

## DC Brushless Motor Drivers for Cooling Fans

# Two-phase Full-wave DC Brushless Fan Motor Drivers


**BD6701F**
**General description**

BD6701F is two-phase half-wave fan motor 1 chip driver that composes 2 Nch power DMOS FET.

This driver incorporates lock protection, automatic restart circuit and FG/AL output.

**Package**

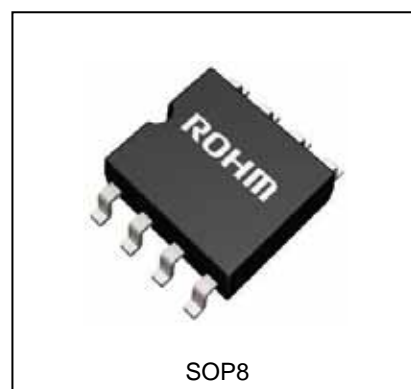
SOP-8

W (Typ.) x D (Typ.) x H (Max.)

5.00mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm

**Features**

- Power Tr incorporated
- Incorporates reverse connection protection diode
- Incorporates lock protection and automatic restart circuit
- Rotation speed pulse signal (FG) output
- Lock alarm signal (AL) output


**Application**

- For desktop PC, server, general consumer equipment, communication equipment and industrial equipment.

**Absolute maximum ratings**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	36	V
Power dissipation	Pd	780 <sup>*1</sup>	mW
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 ~ +100	
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 ~ +150	
Output current	Iomax	800 <sup>*2</sup>	mA
AL signal output current	IAL	10	mA
AL signal output voltage	VAL	36	V
FG signal output current	IFG	10	mA
FG signal output voltage	VFG	36	V
Junction temperature	Tjmax	150	

<sup>\*1</sup> Reduce by 6.24mW/°C over Ta=25°C. (On 70.0mmx70.0mmx1.6mm glass epoxy board)

<sup>\*2</sup> This value is not to exceed Pd.

**Recommended operating conditions**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Operating supply voltage range	Vcc	6.0 ~ 28.0	V
Hall input voltage range	VH	0 ~ Vcc-3.0	V

Pin configuration

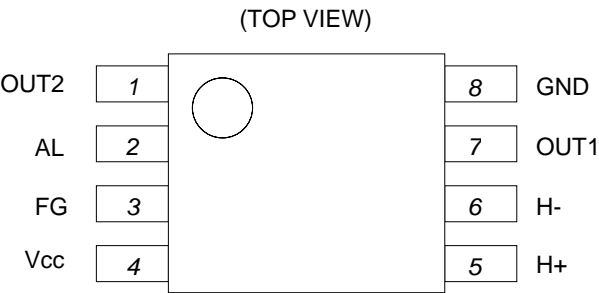


Fig.1 Pin configuration

Pin description

P/No.	T/Name	Function
1	OUT2	Motor output terminal 2
2	AL	Lock alarm signal output terminal
3	FG	Speed pulse signal output terminal
4	Vcc	Power supply terminal
5	H+	Hall + input terminal
6	H-	Hall – input terminal
7	OUT1	Motor output terminal 1
8	GND	Ground terminal (signal ground)

Block diagram

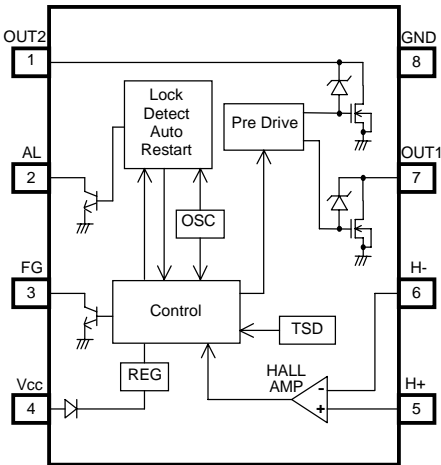


Fig.2 Block diagram

I/O truth table

Hall input		Driver output		
H+	H-	OUT1	OUT2	FG
H	L	H (Output Tr OFF)	L (Output Tr ON)	L (Output Tr ON)
L	H	L (Output Tr ON)	H (Output Tr OFF)	Hi-Z (Output Tr OFF)

H; High, L; Low, Hi-Z; High impedance  
FG output is open-drain type.

