

## DC Brushless Motor Drivers for Fans

# Standard Single-phase Full wave Fan Motor Driver

### BD6982FVM

#### Description

This is the summary of application for BD6982FVM. BD6982FVM can drive FAN motor silently by BTL soft switching.

#### Features

- Small package (MSOP8)
- BTL soft switching drive
- Constant voltage output for hall element
- Lock protection and auto restart (without external capacitor)
- Lock alarm signal (AL) output

#### Package MSOP8

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)  
2.90mm x 4.00mm x 0.90mm



#### Applications

- PC, PC peripheral component (Power supply, VGA card, case FAN etc.)
- BD player, Projector etc.

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply Voltage	$V_{CC}$	18	V
Power Dissipation	$P_d$	0.58 <sup>(Note 1)</sup>	W
Operating Temperature	$T_{opr}$	-40 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature	$T_{stg}$	-55 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	$T_{jmax}$	150	°C
Output Voltage	$V_{OMAX}$	18	V
Output Current	$I_{OMAX}$	800 <sup>(Note 2)</sup>	mA
Hall Input Voltage	$V_H$	7	V
AL Signal Output Voltage	$V_{AL}$	18	V
AL Signal Output Current	$I_{AL}$	10	mA
HB Output Current	$I_{HB}$	10	mA

(Note 1) Reduce by 4.68mW/°C over 25°C. (On 70.0mmx70.0mmx1.6mm glass epoxy board)

(Note 2) This value is not to exceed  $P_d$ .

**Caution:** Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

## Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Operating Supply Voltage Range	$V_{CC}$	2.8 to 16	V
Hall Input Voltage Range	$V_H$	0.4 to $V_{CC}/4$	V

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified  $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC}=12\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions	Characteristics
		Min.	Typ.	Max.			
Circuit Current	$I_{CC}$	1.5	4	8	mA		Figure 1
Hall Bias Voltage	$V_{HB}$	1.1	1.2	1.3	V	$I_{HB}=-3\text{mA}$	Figure 2,3
Hall Input Offset	$V_{OFS}$	0	-	$\pm 6$	mV		-
Input-output Gain	$G_{IO}$	53	55	57	dB		-
Output Voltage	$V_O$	0.20	0.45	0.70	V	$I_O=200\text{mA}$ Upper and Lower total	Figure 4 to 7
AL Low Voltage	$V_{ALL}$	-	0.2	0.4	V	$I_{AL}=5\text{mA}$	Figure 8,9
AL Leak Current	$I_{ALL}$	0	-	5	$\mu\text{A}$	$V_{AL}=18\text{V}$	-
Lock Detection ON Time	$t_{ON}$	0.35	0.50	0.65	s		Figure 10
Lock Detection OFF Time	$t_{OFF}$	2.0	3.0	4.0	s		Figure 10
Lock Detection Time Ratio	$r_{LD}$	-	6	-	-	$r_{LD} = t_{OFF} / t_{ON}$	-

## Truth Table

H+	H-	OUT1	OUT2
H	L	H	L
L	H	L	H

AL normal operation :L(output is ON)  
 lock detection :H(output is OFF)

Reference Data

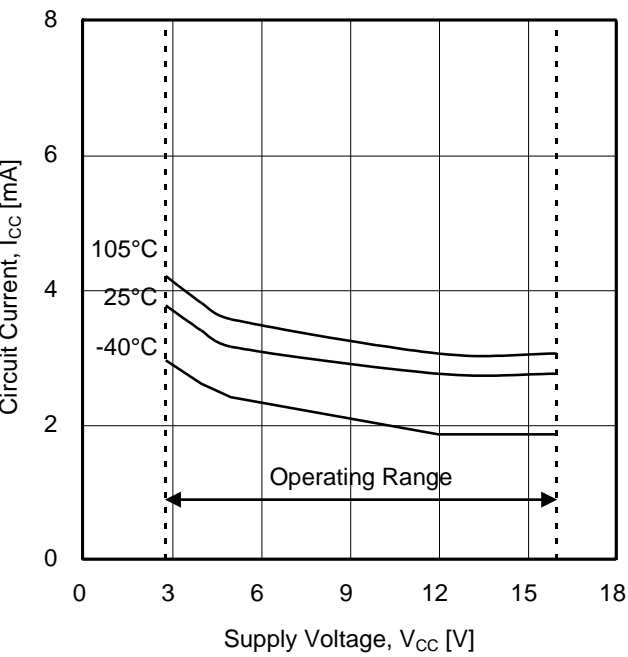


Figure 1. Circuit Current

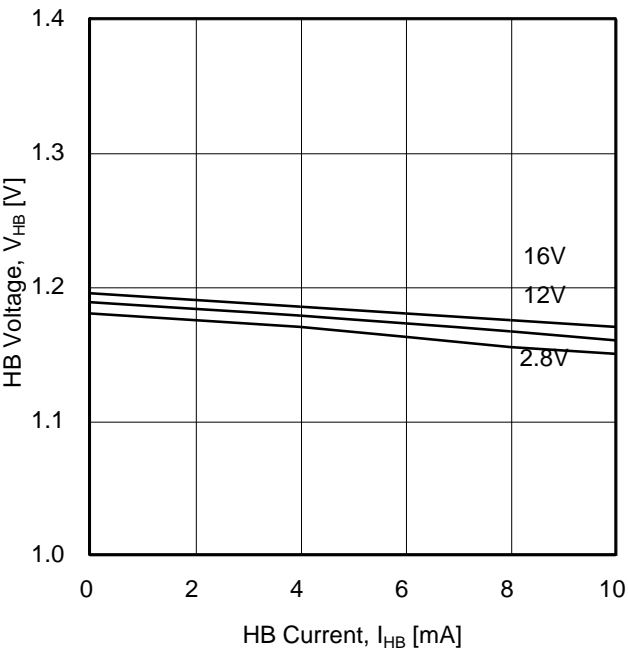


Figure 2. Hall Bias Voltage  
(Voltage Characteristics)

