

DC Brushless Fan Motor Drivers

Multifunction Single-phase Full-wave Fan Motor Driver





BD6971FV

General description

BD6971FV is a 1chip driver that composes H-bridge of power DMOS FET.

It is possible to correspond to a small motor by starting from 3.5V and installing in the SSOP small package.

● Features

- SSOP small package
- Driver including power DMOS FET
- Speed controllable by DC / direct PWM input
- PWM soft switching
- Quick start
- Current limit
- Lock protection and automatic restart
- Rotation speed pulse signal (FG) output

●Package SSOP-B14

W (Typ.) x D (Typ.) x H (Max.) 5.00mm x 6.40mm x 1.35mm



Application

■ Fan motors for general consumer equipment of desktop PC, and Projector, etc.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	20	V
Power dissipation	Pd	874.7 ^{*1}	mW
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 to +100	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
Output voltage	Vo	20	V
Output current	lo	1.0 ^{*2}	Α
Rotation speed pulse signal (FG) output voltage	Vfg	20	V
Rotation speed pulse signal (FG) output current	Ifg	10	mA
Reference voltage (REF) output current	Iref	5	mA
Hall bias (HB) output current 1	lhb1	5	mA
Hall bias (HB) output current 2	lhb2	10 ^{*3}	mA
Input voltage (H+, H-, TH, MIN, CS)	Vin	7	V
Junction temperature	Tj	150	°C

^{*1} Reduce by 7.0mW/°C over Ta=25°C. (On 70.0mm×70.0mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board)

Recommended operating conditions

Recommended operating conditions			
Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Operating supply voltage range	Vcc	3.5 to 17.0	V
Operating input voltage range 1 (H+, H–) (more than Vcc=9V)	, ,		V
Operating input voltage range 1 (H+, H–) (less than Vcc=9V)	Vin1	0 to Vcc-2	V
Operating input voltage range 2 (TH, MIN)	Vin2	0 to Vref	V

^{*2} This value is not to exceed Pd.

^{*3} The condition of Ta=25°C and Vcc=12V

●Pin configuration

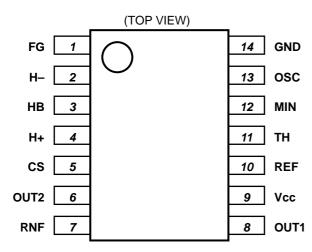


Fig.1 Pin configuration

Pin description

. accompanie						
P/No.	T/Name	Function				
1	FG	Speed pulse signal output terminal				
2	H–	Hall – input terminal				
3	НВ	Hall bias terminal				
4	H+	Hall + input terminal				
5	CS	Output current detection terminal				
6	OUT2	Motor output terminal 2				
7 DNF		Output current detecting resistor				
7	RNF	connecting terminal (motor ground)				
8	OUT1	Motor output terminal 1				
9	Vcc	Power supply terminal				
10	REF	Reference voltage output terminal				
11	H	Output duty controllable input terminal				
12	MIN	Minimum output duty setting terminal				
12	000	Oscillating capacitor connecting				
13	OSC	terminal				
14	GND	Ground terminal (signal ground)				

Block diagram

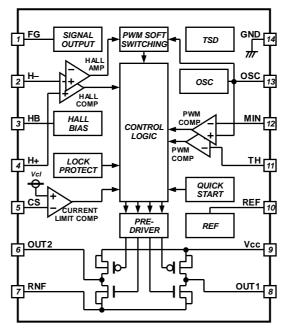


Fig.2 Block diagram

●I/O truth table

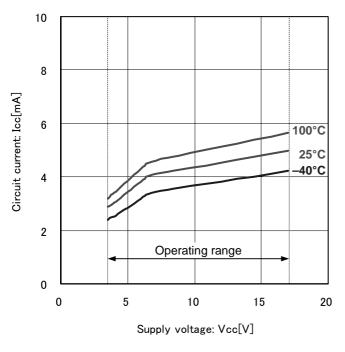
Hall input		Driver output		
H+	H–	OUT1	OUT2	FG
Н	L	L	Н	Hi-Z
L	Н	Н	L	L