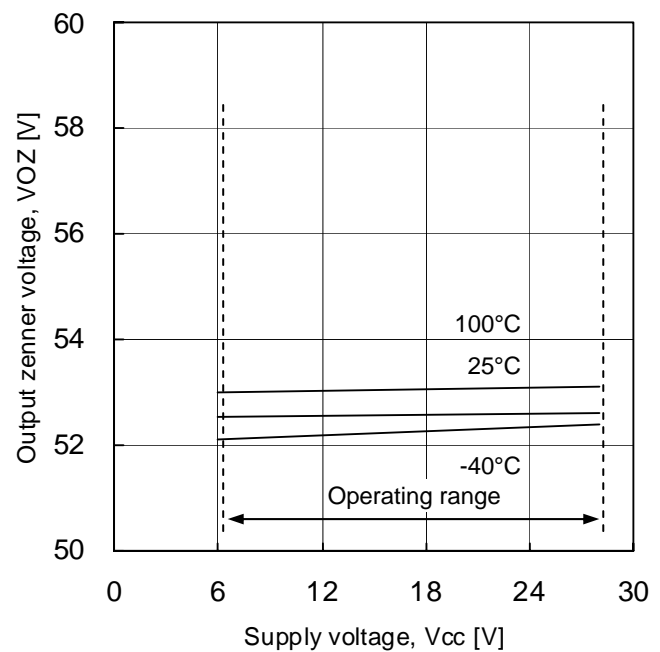
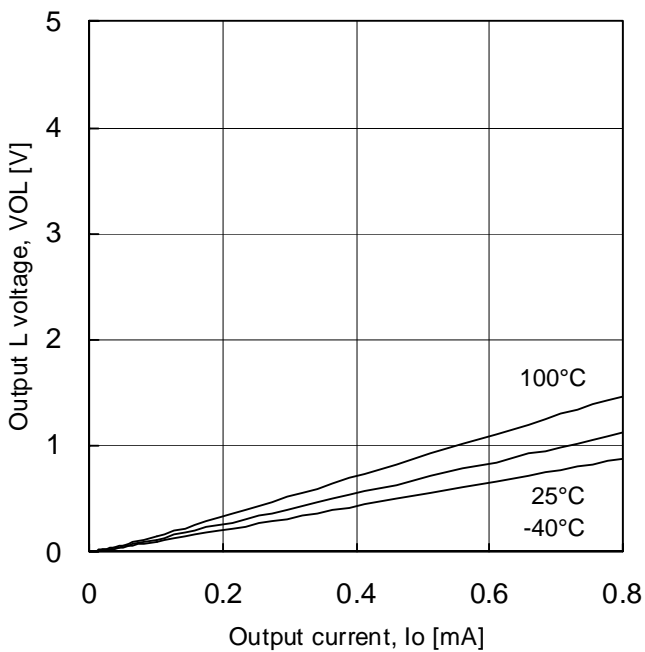
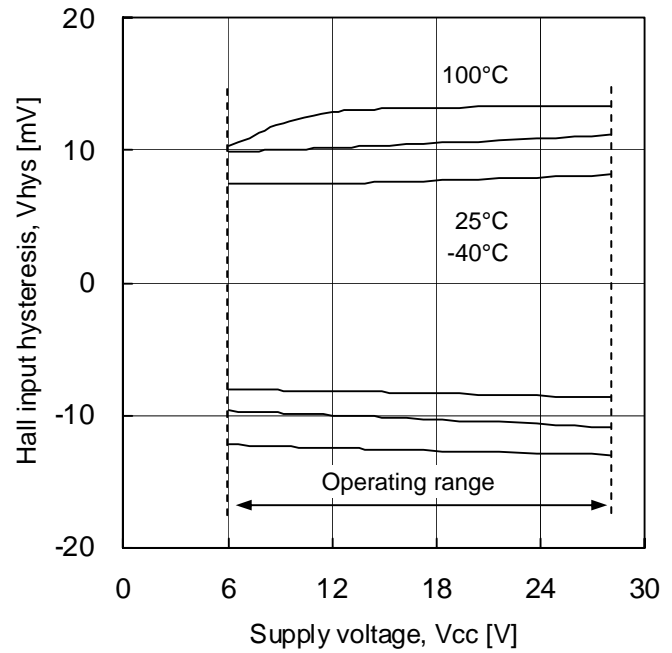
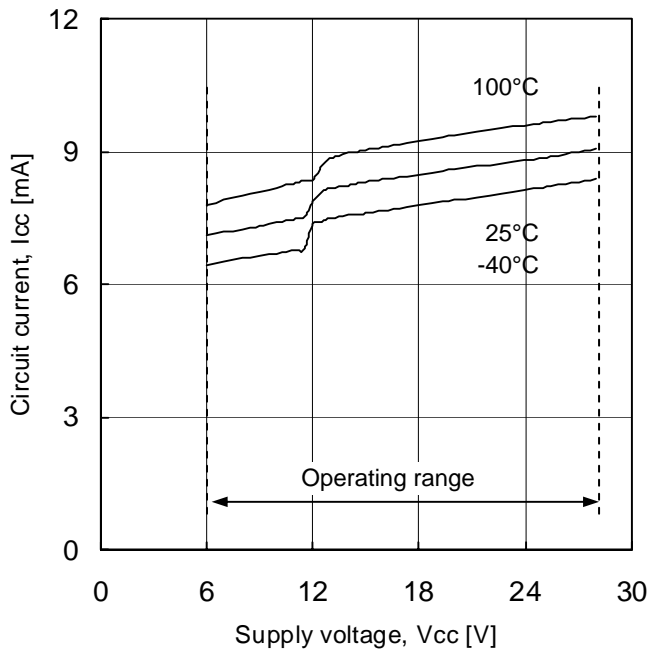
Motor state	AL
Rotating	L
Locking	Hi-Z

L; Low, Hi-Z; High impedance  
AL output is open-drain type.

