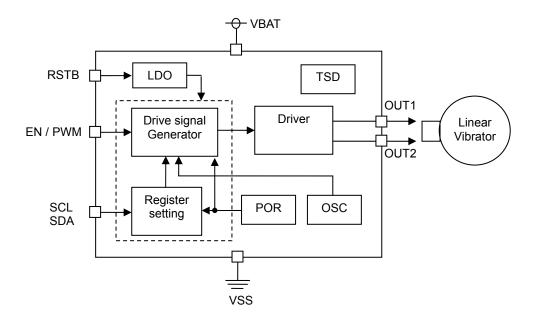


Fig. 1

# Absolute Maximum Ratings at $V_{SS} = 0V$

Parameter	Symbol	condition	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage range	V <sub>DD</sub> max		-0.3 to 6.0	V
Input voltage	V <sub>I1</sub>	*1	-0.3 to V <sub>DD</sub> +0.3	V
Input voltage	V <sub>I2</sub>	*2	-0.3 to 3.3	V
Output voltage	Vo	*3	-0.3 to 3.3	V
H-bridge Drive current	IOmax		200	mA
Allowable power dissipation	PDmax	Ta=85 °C, *4	140	mW
Operating temperature range	Та		−30 to 85	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg		-55 to 125	°C
Input or Output current	I <sub>I</sub> ,I <sub>O</sub>	*5	±20	mA

- \*1 RSTB pin
- \*2 EN,SDA,SCL pins
- \*3 SDA pin
- \*4 glass epoxy (50mm × 40mm, t=0.9mm, FR-4)
- \*5 Per an I/O buffer

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 = -30 to 85 °C, $V_{CC} = 0V$

Parameter	Symbol	condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit
Supply voltage range	$V_{DD}$		3.0	-	5.5	V
Input voltage range	V <sub>IN1</sub>	*1	0	-	$V_{DD}$	٧
Input voltage range	V <sub>IN2</sub>	*2	0	-	1.98	٧

<sup>\*1</sup> RSTB pin

<sup>\*2</sup> EN,SDA,SCL pins

### **Electric Characteristics**

# **DC Characteristics** at $V_{SS} = 0V$ , $V_{DD} = 3.0$ to 5.5V, Ta = -30 to +85 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Applied pin
High level Input voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>	CMOS	1.40	-	-	V	EN
Low level Input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	CIVIOS	-	-	0.32	V	LIN
High level Input voltage	VIH	CMOS Schmitt	1.50	ı	ı	>	SDA,SCL
Low level Input voltage	VIL	CIVIOS SCIIIIII	-	-	0.24	V	SDA,SCL
High level Input voltage	VIH	CMOS Schmitt	1.50	-	-	V	RSTB
Low level Input voltage	VIL	CIVIOS SCIIIIII	-	-	0.36	V	KOID
Low level output voltage	V <sub>OL</sub>	I <sub>OL</sub> =4mA	-	1	0.4	<b>V</b>	SDA
Input leakage current	IJL	V <sub>I</sub> =V <sub>DD</sub> ,V <sub>SS</sub>	-10	-	+10	μΑ	RSTB,EN SDA,SCL

# AC Input Characteristics $\,$ at $V_{SS}=0V,\,V_{DD}=3.0$ to 5.5V, Ta=-30 to +85 $^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
Input PWM frequency	l <sub>frq</sub>	10.0	-	50.0	kHz	1% <pwm duty<99%<="" td=""></pwm>

### Power Consumption at $V_{SS} = 0V$ , $V_{DD} = 3.0$ to 5.5V, Ta = 25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
Stand-by current	P <sub>stb</sub>	-	0.04	2.0	μΑ	RSTB="0"
Idle current	Pidl	-	2.7	-	mA	RSTB="1", EN="0"

### Analog Characteristics at $V_{SS} = 0V$ , $V_{DD} = 3.7V$ , Ta = 25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Condition
Output Voltage Difference OUT1 from OUT2	V40	-	2.7	-	Vpp	HBPW=max, VOSEL="00"
	V <sub>out12</sub>	1	2.9	-	Vpp	HBPW=max , VOSEL="01"
Adjustable resonance frequency range	F <sub>mo</sub>	-10	-	+10	%	vs typ value

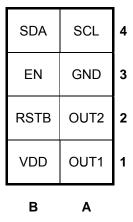
# **Pin Assignment**

### **Pin List**

I/O -> I : input, O: output, B: bi-direction, P: power supply, NC: not connected

NO	NAME	I/O	NO	NAME	I/O
1A	OUT1	0	1B	VDD	Р
2A	OUT2	0	2B	RSTB	ı
3A	GND	Р	3B	EN	I
4A	SCL	I	4B	SDA	В

Pin Layout (PKG: WLP8, 0.4mm pitch)



