

DRV10866

SBVS206-NOVEMBER 2012

# 5-V, THREE-PHASE, SENSORLESS BLDC MOTOR DRIVER

# FEATURES

- Input Voltage Range: 1.65 V to 5.5 V
- Six Integrated MOSFETS With 680-mA Peak Output Current
- Ultralow Quiescent Current: 5 µA (typ) in Standby Mode
- Total Driver H+L R<sub>DSOn</sub> 900 mΩ
- Sensorless Proprietary BMEF Control Scheme
- 150° Commutation
- Synchronous Rectification PWM Operation
- Selectable FG and 1/2 FG Open-Drain Output

- PWM<sub>IN</sub> Input from 15 kHz to 50 kHz
- Lock Detection
- Voltage Surge Protection
- UVLO
- Thermal Shutdown

## APPLICATIONS

- Notebook CPU Fans
- Game Station CPU Fans
- ASIC Cooling Fans

# DESCRIPTION

DRV10866 is a three phase, sensorless motor driver with integrated power MOSFETs with drive current capability up to 680 mA peak. DRV10866 is specifically designed for low noise and low external component count fan motor drive applications. DRV10866 has built in over-current protection with no external current sense resistor needed. The synchronous rectification mode of operation achieves increased efficiency for motor driver applications. DRV10866 outputs either FG or ½ FG to indicate motor speed with open drain output. A 150° sensorless BEMF control scheme is implemented for a three phase motor. DRV10866 is available in the thermally efficient 10-pin, 3-mm x 3-mm x 0.75-mm SON (DSC) package. The operating temperature is specified from -40°C to 125°C.



### **TYPICAL APPLICATION**

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# DRV10866



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ORDERING INFORMATION <sup>(1)(2)</sup>							
PRODUCT	PACKAGE-LEAD	PACKAGE DESIGNATOR	SPECIFIED TEMPERATURE RANGE	PACKAGE MARKING	ORDERING NUMBER	TRANSPORT MEDIA, QUANTITY	
DRV10866	SON-10	DSC	-40°C to +125°C	DRV10866	DRV10866DSC	Tape and Reel, 3000	

(1) For the most current package and ordering information, see the Package Option Addendum at the end of this document, or see the TI web site at www.ti.com.

(2) Package drawings, standard packing quantities, thermal data, symbolization, and PCB design guidelines are available at www.ti.com/package.

# FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



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## **PIN DESIGNATION**



(1). Thermal pad connected to ground.

#### Table 1. PIN DESCRIPTIONS

TERMINAL			
NAME	NO.	I/O	DESCRIPTION
FG	1	0	Frequency generator output. If the FGS pin is connected to ground, the output has a period equal to six electrical states (FG). If the FGS pin is connected to VCC, the output has a period equal to 12 electrical states (1/2FG).
COM	2	I	Motor common terminal input
VCC	3	I	Input voltage for motor and chip-supply voltage; the internal clamping circuit clamps the $V_{\mbox{CC}}$ voltage.
U	4	0	Phase U output
GND	5	_	Ground pin
W	6	0	Phase W output
V	7	0	Phase V output
FGS	8	I	FG and 1/2FG control pin. Latched upon wake-up signal from the PWM pin. For details, refer to the FG pin description section.
CS	9	I	Overcurrent threshold setup pin. The constant current of the internal constant current source flows through the resistor connected to this pin. The other side of the resistor is connected to ground. The voltage across the resistor compares with the voltage converted from the bottom MOSFET current. If the MOSFET current is high, the part enters the overcurrent protection mode by turning off the top PWM MOSFET and holding the bottom MOSFET on. I (mA) = $3120/R_{CS}(k\Omega)$ . Equation valid range: 300 mA < I <sub>LIMIT</sub> < 850 mA
PWM	10	I	PWM input pin. The PWM input signal is converted to a fixed 156-kHz switching frequency on the MOSFET driver. The PWM input signal resolution is less than 1%. This pin can also control the device and put it in or out of standby mode. After the signal at the PWM stays low (up to 500 µs), the device goes into low-power standby mode. Standby current is approximately 5 µA. The rising edge of the PWM signal wakes up the device and puts it into active mode, where it is ready to start to turn the motor.