**Electrical characteristics(Unless otherwise specified Ta=25°C, Vcc=12V)**

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions	Ref. data
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Circuit current	Icc	3	6	9	mA		
Hall input offset voltage	Vhofs	-10	-	10	mV		
Hall input hysteresis	Vhys	± 5	±10	±15	mV		
Output L voltage	Vol	-	0.30	0.50	V	Io=±200mA	
Output leak current	Iol	-	-	100	μA	Vo=45V	
Output zenner voltage	Voz	50	54	58	V	Clamp current =10mA	
Lock detection ON time	Ton	0.30	0.50	0.70	sec		
Lock detection OFF time	Toff	3.0	5.0	7.0	sec		
FG output voltage L	Vall	-	-	0.4	V	IFG=5mA	
FG output leak current	Iall	-	-	50	μ A	VFG=36V	
AL output voltage L	Vfgl	-	-	0.4	V	IAL=5mA	
AL output leak current	Ifgl	-	-	50	μ A	VAL=36V	

## Typical performance curves(Reference data)



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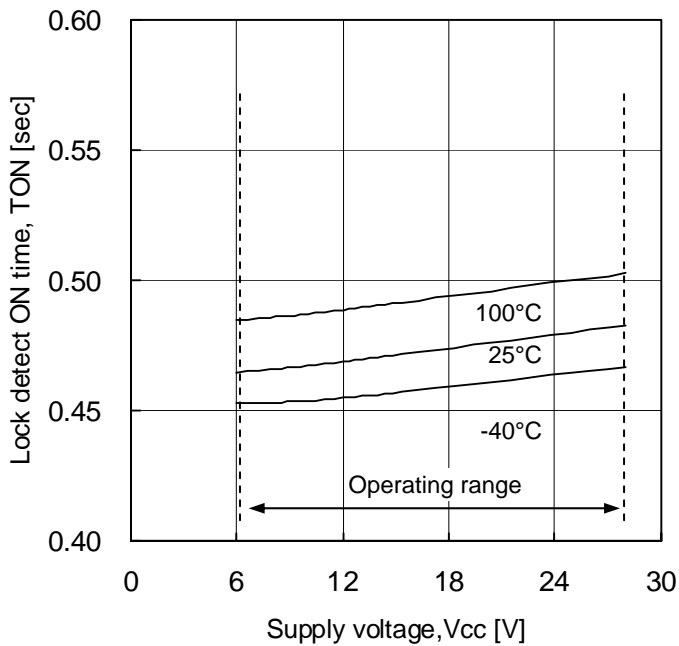


Fig.7 Lock detection ON time

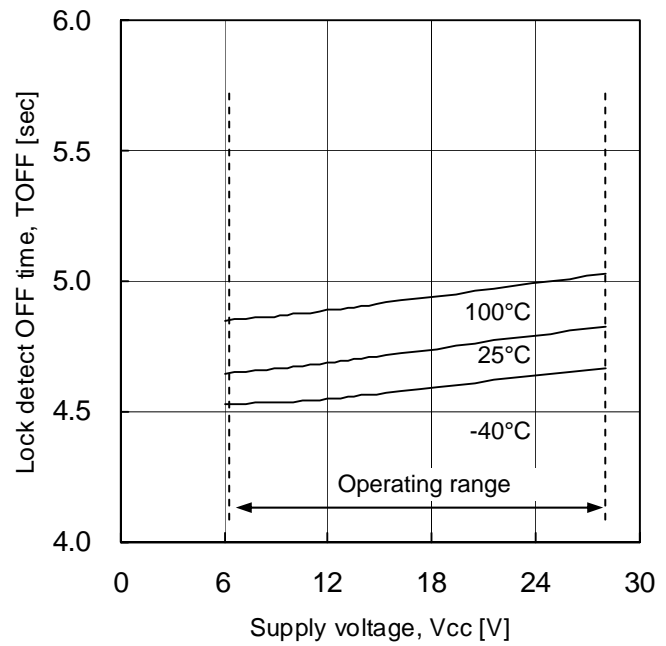
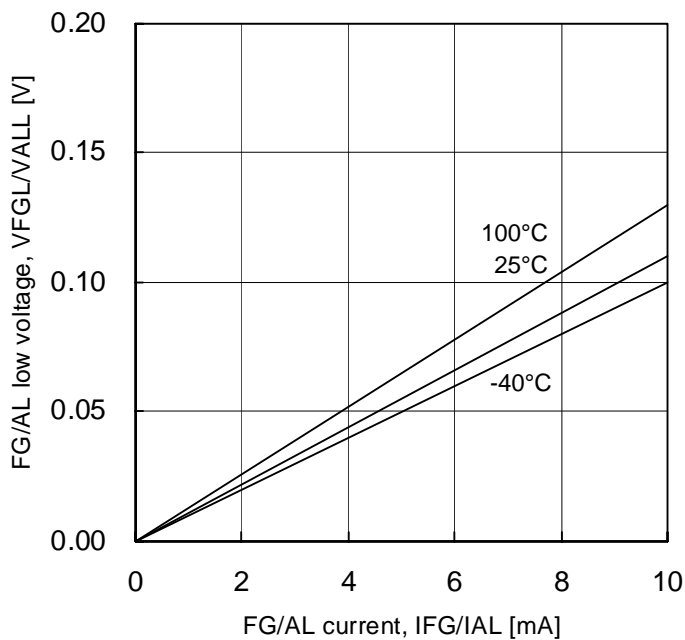
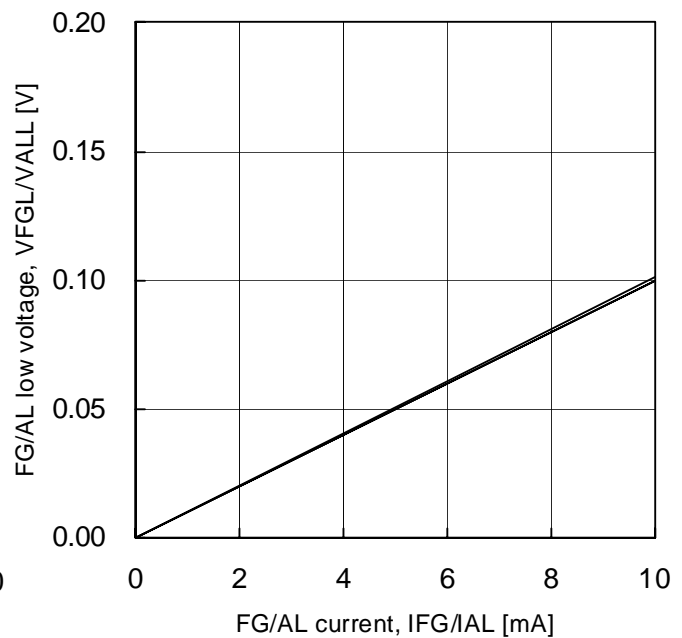


