

# FAN8420D3

## 3-Phase BLDC Motor Driver

### Features

- 3-phase, full-wave, linear BLDC motor driver
- Power save at stop mode
- Built-in current limiter
- Built-in TSD (Thermal shutdown) circuit
- Built-in 3X and 1X hall FG output
- Built-in hall bias circuit
- Built-in rotational direction detector
- Built-in reverse rotation preventer
- Built-in short braker
- Corresponds to 3.3V DSP

### Description

The FAN8420D3 is a monolithic IC, suitable for a 3-phase spindle motor driver of a CD-media system.

28-SSOPH-375SG2



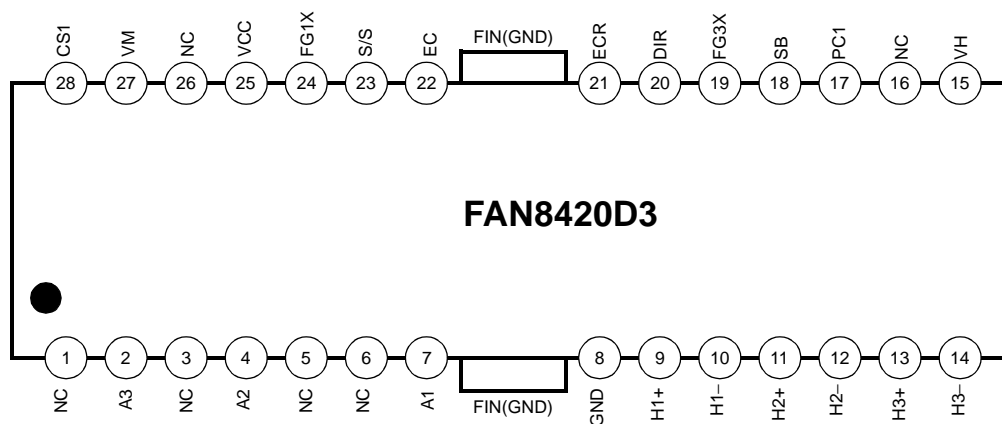
### Typical Applications

- Compact disk ROM (CD-ROM) spindle motor
- Compact disk RW (CD-RW) spindle motor
- Digital video disk ROM (DVD-ROM) spindle motor
- Digital video disk RAM (DVD-RAM) spindle motor
- Digital video disk Player (DVDP) spindle motor
- Other compact disk media spindle motor
- Other 3-phase BLDC motor

### Ordering Information

Device	Package	Operating Temp.
FAN8420D3	28-SSOPH-375SG2	-25°C ~ +75°C
FAN8420D3TF	28-SSOPH-375SG2	-25°C ~ +75°C

## Pin Assignments



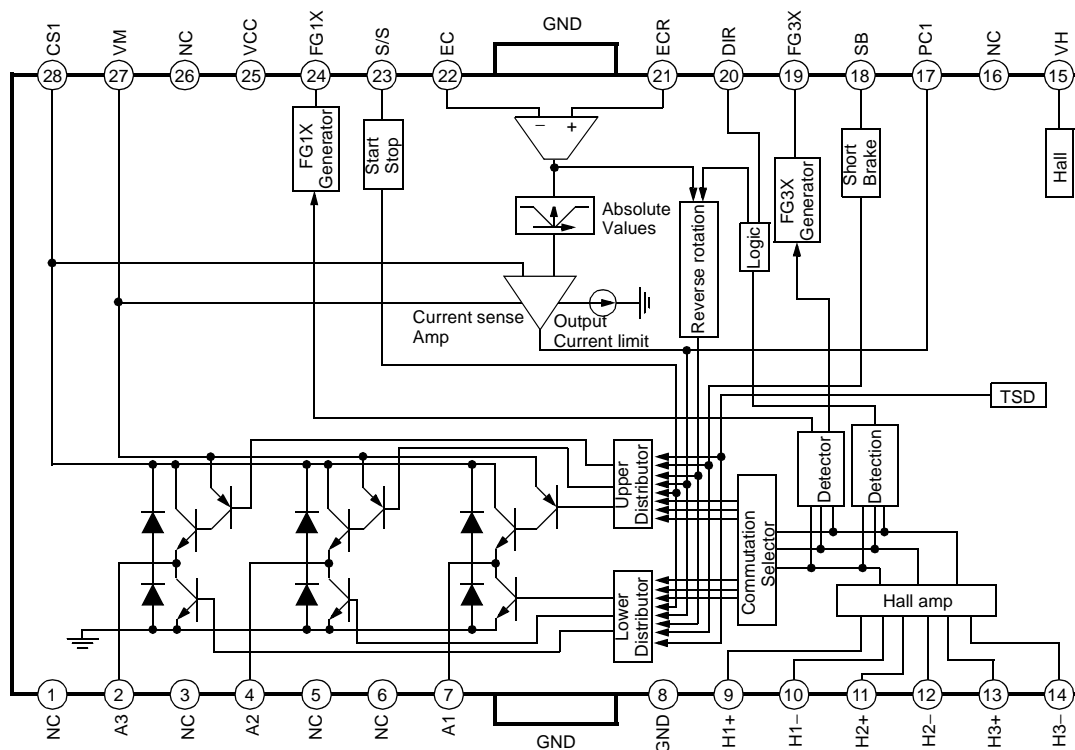
## Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Pin Name	I/O	Pin Function Description
1	NC	-	No connection
2	A3	O	Output (A3)
3	NC	-	No connection
4	A2	O	Output (A2)
5	NC	-	No connection
6	NC	-	No connection
7	A1	O	Output (A1)
8	GND	-	Ground
9	H1+	I	Hall signal (H1+)
10	H1-	I	Hall signal (H1-)
11	H2+	I	Hall signal (H2+)
12	H2-	I	Hall signal (H2-)
13	H3+	I	Hall signal (H3+)
14	H3-	I	Hall signal (H3-)
15	VH	I	Hall bias
16	NC	-	No connection
17	PC1	-	Phase compensation capacitor
18	SB	I	Short brake
19	FG3X	O	FG waveform (3X)
20	DIR	O	Rotational direction output
21	IECR	I	Output current control reference
22	EC	I	Output current control voltage

### Pin Definitions (Continued)

Pin Number	Pin Name	I/O	Pin Function Description
23	S/S	I	Power save (Start/Stop switch)
24	FG1X	O	FG waveform (1X)
25	VCC	-	Supply voltage (Signal)
26	NC	-	No connection
27	VM	-	Supply voltage (Motor)
28	CS1	-	Output current detection