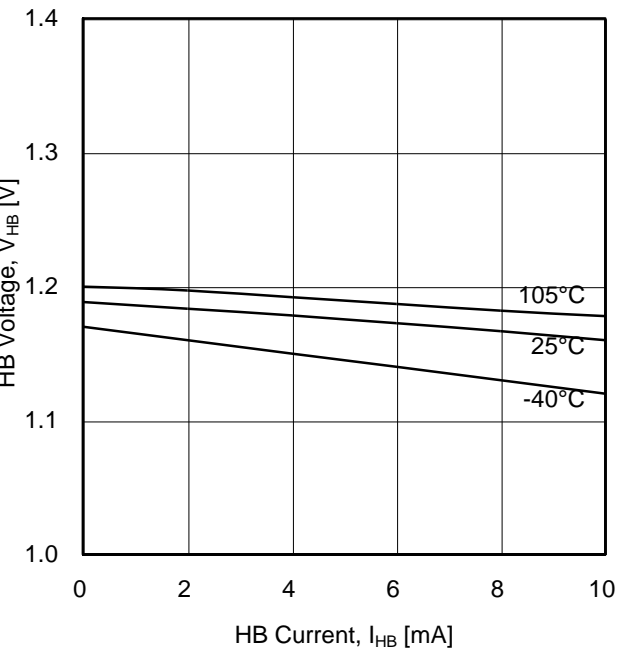


Figure 3. Hall Bias Voltage  
(Temperature Characteristics)

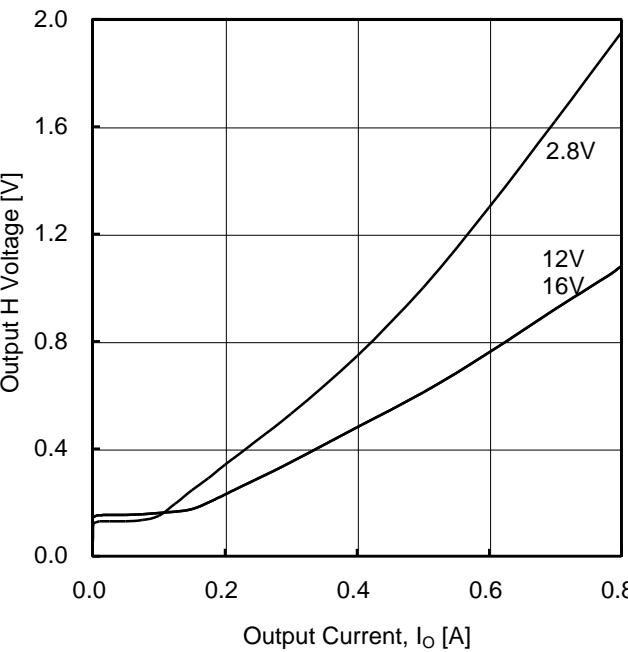


Figure 4. Output H Voltage  
(Voltage Characteristics)

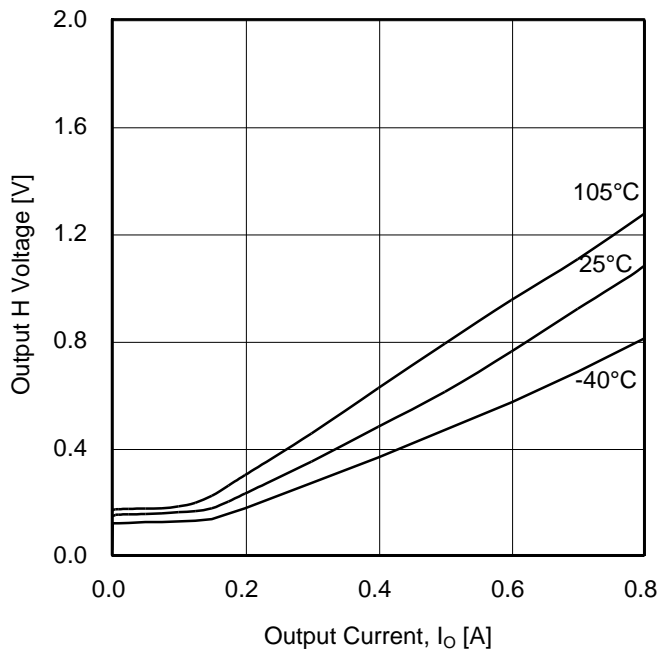


Figure 5. Output H Voltage  
(Temperature Characteristics)

