

DC Brushless Fan Motor Drivers

Multifunction Single-phase Full-wave Fan Motor Driver



BD6722FS

General description

BD6722FS is a half pre-driver that controls the source side motor drive part composed of the power transistors. Moreover, it corresponds to 800mA motor, because the driving current and the composition parts are optimized.

Package

SSOP-A16

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

6.60mm x 6.20mm x 1.71mm

Features

- Half pre-driver including power NDMOS 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
- Lock alarm signal (AL) output



Application

- Fan motors for general consumer equipment of desktop PC, and Server, etc.

Absolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Supply voltage	Vcc	20	V
Power dissipation	Pd	812.5 ^{*1}	mW
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 to +100	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C
High side output voltage	Voh	34	V
Low side output voltage	Vol	34	V
Low side output current	Iol	1.5 ^{*2}	A
Rotation speed pulse signal (FG) output voltage	Vfg	20	V
Rotation speed pulse signal (FG) output current	Ifg	10	mA
Lock alarm signal (AL) output voltage	Val	20	V
Lock alarm signal (AL) output current	Ial	10	mA
Reference voltage (REF) output current	Iref	8	mA
Input voltage (TH)	Vin	15	V
Junction temperature	Tj	150	°C

*1 Reduce by 6.5mW/°C over Ta=25°C. (On 70.0mm×70.0mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board)

*2 This value is not to exceed Pd.

Recommended operating conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Operating supply voltage range	Vcc	4.5 to 17.0	V
Operating input voltage range (H+, H-, MIN) (more than Vcc=9V)	Vin	0 to 7	V
Operating input voltage range (H+, H-, MIN) (less than Vcc=9V)		0 to Vcc-2	V

○Product structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit ○This product is not designed protection against radioactive rays

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●Pin configuration

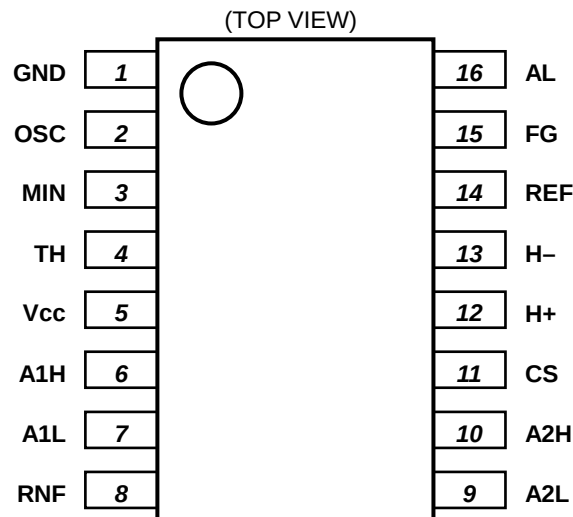


Fig.1 Pin configuration

●Pin description

P/No.	T/Name	Function
1	GND	Ground terminal (signal ground)
2	OSC	Oscillating capacitor connecting terminal
3	MIN	Minimum output duty setting terminal
4	TH	Output duty controllable input terminal
5	Vcc	Power supply terminal
6	A1H	High side output terminal 1
7	A1L	Low side output terminal 1
8	RNF	Output current detecting resistor connecting terminal (motor ground)
9	A2L	Low side output terminal 2
10	A2H	High side output terminal 2
11	CS	Output current detection terminal
12	H+	Hall + input terminal
13	H-	Hall - input terminal
14	REF	Reference voltage output terminal
15	FG	Speed pulse signal output terminal
16	AL	Lock alarm signal output terminal

●Block diagram

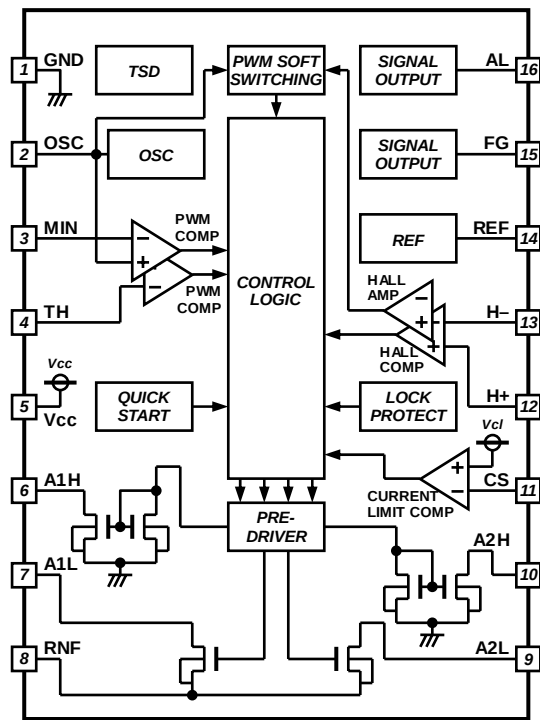


Fig.2 Block diagram

●I/O truth table

Hall input		Driver output				
H+	H-	A1H	A1L	A2H	A2L	FG
H	L	Hi-Z	L	L	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
L	H	L	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	L	L

