



SEMICONDUCTOR TECHNICAL DATA

KIA6901P/F

BIPOLAR LINEAR INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

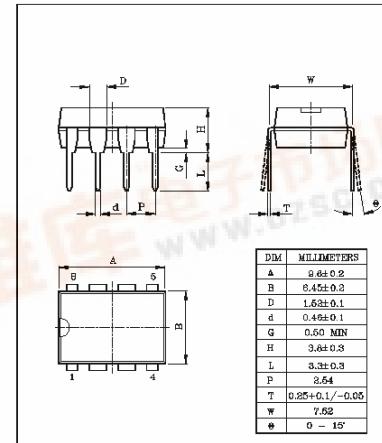
DC MOTOR SPEED CONTROLLER

FEATURES

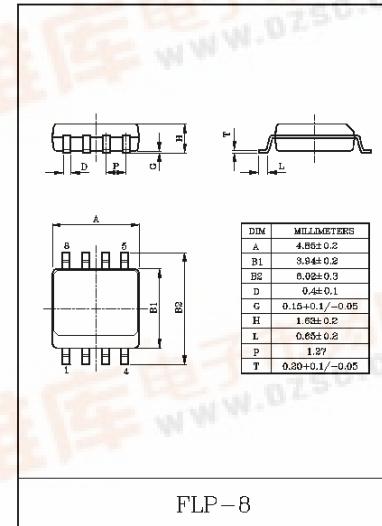
- Wide operation voltage range : 1.8~8V
- Possible to make applicable sets compact because of minimum number of external parts required.
- Easy to adjust speed.
- On-chip stable low reference voltage capable of providing 2 speed.
- $V_{ref}=0.5V$.

MAXIMUM RATINGS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage	V_{cc}	10	V
Motor Current	I_M	700	mA
Power Dissipation	P_D	600	mW
KIA6901F		240	
Operating Temperature	T_{opr}	-25~75	°C
Storage Temperature	T_{stg}	-55~150	°C



DIP-8



FLP-8

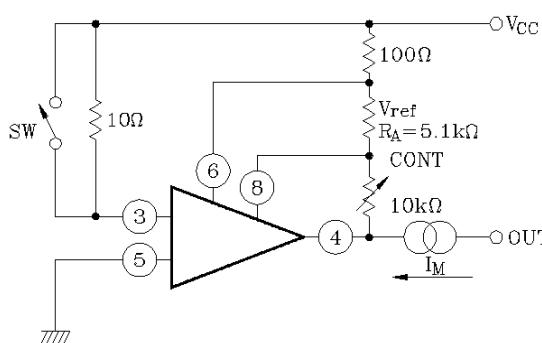
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{cc}=3\text{V}$, $I_M=100\text{mA}$)

CHARACTERISTIC	SYMBOL	TEST CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Reference Voltage	V_{ref}	$I_M=100\text{mA}$	0.44	0.50	0.54	V
Quiescent Current	I_{ccq}	$I_M=100\text{mA}$	-	2.4	6.0	mA
Shunt Ratio	K	$I_M=50\sim150\text{mA}$	45	50	55	
Output Saturation Voltage	$V_{CE(sat)}$	$I_M=200\text{mA}$	-	0.32	0.5	V
Reference Voltage Variance (Note 1)	ΔV_{ref1}	$T_a=-20\sim80^\circ\text{C}$, $I_M=100\text{mA}$	-	-0.008	-	%/°C
	ΔV_{ref2}	$I_M=20\sim200\text{mA}$	-	0.005	-	%/mA
	ΔV_{ref3}	$V_{cc}=1.8\sim8\text{V}$, $I_M=100\text{mA}$	-	0.1	-	%/V
Shunt Ratio Variance (Note 2)	ΔK_1	$T_a=-20\sim80^\circ\text{C}$, $I_M=50\sim150\text{mA}$	-	0.02	-	%/°C
	ΔK_2	$I_M=20\sim50\text{mA}$ to $170\sim200\text{mA}$	-	-0.07	-	%/mA
	ΔK_3	$V_{cc}=1.8\sim8\text{V}$, $I_M=50\sim150\text{mA}$	-	0.3	-	%/V