< Bottom View >

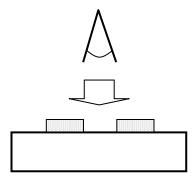


Fig.5

### **Pin Description**

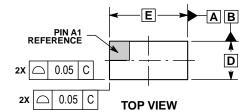
I/O -> I: input, O: output, B: bi-direction, P: power supply, NC: not connected

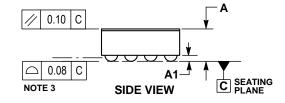
Signal name	I/O	Function	Remarks
OUT1	0	Motor drive pin	H-bridge output
OUT2	0	Motor drive pin	H-bridge output
RSTB	I	Reset and Standby control	L : enable, H : disable
EN	I	Motor drive ON/OFF	EN control or PWM control input
SCL	I	I <sup>2</sup> C I/F clock pin	
SDA	В	I <sup>2</sup> C I/F data pin	Open drain
VDD	Р	Power supply pin	
VSS	Р	GND pin	

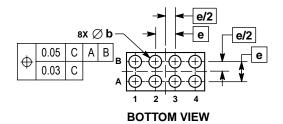
### **Package Dimensions**

### WLCSP8, 0.78x1.58

CASE 567HA **ISSUE O** 



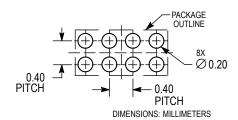




- NOTES:
  1. DIMENSIONING AND TOLERANCING PER ASME Y14.5M, 1994.
  2. CONTROLLING DIMENSION: MILLIMETERS.
  3. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO SPHERICAL CROWNS OF THE SOLDER BALLS.

	MILLIMETERS						
DIM	MIN	MIN MAX					
Α		0.65					
A1	0.07	0.17					
b	0.15	0.25					
D	0.78 E	0.78 BSC					
E	1.58 BSC						
е	0.40 E	3SC					

#### **RECOMMENDED** SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\*



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

### **Timing Chart**

### Motor drive timing

The EN or PWM input mode is detected automatically after RSTB pin is set to "H". IF the input mode detection is completed, the result is maintained until RSTB is set to "L".

#### **EN control mode**

The Motor is controlled by EN signal, and the driving time is controlled by keeping EN pin "H". The High speed start UP time, driving power and Brake time can be modified by I<sup>2</sup>C setting. The initial driving frequency must be set by I<sup>2</sup>C I/F at the center of resonance frequency of the linear vibrators, when the initial driving frequency is inadequate. The minimum width of EN signal must be larger than the cycle of initial driving frequency setting.

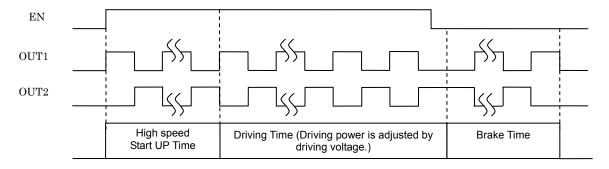


Fig 8.1

### Stand-by Control (EN control mode)

The Stand-by mode is controlled by RSTB pin. (RSTB="L" → Stand-by mode is ON.)

When the stand-by mode is "ON", the register value is set to initial value. So, the register must be set again after the stand-by mode is "OFF". And, the "EN" signal and I<sup>2</sup>C command must wait over 200µs after "RSTB" pin is set to "H".

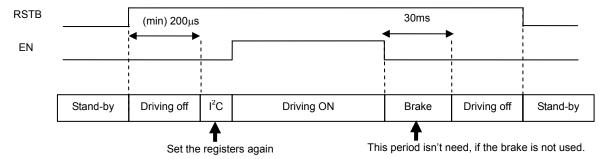


Fig 8.2

#### **EN** control

The minimum time of EN="H" is (1/ the frequency: RESOFRQ). ex) 0x02 RESOFRQ=0x0A (175Hz)  $\Rightarrow$  (min) 5.71ms EN="L" just after EN="H" means brake works. So the minimum time of EN="L" depends on the remains of vibration. Then when drive time until just before EN="L" (time of EN="H" before EN="L") is over 30msec, the minimum time of EN-"L" is 30msec.

When drive time until just before EN="L"(time of EN="H" before EN="L") is less than 30msec, the minimum time of EN="L" is the same time as drive time until just before EN="L".

