TOSHIBA Bi-CMOS Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

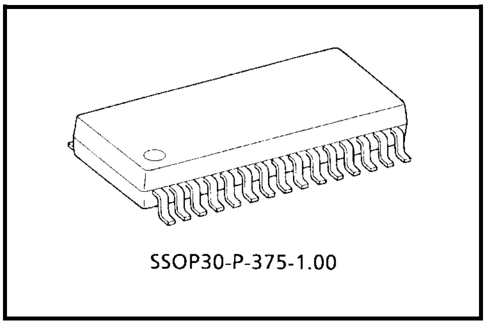
TB6556FG

3-Phase Full-Wave Sine-Wave PWM Brushless Motor Controller

The TB6556FG is designed for motor fan applications for three-phase brushless DC (BLDC) motors.

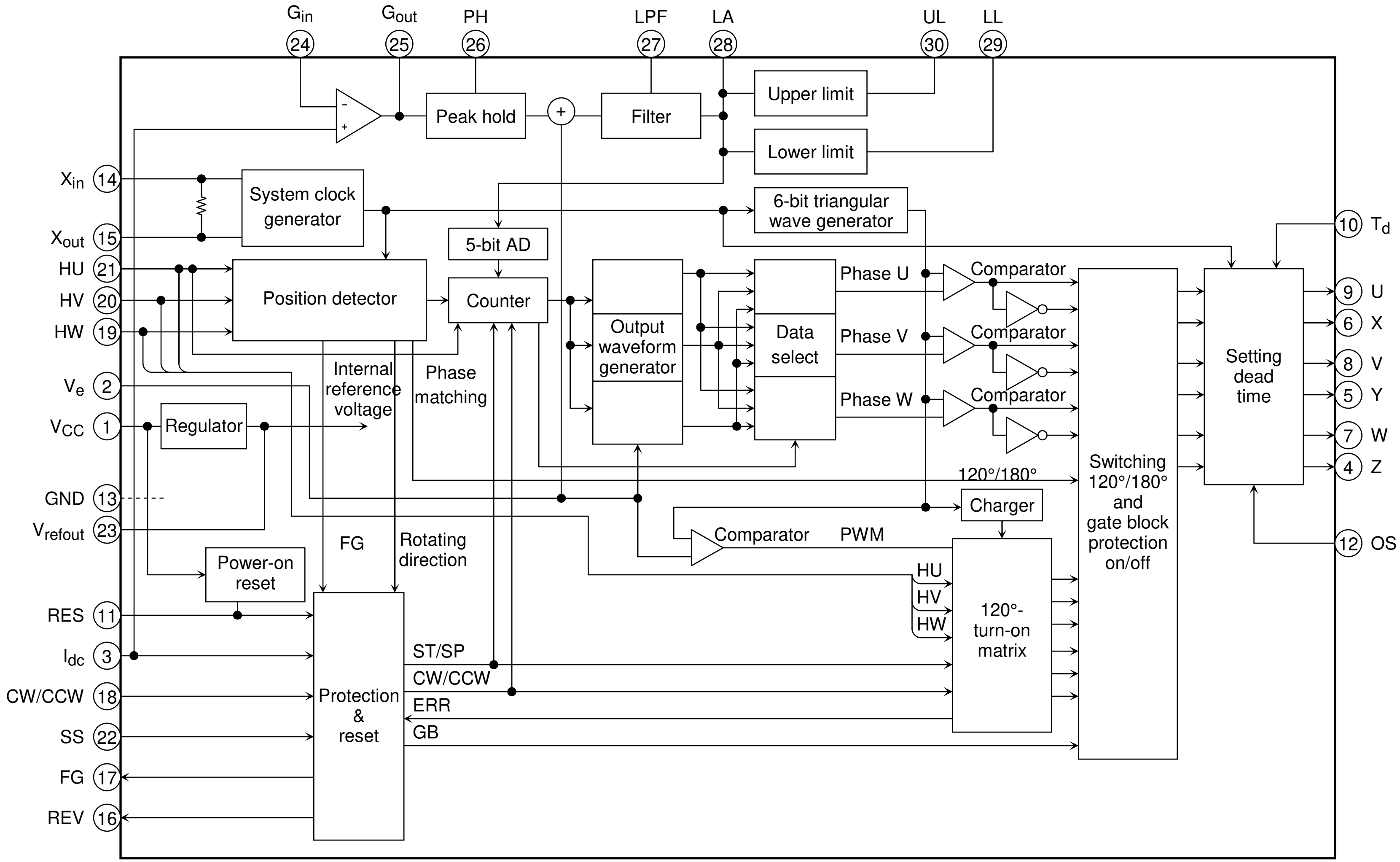
Features

- Sine-wave PWM control
- Built-in triangular-wave generator (Carrier cycle = f_{OSC}/252 (Hz))
- Built-in lead angle control function (0° to 58° in 32 steps) External setting/automatic internal setting
- Built-in dead time function (setting 1.9 μs or 3.8 μs)
- Overcurrent protection signal input pin
- Built-in regulator (V_{refout} = 5 V (typ.), 30 mA (max))
- Operating supply voltage range: V_{CC} = 6 V to 10 V



Weight: 0.63 g (typ.)

Block Diagram

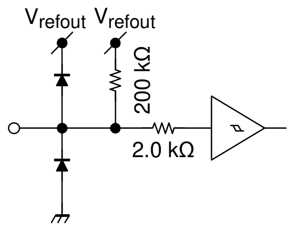
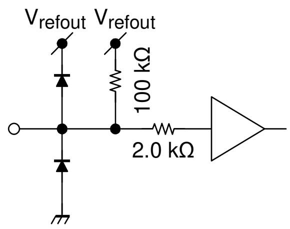
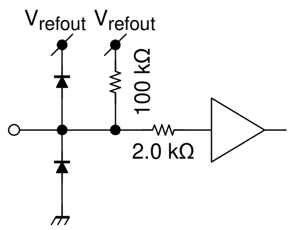
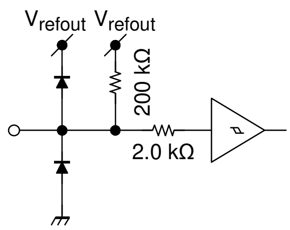
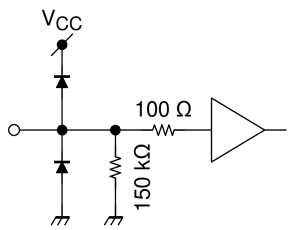


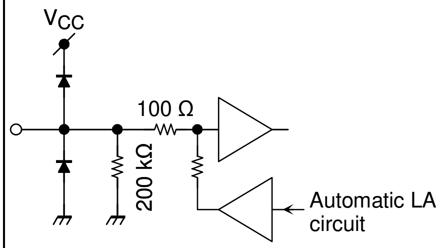
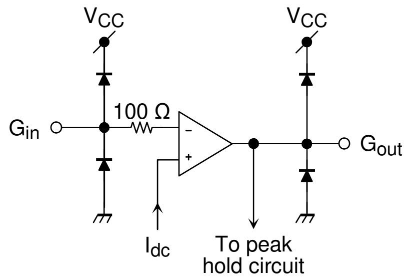
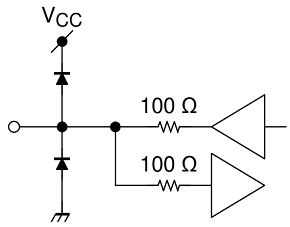
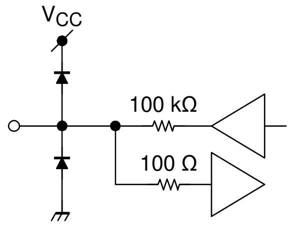
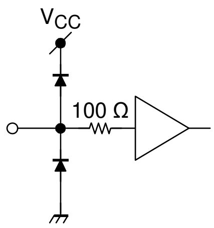
Some of the functional blocks, circuits, or constants in the block diagram may be omitted or simplified for explanatory purposes.