### Internal Block Diagram



# Equivalent Circuits

Hall input	Driver output
<p>The diagram shows a differential pair of transistors. The left input is connected to pins 9, 11, and 13 through a 50Ω resistor. The right input is connected to pins 10, 12, and 14 through a 50Ω resistor. Each input line has a 1kΩ resistor and a diode connected to ground. The transistors are connected to a common emitter point.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a push-pull output stage. Two transistors are connected in a complementary configuration. The output is taken from the common emitter point, which is connected to pins 2, 4, and 7. The bases of the transistors are connected to pins 27 and 28.</p>
Torque control input	Hall bias input
<p>The diagram shows an operational amplifier. The non-inverting input (+) is connected to pin 21 through a 50Ω resistor. The inverting input (-) is connected to pin 22 through a 50Ω resistor. The op-amp is configured as a voltage follower.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base of the transistor is connected to pins 27 and 28. The emitter is connected to ground. The collector is connected to pin 15 through a 100kΩ resistor.</p>
Start / Stop input	Short brake input
<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base of the transistor is connected to pins 27 and 28. The emitter is connected to ground. The collector is connected to pin 23 through a 50Ω resistor and to a load through a 40kΩ resistor. A 30kΩ resistor is connected from the collector to ground.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base of the transistor is connected to pins 27 and 28. The emitter is connected to ground. The collector is connected to pin 18 through a 50Ω resistor and to a load through a 1kΩ resistor. A 20kΩ resistor is connected from the collector to ground.</p>
FG output	Dir output
<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base of the transistor is connected to VCC through a 10kΩ resistor. The emitter is connected to ground. The collector is connected to pins 19 and 24 through a 50Ω resistor.</p>	<p>The diagram shows a transistor circuit. The base of the transistor is connected to VCC through a 30kΩ resistor. The emitter is connected to ground. The collector is connected to pin 20 through a 50Ω resistor.</p>

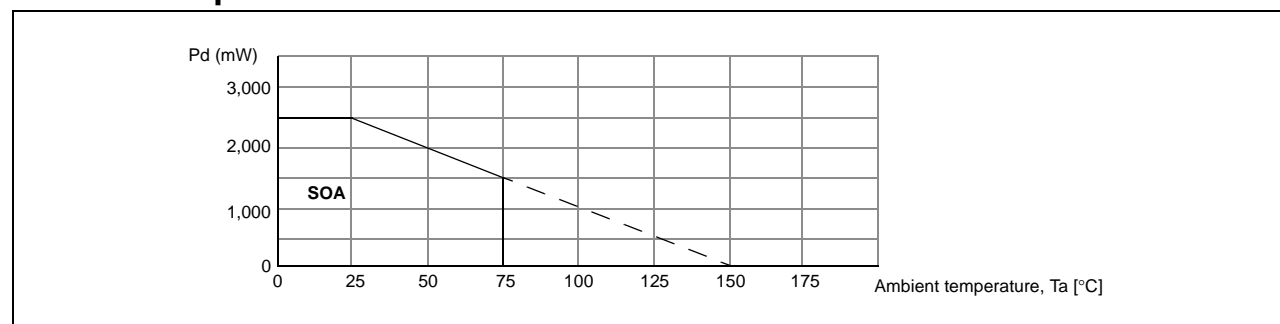
## Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum supply voltage (Signal)	V <sub>CCmax</sub>	7	V
Maximum supply voltage (Motor)	V <sub>Mmax</sub>	15	V
Power dissipation	P <sub>D</sub>	2.5 <sup>note</sup>	W
Maximum output current	I <sub>Omax</sub>	1.3	A
Operating temperature range	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-25 ~ +75	°C
Storage temperature range	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 ~ +150	°C

### NOTE:

1. When mounted on a 76.2mm × 114mm × 1.57mm PCB (Phenolic resin material).
2. Power dissipation reduces 16.6mW/°C for using above Ta = 25°C
3. Do not exceed P<sub>D</sub> and SOA (Safe operating area).

## Power Dissipation Curve



## Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	4.5	5	5.5	V
Motor supply voltage	V <sub>M</sub>	3.0	12	14	V

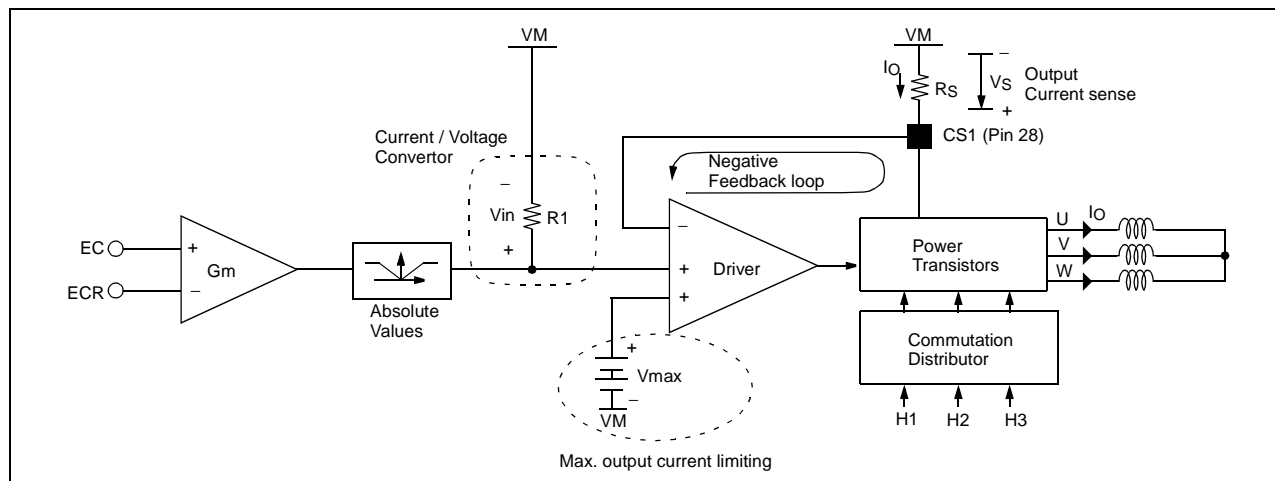
## Electrical Characteristics

(Unless otherwise specified,  $T_a=25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $V_{CC}=5\text{V}$ ,  $V_M=12\text{V}$ )