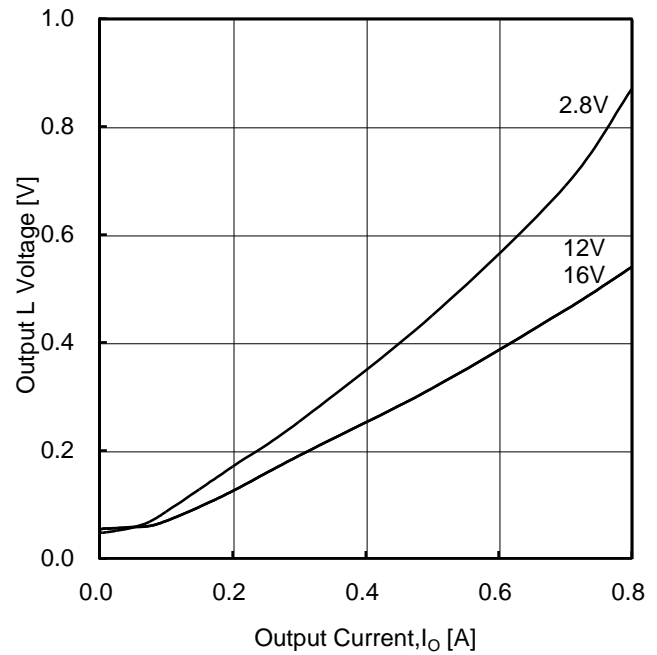


Figure 6. Output L Voltage  
(Voltage Characteristics)

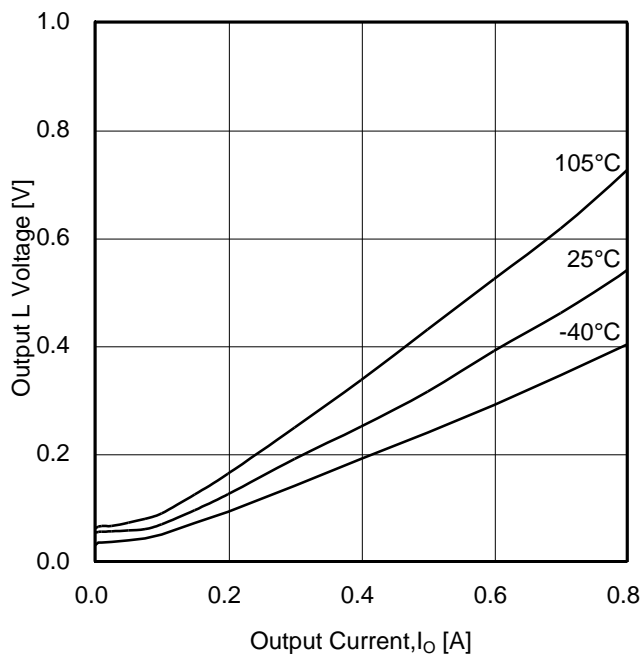


Figure 7. Output L Voltage  
(Temperature Characteristics)

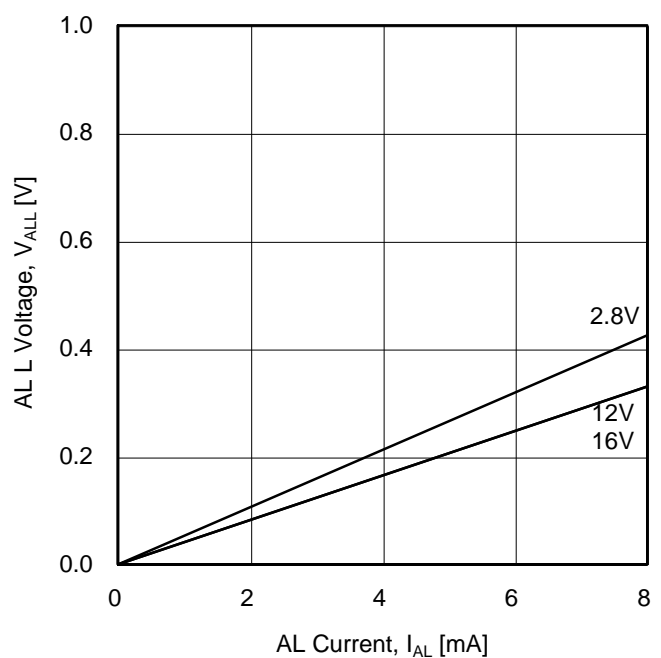


Fig.8 AL Output Voltage  
(Voltage Characteristics)

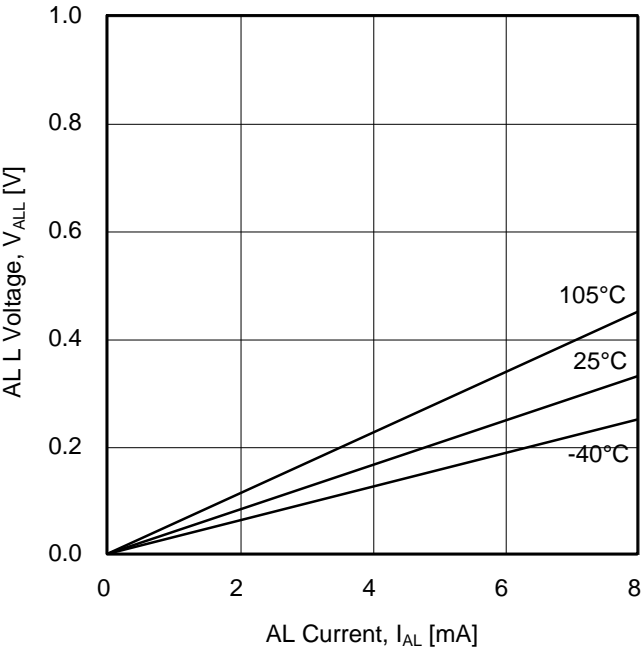


Figure 9. AL Output voltage  
(Temperature Characteristics)