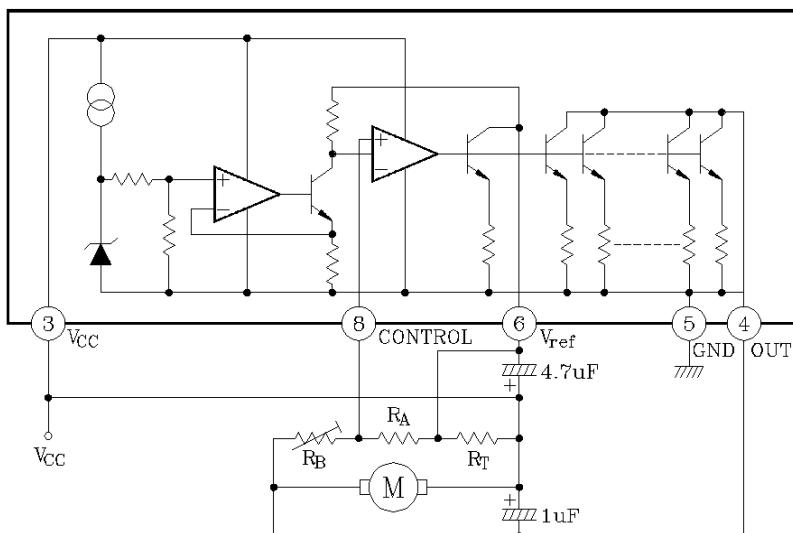
Note 1 : $\frac{\Delta V_{ref}}{V_{ref}}$ / ΔT_a , ΔI_M , ΔV_{ref} Note 2 : $\frac{\Delta K}{K}$ / ΔT_a , ΔI_M , ΔV_{ref} 

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TEST CIRCUIT



EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN ASSIGNMENT

NC	1	8	CONTROL
NC	2	7	NC
V _{CC}	3	6	V _{ref}
OUT	4	5	GND

Test Method

1. V_{ref}

With SW turned ON, measure the voltage developed across R_A.

2. I_{CCQ}

With SW turned OFF, measure I_{CCQ} for the voltage developed across resistor 10Ω.

3. K

With SW turned ON, measure current I₅₀ flowing through resistor 100Ω at I_M=50mA and current I₁₅₀ flowing through resistor 100Ω at I_M=150mA, and calculate K by using the following formula.

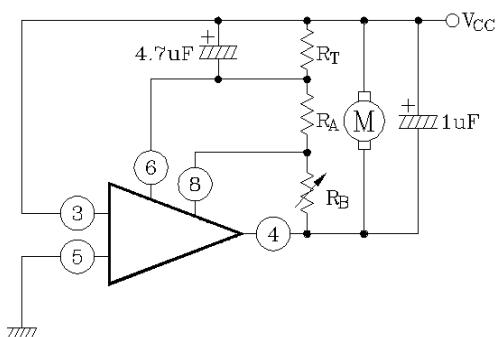
$$K = \frac{100}{I_{150} + I_{50}}$$

4. V_{CE(sat)}

With SW turned ON, connect each pin of V_{CC}, V_{ref}, CONT to 3V and feed I_M=200mA and measure the voltage developed across pin④ and ⑤.

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APPLICATION CIRCUIT 1 :



Unless $R_T(\max) < K \cdot R_M(\min)$ the operation becomes unstable.

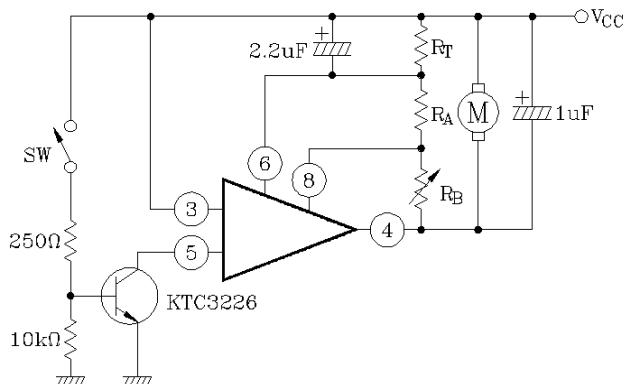
R_A is Set to $5.1k\Omega$

R_M =Motor DC resistance

$$M = \frac{R_M}{E_O}$$

The values and positions of electrolytic capacitors depend on the type of a motor to be used.