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

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

	0	Comment Limit		1.114	0	Ref.	
Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions	data
Circuit current	Icc	3	5	8	mA		Fig.3
Hall input hysteresis + voltage	Vhys+	4	9	16	mV		Fig.4
Hall input hysteresis – voltage	Vhys-	-18	-13	-8	mV		Fig.4
Output voltage	Vo	-	0.6	0.9	V	Io=±200mA, High and low side total	Fig.5 to 8
Lock detection ON time	Ton	0.3	0.5	0.7	s		Fig.9
Lock detection OFF time	Toff	3.0	5.0	7.0	s		Fig.10
FG output low voltage	Vfgl	-	0.15	0.30	V	Ifg=2mA	Fig.11, 12
FG output leak current	Ifgl	-	-	10	μΑ	Vfg=17V	Fig.13
OSC high voltage	Vosch	2.3	2.5	2.7	V		Fig.14
OSC low voltage	Voscl	0.8	1.0	1.2	V		Fig.14
OSC charge current	Icosc	-16	-8	-4	μA		Fig.15
OSC discharge current	Idosc	4	8	16	μΑ		Fig.15
Output ON duty 1	Poh1	75	80	85	%	Vth=Vref x 0.222 Output 1kΩ, OSC=100pF	-
Output ON duty 2	Poh2	45	50	55	%	Vth=Vref x 0.294 Output 1kΩ, OSC=100pF	-
Output ON duty 3	Poh3	15	20	25	%	Vth=Vref x 0.367 Output 1kΩ, OSC=100pF	-
Reference voltage	Vref	5.8	6.0	6.2	V	Iref=-2mA	Fig.16, 17
Hall bias voltage 1	Vhb1	1.10	1.30	1.50	V	Ihb=-2mA	Fig.18, 19
Hall bias voltage 2	Vhb2	1.05	1.25	1.48	V	Ihb=-10mA	Fig.19
Current limit setting voltage	Vcl	280	310	340	mV		Fig.20
TH input bias current	Ith	-	-	-0.2	μΑ	Vth=0V	Fig.21
MIN input bias current	Imin	-	-	-0.2	μΑ	Vmin=0V	Fig.22
CS input bias current	Ics	-	-	-0.2	μΑ	Vcs=0V	Fig.23

About a current item, define the inflow current to IC as a positive notation, and the outflow current from IC as a negative notation.



20 Hall input hysteresis voltage: Vhys[mV] 100°C 10 25°C -40°C 0 Operating range -40°C -10 25°C 100°C -20 0 5 10 15 20 Supply voltage: Vcc[V]

Fig.3 Circuit current

Fig.4 Hall input hysteresis voltage

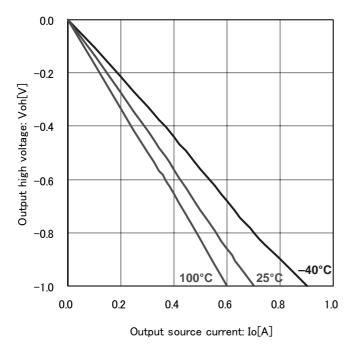


Fig.5 Output high voltage (Vcc=12V)

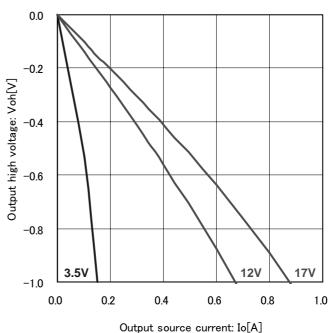
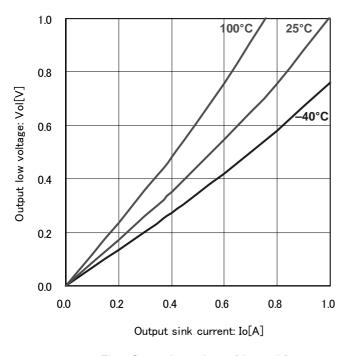
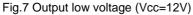


Fig.6 Output high voltage (Ta=25°C)





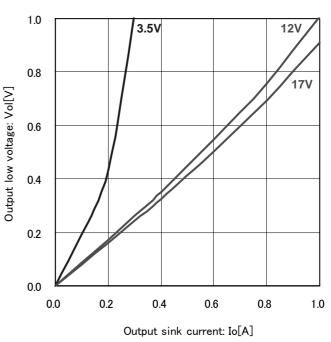


Fig.8 Output low voltage (Ta=25°C)