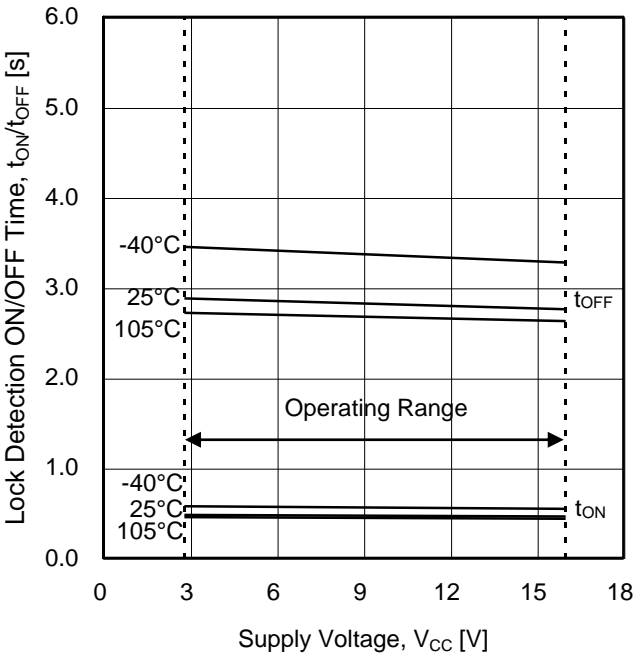
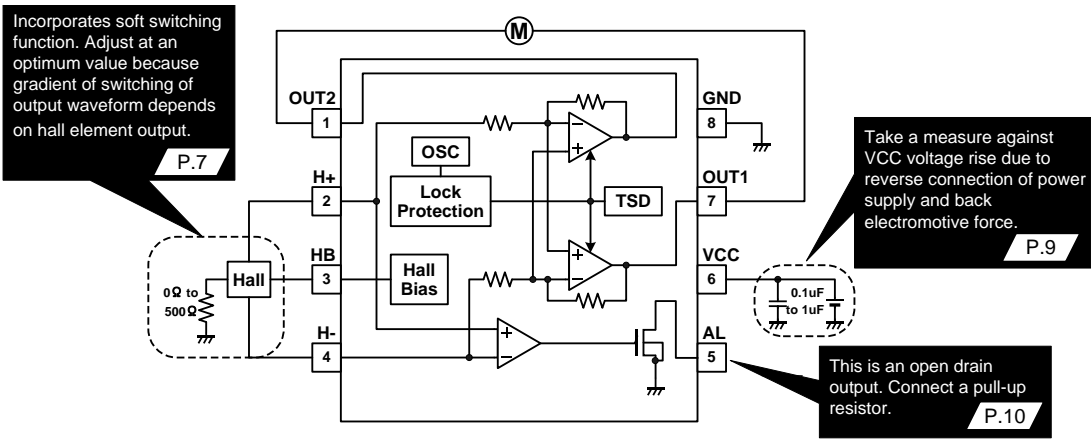


Figure 10. Lock Detection Time

Block Diagram, Application Circuit and Pin Assignment



OSC : Internal reference oscillation circuit  
TSD : Thermal shut down(heat rejection circuit)

Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	OUT2	Motor output 2
2	H+	Hall input +
3	HB	Constant voltage output for hall element
4	H-	Hall input -
5	AL	Lock alarm signal output
6	VCC	Power supply pin
7	OUT1	Motor output 1
8	GND	GND

## Description of Operations

### 1) Lock Protection and Automatic Restart

Motor rotation is detected by hall signal. Lock detection ON time ( $t_{ON}$ ) and lock detection OFF time ( $t_{OFF}$ ) are set by the digital counter based on internal oscillator. Therefore the ratio of ON/OFF time is always constant. Timing chart is shown in Figure 11.

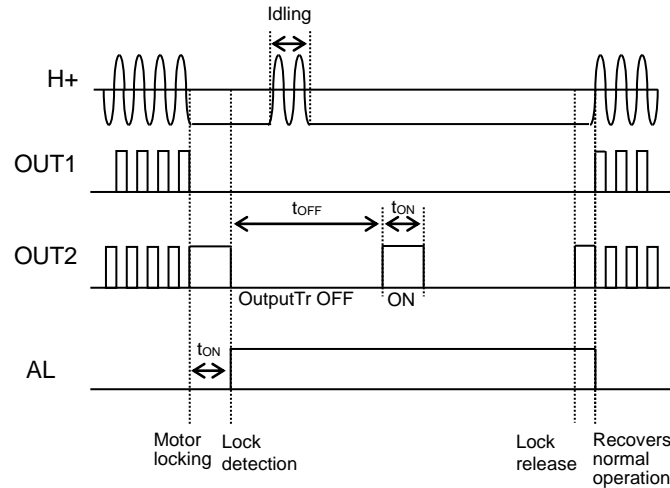


Figure 11. Lock Protection Timing Chart

### 2) Soft Switching (silent drive setting)

Input signal to hall amplifier is amplified to produce an output signal.