Fig.8 Lock detection OFF time

Fig.9 FG/AL output L voltage  
(Temperature characteristics)Fig.10 FG/AL output L voltage  
(Voltage characteristics)

Typical performance curves(Reference data)

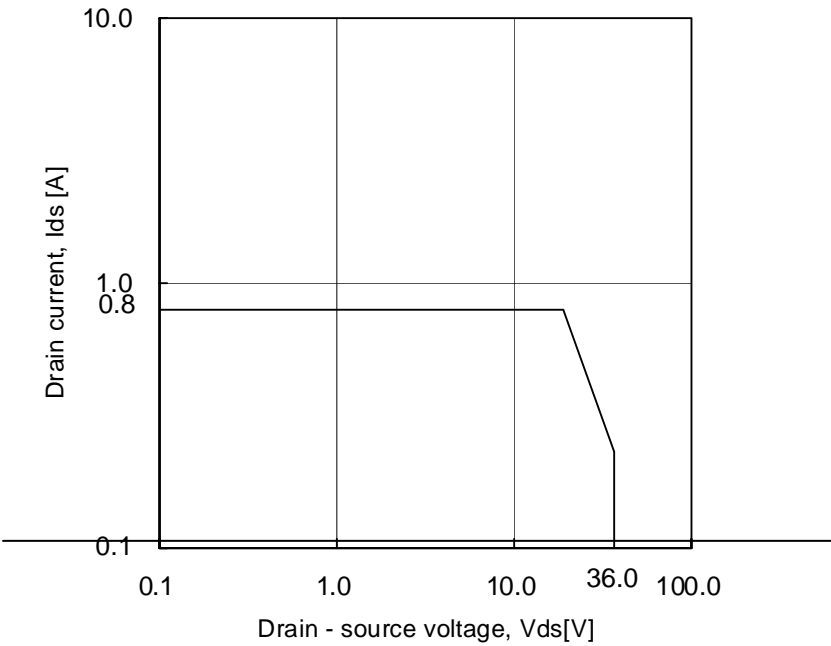


Fig.11 Output Tr ASO  
(Ton=100msec)