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	5	8	11	mA		Fig.3
Hall input hysteresis voltage	Vhys	±5	±10	±15	mV		Fig.4
High side output current	Ioh	5	10	15	mA	Voh=12V	Fig.5
High side output leak current	Iohl	-	-	10	μA	Voh=34V	Fig.6
Low side output low voltage	Voll	-	0.30	0.45	V	Iol=600mA	Fig.7, 8
Lock detection ON time	Ton	018	0.30	0.42	s		Fig.9
Lock detection OFF time	Toff	3.6	6.0	8.4	s		Fig.10
FG output low voltage	Vfgl	-	0.15	0.30	V	Ifg=5mA	Fig.11, 12
FG output leak current	Ifgl	-	-	10	μA	Vfg=17V	Fig.13
AL output low voltage	Vall	-	0.15	0.30	V	Ial=5mA	Fig.11, 12
AL output leak current	Iall	-	-	10	μA	Val=17V	Fig.13
OSC high voltage	Vosch	2.24	2.44	2.64	V		Fig.14
OSC low voltage	Voscl	0.8	1.0	1.2	V		Fig.14
OSC charge current	Icosc	-50	-32	-26	μA		Fig.15
OSC discharge current	Idosc	26	32	50	μA		Fig.15
Output ON duty 1	Poh1	75	80	85	%	Vth=Vref x 0.429 Pull up resistance 1kΩ, OSC=470pF	-
Output ON duty 2	Poh2	45	50	55	%	Vth=Vref x 0.573 Pull up resistance 1kΩ, OSC=470pF	-
Output ON duty 3	Poh3	15	20	25	%	Vth=Vref x 0.717 Pull up resistance 1kΩ, OSC=470pF	-
Reference voltage	Vref	2.8	3.0	3.2	V	Iref=-2mA	Fig.16, 17
Current limit setting voltage	Vcl	320	350	380	mV		Fig.18
TH input bias current	Ith	-	-	-0.2	μA	Vth=0V	Fig.19
MIN input bias current	Imin	-	-	-0.2	μA	Vmin=0V	Fig.20

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

●Typical performance curves(Reference data)