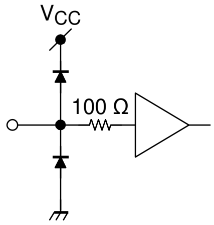
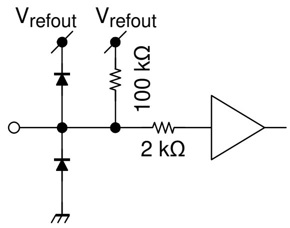
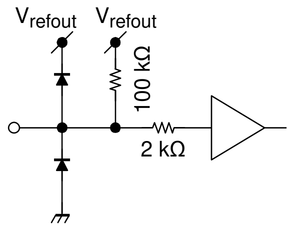
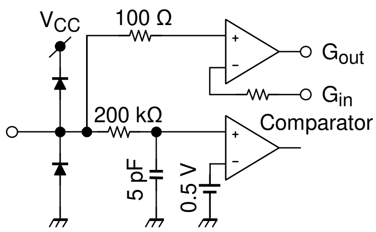
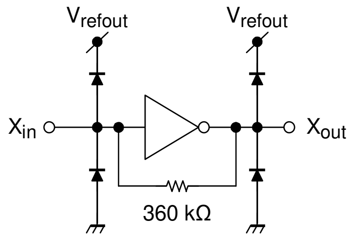
Pin Description

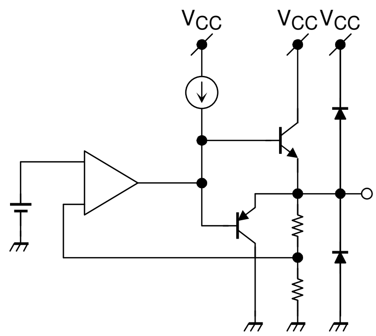
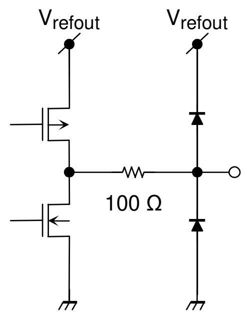
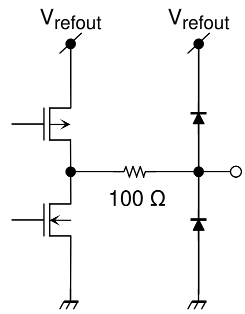
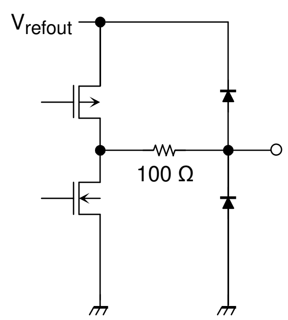
Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Remarks
21	HU	Positional signal input pin U	When positional signal is HHH or LLL, gate block protection operates. With built-in pull-up resistor, built-in digital filter (≈ 500 ns)
20	HV	Positional signal input pin V	
19	HW	Positional signal input pin W	
18	CW/CCW	Rotation direction signal input pin	L: Forward H: Reverse
11	RES	Reset-signal-input pin	L: Reset (output is non-active) operation/halt operation, also used for gate protection, built-in pull-up resistor
2	V_e	Voltage command signal	With built-in pull-down resistor
24	G_{in}	Gain setting	I_{dc} signal level at a gain that optimizes the LA
25	G_{out}		
26	PH	Peak hold	Connect the peak-hold capacitor and discharge resistor to GND, parallel to each other
27	LPF	RC low-pass filter	Connect the low-pass filter capacitor (built-in 100 kΩ resistor)
28	LA	Lead angle setting signal input pin	Sets 0° to 58° in 32 steps
29	LL	Lower limit for LA	Set lower limit for LA (LL = 0 V to 5.0 V)
30	UL	Upper limit for LA	Set upper limit for LA (UL = 0 V to 5.0 V)
12	OS	Inputs output logic select signal	L: Active LOW H: Active HIGH
3	I_{dc}	Inputs overcurrent protection signal	Inputs DC link current. Reference voltage: 0.5 V With built-in filter (≈ 1 μs), built-in digital filter (≈ 1 μs)
14	X_{in}	Inputs clock signal	With built-in feedback resistor
15	X_{out}	Outputs clock signal	
23	V_{refout}	Outputs reference voltage signal	5 V (typ.), 30 mA (max)
17	FG	FG signal output pin	Outputs 3 PPR of positional signal
16	REV	Reverse rotation detection signal	Detects reverse rotation.
9	U	Outputs turn-on signal	Select active HIGH or active LOW using the output logic select pin.
8	V	Outputs turn-on signal	
7	W	Outputs turn-on signal	
6	X	Outputs turn-on signal	
5	Y	Outputs turn-on signal	
4	Z	Outputs turn-on signal	
1	V_{CC}	Power supply voltage pin	V_{CC} = 6 to 10 V
10	T_d	Inputs setting dead time	L: 3.8 μs, H or OPEN: 1.9 μs
22	SS	120°/180° select signal	L: 120° turn-on mode, H or OPEN: 180° turn-on mode
13	GND	Ground pin	—

Input/Output Equivalent Circuits

Pin Description	Symbol	Input/Output Signal	Input/Output Internal Circuit
Positional signal input pin U Positional signal input pin V Positional signal input pin W	HU HV HW	Digital With Schmitt trigger Hysteresis 300 mV (typ.) Digital filter: 500 ns (typ.) L: 0.8 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 1 V (min)	
Forward/reverse switching input pin L: Forward (CW) H: Reverse (CCW)	CW/CCW	Digital L: 0.8 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 1 V (min)	
Reset input L: Stops operation (reset) H: Operates	RES	Digital L: 0.8 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 1 V (min)	
120°/180° select signal L: 120° turn-on mode H: 180° turn-on mode (OPEN)	SS	Digital With Schmitt trigger Hysteresis: 300 mV (typ.) L: 0.8 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 1 V (min)	
Voltage command signal 1.0 V < V_e ≤ 2.1 V Refresh operation (X, Y, Z pins: ON duty of 8%)	V_e	Analog Input voltage range 0 to 5.4 V Input voltage of 5.4 V or higher is clipped to 5.4 V.	

Pin Description	Symbol	Input/Output Signal	Input/Output Internal Circuit
Lead angle setting signal input pin 0 V: 0° 5 V: 58° (5-bit AD)	LA	When LA is fixed externally, connect LL to GND and UL to V_{refout}, and then input the setting voltage to the LA pin. Input voltage range: 0 V to 5.0 V (V_{refout}) Input voltage of V_{refout} or higher is clipped to V_{refout}. When LA is fixed automatically, open the LA pin. In this state, the LA pin is used only for confirmation of LA width.	
Gain setting signal input (LA setting)	G_{in} G_{out}	Non-inverted amplifier 25 dB (max) G_{out} output voltage LOW: GND HIGH: V_{CC} − 1.7 V	
Peak hold (LA setting)	PH	Connect the peak-hold capacitor and discharge resistor to GND, parallel to each other. 100 kΩ/0.1μF recommended	
Low-pass filter (LA setting)	LPF	Connect the low-pass filter capacitor Built-in 100 kΩ (typ.) resistor 0.1μF recommended	
Lower limit for LA	LL	Clip lower limit for LA LL = 0 V to 5.0 V When LL > UL, LA is fixed at LL value.	