When the hall element output signal is small, the gradient of switching of output waveform is gentle. When it is large, the gradient of switching of output waveform is steep. Gain of 55dB (560 times) is provided between input and output, therefore enter an appropriate hall element output to IC where output waveform swings sufficiently.

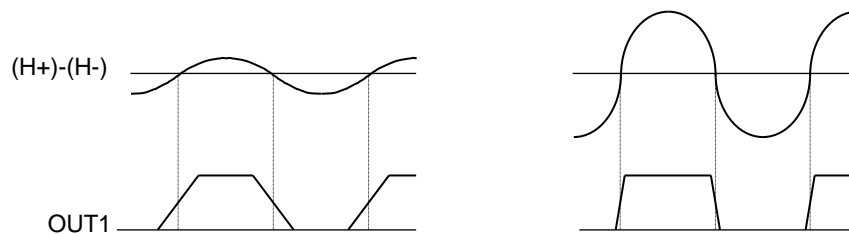


Figure 12. Relation between Hall Element Output Amplitude and Output Waveform

## 3) Hall Input Setting

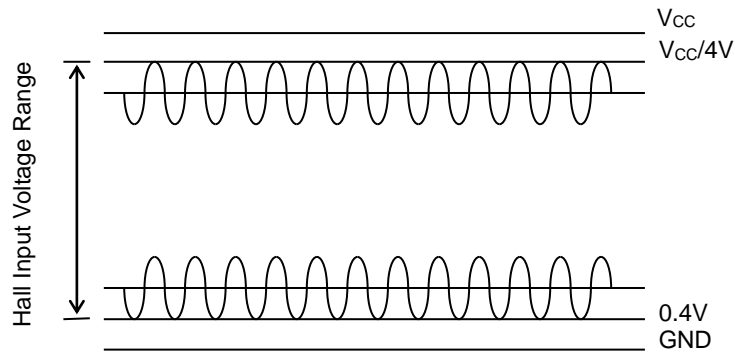


Figure 13. Hall Input Voltage Range

Adjust the value of R1 in Figure 14 so that the input voltage of a hall signal is input in "Hall Input Voltage Range" including signal amplitude.

In order to detect rotation of a motor, the amplitude of hall signal is required more than 30mVpp.

## ○Reducing the Noise of Hall Signal

Hall element may be affected by Vcc noise or the like depending on the wiring pattern of board. In this case, place a capacitor like C1 in Figure 14. In addition, when wiring from the hall element output to IC hall input is long, noise may be loaded on wiring. In this case, place a capacitor like C2 in Figure 14.

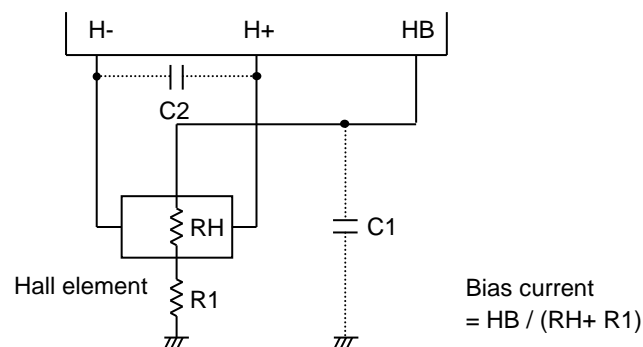
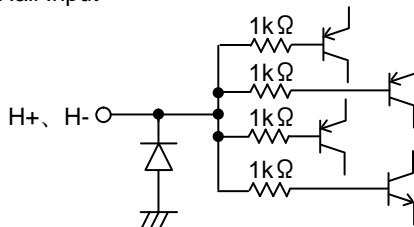


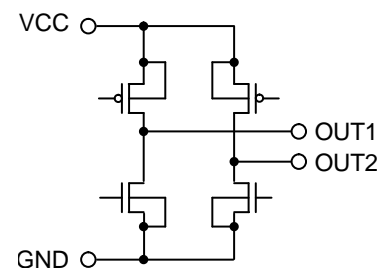
Figure 14. Application wiring near of Hall Signal

## Equivalent Circuit

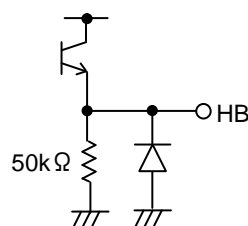
## 1) Hall Input



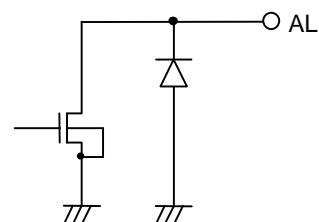
## 2) Motor Output



## 3) HB Output



## 4) AL Output



### Safety Measure

#### 1) Reverse Connection Protection Diode

Reverse connection of power results in IC destruction as shown in Figure 15. When reverse connection is possible, reverse connection protection diode must be added between power supply and VCC.