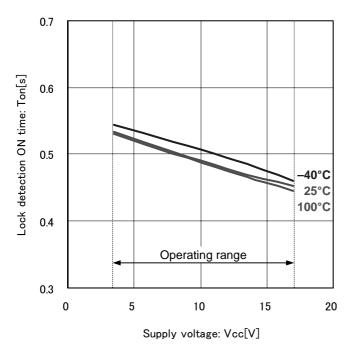


Fig.9 Lock detection ON time

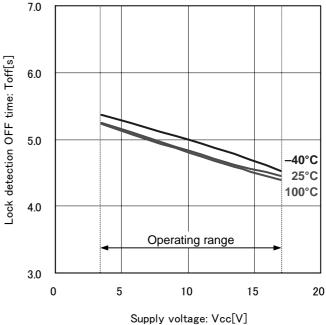


Fig.10 Lock detection OFF time

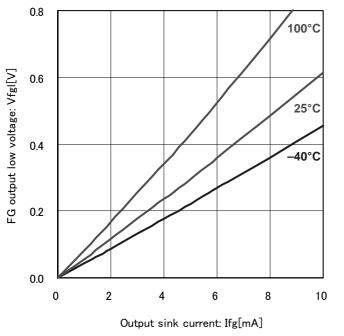


Fig.11 FG output low voltage (Vcc=12V)

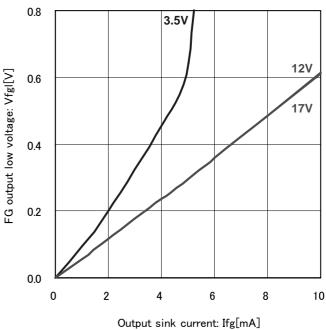


Fig.12 FG output low voltage (Ta=25°C)

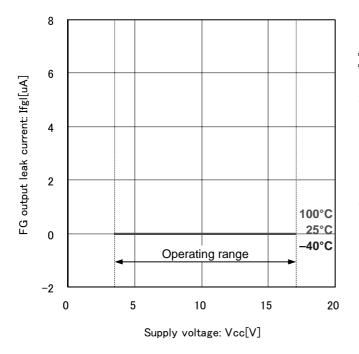


Fig.13 FG output leak current

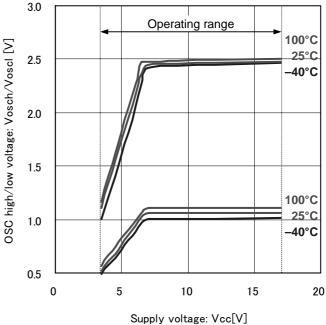


Fig.14 OSC high/low voltage

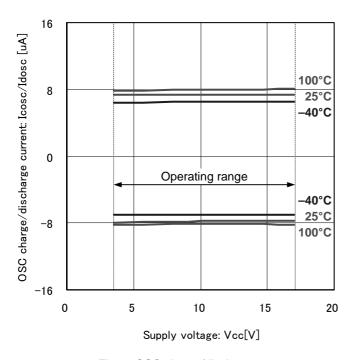


Fig.15 OSC charge/discharge current

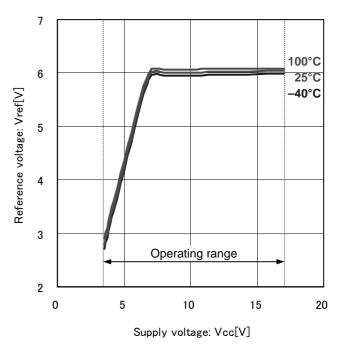


Fig.16 Reference voltage

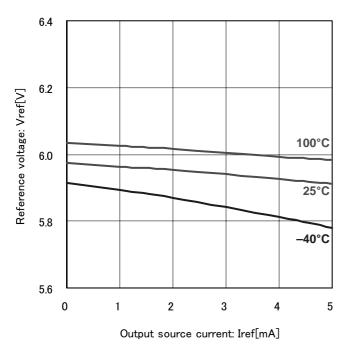


Fig.17 Reference voltage current ability (Vcc=12V)