## Application circuit example(Constant values are for reference)

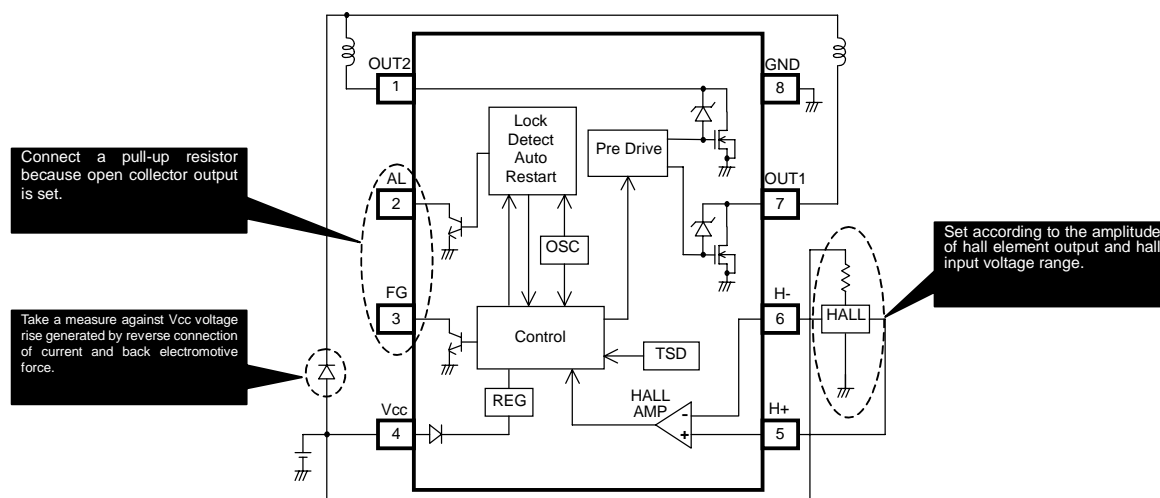


Fig.12 application circuit

## Substrate design note

- IC power, motor outputs, and motor ground lines are made as fat as possible.
- IC ground (signal ground) line is common with the application ground except motor ground (i.e. hall ground etc.), and arranged near to (-) land.
- The bypass capacitor and/or Zener diode are arrangement near to Vcc terminal.
- H+ and H- lines are arranged side by side and made from the hall element to IC as shorter as possible, because it is easy for the noise to influence the hall lines.

**Description of operations**

## 1) Lock protection and automatic restart

## Incorporated counter system

Motor rotation is detected by hall signal, and lock detection ON time (TON) and lock detection OFF time (TOFF) are set by IC internal counter. Timing chart is shown in Fig.13.

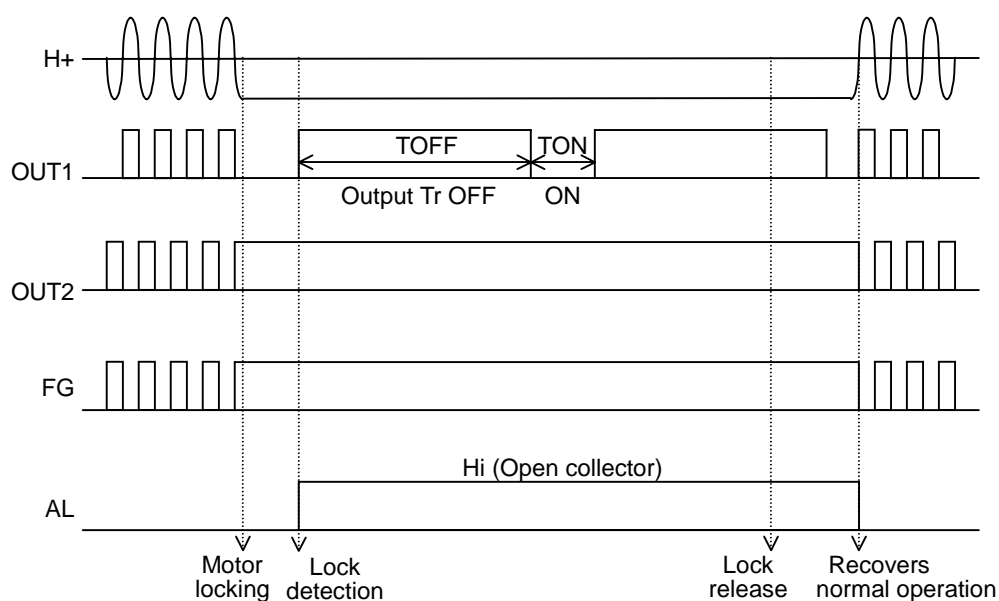


Fig.13 Lock protection (incorporated counter system) timing chart



### Power dissipation

Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that can be consumed by IC at  $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (normal temperature). IC is heated when it consumes power, and the temperature of IC chip becomes higher than ambient temperature. The temperature that can be accepted by IC chip depends on circuit configuration, manufacturing process, etc., and consumable power is limited. Power dissipation is determined by the temperature allowed in IC chip (maximum junction temperature) and thermal resistance of package (heat dissipation capability). The maximum junction temperature is in general equal to the maximum value in the storage temperature range.

Heat generated by consumed power of IC is radiated from the mold resin or lead frame of package. The parameter which indicates this heat dissipation capability (hardness of heat release) is called heat resistance, represented by the symbol  $\theta_{ja}$  [ $^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ ]. The temperature of IC inside the package can be estimated by this heat resistance. Fig.14 shows the model of heat resistance of the package.

Heat resistance  $\theta_{ja}$ , ambient temperature  $T_a$ , junction temperature  $T_j$ , and power consumption  $P$  can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta_{ja} = (T_j - T_a) / P \text{ [}^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}]$$

Thermal derating curve indicates power that can be consumed by IC with reference to ambient temperature. Power that can be consumed by IC begins to attenuate at certain ambient temperature. This gradient is determined by thermal resistance  $\theta_{ja}$ .

Thermal resistance  $\theta_{ja}$  depends on chip size, power consumption, package ambient temperature, packaging condition, wind velocity, etc., even when the same package is used. Thermal derating curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition. Fig.15 shows a thermal derating curve (Value when mounting FR4 glass epoxy board 70 [mm] x 70 [mm] x 1.6 [mm] (copper foil area below 3 [%]))