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Quiescent circuit current 1	$I_{CC1}$	At stop mode	-	-	0.2	mA
Quiescent circuit current 2	$I_{CC2}$	At start mode	-	5	10	mA
<b>START / STOP</b>						
On voltage range	$V_{SSon}$	Output driver on	2.5	-	$V_{CC}$	V
Off voltage range	$V_{SSoff}$	Output driver off	0.0	-	1.0	V
<b>HALL BIAS</b>						
Hall bias voltage	$V_{HB}$	$I_{HB}=20\text{mA}$	0.4	1.0	1.8	V
<b>HALL AMP</b>						
Hall bias current	$I_{HA}$	-	-	0.5	2	$\mu\text{A}$
Common-mode input range	$V_{HAR}$	-	1.0	-	4.0	V
Minimum input level	$V_{INH}$	-	60	-	-	mVpp
H1 hysteresis level	$V_{HYS}$	-	5	20	40	mVpp
<b>TORQUE CONTROL</b>						
Ecr Input voltage range	$E_{CR}$	-	0.2	-	3.3	V
Ec Input voltage range	$E_C$	-	0.2	-	3.3	V
Offset voltage (-)	$E_{Coff-}$	$E_C=1.9\text{V}$	-80	-50	-20	mV
Offset voltage (+)	$E_{Coff+}$	$E_C=1.9\text{V}$	20	50	80	mV
Ec Input current	$E_{Cin}$	$E_C=1.9\text{V}$	-5	-0.5	-	$\mu\text{A}$
Ecr Input current	$E_{CRin}$	$E_{CR}=1.9\text{V}$	-5	-0.5	-	$\mu\text{A}$
Input / output gain	$G_{EC}$	$E_C=1.9\text{V}$ , $R_{CS}=0.5\Omega$	0.56	0.71	0.84	A/V
<b>FG</b>						
FG output voltage (H)	$V_{FGH}$	$I_{fg}=-10\mu\text{A}$	4.5	4.9	-	V
FG output voltage (L)	$V_{FGI}$	$I_{fg}=10\mu\text{A}$	-	-	0.5	V
Duty (reference value)		-	-	50	-	%
<b>OUTPUT BLOCK</b>						
Saturation voltage (upper TR)	$V_{OH}$	$I_O=-300\text{mA}$	-	0.9	1.4	V
Saturation voltage (lower TR)	$V_{OL}$	$I_O=300\text{mA}$	-	0.4	0.7	V
Torque limit current	$I_{TL}$	$R_{CS}=0.5\Omega$	560	700	840	mA
<b>DIRECTION DETECTOR</b>						
Dir output voltage (H)	$V_{DIRh}$	$I_{fg}=-10\mu\text{A}$	4.5	4.7	-	V
Dir output voltage (L)	$V_{DIRl}$	$I_{fg}=10\mu\text{A}$	-	-	0.5	V
<b>SHORT BRAKE</b>						
On voltage range	$V_{SBon}$	-	2.5	-	$V_{CC}$	V
Off voltage range	$V_{SBoff}$	-	0	-	1.0	V

## Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

### 1. Calculation Of Gain & Torque Limit Current



0.355 is GM times R1 and is a fixed value within IC.

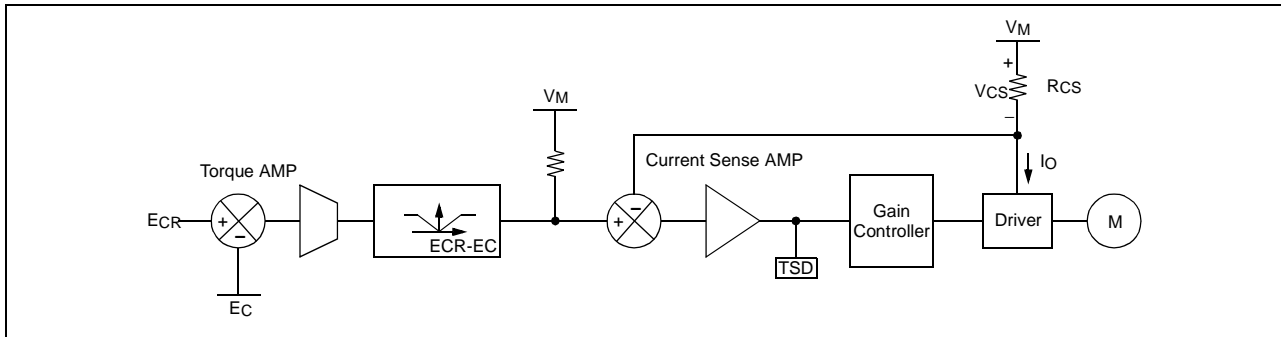
$$\text{Gain} = \frac{0.355}{R_S} [\text{A/V}]$$

Vmax (see above block diagram) is set at 350mV.

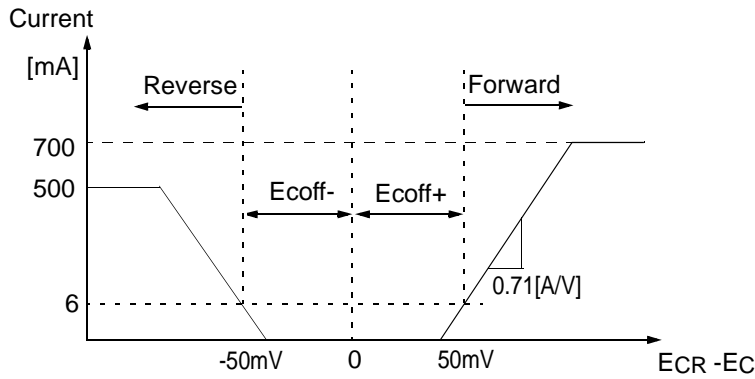
$$I_{tl} = \frac{V_{\text{max}}}{R_S} = \frac{350[\text{mV}]}{R_S}$$

# Application Information

## 1. Torque Control & Output Current Control



- By amplifying the voltage difference between  $E_C$  and  $E_{CR}$  from servo IC, the torque sense amp produces the input ( $V_{AMP}$ ) for the current sense amp.
- The output current ( $I_O$ ) is converted into the voltage ( $V_{CS}$ ) through the sense resistor ( $R_{CS}$ ) and compared with the  $V_{AMP}$ . By the negative feedback loop, the sensed output voltage,  $V_{CS}$  is equal to the input  $V_{AMP}$ . Therefore, the output current ( $I_O$ ) is linearly controlled by the input  $V_{AMP}$ .
- As a result, the signals,  $E_C$  and  $E_{CR}$  can control the velocity of the Motor by controlling the output current ( $I_O$ ) of the driver.
- The range of the torque voltage is as shown below.