Pin Description	Symbol	Input/Output Signal	Input/Output Internal Circuit
Upper limit for LA	UL	Clip upper limit for LA UL = 0 V to 5.0 V When LL > UL, LA is fixed at LL value.	
Setting dead time input pin L: 3.8 μs H or OPEN: 1.9 μs	T_d	Digital L: 0.8 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 1 V (min)	
Output logic select signal input pin L: Active LOW H: Active HIGH	OS	Digital L: 0.8 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 1 V (min)	
Overcurrent protection signal input pin	I_{dc}	Analog Digital filter: 1 μs (typ.) Gate protected at 0.5 V or higher (released at carrier cycle)	
Clock signal input pin	X_{in}	Operating range 2 MHz to 8 MHz (ceramic oscillation)	
Clock signal output pin	X_{out}		

Pin Description	Symbol	Input/Output Signal	Input/Output Internal Circuit
Reference voltage signal output pin	V_{refout}	5 ± 0.5 V (max 30 mA)	
Reverse-rotation-detection signal output pin	REV	Digital Push-pull output: ± 1 mA (max)	
FG signal output pin	FG	Digital Push-pull output: ± 1 mA (max)	
Turn-on signal output pin U Turn-on signal output pin V Turn-on signal output pin W Turn-on signal output pin X Turn-on signal output pin Y Turn-on signal output pin Z	U V W X Y Z	Analog Push-pull output: ± 2 mA (max) L: 0.78 V (max) H: V_{refout} − 0.78 V (min)	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (T_a = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	12	V
Input voltage	$V_{in (1)}$	−0.3 to V_{CC} (Note 1)	V
	$V_{in (2)}$	−0.3 to V_{refout} + 0.3 (Note 2)	
Turn-on signal output current	I_{OUT}	2	mA
Power dissipation	P_D	1.50 (Note 3)	W
Operating temperature	T_{opr}	−30 to 115 (Note 4)	°C
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	−50 to 150	°C

Note 1: $V_{in (1)}$ pin: V_e, LA, G_{in}, G_{out}, PH, LPF, LL, UL

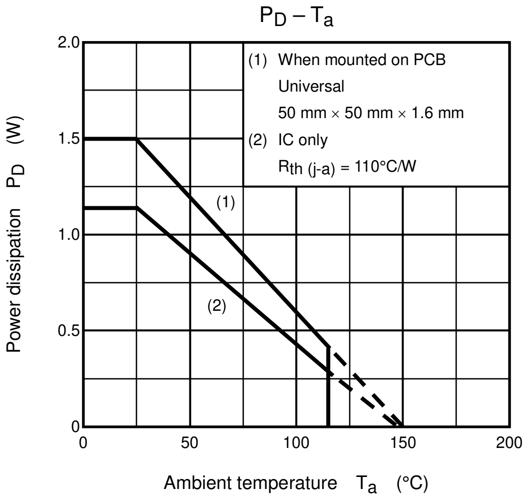
Note 2: $V_{in (2)}$ pin: HU, HV, HW, CW/CCW, RES, OS, I_{dc}, T_d, SS

Note 3: When mounted on PCB (universal 50 mm × 50 mm × 1.6 mm, Cu 30%)

Note 4: Operating temperature range is determined by the P_D − T_a characteristic.

Operating Conditions (T_a = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply voltage	V_{CC}	6	7	10	V
Ceramic oscillation frequency	X_{in}	2	4	8	MHz



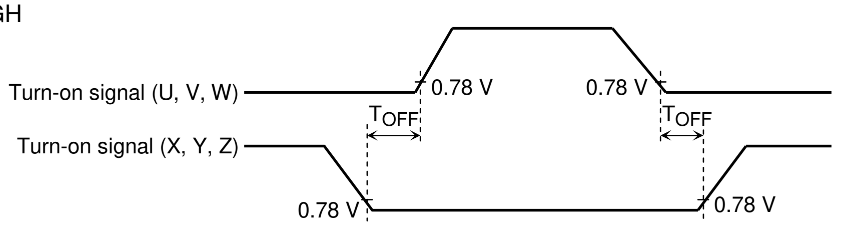
Electrical Characteristics (T_a = 25°C, V_{CC} = 7 V)

Characteristics	Symbol		Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Supply current	I_{CC}		—	V_{refout} = open	—	5	8	mA
Input current	$I_{in\ (1)}$-1		—	V_{in} = 5 V LA	—	25	50	μA
	$I_{in\ (1)}$-2			V_{in} = 5 V V_e	—	35	70	
	$I_{in\ (2)}$-1			V_{in} = 0 V HU, HV, HW, SS	−50	−25	—	
	$I_{in\ (2)}$-2			V_{in} = 0 V CW/CCW, OS, T_d, RES	−100	−50	—	
Input voltage	V_{in}	HIGH	—	HU, HV, HW, CW/CCW, RES, OS, T_d, SS	V_{refout} − 1	—	V_{refout}	V
		LOW			—	—	0.8	
	V_e	H	—	Modulation factor maximum	5.1	5.4	5.7	V
		M		Refresh → Start motor operation	1.8	2.1	2.4	
		L		Turned-off → Refresh	0.7	1.0	1.3	
Input hysteresis voltage	V_H		—	HU, HV, HW, SS (Note 5)	—	0.3	—	V
Input delay time	V_{DT}		—	HU, HV, HW X_{in} = 4.19 MHz	—	0.5	—	μs
	V_{DC}			Idc X_{in} = 4.19 MHz	—	1.0	—	
Output voltage	$V_{OUT\ (H)-1}$		—	I_{OUT} = 2 mA U, V, W, X, Y, Z	V_{refout} − 0.78	V_{refout} − 0.3	—	V
	$V_{OUT\ (L)-1}$			I_{OUT} = −2 mA U, V, W, X, Y, Z	—	0.3	0.78	
	$V_{REV\ (H)}$			I_{OUT} = 1 mA REV	V_{refout} − 1.0	V_{refout} − 0.2	—	
	$V_{REV\ (L)}$			I_{OUT} = −1 mA REV	—	0.2	1.0	
	$V_{FG\ (H)}$			I_{OUT} = 1 mA FG	V_{refout} − 1.0	V_{refout} − 0.2	—	
	$V_{FG\ (L)}$			I_{OUT} = −1 mA FG	—	0.2	1.0	
	V_{refout}			I_{OUT} = 30 mA V_{refout}	4.5	5.0	5.5	
Output leakage current	$I_{L\ (H)}$		—	V_{OUT} = 0 V U, V, W, X, Y, Z	—	0	10	μA
	$I_{L\ (L)}$			V_{OUT} = 3.5 V U, V, W, X, Y, Z	—	0	10	
Output off-time by upper/lower transistor (Note 6)	$T_{OFF\ (H)}$		—	T_d = HIGH or OPEN, X_{in} = 4.19 MHz, I_{OUT} = ± 2 mA, OS = HIGH/LOW	1.5	1.9	—	μs
	$T_{OFF\ (L)}$			T_d = LOW, X_{in} = 4.19 MHz, I_{OUT} = ± 2 mA, OS = HIGH/LOW	3.0	3.8	—	
Overcurrent detection	V_{dc}		—	I_{dc}	0.46	0.5	0.54	V
LA gain setting amp	AMP_{OUT}		—	G_{OUT} output current	5	—	—	mA
	AMP_{OFS}			G_{IN}, G_{OUT} 11 kΩ/1 kΩ	—	−40	—	mV
LA limit setting difference	ΔL		—	LL = 0.7 V	−20	—	20	mV
	ΔU			UL = 2.0 V	−20	—	20	
LA peak hold output current	PH_{OUT}		—	PH output current	—	—	5	mA
Lead angle correction	$T_{LA\ (0)}$		—	LA = 0 V or OPEN, Hall IN = 100 Hz	—	0	—	°
	$T_{LA\ (2.5)}$		—	LA = 2.5 V, Hall IN = 100 Hz	27.5	32	34.5	
	$T_{LA\ (5)}$		—	LA = 5 V, Hall IN = 100 Hz	53.5	59	62.5	
V_{CC} monitor	V_{CC} (H)		—	Output start operation point	4.2	4.5	4.8	V
	V_{CC} (L)		—	No output operation point	3.7	4.0	4.3	
	V_H		—	Input hysteresis width	—	0.5	—	

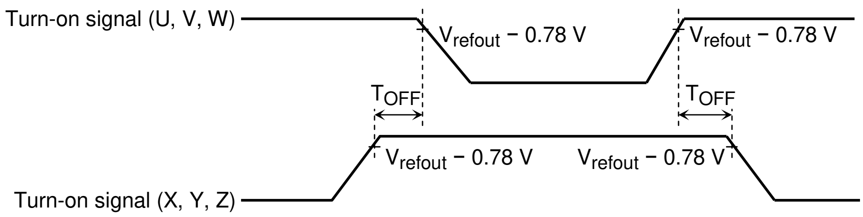
Note 5: Toshiba does not implement testing before shipping.