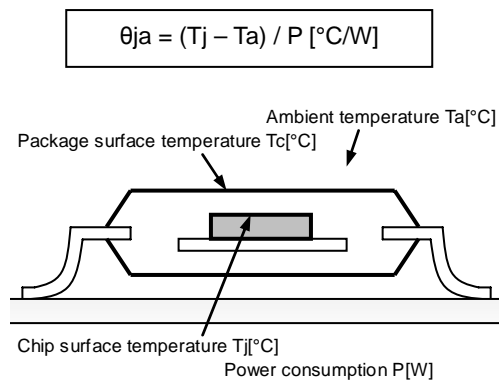
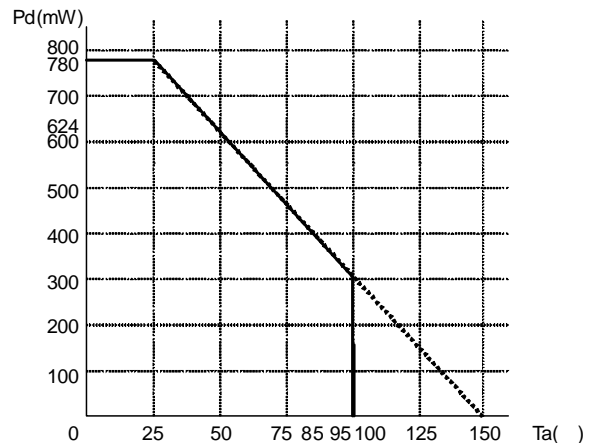


Fig.14 Thermal resistance

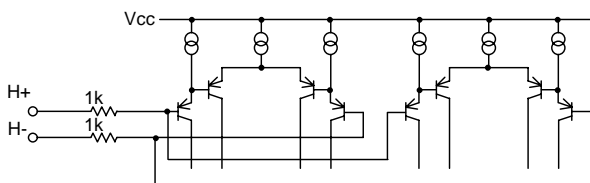


\* Reduce by 6.24mW/ $^\circ\text{C}$  over  $25^\circ\text{C}$   
(On 70.0mm x 70.0mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board)

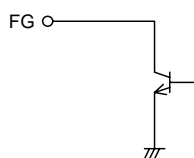
Fig.15 Thermal de-rating curve

### I/O equivalence circuit(Resistance values are typical)

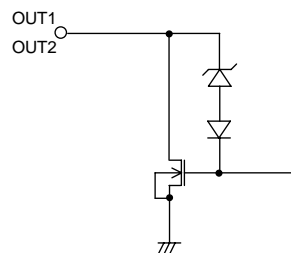
#### 1) Hall input terminal



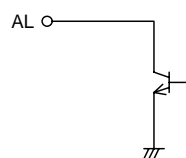
#### 3) FG output terminal



#### 2) Output terminal



#### 4) AL output terminal



### Safety measure

#### 1) Reverse connection protection diode

Reverse connection of power results in IC destruction as shown in Fig 16. When reverse connection is possible, reverse connection protection diode must be added between power supply and Vcc.

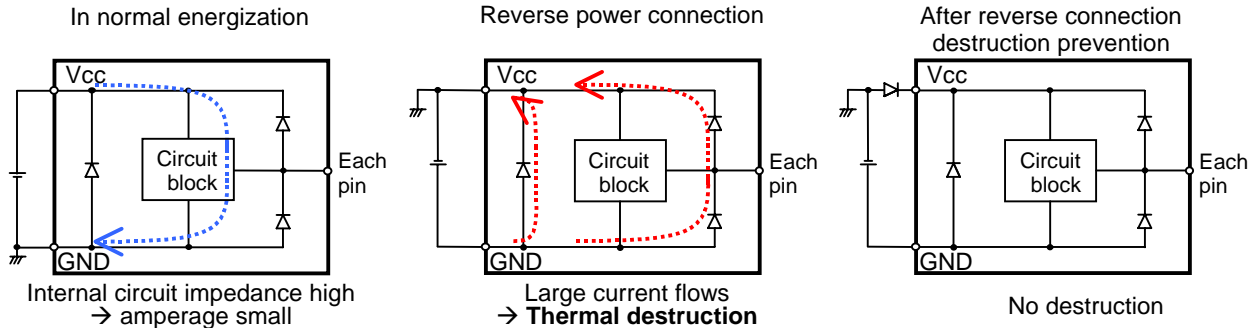


Fig.16 Current flow when power is connected reversely

#### 2) About measures of voltage rise by back electromotive force

The voltage of output terminal rises by back electromotive force. The diode D1 of Fig.17 is necessary to divide a power supply line of motor with small signal line, so that the voltage of the output does not affect a power supply line.

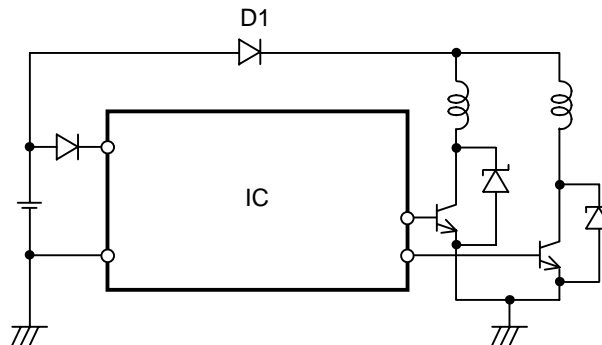


Fig.17 Separation of a power supply line

#### 3) FG/AL output

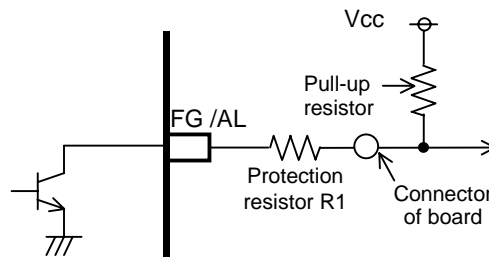


Fig.18 Protection of FG and AL terminal

FG and AL output is an open collector and requires pull-up resistor.