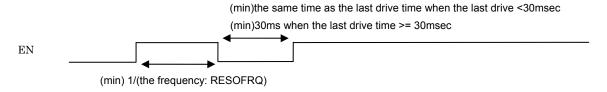


Fig 8.3

#### **PWM** control mode

On this mode the motor is controlled by "PWM" signal, and it is automatically detected. The driving or brake mode is judged by the duty of "PWM" signal. Also the driving power is judged by it. The judgment rule is decided by the table as below. On this mode,  $0\times05$  to  $0\times09$  registers are available, and the PWM input duty is limited between 1% to 99%. When the duty is 0%, the driving is stopped.

Note) PWM input frequency must be set 128\*(Resonance frequency of LRA) in case 0×08: RFSEL is set to "0".

Note) The actual driving frequency of the LRA is calculated by Auto Tune function.

Note) The period of input PWM detection is about 170µs after a signal input.

Duty(%)	Driving mode	resolution
99.00 to 50.39	Forward	127 steps
50.39 to 49.62	Stop	-
49.62 to 1.00	Reverse	127steps

Note) Duty:99.0% is maximum driving, on the other hand, Duty:1.0% is maximum braking.

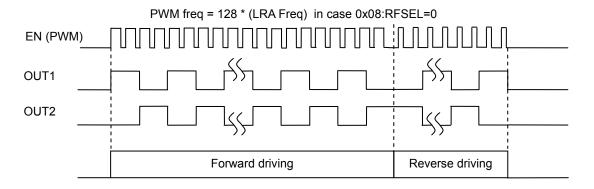


Fig.8.4

### Stand-by Control (PWM control mode)

The Stand-by mode is controlled by RSTB pin. (RSTB="L" → Stand-by mode is ON.)

When the stand-by mode is "ON", the register value is set to initial value. So, the register must be set again after the stand-by mode is "OFF". And, the "EN" signal and I<sup>2</sup>C command must wait over 200µs after "RSTB" pin is set to "H".

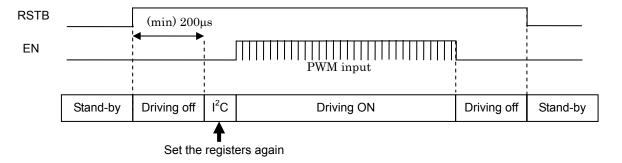


Fig 8.5

#### I<sup>2</sup>C Serial Interface

### Writing format (Sequential Writing is possible)

After the start condition, slave address (7bit) and "L"(Write mode) are received, the flag "ACK=L" is replied. Next, after the 8bit address is received, the flag "ACK=L" is replied. Next, after the 8bit write data is received, the flag "ACK=L" is replied. Next, when the stop condition is received, the write data can be written in the specified address. Moreover, it is possible to write data in the incremental address by the continuous input of the 8bit data confirming the flag "ACK=L" after the every 8bit write data input.

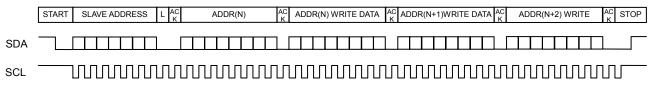


Fig 8.6

#### Reading format (Sequential Reading is possible)

After the dummy writing, the start condition, slave address(7bit) and "H"(Read mode) are received, the flag "ACK=L" is replied. Next, the 8bit read data is output. After them, when the stop condition is not received, and the read condition is continued, the read data of incremental address is output one by one. The read condition is end when the end condition is received after the flag "ACK=H".

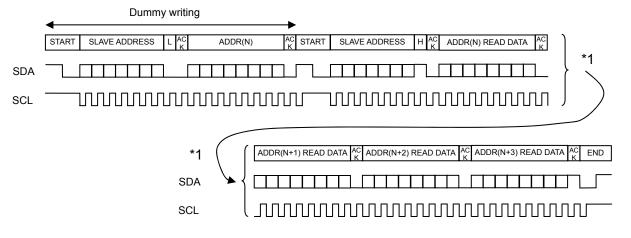


Fig 8.7

#### Slave Address

The Slave Address is as follows.

Slave Address	1001001
Diaveriumess	1001001

# LC898301XA

# AC Characteristics (I $^2$ C Serial Interface) at $V_{SS}$ =0V, $V_{DD}$ =3.0 to 5.5V, $T_a$ =-30 to +85 $^\circ$ C

Parameter	Symbol	Pin	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	comment
SCL Clock Frequency	fSCL	SCL	-	-	400	kHz	
START condition Hold time	tHD;STA	SCL SDA	0.6	-	-	μS	
SCL clock Low width	tLOW	SCL	1.3	-	-	μS	
SCL clock High width	tHIGH	SCL	0.6	-	-	μS	
RE-START condition Setup time	tsu;sta	SCL SDA	0.6	-	-	μS	
SDA Hold time	tHD;DAT	SCL SDA	0	-	-	μS	
SDA Setup time	<sup>t</sup> SU;DAT	SCL SDA	0.2	-	ı	μS	*1
SDA, SCL Rise time	tr	SCL SDA		-	0.3	μS	*1
SDA, SCL Fall time	tf	SCL SDA		-	0.3	μS	*1
STOP condition Setup time	tsu;stp	SCL SDA	0.6	-		μS	
STOP to START BUS open time	tBUF	SCL SDA	1.3	-	-	μS	