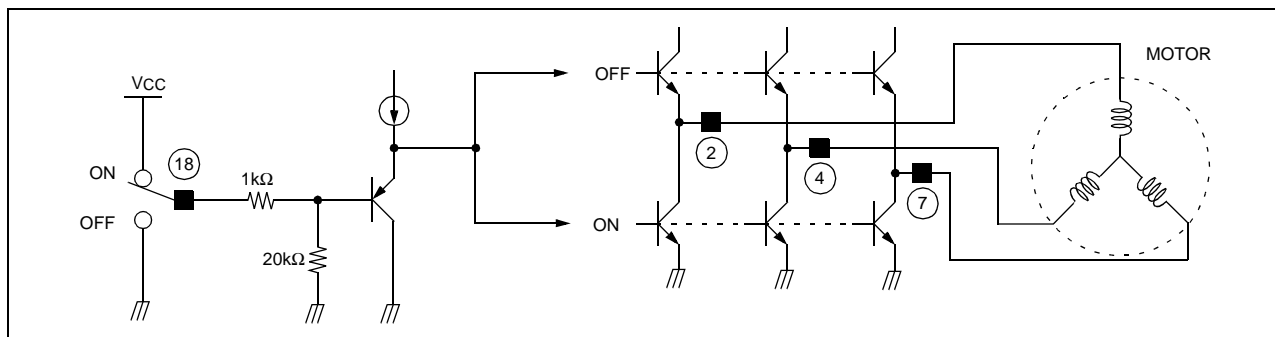


	Rotation
$E_{CR} > E_C$	Forward rotation
$E_{CR} < E_C$	Stop after detecting reverse rotation

The input range of  $E_{CR}$  and  $E_C$  is 0.2 V ~ 3.3 V (  $R_{NF} = 0.5[\Omega]$  )



## 2. Short Brake



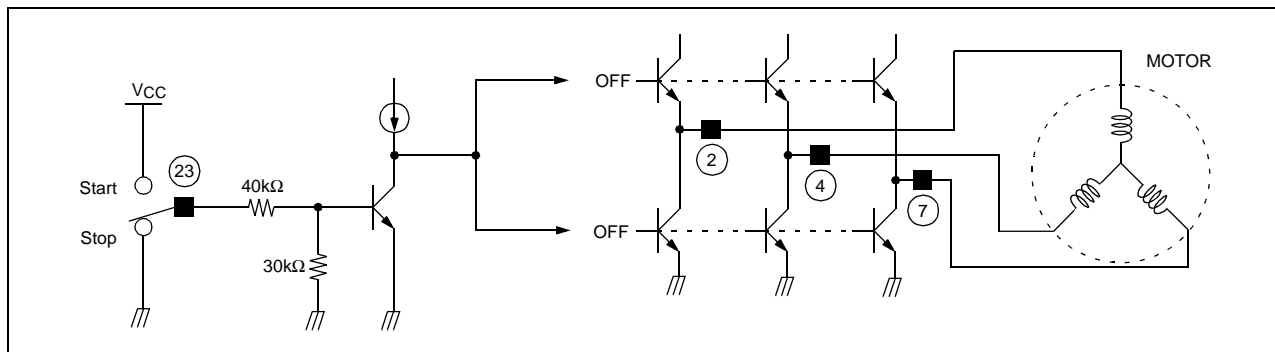
Pin # 18	Short brake
High	On
Low	Off

When the pick-up mechanism moves from the inner to the outer spindle of the CD, the brake function of the reverse voltage is commonly employed to decrease the rotating velocity of the spindle Motor.

However, if the spindle motor rotates rapidly, the brake function of the reverse voltage may produce more heat at the Drive IC.

To remove this shortcoming and to enhance the braking efficiency, the short brake function is added to FAN8420D3. When the short brake function is active, all upper power TRs turn off and all lower power TRs turn on, and the motor slows down. But FG and DIR functions continue to operate normally.

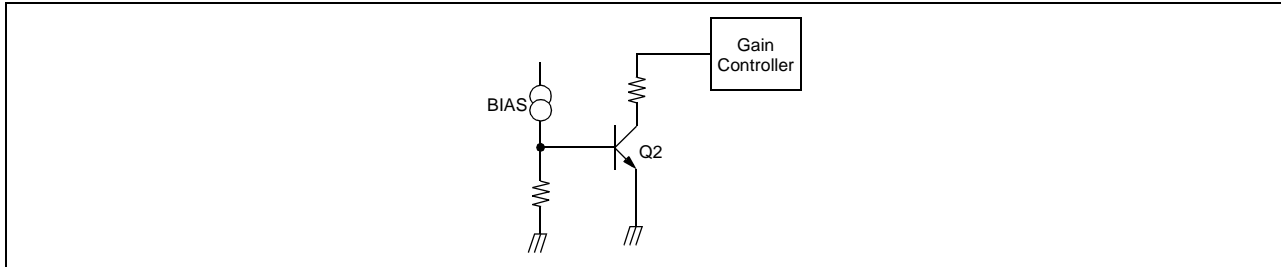
## 3. Power Save



Pin # 23	Start/Stop
High	Operate
Low	Stop

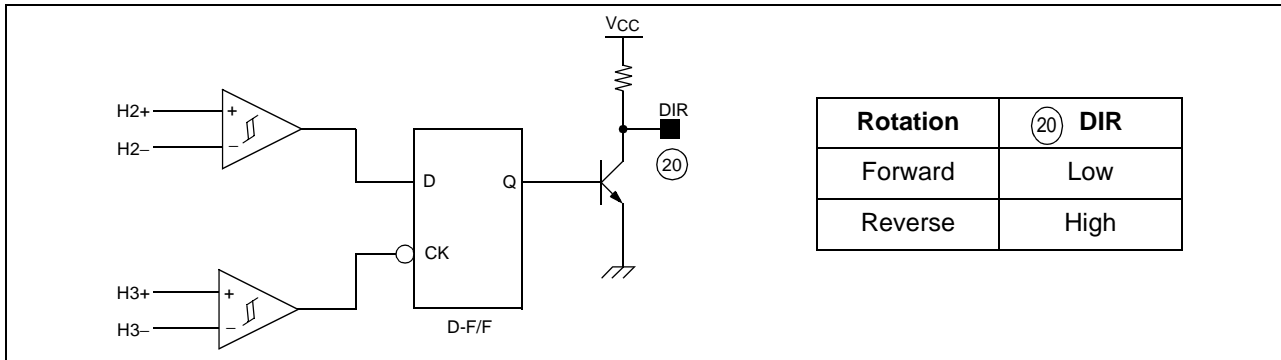
When power save function is active, all power TRs turn off.