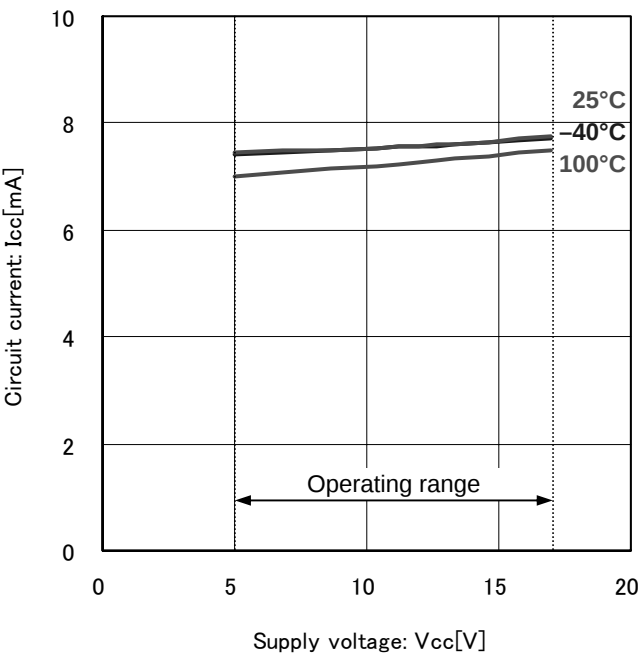


Fig.3 Circuit current

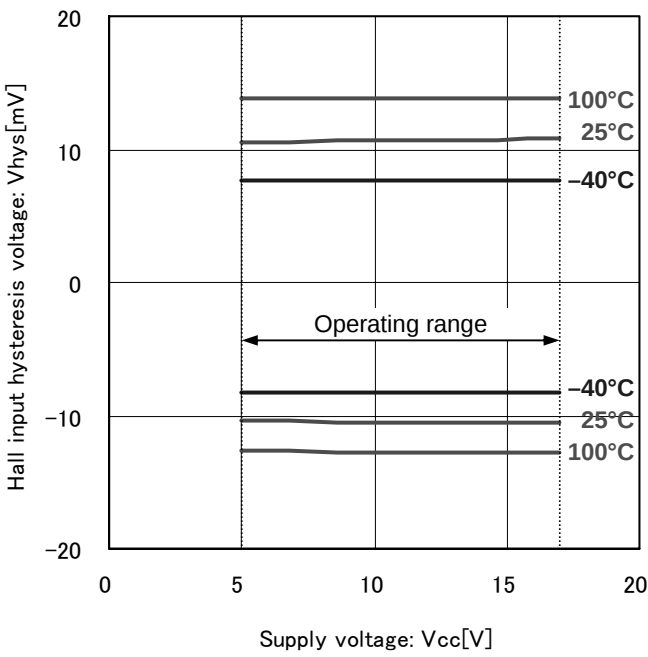


Fig.4 Hall input hysteresis voltage

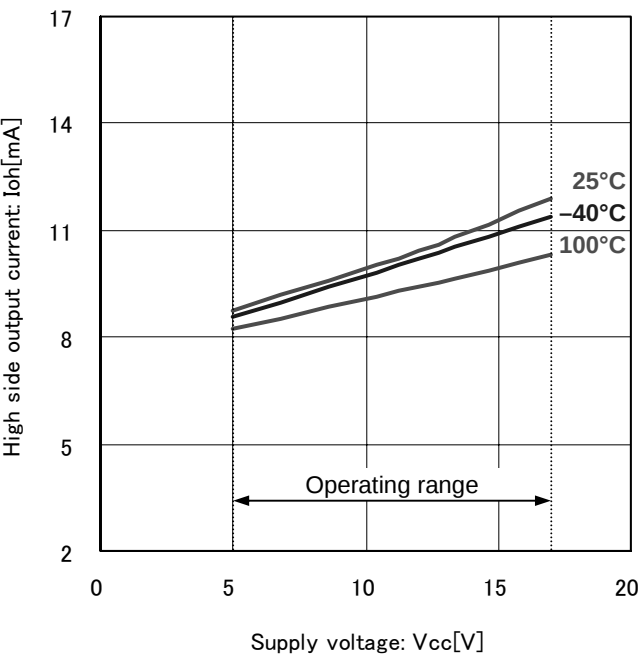


Fig.5 High side output current

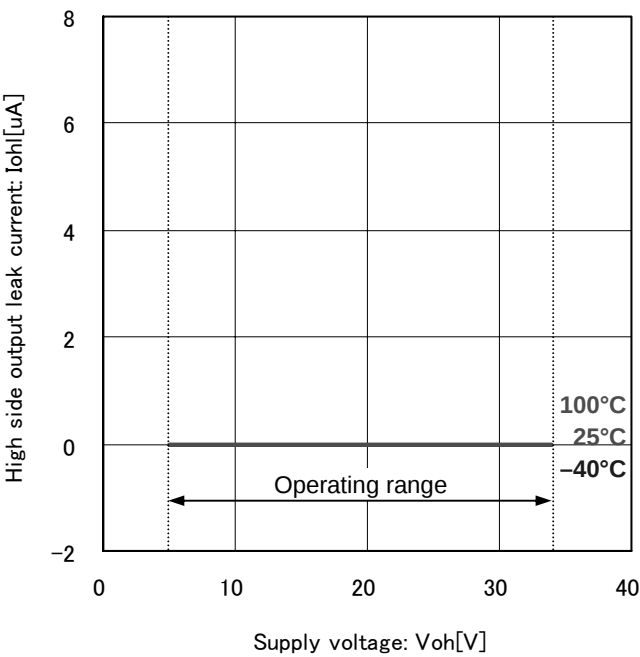


Fig.6 High side output leak current

● Typical performance curves (Reference data)

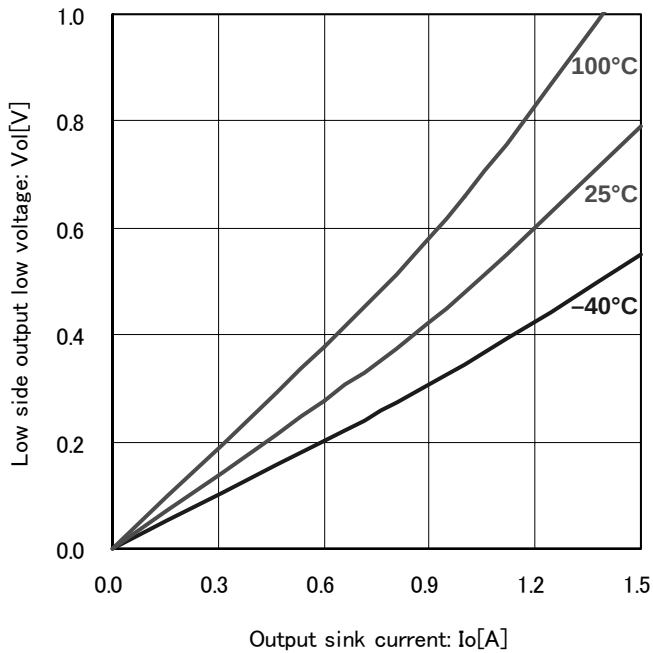
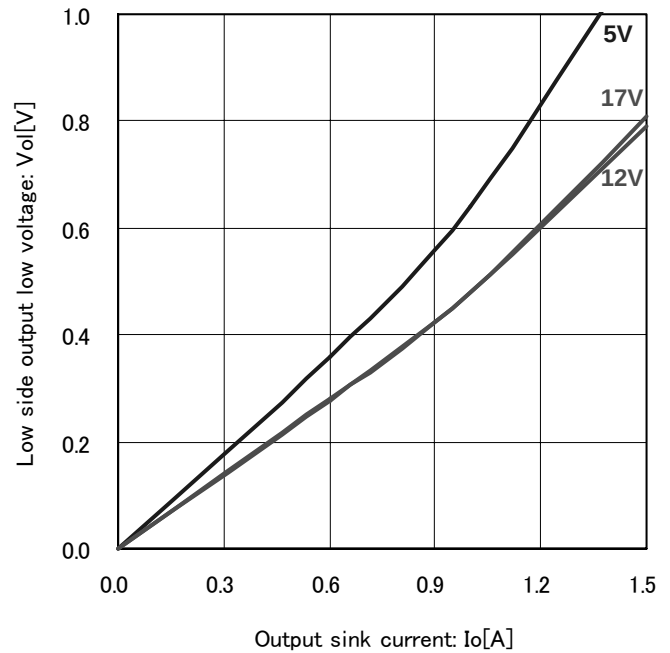
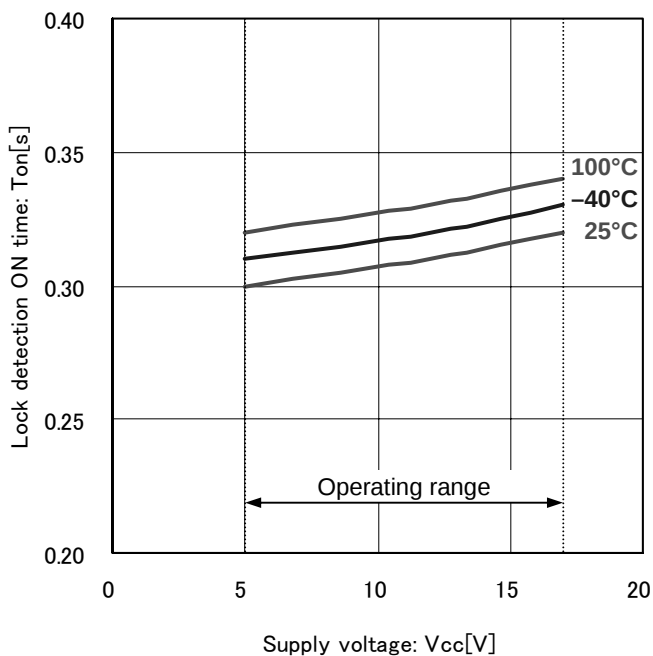
Fig.7 Low side output low voltage ($V_{cc}=12V$)Fig.8 Low side output low voltage ($T_a=25^\circ C$)