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### **ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS**

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

		VALUE		
		MIN	MAX	UNIT
	VCC	-0.3	+6.0	V
Innut voltogo rongo (1)	CS, FGS, PWM	-0.3	+6.0	V
Input voltage range	GND	-0.3	+0.3	V
	СОМ	-1.0	+6.0	V
Output voltage range <sup>(1)</sup>	U, V, W	-1.0	+7.0	V
	FG	-0.3	+6.0	V
Terreture	Operating junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>	-40	+125	°C
Temperature	Storage, T <sub>stg</sub>	-55	+150	°C
Flastrastatia disabarga (FSD)	Human body model, HBM		4	kV
Electrostatic discharge (ESD)	Charge device model, CDM		500	V

(1) All voltage values are with respect to network ground terminal unless otherwise noted.

### THERMAL INFORMATION

		DRV10866	
	THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>	DSC	UNITS
		10 PINS	
$\theta_{JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance <sup>(2)</sup>	42.3	
θ <sub>JCtop</sub>	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance <sup>(3)</sup>	44.5	
$\theta_{JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance <sup>(4)</sup>	17.1	°C 444
ΨJT	Junction-to-top characterization parameter <sup>(5)</sup>	0.3	C/VV
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter <sup>(6)</sup>	17.3	
$\theta_{JCbot}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance <sup>(7)</sup>	4.3	

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.

(2) The junction-to-ambient thermal resistance under natural convection is obtained in a simulation on a JEDEC-standard, high-K board, as specified in JESD51-7, in an environment described in JESD51-2a.

(3) The junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the package top. No specific JEDECstandard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.

(4) The junction-to-board thermal resistance is obtained by simulating in an environment with a ring cold plate fixture to control the PCB temperature, as described in JESD51-8.

(5) The junction-to-top characterization parameter,  $\psi_{JT}$ , estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data for obtaining  $\theta_{JA}$ , using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).

(6) The junction-to-board characterization parameter,  $\psi_{JB}$ , estimates the junction temperature of a device in a real system and is extracted from the simulation data for obtaining  $\theta_{JA}$ , using a procedure described in JESD51-2a (sections 6 and 7).

(7) The junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance is obtained by simulating a cold plate test on the exposed (power) pad. No specific JEDEC standard test exists, but a close description can be found in the ANSI SEMI standard G30-88.



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## **RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS**

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

		MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT
Supply voltage	VCC	1.65	5.5	V
	U, V, W	-0.7	6.5	V
	FG, CS, FGS, COM	-0.1	5.5	V
vollage range	GND	-0.1	0.1	V
	PWM	-0.1	5.5	V
Operating junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>		-40	+125	°C

# **ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted).

			C			
	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
SUPPLY CUR	RENT		L.			
I <sub>Vcc</sub>	Supply current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C; PWM = V_{CC}; V_{CC} = 5 V$		2.5	3.5	mA
I <sub>Vcc-Standby</sub>	Standby current	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$ ; PWM = 0 V; $V_{CC} = 5 V$		5	10	μA
UVLO					·	
V <sub>UVLO-Th_</sub> r	UVLO threshold voltage, rising	Rise threshold, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$		1.80	1.9	V
V <sub>UVLO-Th_f</sub>	UVLO threshold voltage, falling	Fall threshold, $T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	1.6	1.65		V
V <sub>UVLO-Th_hys</sub>	UVLO threshold voltage, hysteresis	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C$	75	150	225	mV
INTEGRATED	MOSFET		L.			
		$T_A = +25^{\circ}C; V_{CC} = 5 V; I_O = 0.5 A$		0.8	1.2	Ω
R <sub>DSON</sub>	Series resistance (H+L)	$T_A = +25^{\circ}C; V_{CC} = 4 V; I_O = 0.5 A$		0.9	1.4	Ω
		$T_A = +25^{\circ}C; V_{CC} = 3 V; I_O = 0.5 A$		1.1	1.7	Ω
PWM			L.			
V <sub>PWM-IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	$V_{CC} \ge 4.5 V$	2.3			V
V <sub>PWM-IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	$V_{CC} \ge 4.5 V$			0.8	V
F <sub>PWM</sub>	PWM input frequency		15		50	kHz
1		Standby mode, V <sub>CC</sub> = 5 V		5		μA
PWM-Source		Active mode, $V_{CC} = 5 V$		100		μA
T <sub>STBY</sub>		PWM = 0		500		μs
FG AND FGS						
I <sub>FG-Sink</sub>	FG pin sink current	V <sub>FG</sub> = 0.3 V	5			mA
V	EC act threshold voltage	FG pin output, full FG signal, $V_{CC} \ge 4.5 \text{ V}$			0.8	V
VFGS-Th	FG set threshold voltage	FG pin output, one-half FG signal, $V_{CC} \ge 4.5 \text{ V}$	2.3			V
LOCK PROTE	ECTION					
T <sub>LOCK-On</sub>	Lock detect time	FG = 0	2	3	4	S
T <sub>LOCK-Off</sub>	Lock release time		2.5	5	7.5	S
CURRENT LI	МІТ					
	Current limit	CS pin to GND resistor = 3.9 k $\Omega$	680	800	920	mA
THERMAL SH	IUTDOWN					
т	Shutdown temperature			+160		°C
' SHDN	threshold	Hysteresis		10		°C