### 4. Tsd (Thermal Shutdown)

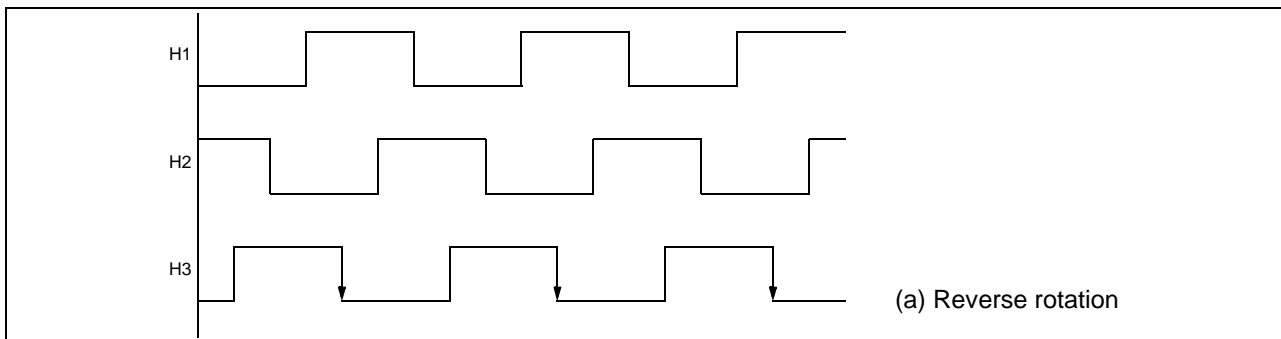


When the chip temperature rises above 175°C, the Q2 turns on and the output driver shuts down. When the chip temperature falls off to about 150°C, then the Q2 turns off and the driver operates normally. TSD has the temperature hysteresis of about 25°C.

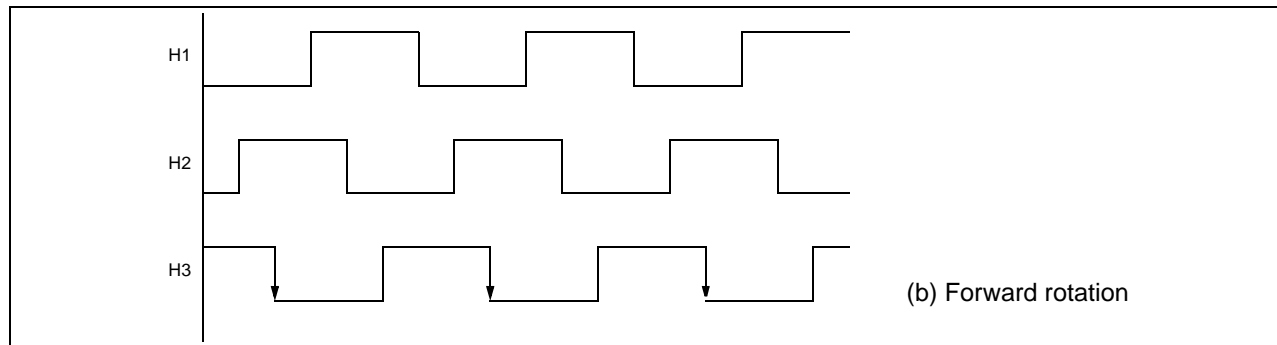
### 5. Rotational Direction Detection



- The forward and the reverse rotations of the CD are detected by the D-F/F and the truth table is shown in the above.
- The rotational direction of the CD can be explained by the output waveforms of the Hall sensors. The three outputs of Hall sensors be H1, H2 and H3 respectively.  
When the spindle rotates in reverse direction, the Hall sensor output waveforms are shown in Fig.(a). The phases order are in H1→H2→H3 with a 120° phase difference.

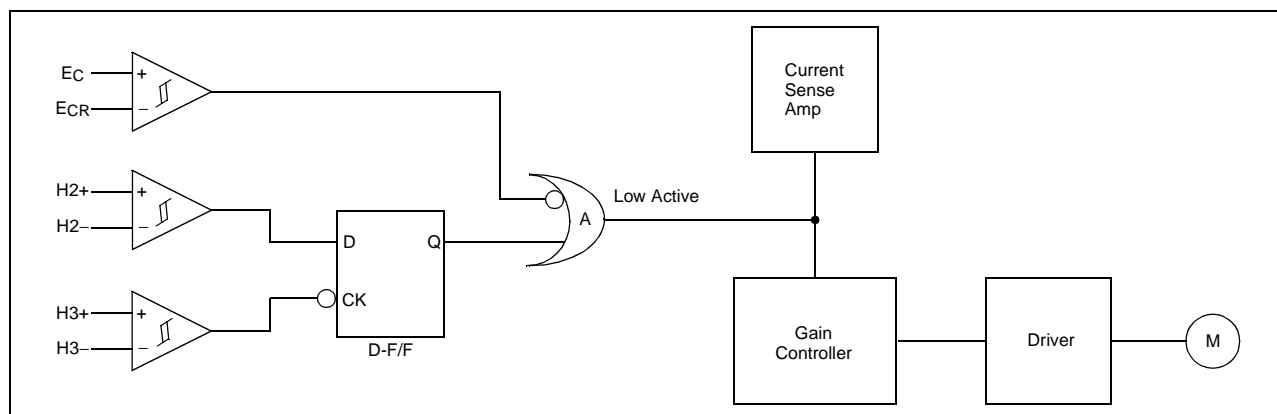


On the other hand, if the spindle rotates in forward rotation, the phase relationship is H3→H2→H1 as shown in fig.(b)