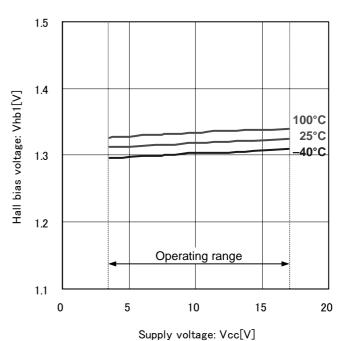


Fig.18 Hall bias voltage 1

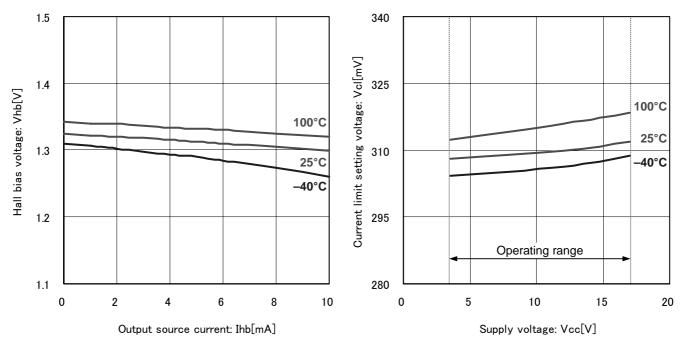
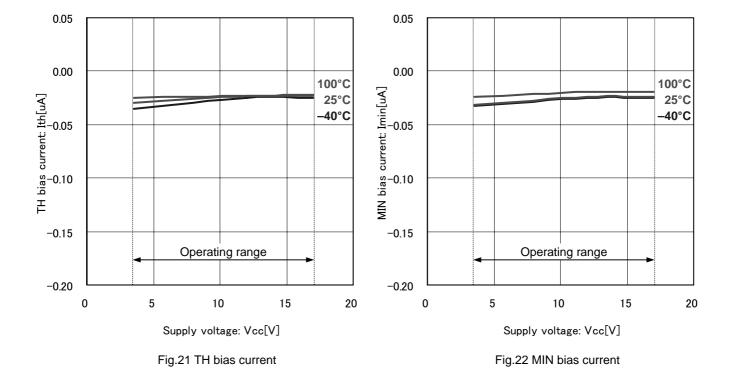


Fig.19 Hall bias voltage current ability (Vcc=12V)

Fig.20 Current limit setting voltage



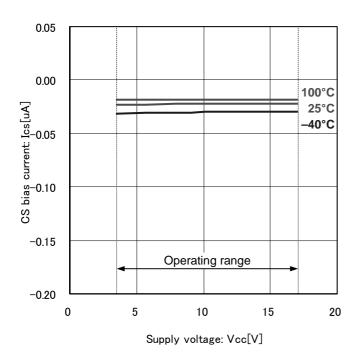


Fig.23 CS bias current

Application circuit example(Constant values are for reference)

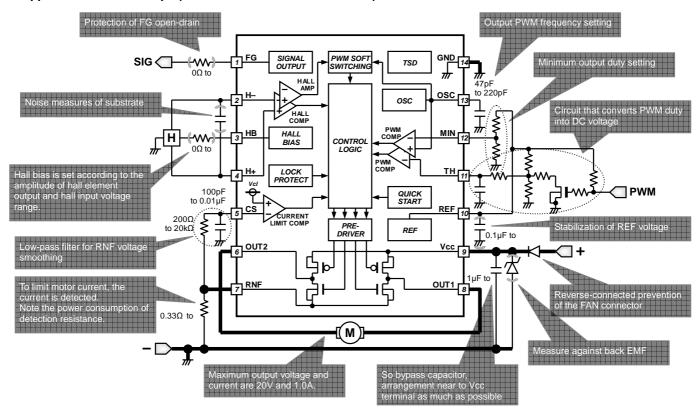


Fig.24 PWM controllable 4 wires type motor application circuit

Substrate design note

- a) IC power, motor outputs, and motor ground lines are made as fat as possible.
- b) IC ground (signal ground) line is common with the application ground except motor ground (i.e. hall ground etc.), and arranged near to (–) land.
- c) The bypass capacitor and/or Zenner diode are arrangement near to Vcc terminal.
- d) 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.