<sup>\*1)</sup> Design Assurance (Shipment test none)

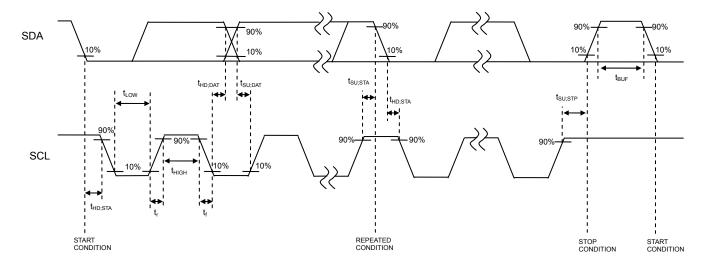


Fig 8.8

### AC Characteristic (Power On Reset) at $V_{SS}$ =0V, $V_{DD}$ =3.0 to 5.5V, $T_a$ =-30 to +85°C

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	comment
V <sub>DD</sub> Rise Up Time	tVDDUP	-	-	100	ms	-

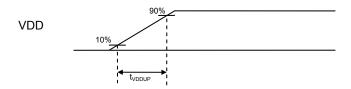
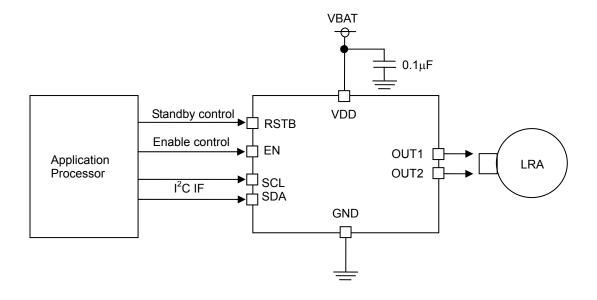


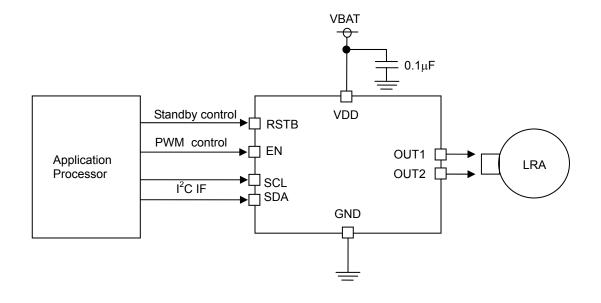
Fig 8.9

# **Application Information**

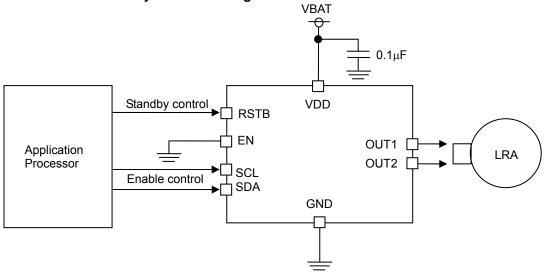
### 1) A vibration is controlled by EN & RSTB pin.



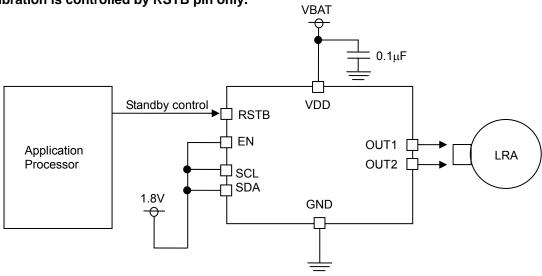
### 2) A vibration is controlled by PWM input RSTB pin.



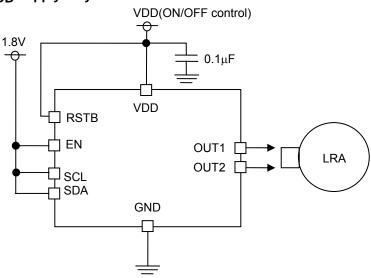
### 3) A vibration is controlled by 0x09 ENON register.



### 4) A vibration is controlled by RSTB pin only.



### 5) A vibration is controlled by V<sub>DD</sub> supply only.



### LC898301XA

#### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping (Qty / Packing)	
LC898301XA-MH	WLCSP8, 0.78x1.58 (Pb-Free / Halogen Free)	5000 / Tape & Reel	

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