Fig.9 Lock detection ON time

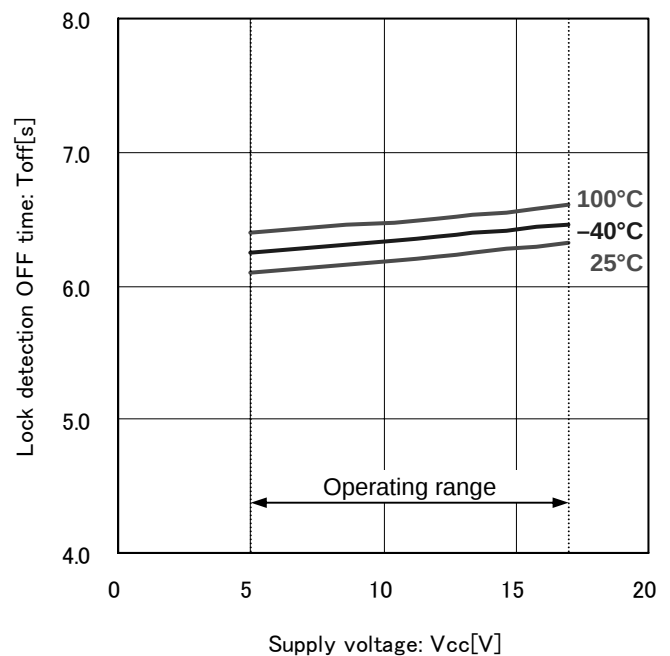


Fig.10 Lock detection OFF time

●Typical performance curves(Reference data)

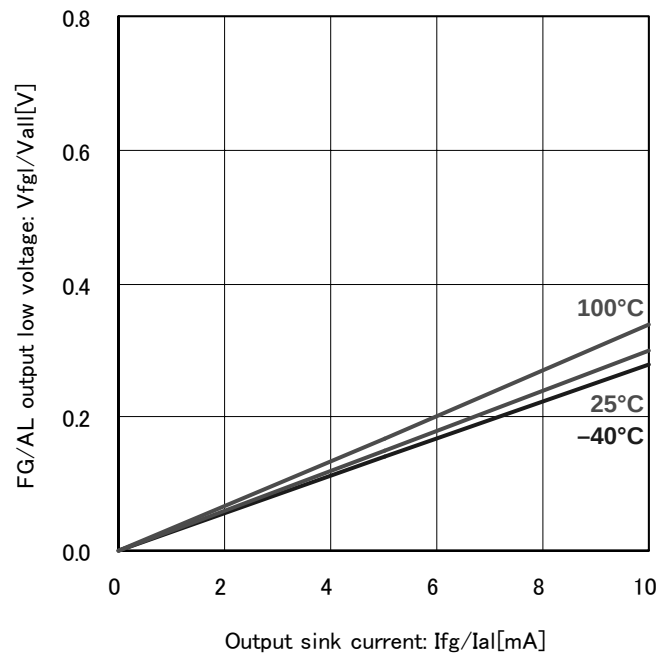


Fig.11 FG/AL output low voltage ($V_{cc}=12V$)

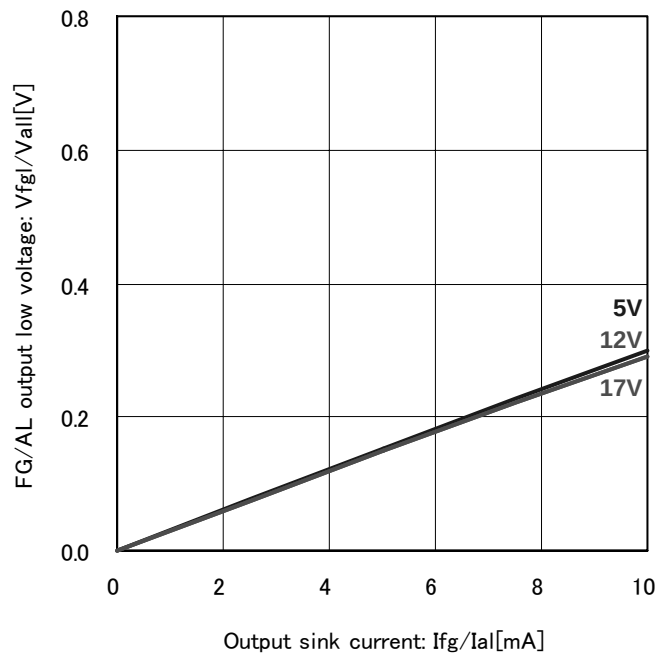


Fig.12 FG/AL output low voltage ($T_a=25^\circ C$)