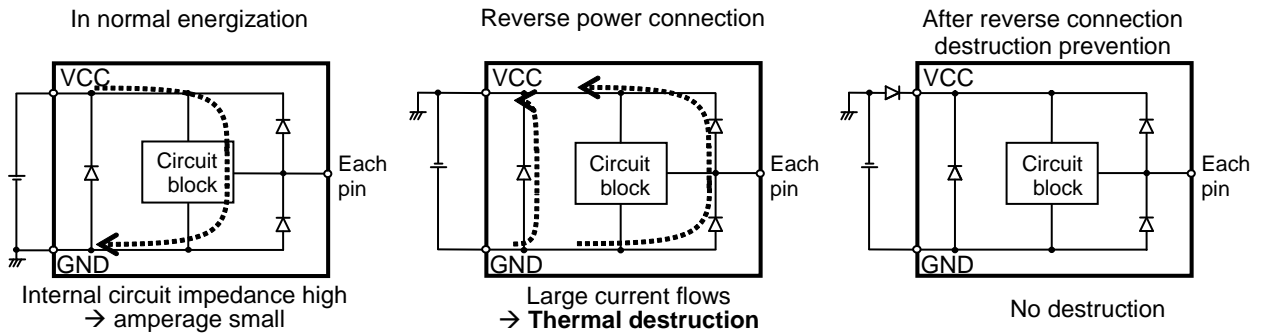


Figure 15. Flow of Current when Power is Connected Reverse

#### 2) Measure against VCC Voltage Rise by Back Electromotive Force

Back electromotive force (Back EMF) generates regenerative current to power supply. However, when reverse connection protection diode is connected, VCC voltage rises because the diode prevents current flow to power supply.

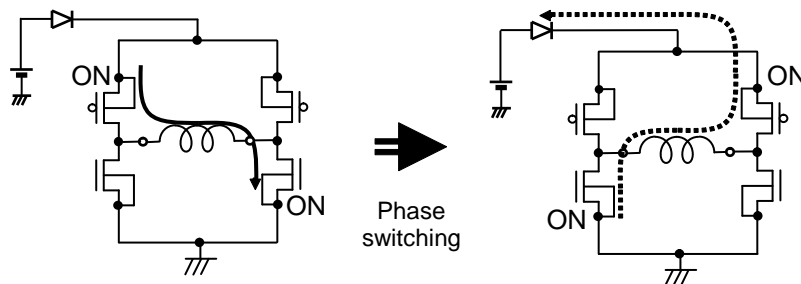


Figure 16. VCC Voltage Rise by Back Electromotive Force

When the absolute maximum rated voltage may be exceeded due to voltage rise by back electromotive force, place (A) Capacitor or (B) Zener diode between VCC and GND. It necessary, add both (C).

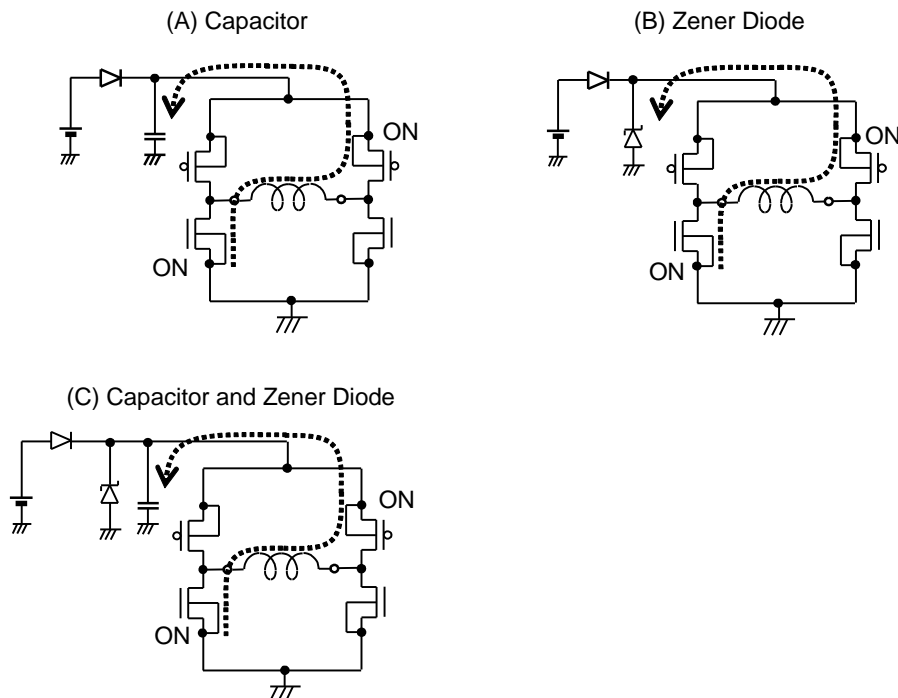


Figure 17. Measure against VCC Voltage Rise

## 3) Problem of GND Line PWM Switching

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

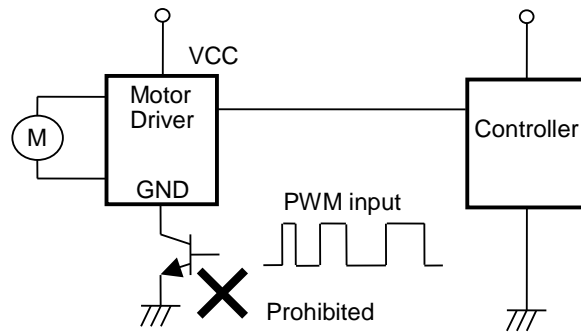


Figure 18. GND Line PWM Switching Prohibited

## 4) AL Output

AL output is an open drain and requires pull-up resistor. The IC can be protected by adding resistor R1. An excess of absolute maximum rating, when AL output terminal is directly connected to power supply, could damage the IC.