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## DETAILED DEVICE DESCRIPTION

DRV10866 is a three phase, sensorless motor driver with integrated power MOSFETs with drive current capability up to 680-mA peak. DRV10866 is specifically designed for low noise, low external component count fan motor drive applications. DRV10866 has built in over current protection with no external current sense resistor needed. The synchronous rectification mode of operation achieves increased efficiency for motor driver applications. DRV10866 can output either FG or  $\frac{1}{2}$  FG to indicate motor speed with open drain output through FGS pin selection. A 150° sensorless BEMF control scheme is implemented for a three phase motor. Voltage surge protection scheme prevents input V<sub>CC</sub> capacitor from over charge during motor acceleration and deceleration modes. DRV10866 has multiple built-in protection blocks including UVLO, over current protection, lock protection and thermal shut down protection.

## Speed Control

DRV10866 can control motor speed through either the PWM<sub>IN</sub> or V<sub>CC</sub> pin. Motor speed will increase with higher PWM<sub>IN</sub> duty cycle or V<sub>CC</sub> input voltage. The curve of motor speed (RPM) vs PWM<sub>IN</sub> duty cycle or V<sub>CC</sub> input voltage is close to linear in most cases. However, motor characteristics will affect the linearity of this speed curve. DRV10866 can operate at very low V<sub>CC</sub> input voltage down to 1.65 V. The PWM<sub>IN</sub> pin is pulled up to V<sub>CC</sub> internally and frequency range can vary from 15 kHz to 50 kHz. The motor driver MOSFETs will operate at constant switching frequency 156 kHz. With this high switching frequency, DRV10866 can eliminate audible noise and reduce the ripple of V<sub>CC</sub> input voltage and current, and thus minimize EMI noise.

## **Frequency Generator**

The FG pin outputs a 50% duty cycle of PWM waveform in the normal operation condition. The frequency of the FG signal represents the motor speed and phase information. The FG pin is an open drain output, so an external pull up resistor is needed when connected to an external system. During the startup, FG output will stay at high impedance until the motor speed reaches a certain level and BEMF is detected. During lock protection condition, FG output will remain high until the motor restarts and startup process is completed. DRV10866 can output either FG or  $\frac{1}{2}$  FG to indicate motor status with open drain output through FGS pin selection. When FGS is pulled to V<sub>CC</sub>, the frequency of FG output is half of that when FGS is pulled to GND. Motor speed can be calculated based on the FG frequency when FGS is pulled to GND, which equals to:

 $\mathsf{RPM} = \frac{(\mathsf{FG} \times 60)}{\mathsf{pole pairs}}$ 

Where FG is in hertz (Hz).

### Lock Protection

If the motor is blocked or stopped by an external force, the lock protection is triggered after lock detection time. During lock detection time, the circuit monitors the PWM and FG signals. If PWM has an input signal while the FG output is in high impedance during this period, the lock protection will be enabled and DRV10866 will stop driving the motor. After lock release time, DRV10866 will resume driving the motor again. If the lock condition still exists, DRV10866 will proceed with the next lock protection cycle until the lock condition is removed. With this lock protection, the motor and device will not get over heated or be damaged.

(1)



#### **Voltage Surge Protection**

The DRV10866 has a unique feature to clamp the  $V_{CC}$  voltage during lock protection and standby mode. If the lock mode condition is caused by an external force that suddenly stops the motor at a high speed, or the device goes into standby mode from a high duty cycle, either situation releases the energy in the motor winding into the input capacitor. When a small input capacitor and anti-reverse diode are used in the system design, the input voltage of the IC could rise above the absolute voltage rate of the chip. This condition either destroys the device or reduces the reliability of the device. For this reason, the DRV10866 has a voltage clamp circuit that clamps the input voltage at 5.95 V, and has a hysteresis of 150 mV. This clamp circuit is only active during the lock protection cycle or when the device enters standby mode. It is disabled during normal operation.