Note 6: T_{OFF}

OS = HIGH



OS = LOW



Functional Description

1. Basic operation

The motor is driven by the square-wave turn-on signal based on a positional signal. When the positional signal reaches frequency f = 5 Hz or higher, the rotor position is estimated according to the positional signal and a modulation wave is generated. The modulation wave and the triangular wave are compared; then the sine-wave PWM signal is generated and the motor is driven.

From start to 5 Hz: When driven by square wave (120° turn-on) $f = f_{OSC} / (2^{12} \times 32 \times 6)$
5 Hz or higher: When driven by sine-wave PWM (180° turn-on); when f_{OSC} = 4 MHz, approx. 5 Hz

2. Select drive function

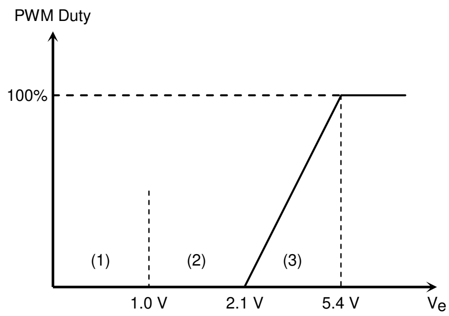
This function can select drive mode.
SS pin
HIGH or OPEN = Sine-wave PWM drive (180° turn-on mode)
LOW = Square-wave drive (120° turn-on mode)

Note: If the position sensing signal is f = 5 Hz or lower, the driver is 120° turn-on mode even when SS = HIGH.

3. V_e voltage command signal function and function to stabilize bootstrap voltage

(1) When the voltage command signal is input at $V_e \leq 1.0$ V:
Turns off output (gate protection)
(2) When the voltage command signal is input at 1.0 V < $V_e \leq 2.1$ V:
Turns on the lower transistor at the regular (carrier) cycle. (ON duty is approx. 8%.)
(3) When the voltage command signal is input at V_e > 2.1 V:
During sin-wave drive, outputs drive signal as it is. During square-drive, forcibly turns on the lower transistor at regular (carrier) cycle. (ON duty is approx. 8%)

Note: At startup, turn the lower transistor on for a fixed time with 1.0 V < $V_e \leq 2.1$ V to charge the upper transistor gate power supply.



4. Dead time function: upper/lower transistor output off-time

When the motor is driven by sine-wave PWM, dead time is digitally generated in the IC to prevent a short circuit caused by the simultaneous turning on of upper and lower external power devices. When a square wave is generated in full-duty cycle mode, the dead time function is turned on to prevent a short circuit.

T_d Pin	Internal Counter	T_{OFF}
HIGH or OPEN	$8/f_{OSC}$	1.9 μs
LOW	$16/f_{OSC}$	3.8 μs

T_{OFF} values above are obtained when f_{OSC} = 4.19 MHz.
f_{OSC} = reference clock (ceramic oscillation)

5. Correcting the lead angle

The lead angle can be corrected in the turn-on signal range from 0 to 58° in relation to the induced voltage.

Analog input from LA pin (0 V to 5 V divided by 32):

0 V = 0°

5 V = 58° (when more than 5 V is input, 58°)

6. Setting the carrier frequency

This function sets the triangular wave cycle (carrier cycle) necessary for generating the PWM signal.

(The triangular wave is used for forcibly turning on the lower transistor when the motor is driven by square wave.)

Carrier cycle = $f_{OSC}/252$ (Hz) f_{OSC} = reference clock (ceramic oscillation)

7. Switching the output of the turn-on signal

This function switches the output of the turn-on signal between HIGH and LOW.

Pin OS:

HIGH = active HIGH

LOW = active LOW

8. Outputting the reverse rotation detection signal

This function detects the motor rotation direction every electrical angle of 360°. (The output is HIGH immediately after reset.)

When the signal of REV terminal is low, the operation transfers to 180° commutation mode. (Hall IN = 5 Hz or more)

CW/CCW Pin	Actual Motor Rotating Direction	REV Pin
LOW (CW)	CW (forward)	LOW
	CCW (reverse)	HIGH
HIGH (CCW)	CW (forward)	HIGH
	CCW (reverse)	LOW

9. Protecting input pin

1. Overcurrent protection (Pin I_{dc})
   When the DC-link-voltage which is converted from DC-link-current exceeds the internal reference voltage, performs gate block protection. Overcurrent protection is released for each carrier frequency.
   Reference voltage = 0.5 V (typ.)
2. Gate protection (Pin RES)
   Output is turned off when the input signal is LOW, restarted when the input signal is HIGH.
   The abnormality is detected externally and the signal input to pin RES.

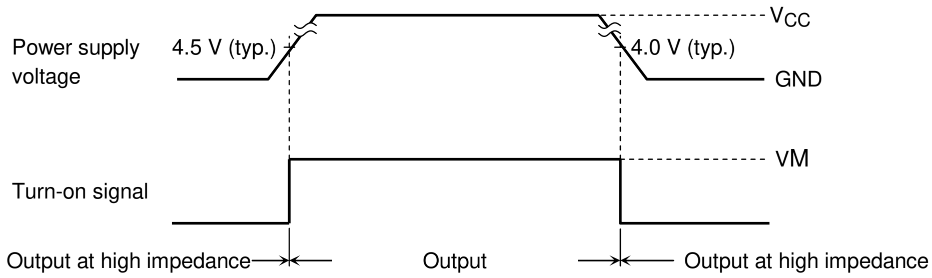
RES Pin	OS Pin	Output Turn-on Signal (U, V, W, X, Y, Z)
LOW	LOW	HIGH
	HIGH	LOW

(When RES = LOW, bootstrap capacitor charging stops.)

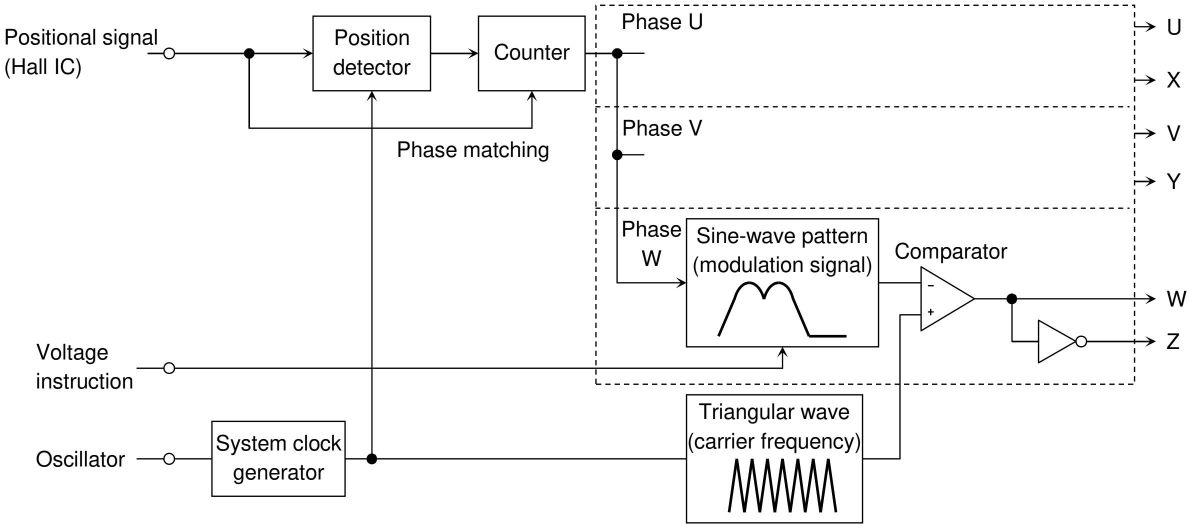
3. Internal protection
   - Positional signal abnormality protection

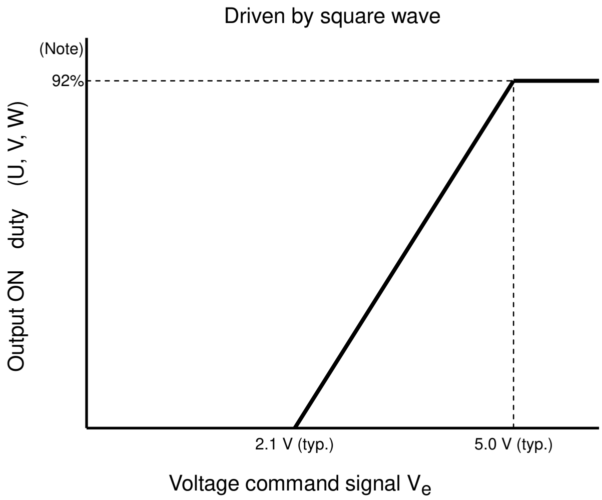
     Output is turned off when the positional signal is HHH or LLL; otherwise, it is restarted.
   - Low power supply voltage protection (V_{CC} monitor)

     For power supply on/off outside the operating voltage range, the turn-on signal output is kept at high impedance outside the operating voltage range to prevent damage caused by power device short circuits.
     However, if the voltage level is supplied from the V_e pin, this function is restricted, e.g., when V_e > 4.9 V is applied, low power supply voltage protection does not operate.