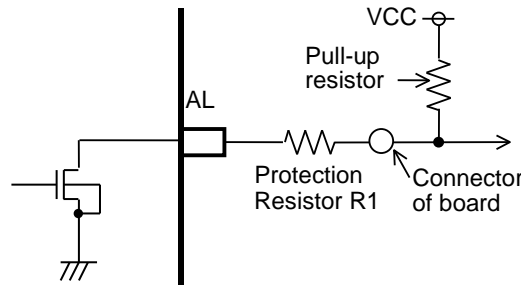


Figure 19. Protection of AL Pin

## Thermal Derating Curve

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.20 shows a thermal derating curve.

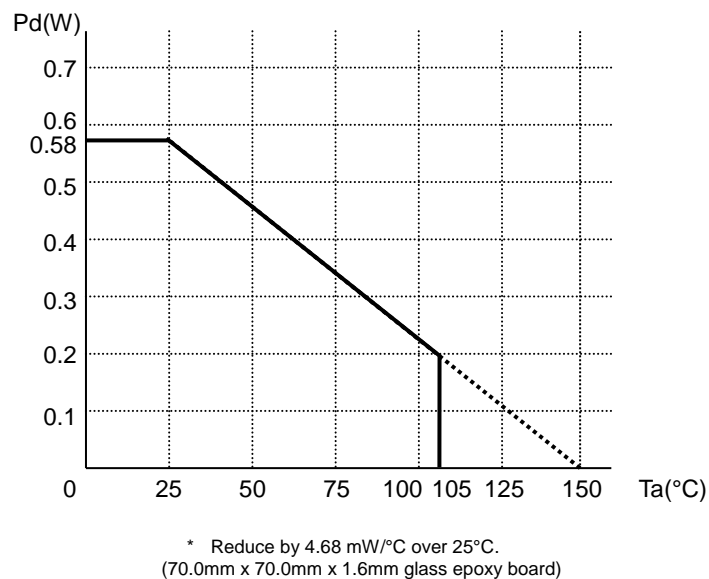


Figure 20. Thermal Derating Curve

## Operational Notes

### 1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

### 2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

### 3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition. However, pins that drive inductive loads (e.g. motor driver outputs, DC-DC converter outputs) may inevitably go below ground due to back EMF or electromotive force. In such cases, the user should make sure that such voltages going below ground will not cause the IC and the system to malfunction by examining carefully all relevant factors and conditions such as motor characteristics, supply voltage, operating frequency and PCB wiring to name a few.

### 4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

### 5. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

### 6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

### 7. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

### 8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

### 9. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

### 10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

## Operational Notes – continued

**11. Unused Input Pins**

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

**12. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC**

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When  $GND > Pin A$  and  $GND > Pin B$ , the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When  $GND > Pin B$ , the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

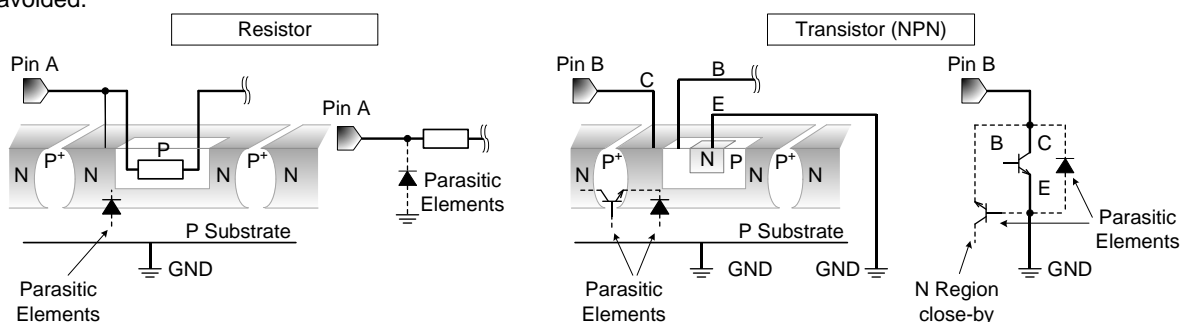


Figure 21. Example of monolithic IC structure

**13. Ceramic Capacitor**

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine the dielectric constant considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

**14. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)**

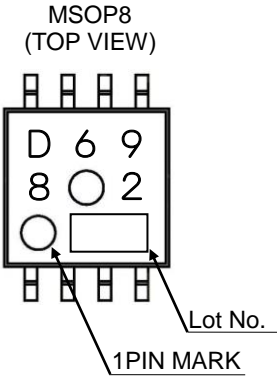
This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature ( $T_j$ ) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all output pins. When the  $T_j$  falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