The IC can be protected by adding resistor R1. An excess of absolute maximum rating, when FG or AL output terminal is directly connected to power supply, could damage the IC.

## 4) Problem of GND line PWM switching

Do not perform PWM switching of GND line because GND terminal potential cannot be kept to a minimum.

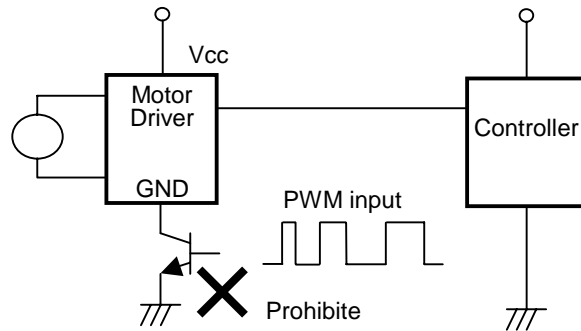


Fig.19 GND Line PWM switching prohibited

**Calculation of power consumption by IC**

Power consumption of this IC is approximately calculated as follows:

$$P_c = P_{c1} + P_{c2} + P_{c3}$$

- $P_{c1}$  : Power consumption by circuit current

$$P_{c1} = V_{cc} \times I_{cc}$$

- $P_{c2}$  : Power consumption on output stage

$$P_{c2} = V_{OL} \times I_o$$

$V_{OL}$  is the L voltage of output terminal 1 and 2.

$I_o$  is the current flowing to output terminal 1 and 2.

- $P_{c3}$  : Power consumption at FG and AL

$$P_{c3} = V_{FG} \times I_{FG} + V_{AL} \times I_{AL}$$

$V_{FG}$  is L voltage of FG output.

$V_{AL}$  is L voltage of AL output.

$I_{FG}$  and  $I_{AL}$  are the current of FG and AL.

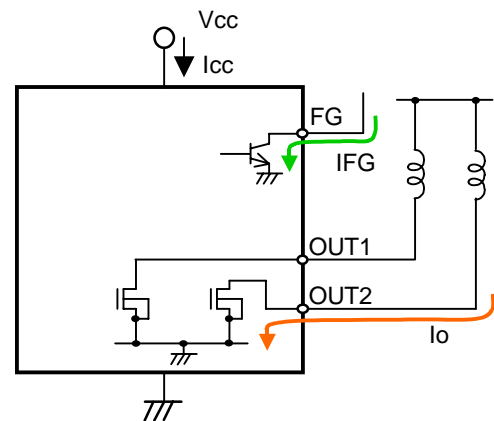


Fig.20 Calculation of power consumption by IC

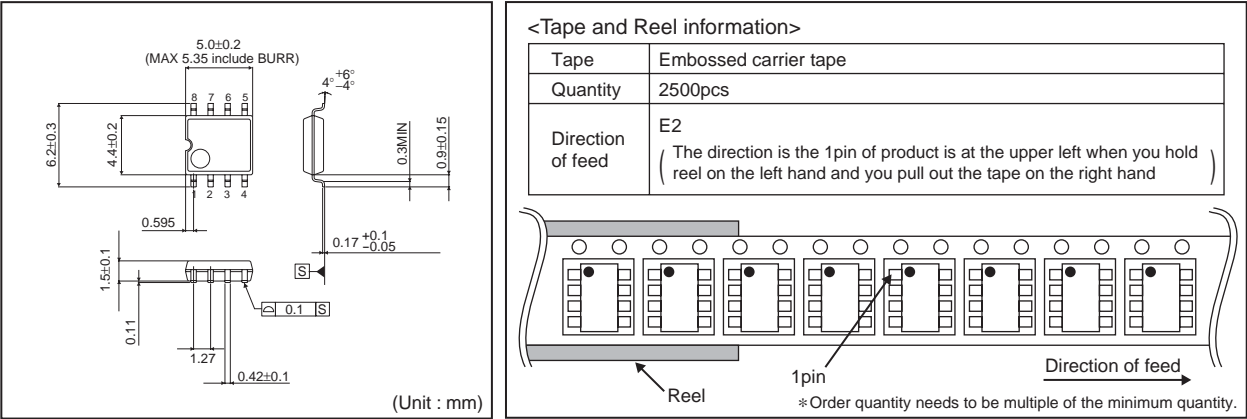
Power consumption by IC greatly changes with use condition of IC such as power supply voltage and output current. Consider thermal design so that the maximum power dissipation on IC package is not exceeded.