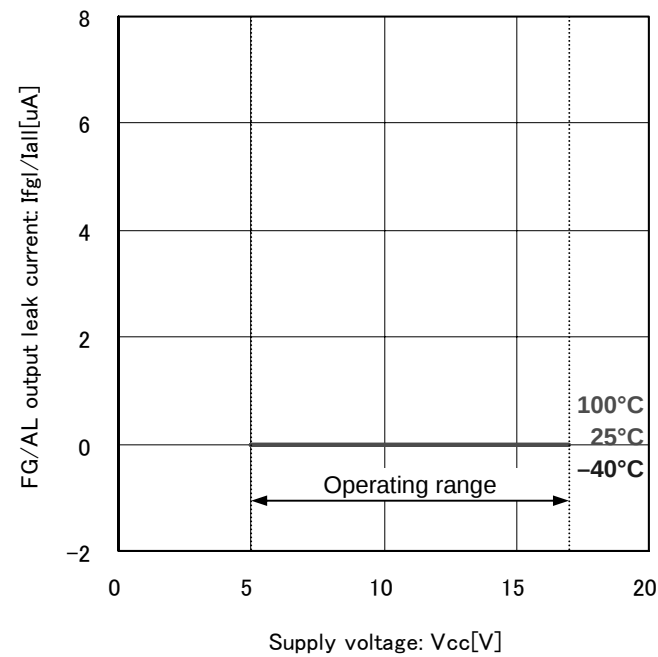


Fig.13 FG/AL output leak current

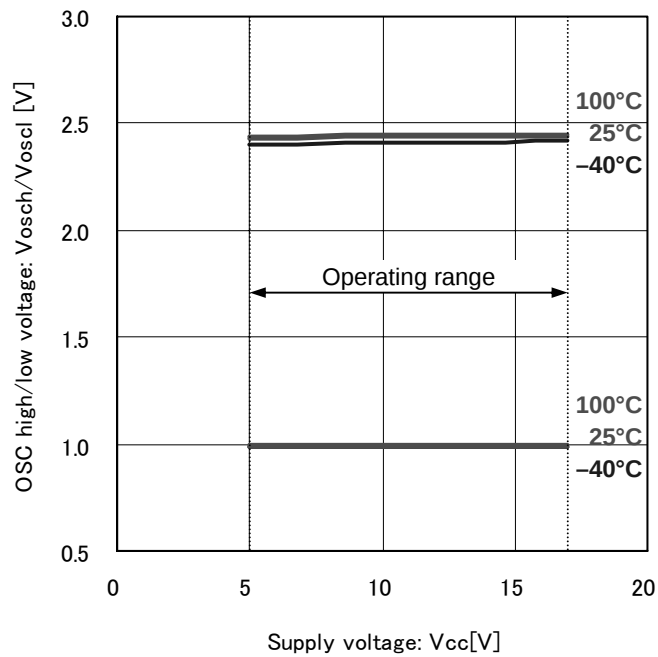


Fig.14 OSC high/low voltage

● Typical performance curves (Reference data)

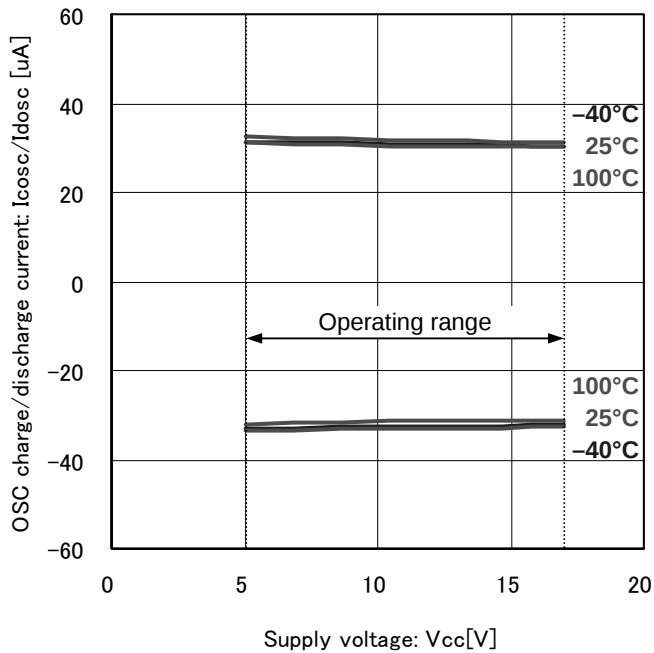


Fig.15 OSC charge/discharge current

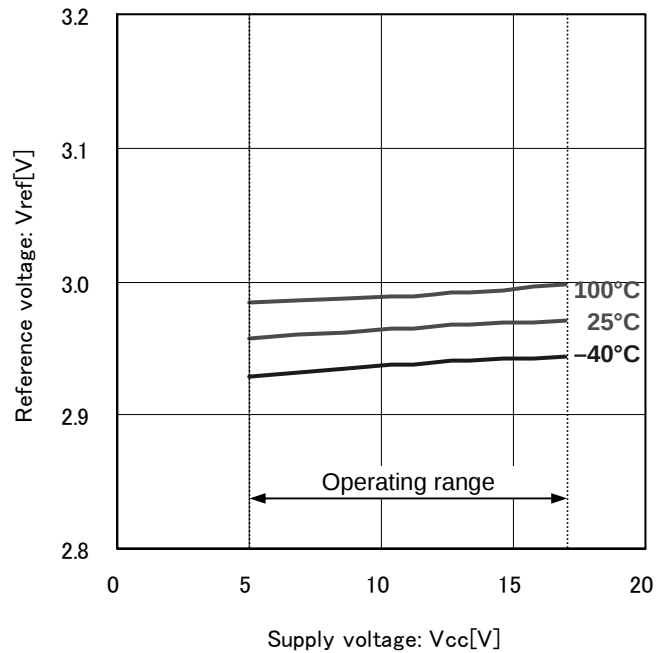


Fig.16 Reference voltage

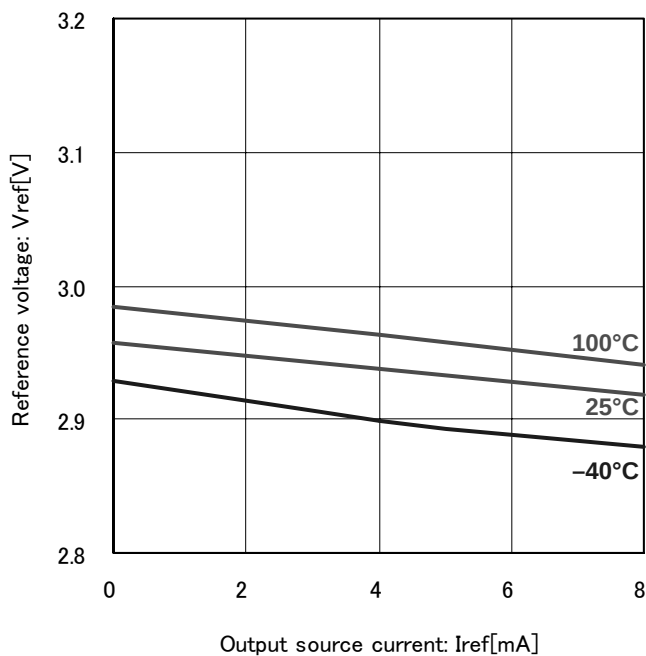
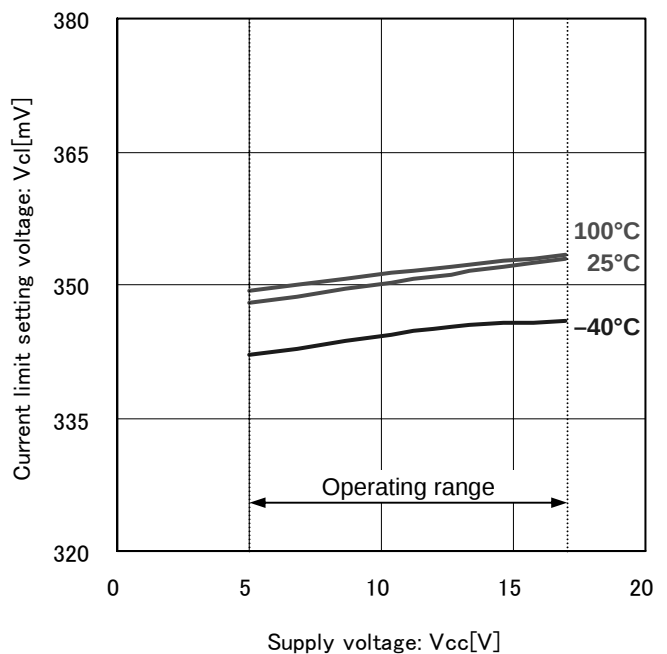
Fig.17 Reference voltage current ability ($V_{cc}=12\text{V}$)