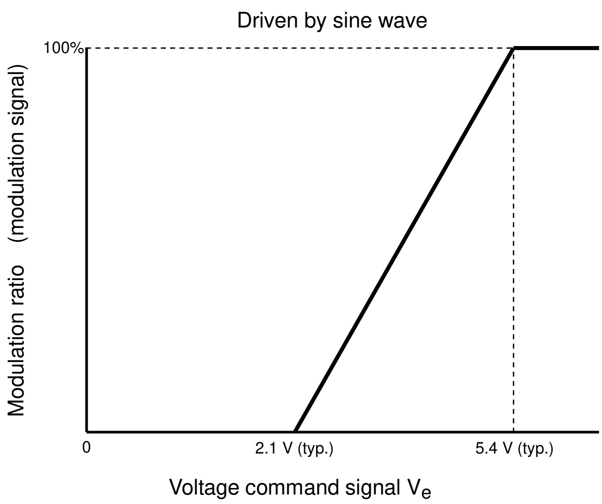


Operation Flow





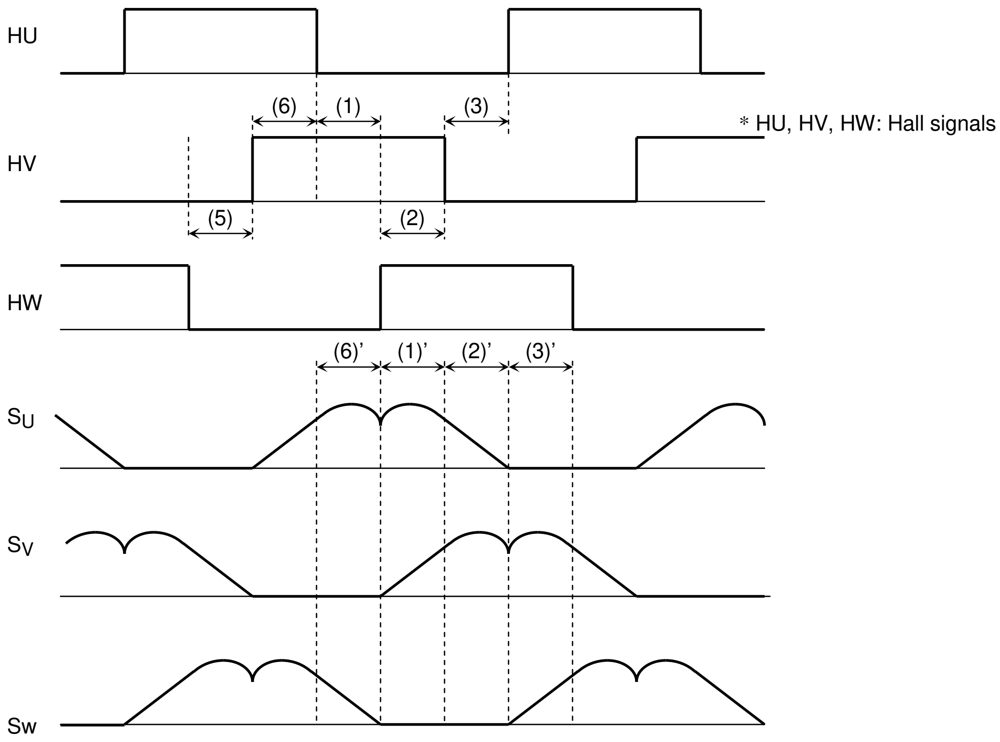
Note: Output ON time is decreased by the dead time (carrier cycle × 92% − T_d × 2)



The modulation waveform is generated using Hall signals. The modulation waveform is then compared with the triangular wave and a sine-wave PWM signal is generated.

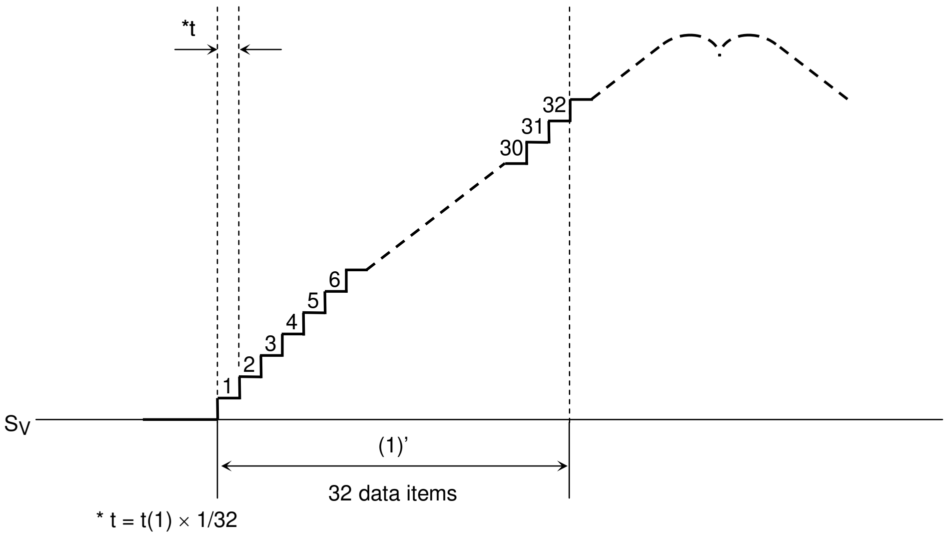
The time (electrical degrees: 60°) from the rising (or falling) edges of the three Hall signals to the next falling (or rising) edges is counted. The counted time is used as the data for the next 60° phase of the modulation waveform.

There are 32 items of data for the 60° phase of the modulation waveform. The time width of one data item is 1/32 of the time width of the 60° phase of the previous modulation waveform. The modulation waveform moves forward by the width.



In the above diagram, the modulation waveform (1)' data moves forward by the 1/32 time width of the time (1) from HU: ↑ to HW: ↓. Similarly, data (2)' moves forward by the 1/32 time width of the time (2) from HW: ↓ to HV: ↑.