Power dissipation

Power dissipation (total loss) indicates the power that can be consumed by IC at Ta=25°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 θ ja[°C/W]. This heat resistance can estimate the temperature of IC inside the package. Fig.25 shows the model of heat resistance of the package. Heat resistance θ ja, ambient temperature Ta, junction temperature Tj, and power consumption P can be calculated by the equation below:

$$\theta$$
ia = (Ti – Ta) / P [°C/W]

Thermal de-rating 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 θ ja. Thermal resistance θ ja depends on chip size, power consumption, package ambient temperature, packaging condition, wind velocity, etc., even when the same package is used. Thermal de-rating curve indicates a reference value measured at a specified condition. Fig.26 shows a thermal de-rating curve (Value when mounting FR4 glass epoxy board $70[\text{mm}] \times 70[\text{mm}] \times 1.6[\text{mm}]$ (copper foil area below 3[%])). Thermal resistance θ jc from IC chip joint part to the package surface part of mounting the above-mentioned same substrate is shown in the following as a reference value.

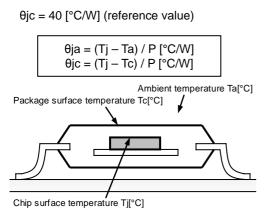


Fig.25 Thermal resistance

Power consumption P[W]

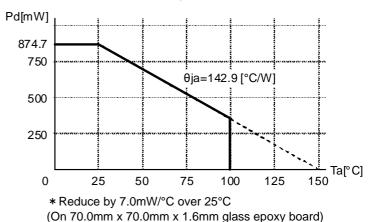
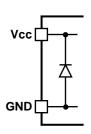


Fig.26 Thermal de-rating curve

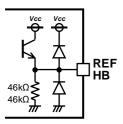
●I/O equivalence circuit(Resistance values are typical)

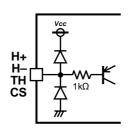
- Power supply terminal, and Ground terminal
- Hall input terminals,
 Output duty controllable input
 terminal,
 and Output current detection
 terminal
- Minimum output duty setting terminal
- Motor output terminals, and Output current detecting resistor connecting terminal

RNF

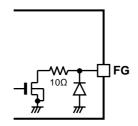


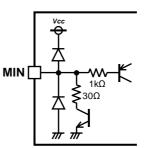
 Reference voltage output terminal, and Hall bias terminal



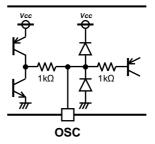


Speed pulse signal output terminal





 Oscillating capacitor connecting terminal



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

It is possible that the motor output terminal may deflect below GND terminal because of influence by back electromotive force of motor. The potential of GND terminal must be minimum potential in all operating conditions, except that the levels of the motor outputs terminals are under GND level by the back electromotive force of the motor coil. Also ensure that all terminals except GND and motor output terminals do not fall below GND voltage including transient characteristics. 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 rations or ASO.

9) Thermal shut down circuit

The IC incorporates a built-in thermal shutdown circuit (TSD circuit). Operation temperature is 175°C (typ.) and has a hysteresis width of 25°C (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 $100\mu F$.

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 that 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.

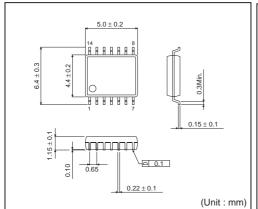
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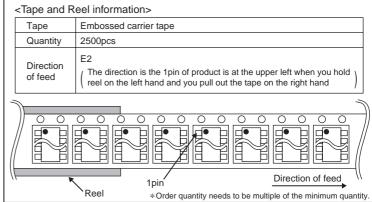
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If there are any differences in translation version of this document, formal version takes priority.

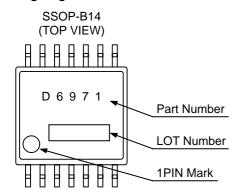
Physical dimension tape and reel information

SSOP-B14





Marking diagram



Revision history

Date	Revision	Comments			
07.JUL.2012	001	New Release			
28.JUL.2012	002	Color appearance change (There is no change in the content.)			

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CLASSⅢ	CLASSⅢ	CLASS II b	CLACCIII	
CLASSIV	CLASSIII	CLASSⅢ	CLASSIII	

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 - [f] Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
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- 6. In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse. is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- 7. De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- 8. Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 9. ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

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- 1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
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 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
- 2. Even under ROHM recommended storage condition, solderability of products out of recommended storage time period may be degraded. It is strongly recommended to confirm solderability before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.
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- Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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