Fig.18 Current limit setting voltage

●Typical performance curves(Reference data)

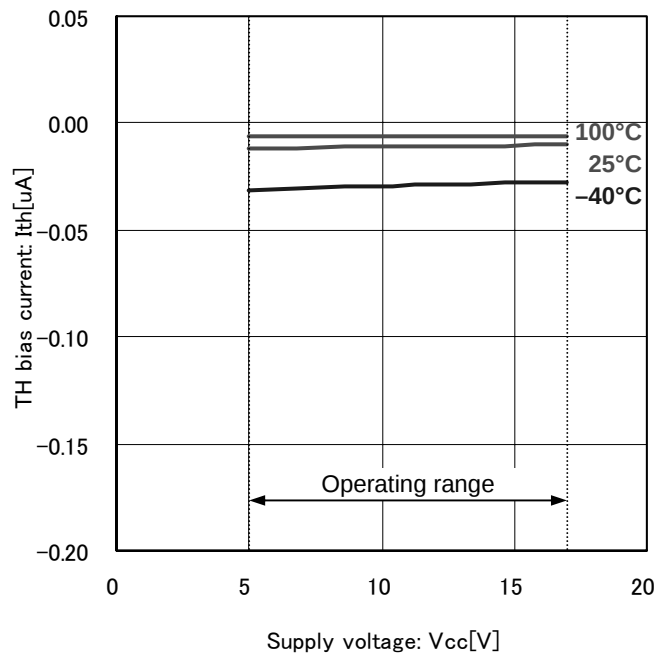


Fig.19 TH bias current

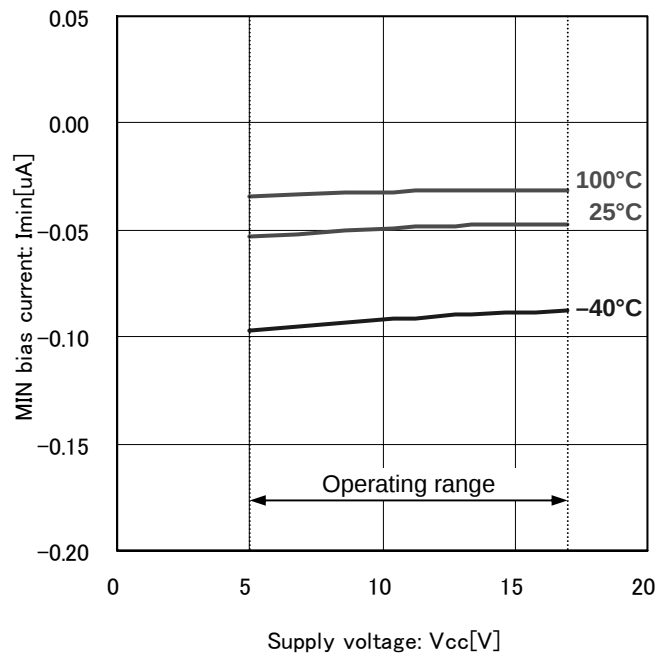


Fig.20 MIN bias current

●Application circuit example(Constant values are for reference)