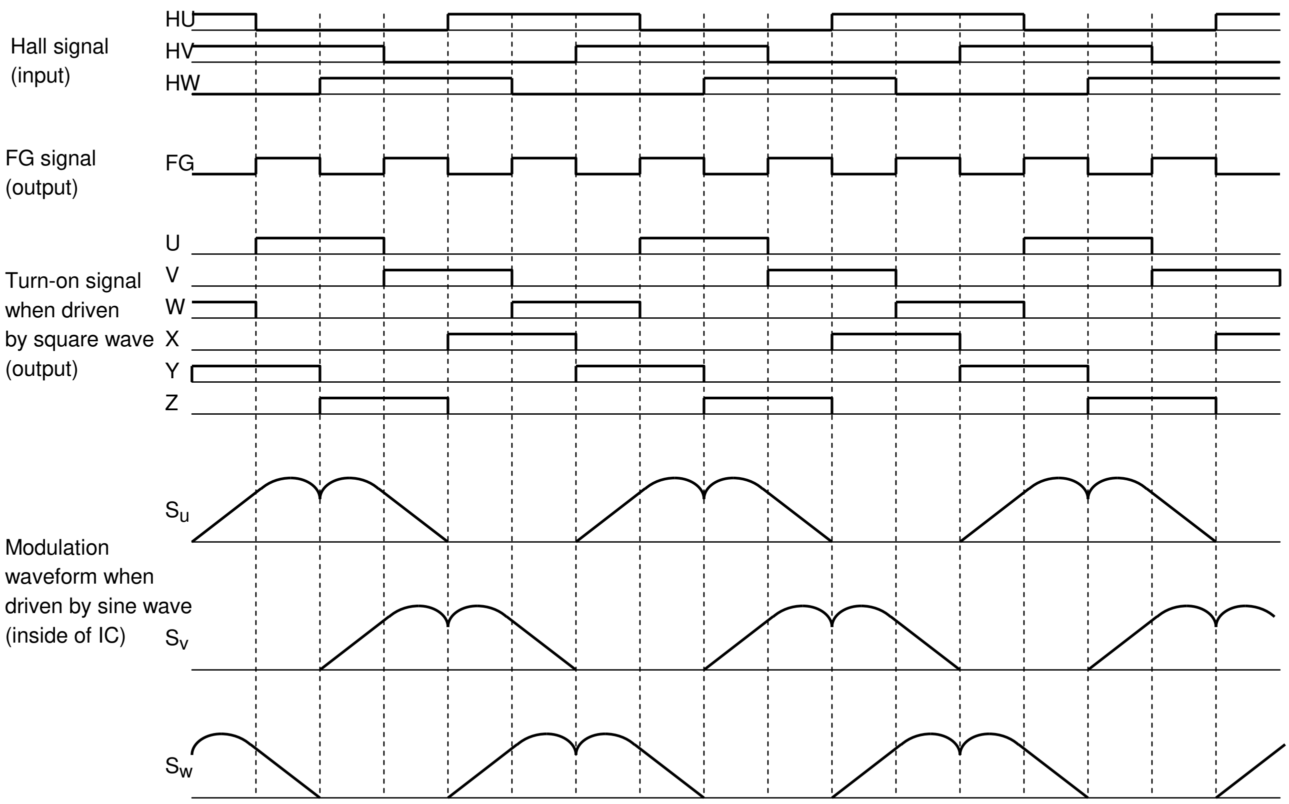
If the next edge does not occur after the 32 data items end, the next 32 data items move forward by the same time width until the next edge occurs.



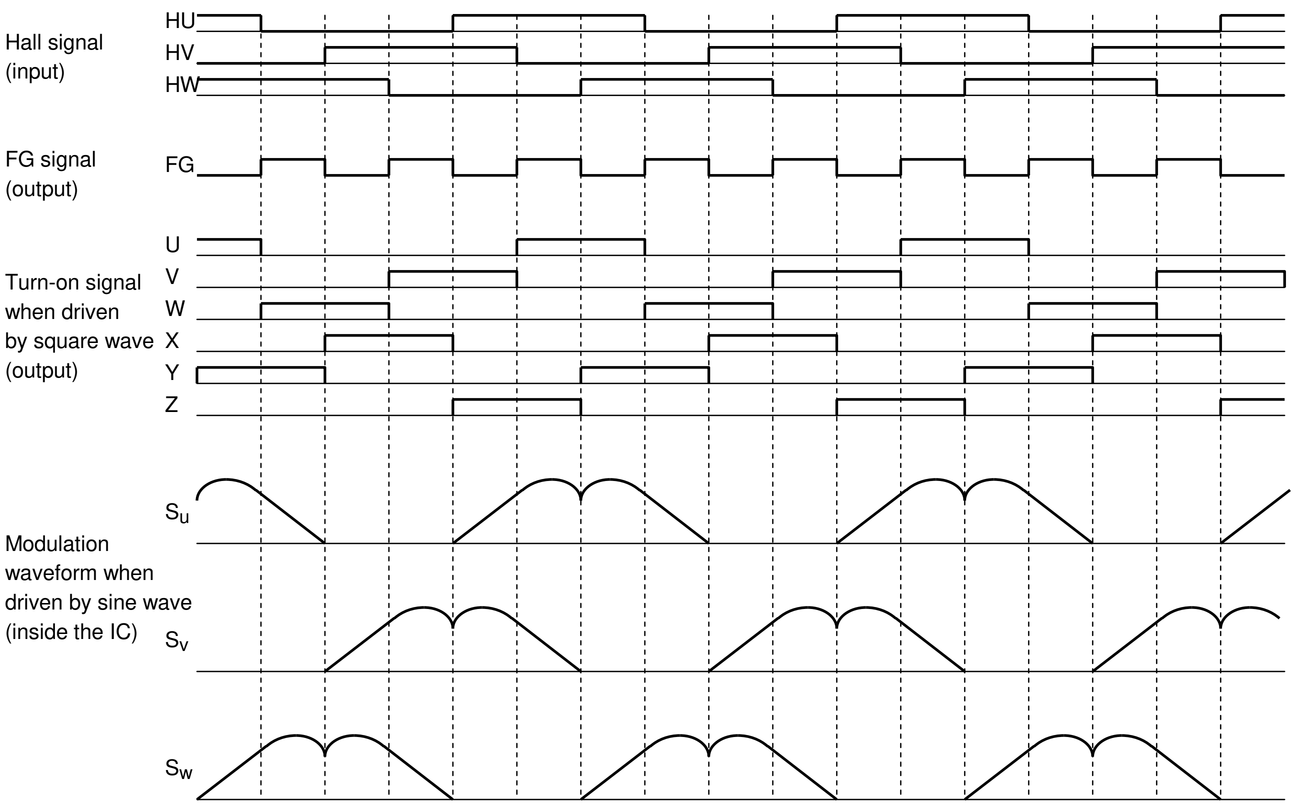
The modulation wave is brought into phase with every zero-cross point of the Hall signal.

The modulation wave is reset in synchronization with the rising and falling edges of the Hall signal at every 60° electrical angle. Thus, when the Hall device is not placed at the correct position or during acceleration and deceleration, the modulation waveform is not continuous at every reset.