**Operational Notes**

- 1) Absolute maximum ratings  
An excess in the absolute maximum ratings, such as supply voltage, temperature range of operating conditions, etc., can break down the devices, thus making impossible to identify breaking mode, such as a short circuit or an open circuit. If any over rated values will expect to exceed the absolute maximum ratings, consider adding circuit protection devices, such as fuses.
- 2) Connecting the power supply connector backward  
Connecting of the power supply in reverse polarity can damage IC. Take precautions when connecting the power supply lines. An external direction diode can be added.
- 3) Power supply line  
Back electromotive force causes regenerated current to power supply line, therefore take a measure such as placing a capacitor between power supply and GND for routing regenerated current. And fully ensure that the capacitor characteristics have no problem before determine a capacitor value. (when applying electrolytic capacitors, capacitance characteristic values are reduced at low temperatures)
- 4) GND potential  
The potential of GND pin must be minimum potential in all operating conditions. Also ensure that all terminals except GND terminal do not fall below GND voltage including transient characteristics. However, it is possible that the motor output terminal may deflect below GND because of influence by back electromotive force of motor. Malfunction may possibly occur depending on use condition, environment, and property of individual motor. Please make fully confirmation that no problem is found on operation of IC.
- 5) Thermal design  
Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation(Pd) in actual operating conditions.
- 6) Inter-pin shorts and mounting errors  
Use caution when positioning the IC for mounting on printed circuit boards. The IC may be damaged if there is any connection error or if pins are shorted together.
- 7) Actions in strong electromagnetic field  
Use caution when using the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field as doing so may cause the IC to malfunction.
- 8) ASO  
When using the IC, set the output transistor so that it does not exceed absolute maximum ratings or ASO.
- 9) Thermal shut down circuit  
The IC incorporates a built-in thermal shutdown circuit (TSD circuit). Operation temperature is 175 (typ.) and has a hysteresis width of 25 (typ.). When IC chip temperature rises and TSD circuit works, the output terminal becomes an open state. TSD circuit is designed only to shut the IC off to prevent thermal runaway. It is not designed to protect the IC or guarantee its operation. Do not continue to use the IC after operation this circuit or use the IC in an environment where the operation of this circuit is assumed.
- 10) Testing on application boards  
When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor to a pin with low impedance subjects the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors after each process or step. Always turn the IC's power supply off before connecting it to or removing it from a jig or fixture during the inspection process. Ground the IC during assembly steps as an antistatic measure. Use similar precaution when transporting or storing the IC.
- 11) GND wiring pattern  
When using both small signal and large current GND patterns, it is recommended to isolate the two ground patterns, placing a single ground point at the ground potential of application so that the pattern wiring resistance and voltage variations caused by large currents do not cause variations in the small signal ground voltage. Be careful not to change the GND wiring pattern of any external components, either.
- 12) Capacitor between output and GND  
When a large capacitor is connected between output and GND, if Vcc is shorted with 0V or GND for some cause, it is possible that the current charged in the capacitor may flow into the output resulting in destruction. Keep the capacitor between output and GND below 100uF.
- 13) IC terminal input  
When Vcc voltage is not applied to IC, do not apply voltage to each input terminal. When voltage above Vcc or below GND is applied to the input terminal, parasitic element is actuated due to the structure of IC. Operation of parasitic element causes mutual interference between circuits, resulting in malfunction as well as destruction in the last. Do not use in a manner where parasitic element is actuated.
- 14) In use  
We are sure that the example of application circuit is preferable, but please check the character further more in application to a part which requires high precision. In using the unit with external circuit constant changed, consider the variation of externally equipped parts and our IC including not only static character but also transient character and allow sufficient margin in determining.

Physical dimension tape and reel information

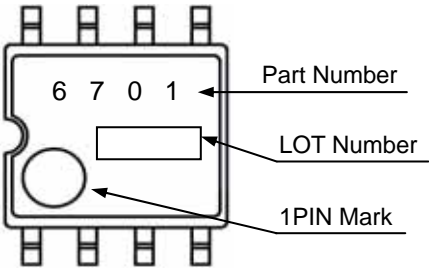
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Marking diagram

SOP8

(TOP VIEW)



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  - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
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- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
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<http://moschip.ru/get-element>

Вы можете разместить у нас заказ для любого Вашего проекта, будь то серийное производство или разработка единичного прибора.

В нашем ассортименте представлены ведущие мировые производители активных и пассивных электронных компонентов.

Нашей специализацией является поставка электронной компонентной базы двойного назначения, продукции таких производителей как XILINX, Intel (ex.ALTERA), Vicor, Microchip, Texas Instruments, Analog Devices, Mini-Circuits, Amphenol, Glenair.

Сотрудничество с глобальными дистрибьюторами электронных компонентов, предоставляет возможность заказывать и получать с международных складов практически любой перечень компонентов в оптимальные для Вас сроки.

На всех этапах разработки и производства наши партнеры могут получить квалифицированную поддержку опытных инженеров.

Система менеджмента качества компании отвечает требованиям в соответствии с ГОСТ Р ИСО 9001, ГОСТ РВ 0015-002 и ЭС РД 009

### Офис по работе с юридическими лицами:

105318, г.Москва, ул.Щербаковская д.3, офис 1107, 1118, ДЦ «Щербаковский»

Телефон: +7 495 668-12-70 (многоканальный)

Факс: +7 495 668-12-70 (доб.304)

E-mail: [info@moschip.ru](mailto:info@moschip.ru)

Skype отдела продаж:

moschip.ru

moschip.ru\_4

moschip.ru\_6

moschip.ru\_9