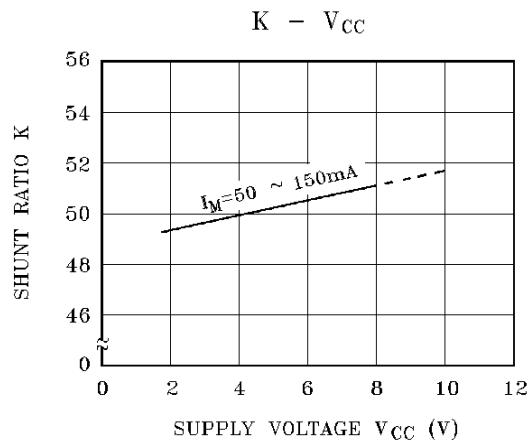
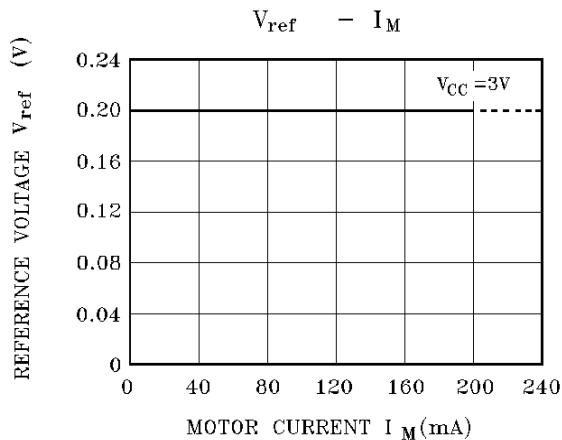
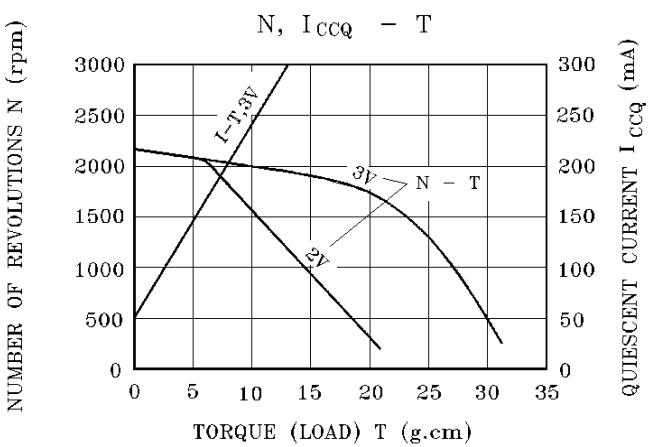
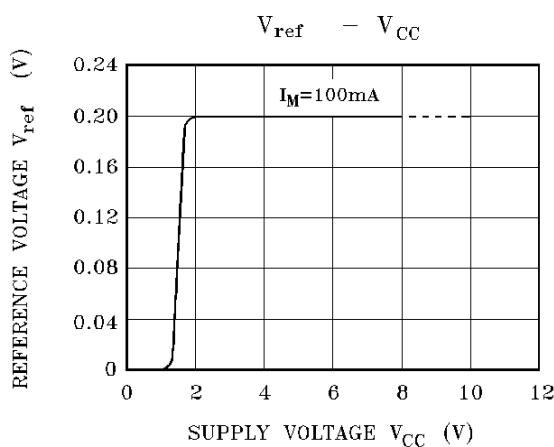
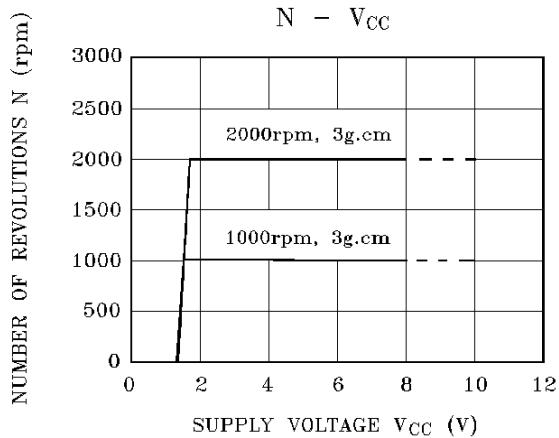
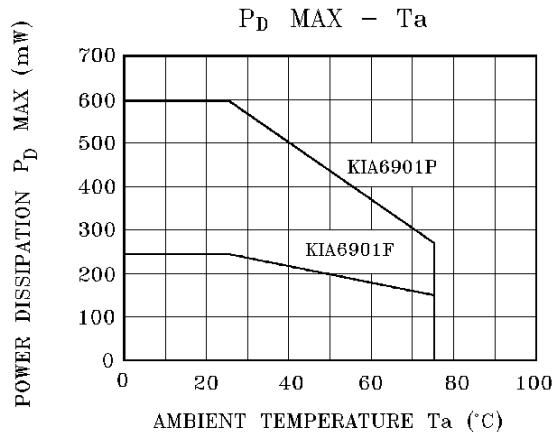
APPLICATION CIRCUIT 2 : WITH STOP CIRCUIT



$R_T(\max) < K \cdot R_M(\min)$

R_A is set to $5.1k\Omega$

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