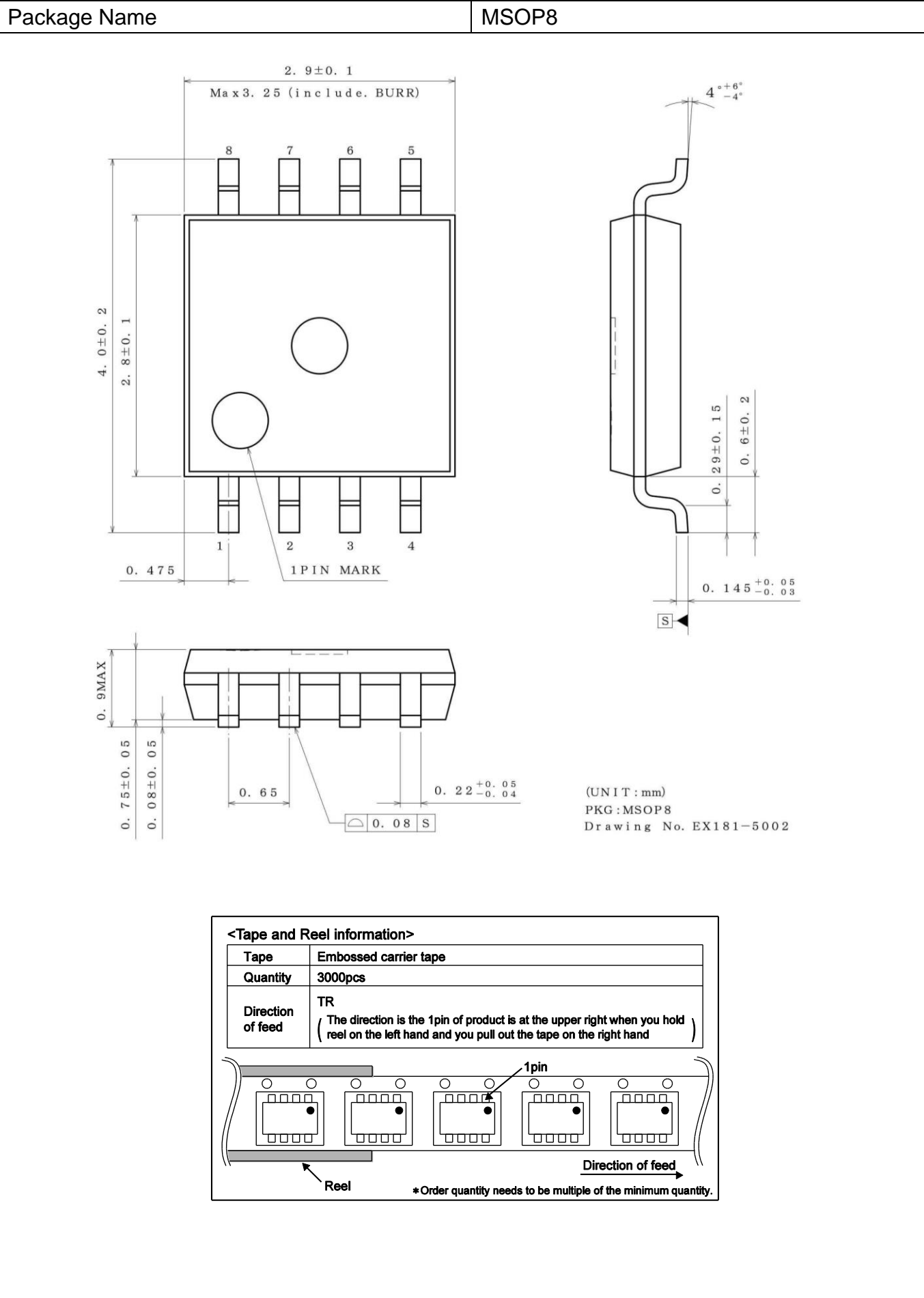
Ordering Information

B D 6 9 8 2 F V M								-	GTR	
Part Number									Packaging and forming specification	
									G: Halogen free	
									TR: Embossed tape and reel	

Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information



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4. 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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Компания «Life Electronics» занимается поставками электронных компонентов импортного и отечественного производства от производителей и со складов крупных дистрибьюторов Европы, Америки и Азии.

С конца 2013 года компания активно расширяет линейку поставок компонентов по направлению коаксиальный кабель, кварцевые генераторы и конденсаторы (керамические, пленочные, электролитические), за счёт заключения дистрибьюторских договоров

Мы предлагаем:

- Конкурентоспособные цены и скидки постоянным клиентам.
- Специальные условия для постоянных клиентов.
- Подбор аналогов.
- Поставку компонентов в любых объемах, удовлетворяющих вашим потребностям.
- Приемлемые сроки поставки, возможна ускоренная поставка.
- Доставку товара в любую точку России и стран СНГ.
- Комплексную поставку.
- Работу по проектам и поставку образцов.
- Формирование склада под заказчика.
- Сертификаты соответствия на поставляемую продукцию (по желанию клиента).
- Тестирование поставляемой продукции.
- Поставку компонентов, требующих военную и космическую приемку.
- Входной контроль качества.
- Наличие сертификата ISO.

В составе нашей компании организован Конструкторский отдел, призванный помогать разработчикам, и инженерам.

Конструкторский отдел помогает осуществить:

- Регистрацию проекта у производителя компонентов.
- Техническую поддержку проекта.
- Защиту от снятия компонента с производства.
- Оценку стоимости проекта по компонентам.
- Изготовление тестовой платы монтаж и пусконаладочные работы.



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