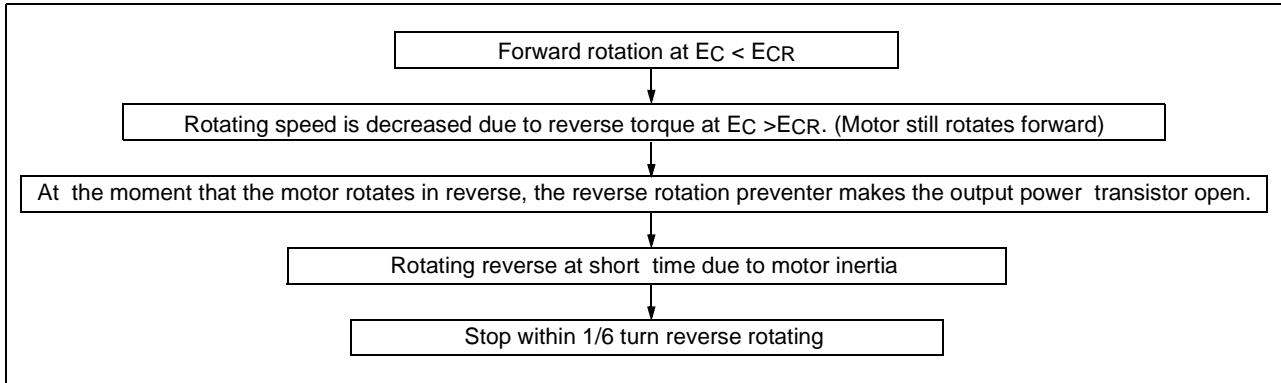
Therefore, the output of the rotational direction detector is low, when the spindle rotates forward, and high in the reverse rotation.

### 6. Reverse Rotation Prevention

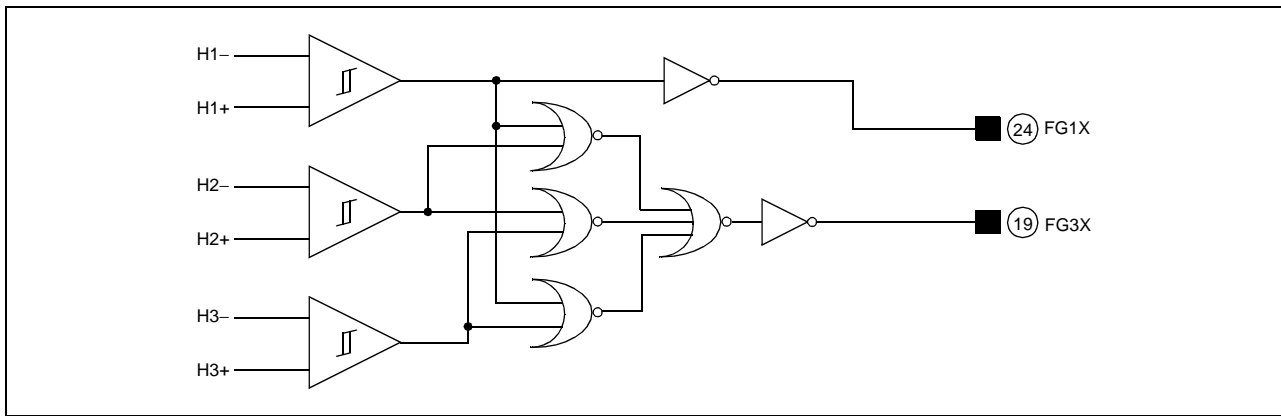


- When the output of the OR Gate, A is LOW, it steers all the output current of the current sense Amp to the Gain Controller zero. The output current of the Driver becomes zero and the motor stops.
- As in the state of the forward rotation, the D-F/F output, Q is HIGH and the motor rotates normally. At this state, if the control input is changed such that  $EC > ECR$ , then the motor rotates slowly by the reverse commutation in the Driver. When the motor rotates in reverse direction, the D-F/F output becomes Low and the OR Gate output, becomes LOW. This prevents the motor from rotating in reverse direction. The operation principle is shown in the table and the flow chart.

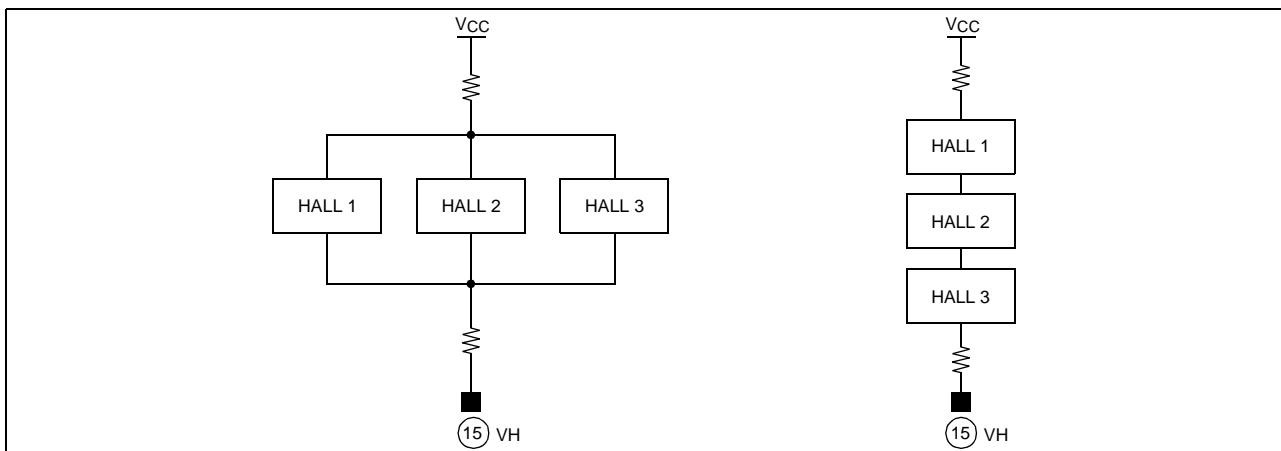
Rotation	H2	H3	D-F/F(Q)	Reverse rotation preventer	
				$EC < ECR$	$EC > ECR$
Forward	H	H→L	H	Forward	-
Reverse	L	H→L	L	-	Brake and stop