Timing Charts



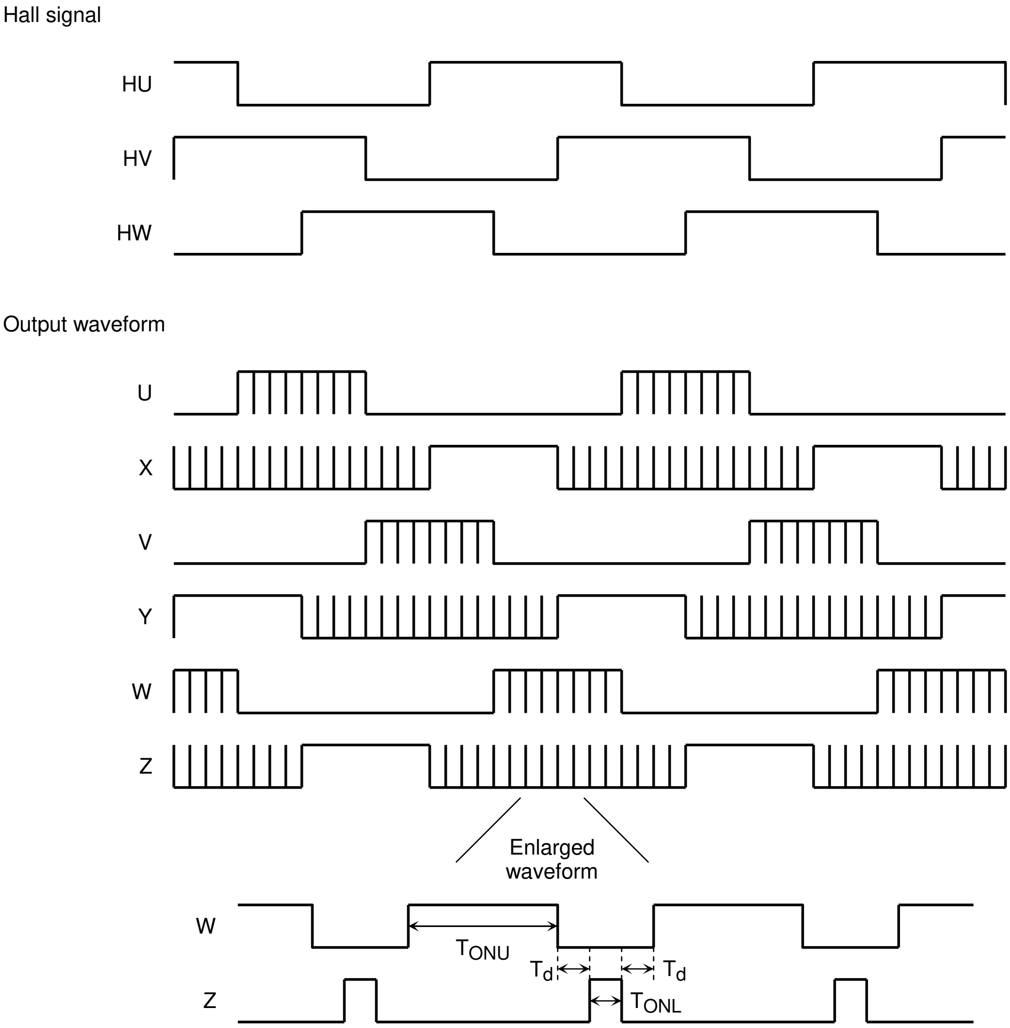
Forward



Reverse

Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purposes.

Operating Waveform When Driven by Square Wave (CW/CCW = LOW, OS = HIGH, SS = High)



To stabilize the bootstrap voltage, the lower outputs (X, Y, and Z) are always turned on at the carrier cycle even during off time. At that time, the upper outputs (U, V, and W) are assigned dead time and turned off at the timing when the lower outputs are turned on. (T_d varies with input V_e.)

Carrier cycle = $f_{OSC}/252$ (Hz)

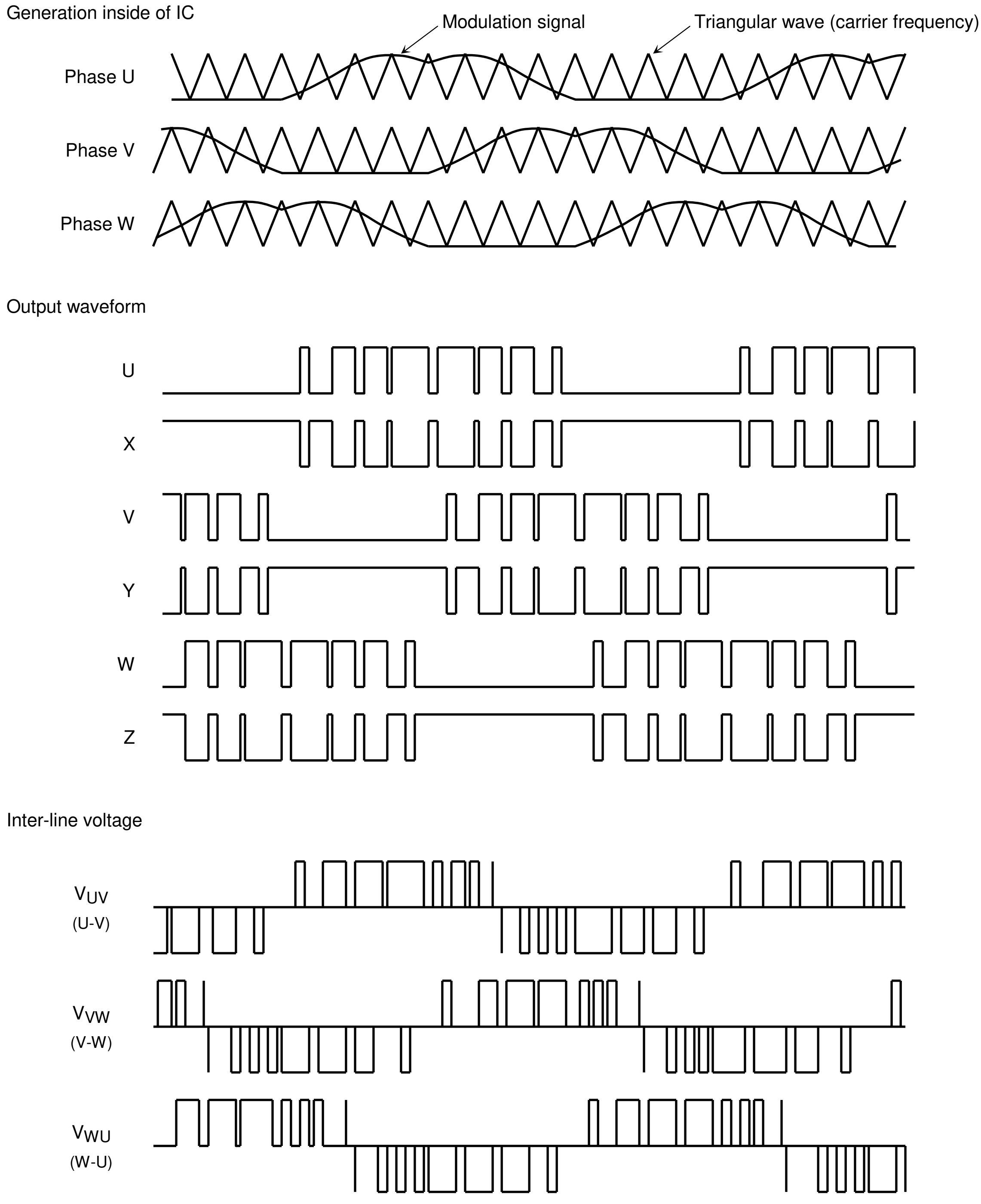
Dead time: $T_d = 16/f_{OSC}$ (s) (In more than V_e = 5.0 V when T_d = Low.)

T_{ONL} = carrier cycle × 8% (s) (Uniformity)

When the motor is driven by a square wave, acceleration or deceleration is determined by voltage V_e. The motor accelerates or decelerates according to the ON duty of T_{ONU}. (See the diagram of output ON duty on page 14.)

Note: The motor is driven by a square wave when the Hall signals are 5 Hz or lower (f_{OSC} = 4 MHz) and the motor is rotating in the reverse direction to that of the TB6556FG controlling it (REV = HIGH).

Operating Waveform When Driven by Sine-Wave PWM (CW/CCW = LOW, OS = HIGH, SS = High)