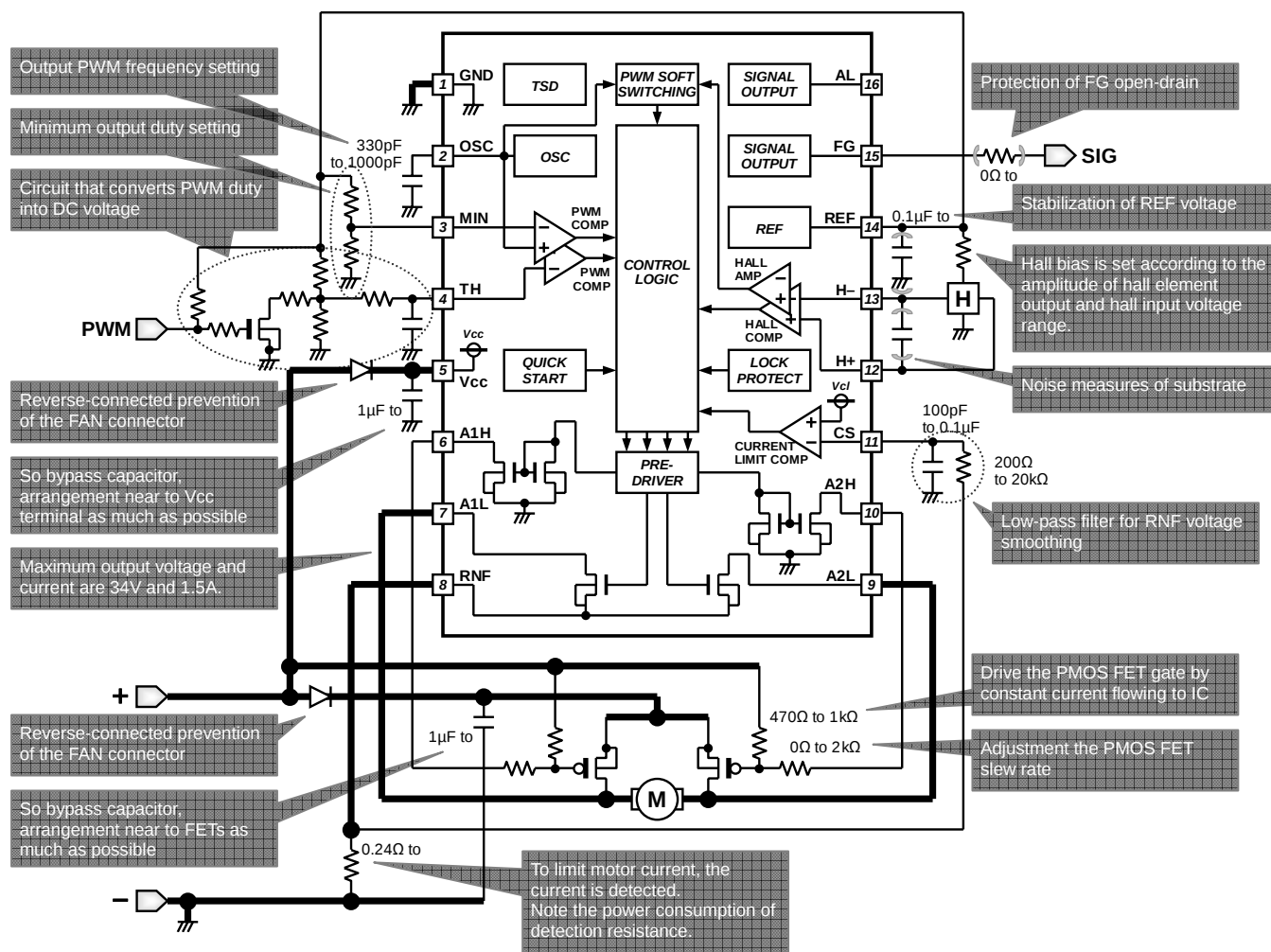


Fig.21 PWM controllable 4 wires type (FG) motor application circuit

Substrate design note

- Motor power and ground lines are made as fat as possible.
- IC power line is made as fat as possible.
- IC ground line is common with the application ground except motor ground (i.e. hall ground etc.), and arranged near to (-) land.
- The bypass capacitors (Vcc side and Vm side) are arrangement near to Vcc terminal and FETs, respectively.
- 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 $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ (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 $\theta_{ja}[^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}]$. This heat resistance can estimate the temperature of IC inside the package. Fig.22 shows the model of heat resistance of the package. Heat resistance θ_{ja} , ambient temperature T_a , junction temperature T_j , and power consumption P can be calculated by the equation below:

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

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.23 shows a thermal de-rating curve (Value when mounting FR4 glass epoxy board 70[mm] x 70[mm] x 1.6[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.

$$\theta_{jc} = 43 [^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{W}] \text{ (reference value)}$$