#### **Overcurrent Protection**

The DRV10866 can adjust the overcurrent point through an external resistor connected to the CS pin (pin 9) and ground. Without this external current sense resistor, the DRV10866 senses the current through the power MOSFET. Therefore, there is no power loss during the current sensing. The current sense architecture improves the overall system efficiency. Shorting the CS pin to ground disables the overcurrent protection feature. During overcurrent protection, the DRV10866 only limits the current to the motor; it does not shut down the device. The overcurrent limit can be set by the value of current sensing resistor through Equation 2.

$$I(A) = \frac{3120}{R_{CS}(\Omega)}$$

(2)

### UVLO (Undervoltage Lockout)

The DRV10866 has a built in UVLO function block. The hysteresis of UVLO threshold is 150 mV. The device will be locked out when  $V_{CC}$  reaches 1.65 V and woke up at 1.8 V.

#### **Thermal Shutdown**

The DRV10866 has a built in thermal shunt down function, which will shut down the device when the junction temperature is over 160°C and will resume operating when the junction temperature drops back to 150°C.

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## APPLICATION INFORMATION

The DRV10866 only requires three external components. A 2.2- $\mu$ F or higher ceramic capacitor connected to V<sub>CC</sub> and ground is needed for decoupling purposes. This capacitor must be placed close to the VCC pin (pin 3) and GND pin (pin 5). During normal operation, a sudden drop in motor speed (caused by changing the PWM duty from high to low immediately) causes the V<sub>CC</sub> voltage to rise to a very high level, especially when an anti-reverse diode is added on the V<sub>CC</sub> side. In order to avoid this condition, a larger input capacitor between V<sub>CC</sub> and GND is needed, along with removing the anti-reverse diode. The DRV10866 is simple to design with a single-layer printed circuit board (PCB) layout. During layout, the strategy of ground copper pour is very important to enhance the thermal performance. Refer to Figure 1 for an example of PCB layout.



Figure 1. Single-Layer PCB Layout



6-Feb-2013

# PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable Device	Status	Package Type	Package	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan	Lead/Ball Finish	MSL Peak Temp	Op Temp (°C)	Top-Side Markings	Samples
	(1)		Drawing			(2)		(3)		(4)	
DRV10866DSCR	ACTIVE	SON	DSC	10	3000	Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br)	CU NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	10866	Samples

<sup>(1)</sup> The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

LIFEBUY: TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

PREVIEW: Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

<sup>(2)</sup> Eco Plan - The planned eco-friendly classification: Pb-Free (RoHS), Pb-Free (RoHS Exempt), or Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br) - please check http://www.ti.com/productcontent for the latest availability information and additional product content details.

**TBD:** The Pb-Free/Green conversion plan has not been defined.

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the die and leadframe. The component is otherwise considered Pb-Free (RoHS compatible) as defined above.

Green (RoHS & no Sb/Br): TI defines "Green" to mean Pb-Free (RoHS compatible), and free of Bromine (Br) and Antimony (Sb) based flame retardants (Br or Sb do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous material)

<sup>(3)</sup> MSL, Peak Temp. -- The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

<sup>(4)</sup> Only one of markings shown within the brackets will appear on the physical device.

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# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

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## **TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**



DRV10866DSCR



B0

(mm)

3.3

K0

(mm)

1.1

**P1** 

(mm)

8.0

3.3

w

(mm)

12.0

Pin1

Quadrant

Q2

# QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



330.0

12.4

All dimensions are nominal							
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)

DSC

10

3000

SON

TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

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# PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

19-Nov-2012



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV10866DSCR	SON	DSC	10	3000	367.0	367.0	35.0

# **MECHANICAL DATA**



 $\triangle$  The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance.

E. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad features and dimensions.



# DSC (S-PWSON-N10)

# PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE NO-LEAD

#### THERMAL INFORMATION

This package incorporates an exposed thermal pad that is designed to be attached directly to an external heatsink. The thermal pad must be soldered directly to the printed circuit board (PCB). After soldering, the PCB can be used as a heatsink. In addition, through the use of thermal vias, the thermal pad can be attached directly to the appropriate copper plane shown in the electrical schematic for the device, or alternatively, can be attached to a special heatsink structure designed into the PCB. This design optimizes the heat transfer from the integrated circuit (IC).

For information on the Quad Flatpack No-Lead (QFN) package and its advantages, refer to Application Report, QFN/SON PCB Attachment, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLUA271. This document is available at www.ti.com.

The exposed thermal pad dimensions for this package are shown in the following illustration.





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