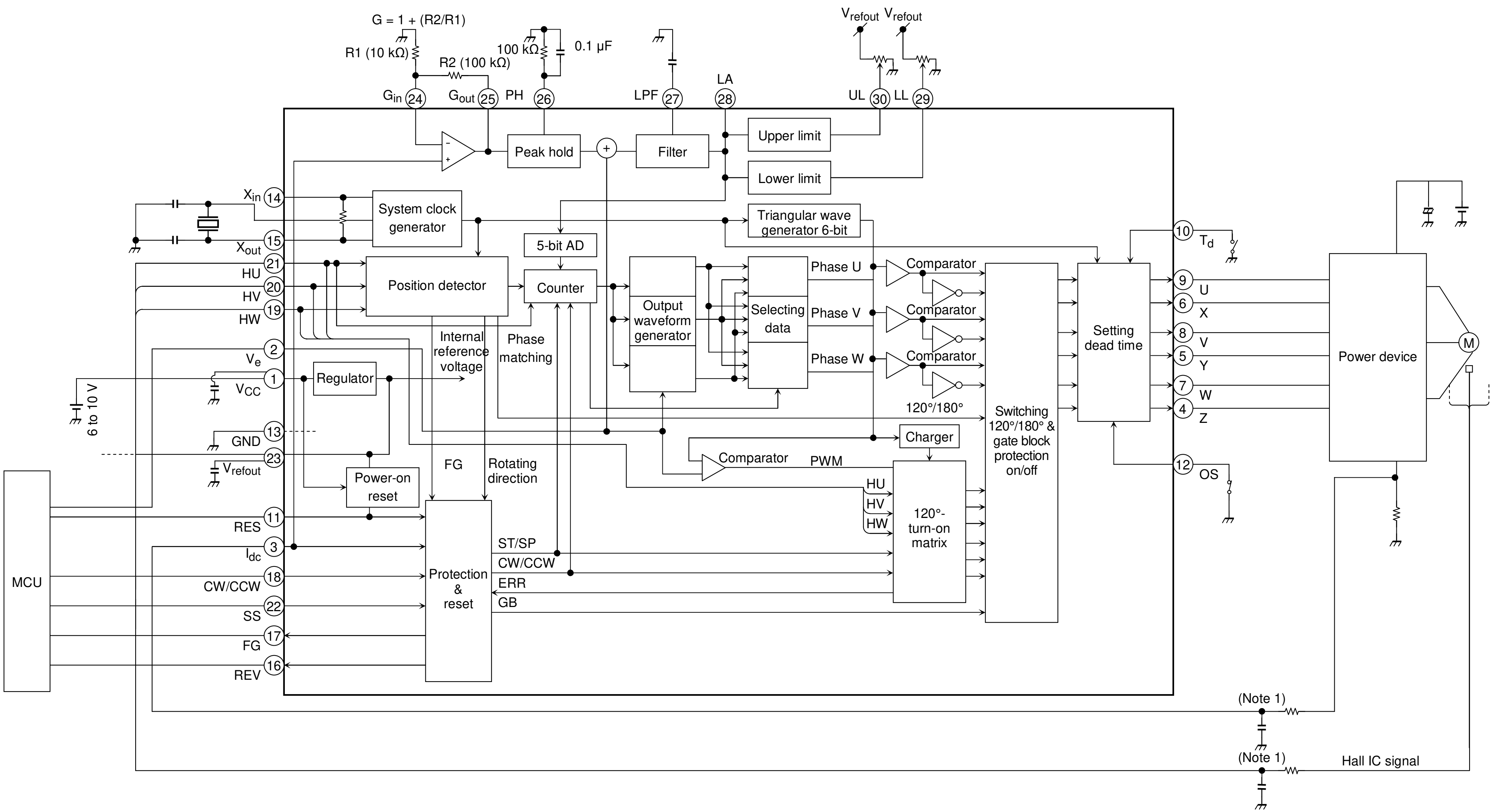


When driven by a sine wave, the motor is accelerated or decelerated according to the ON duty of T_{ONU} as the amplitude of the modulation symbol changes according to voltage V_e. (See the diagram of the modulation ratio on page 14.)

Triangular wave frequency = carrier frequency = $f_{OSC}/252$ (Hz)

Note: At startup, the motor is driven by a sine wave when the Hall signals are 5 Hz or higher (f_{OSC} = 4 MHz) and the motor is rotating in the same direction as the TB6556FG controlling it (REV = LOW).

Example of Application Circuit

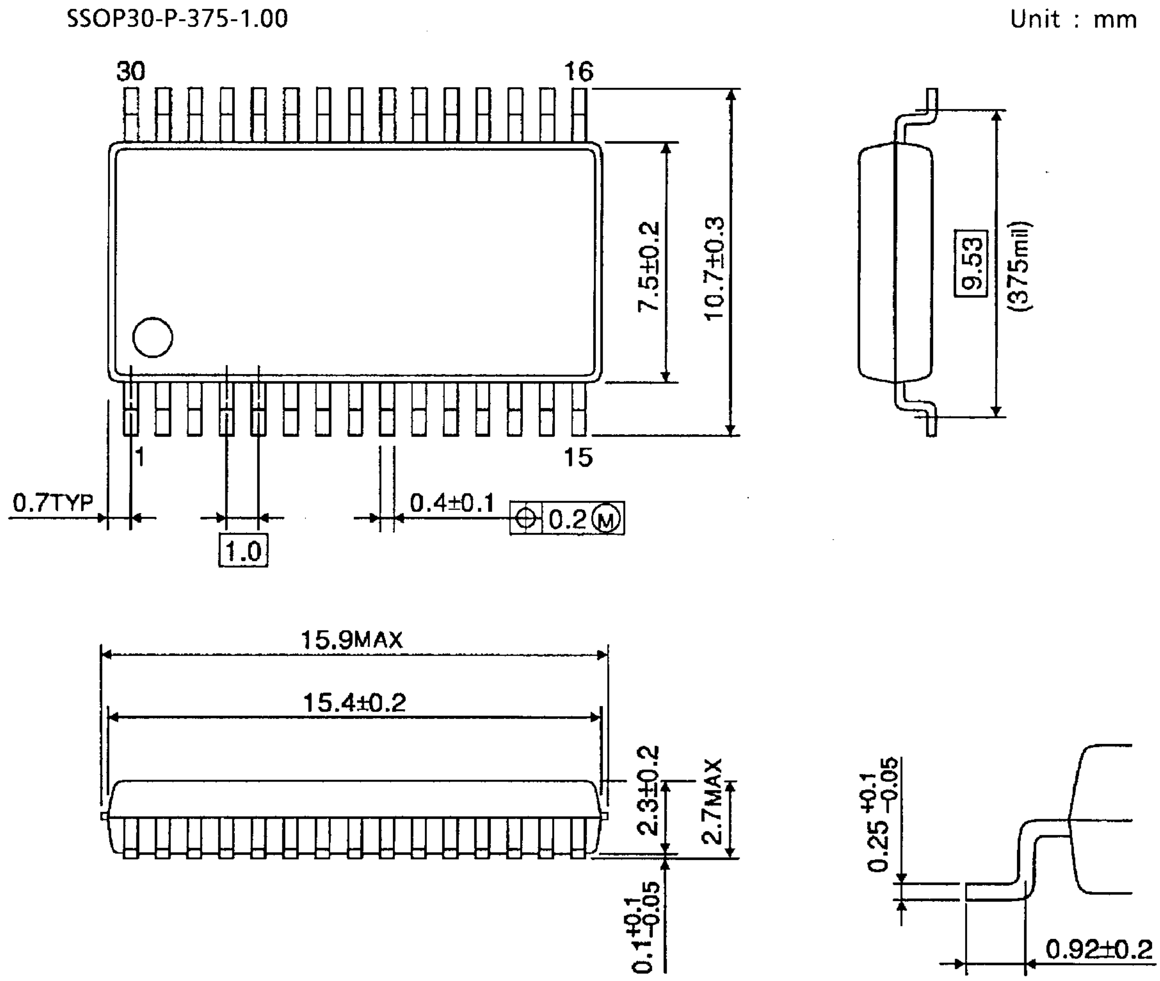


Note 1: Connect to ground as necessary to prevent IC malfunction due to noise.

Note 2: Connect GND to signal ground on the application circuit.

Note 3: Utmost care is necessary in the design of the output, V_{CC}, and GND lines since the IC may be destroyed by short-circuiting between outputs, air contamination faults, or faults due to improper grounding, or by short-circuiting between contiguous pins.

Package Dimensions



Weight: 0.63 g (typ.)

Notes on Contents

1. Block Diagrams

Some of the functional blocks, circuits, or constants in the block diagram may be omitted or simplified for explanatory purposes.

2. Equivalent Circuits

The equivalent circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

3. Timing Charts

Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purposes.

4. Application Circuits

The application circuits shown in this document are provided for reference purposes only. Thorough evaluation is required, especially at the mass production design stage.
Toshiba does not grant any license to any industrial property rights by providing these examples of application circuits.

5. Test Circuits

Components in the test circuits are used only to obtain and confirm the device characteristics. These components and circuits are not guaranteed to prevent malfunction or failure from occurring in the application equipment.

IC Usage Considerations

Notes on handling of ICs

[1] The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of ratings that must not be exceeded, even for a moment. Do not exceed any of these ratings.
Exceeding the rating(s) may cause the device breakdown, damage or deterioration, and may result injury by explosion or combustion.

[2] Do not insert devices in the wrong orientation or incorrectly.
Make sure that the positive and negative terminals of power supplies are connected properly.
Otherwise, the current or power consumption may exceed the absolute maximum rating, and exceeding the rating(s) may cause the device breakdown, damage or deterioration, and may result injury by explosion or combustion.
In addition, do not use any device that is applied the current with inserting in the wrong orientation or incorrectly even just one time.

RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE