Single-Phase Full-Wave Fan Motor Driver

Overview

The LB11961 is a single-phase bipolar drive motor driver that easily implements direct PWM motor drive systems with excellent efficiency. The LB11961 is optimal for fan motor drive in personal computer power supply systems and CPU cooling fan systems.

Features

- Single-phase full-wave drive (16V, 1.0A transistors are built in)
- Built-in variable speed function controlled by a thermistor input
 The LB11961 can implement quiet, low-vibration variable speed control using externally clocked high side transistor direct PWM drive.
- Built-in regenerative diode (Di); only requires a minimal number of external components.
- Built-in HB
- Minimum speed setting pin (allows full-speed mode operation at startup)
- Operates in full-speed mode when the thermistor is removed.
- Built-in lock protection and automatic recovery circuits
- FG (speed detection) and RD (lock detection) outputs
- Built-in thermal shutdown circuit

Applications

- Personal computer power supply systems
- CPU cooling fan systems

Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25°C (Note1)

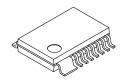
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V _{CC} maximum output voltage	V _{CC} max		18	V
OUT pin maximum output current	I _{OUT} max		1.0	Α
OUT pin output voltage	V _{OUT} max		18	V
HB maximum output current	IHB max		10	mA
VTH input pin voltage	VTH max		6	V
RD/FG output pin output voltage	VRD/FG		18	V
	max		10	V
RD/FG output current	IRD/FG		10	mA
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	When mounted on a circuit board (Note2)	1.1	W
Operating temperature	Topr		-30 to +90	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-55 to +150	°C

Stresses exceeding those listed in the Maximum Rating table may damage the device. If any of these limits are exceeded, device functionality should not be assumed, damage may occur and reliability may be affected.



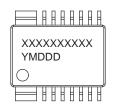
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HSSOP14 (225mil)

GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM*



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

ORDERING INFORMATION

See detailed ordering and shipping information on page 8 of this data sheet.

^{2.} Specified circuit board : $114.3 \times 76.1 \times 1.6 \text{mm}^3$, glass epoxy.

Recommended Operating Conditions at Ta = 25°C (Note3)

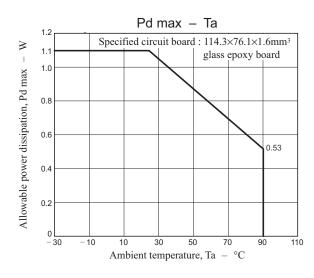
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
V _{CC} supply voltage	v _{cc}		4.5 to 16	٧
VTH input level voltage range	VTH		0 to 9	V
Hall sensor input common-mode	VICM		0.2 to 3	V
input voltage range				

^{3.} 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 Unless otherwise specified Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC} = 12V$ (Note4)

Danamatan	Comple at	0		Ratings			
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit	
Circuit current	I _{CC} 1	Drive mode	12	18	24	mA	
	I _{CC} 2	Lock protection mode	8	11	16	mA	
6VREG voltage	V6VREG	I6VREG = 5mA	5.8	6	6.2	V	
HB voltage	VHB	IHB = 5mA	1.10	1.25	1.40	V	
CPWM high-level voltage	VCRH		3.45	3.6	3.75	V	
CPWM low-level voltage	VCRL		1.95	2.05	2.15	V	
CPWM oscillator frequency	FPWM	C = 100pF	18	25	32	kHz	
CT pin high-level voltage	VCTH		3.45	3.6	3.75	V	
CT pin low-level voltage	VCTL		1.55	1.7	1.85	V	
ICT charge current	ICT1		1.5	2	2.5	μΑ	
ICT discharge current	ICT2		0.15	0.2	0.25	μΑ	
ICT charge/discharge current ratio	RCT		8.5	10	11.5		
OUT output low saturation voltage	VOL	I _O = 200mA		0.2	0.3	V	
OUT output high saturation voltage	VOH	I _O = 200mA		0.9	1.1	V	
Hall sensor input sensitivity	VHN	Zero peak value (including offset and hysteresis)		10	20	mV	
RD/FG output pin low-level voltage	VRDL/FGL	IRD/FG = 5mA		0.2	0.3	V	
RD/FG output pin leakage current	IRDL/FGL	VRD/FG = 7V			30	μА	

^{4.} 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.

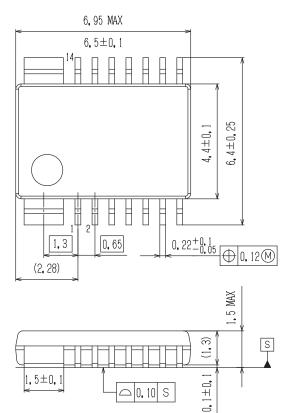


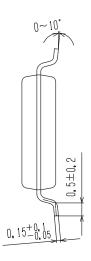
Package Dimensions

unit: mm

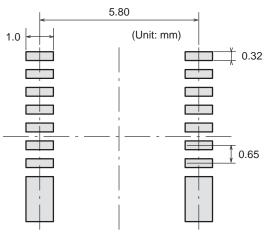
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CASE 944ÂA ISSUE A





SOLDERING FOOTPRINT*



NOTES: 1. The measurements are not to guarantee but for reference only.

2. Land pattern design in Fin area to be altered in response to customer's individual application.

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

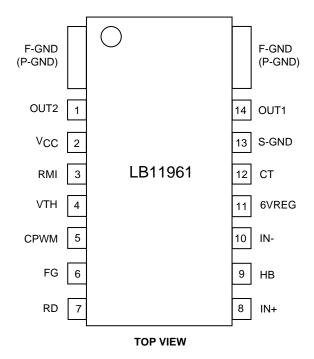
Truth Table

VTH	IN-	IN+	CPWM	CT	OUT1	OUT2	FG	RD	Mode
Low	High	Low	1.00.1		High	Low	Low		During rotation – drive
(open)	Low	High	High		Low	High	Off		(PWM off) During rotation – regeneration
	High	Low		Low	Off	Low	Low	On	
High	Low	High	Low		Low	Off	Off		(PWM on)
-	High	Low			High	Off	Low	0"	
-	Low	High	-	High	Off	High	Off	Off	Lock protection

CPWM – High is the state where CPWM > VTH, and CPWM– Low is the state where CPWM < VTH.

Open: The LB11961 operates in full-speed mode when the thermistor is removed.

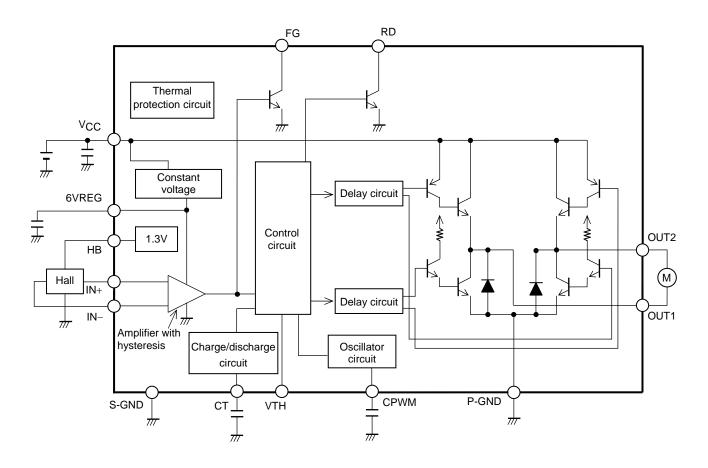
Pin Assignment



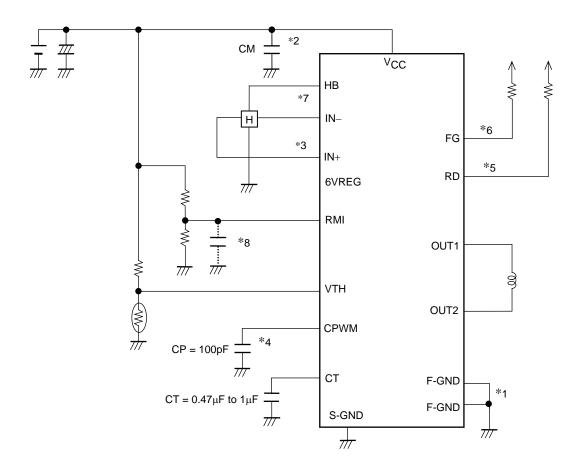
F-GND (P-GND): The motor system ground and the heat sink. Since the heat generated Since the heat generated by the chip is dissipated through F-GND, the thermal resistance is lowered by increasing the area of the copper foil and solder surface in the printed circuit pattern.

S-GND: Control system ground

Block Diagram



Application Circuit Example



*1. Power supply and ground lines

P-GND is connected to the motor power supply system and S-GND is connected to the control circuit power supply system.

These two systems should be formed from separate lines and the control system external components should be connected to S-GND.

*2. Regeneration power supply stabilization capacitor

The capacitor CM provides power supply stabilization for both PWM drive and kickback absorption. A capacitor with a value of over $0.1\mu F$ is used for CM. A large capacitor must be used when the coil inductance is large or when the coil resistance is low. Since this IC adopts a technique in which switching is performed by the high side transistor and regeneration is handled by the low side transistor, the pattern connecting CM to VM and P-GND must be as wide and as short as possible.

*3. Hall sensor input

Lines that are as short as possible must be used to prevent noise from entering the system. The Hall sensor input circuit consists of a comparator with hysteresis (20mV). We recommend that the Hall sensor input level be at least three times this hysteresis, i.e. at least 60mVp-p.

*4. PWM oscillator frequency setting capacitor

If a value of 100pF is used for CP, the oscillator frequency will be f = 25kHz, and this will be the basic frequency of the PWM signal.

*5. RD output

This is an open collector output. It outputs a low level when the motor is turning and a high level when it is stopped. This pin must be left open if unused.

*6. FG output

This is an open collector output, and a rotation count detection function can be implemented using this FG output, which corresponds to the phase switching. This pin must be left open if unused.

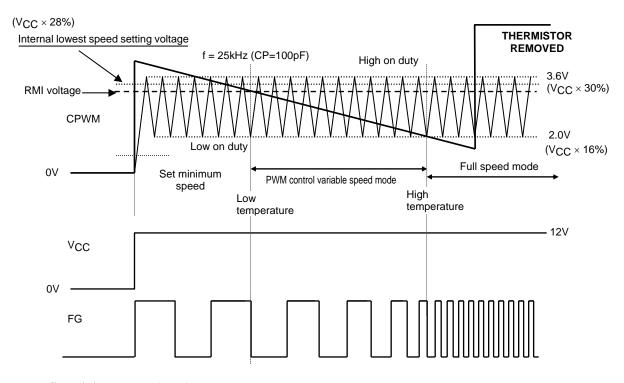
*7. **HB pin**

This pin provides a Hall effect sensor bias constant-voltage output of 1.25V.

*8. RMI pin

Connect this pin to VTH if unused. Even if unused, the IC is set internally to operate at a 10% drive duty at the voltage corresponding to the lowest speed. (The capacitor is used to set up full-speed mode at startup.)

Control Timing Chart



1. Set minimum speed mode

A VTH voltage level is generated when the thermistor detects the set temperature. At low temperatures, the fan motor turns at the lowest speed, which is set with the RMI pin. The LB11961 compares the CPWM oscillator voltage with the RMI pin voltage and sets the duty for the lowest drive state.

2. High speed \leftrightarrow low speed mode

The PWM signal is controlled by comparing the CPWM oscillation voltage that cycles between 1.2V and 3.8V and the VTH voltage.

When the VTH voltage is lower, the high and low side transistors are turned on, and when the VTH voltage is higher, the high side transistor is turned off and the coil current is regenerated through the low side transistor. Thus the output on duty increases as the VTH voltage becomes lower, the coil current increases, and the motor speed increases.

Rotation speed feedback is provided by the FG output.

3. Full-speed mode

The LB11961 switches to full-speed mode above a certain temperature.

4. Thermistor removed mode

If the thermistor is removed, the VTH input voltage will rise. However, the output will go to full drive at 100% and the motor will run at full speed.

ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Wire Bond	Shipping(Qty/Packing)
LB11961-MPB-H	HSSOP14(225mil)	Au-wire	70 / Fan-fold
	(Pb-Free / Halogen Free)		
LB11961-TLM-H	HSSOP14(225mil)	Au-wire	2000 / Tape & Reel
	(Pb-Free / Halogen Free)		
LB11961-W-AH	HSSOP14(225mil)	Cu-wire	2000 / Tape & Reel
	(Pb-Free / Halogen Free)		

[†] For information on tape and reel specifications, including part orientation and tape sizes, please refer to our Tape and Reel Packaging Specifications Brochure, BRD8011/D. http://www.onsemi.com/pub_link/Collateral/BRD8011-D.PDF

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