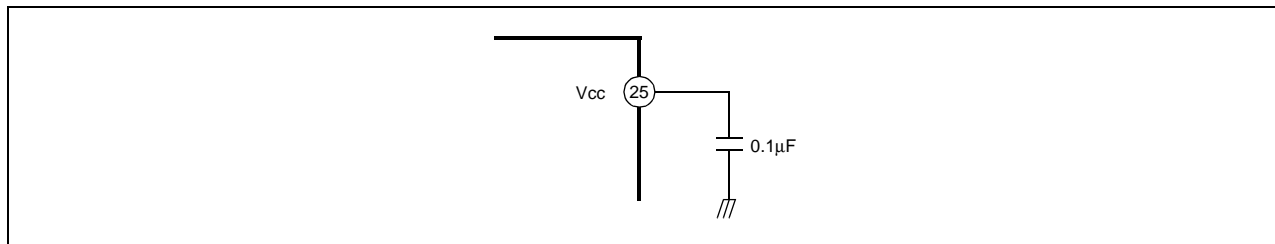
7. Fg Out



8. Hall Sensor Connection

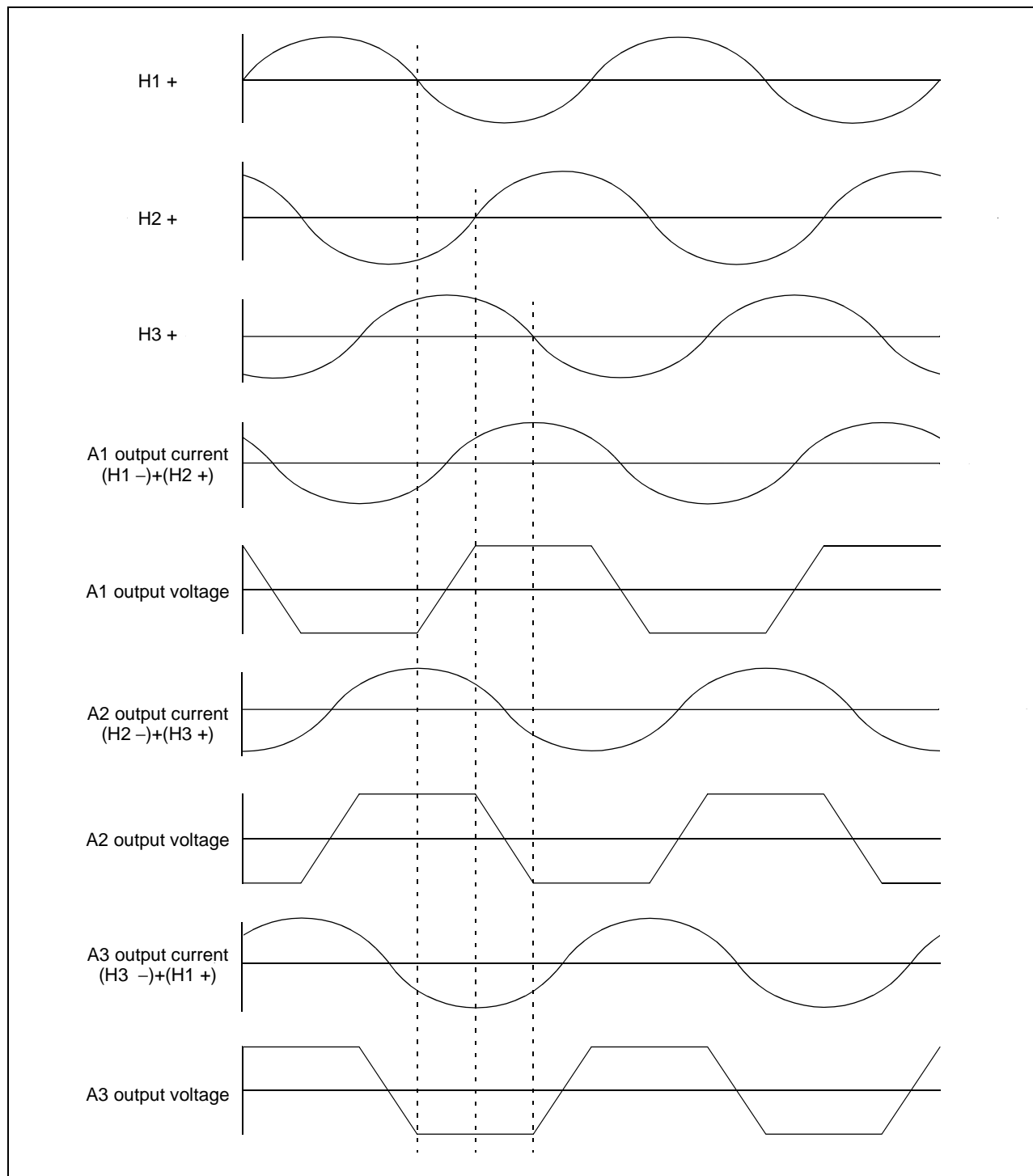


## 9. Connect A By-pass Capacitor, 0.1 $\mu$ f Between The Supply Voltage Source

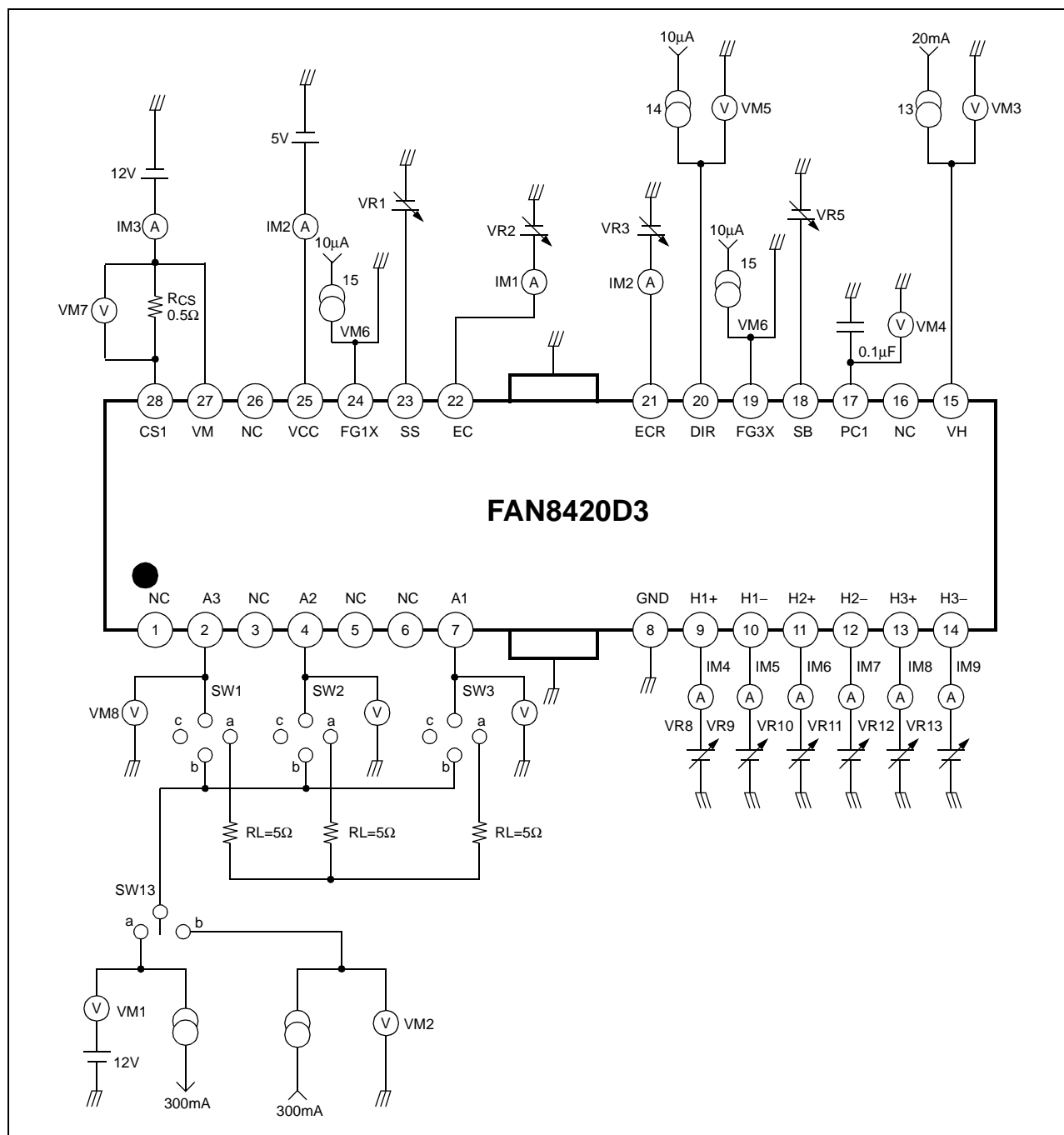