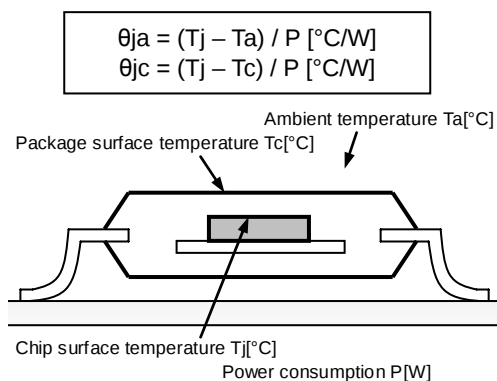


Fig.22 Thermal resistance

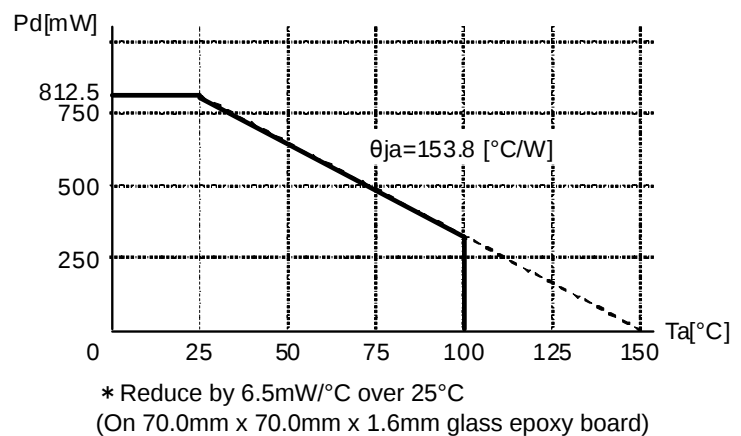
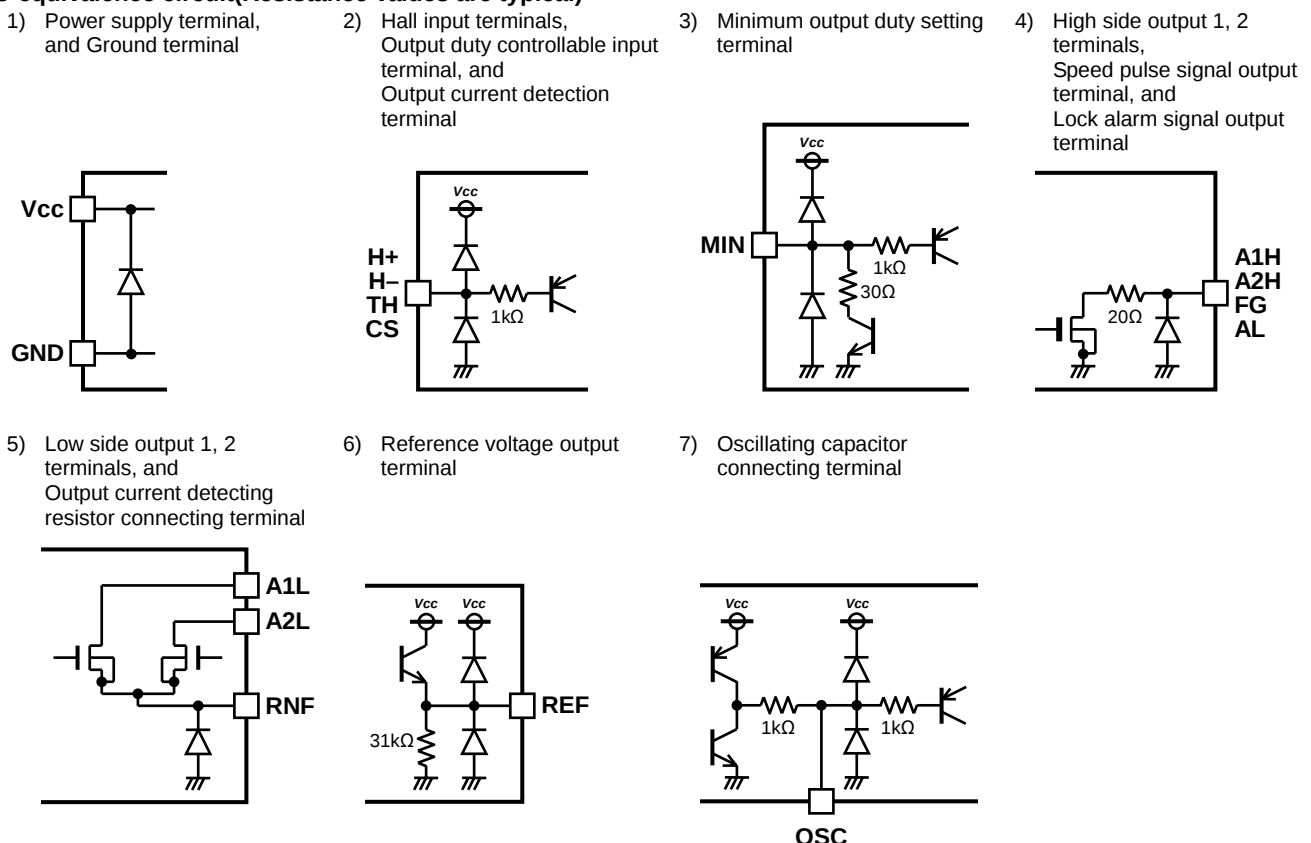


Fig.23 Thermal de-rating curve

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



●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 ratings 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 100μF.
- 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.

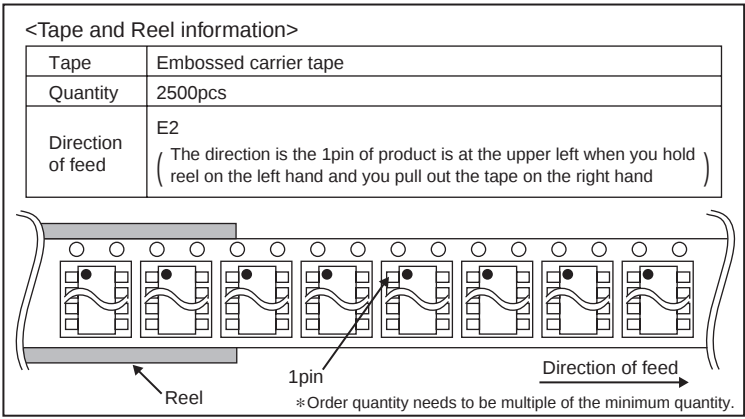
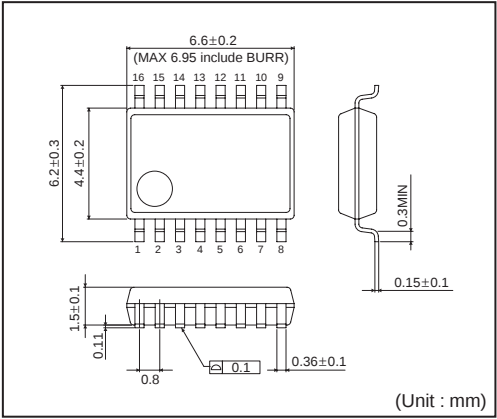
●Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version.

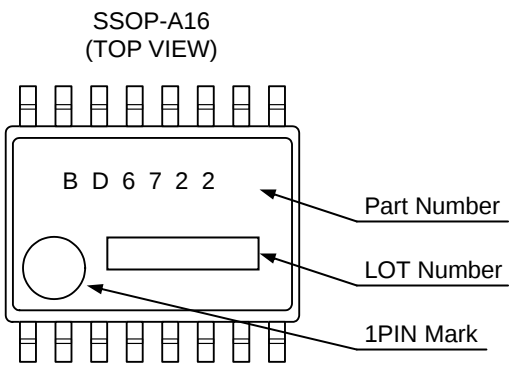
If there are any differences in translation version of this document, formal version takes priority.

●Physical dimension tape and reel information

SSOP-A16



●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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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - 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
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- 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.
- De-rate Power Dissipation (Pd) depending on Ambient temperature (Ta). When used in sealed area, confirm the actual ambient temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- 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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- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used; if flow soldering method is preferred, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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This Product is electrostatic sensitive product, which may be damaged due to electrostatic discharge. Please take proper caution in your manufacturing process and storage so that voltage exceeding the Products maximum rating will not be applied to Products. Please take special care under dry condition (e.g. Grounding of human body / equipment / solder iron, isolation from charged objects, setting of ionizer, friction prevention and temperature / humidity control).

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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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 - [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.
3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
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