- (1) the heat radiation fin is connected to the internal gnd of the package.  
connect that fin to the external gnd.

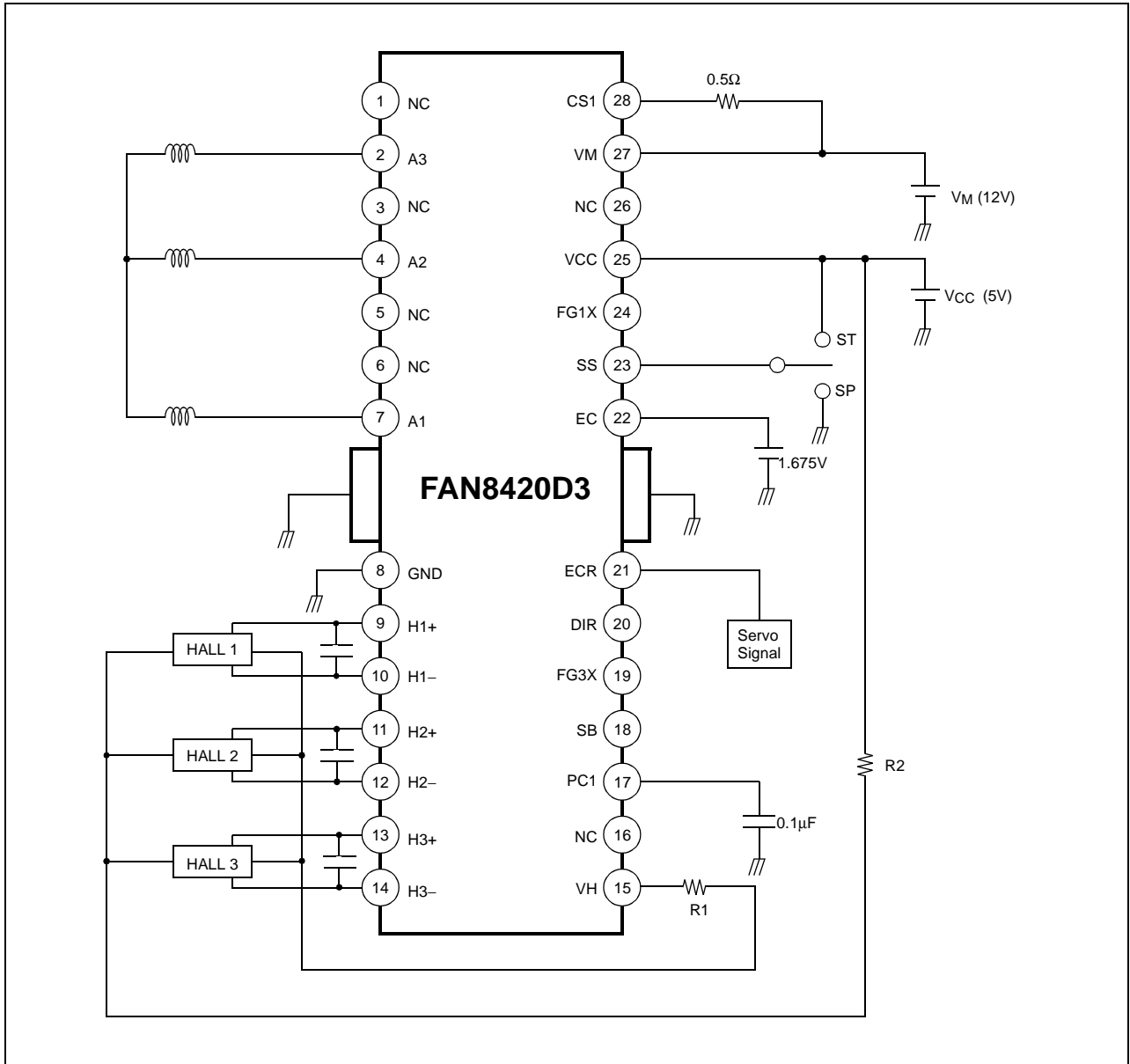
### 10. Input-output Timing Chart



# Test Circuits



### Typical Application Circuits







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