

Features and Benefits

- Low cost
- 12V/24V fans
- ☐ High sensitivity Hall Sensor
- ☐ Peak current up to 500mA

Application Examples

- Locked rotor protection and auto-restart
- Power-efficient CMOS and power MOSFETs
- ☐ Built-in output protection clamping diode
- ☐ Integrated tachometer (US90A) or alarm (US91A) signal output
- 2-coil fan driver with FG/RD output in 4-pin VK / VA and 8-pin narrow SOIC packages (all RoHS Compliant

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Product Code	Temperature Code	Package Code	Option Code	Packing Form Code
US90A	E	DC	AAA-000	RE
US90A	E	DC	AAA-000	RX
US91A	E	DC	AAA-000	RX
US90A	E	VK	AAA-000	BU
US91A	E	VK	AAA-000	BU
US90A	E	VA	AAA-000	BU
US91A	E	VA	AAA-000	BU

Legend:

Temperature Code: E for Temperature Range -40 °C to 85 °C

Package Code: DC for SOIC150Mil,

VK for Plastic Single in Line thickness 1.5 - 1.6mm VA for Plastic Single in Line thickness 1.1 -1.2mm

Packing Form: RE for Reel (face up),

RX for Reel(face down)

BU for Bulk

Ordering example: US90A-EDC-AAA-000-RE

2 General Description

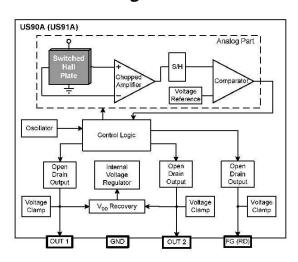
The US90A/91A is a one-chip solution for driving two-coil brushless DC cooling fans.

Based on the advanced Melexis CMOS process, the IC contains a Hall-effect sensor, dynamic offset correction and low side output drivers.

Frequency Generator or Rotation Detection is available. The open-drain output makes the connectivity with any external interface such as hardware monitoring or Super I/O IC easier.

These features are combined with the Melexis patented no-VDD design to fit the IC in small 4-pin VK and VA package. The device is also delivered in DC package for automatic assembly.

1 Functional Diagram





3 Glossary of terms

Two-coil fan A fan with two-coil windings where current alternates from 1 coil to the other

depending on the direction of the magnetic field.

Units of magnetic flux density: MilliTesla (mT), Gauss

1mT = 10 Gauss

 V_{DD} Voltage on the coils common node.

Current supplying the chip which flows through the coil connected to the ldd

switched off output driver.

Peak output current The current flowing in the coil at start-up, only limited by the coil resistance

RCOIL and the output driver resistance RDSON.

Continuous output

current Locked rotor The current flowing in the coil when the fan is spinning normally. The state when the fan stopped spinning due to mechanical blockage.

FG Frequency generator or tachometer output

RD Rotation detection or alarm output

LFPM Linear Feet Per Minute - Unit of airflow velocity

4 Absolute maximum rating

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Units
Fan Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	30	V
Peak Output Current	lоитр	500	mA
Continuous Output Current	lоит _с	250	mA
FG / RD Output Current	IFG (RD)	20	mA
Operating Temperature Range	TA	40 to 85	$^{\circ}$
Junction Temperature	TJ	125	℃
Storage Temperature Range	Ts	55 to 150	°C
Magnetic Flux Density	В	Unlimited	mT

Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage. Exposure to absolute-maximum rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

5 Pin Definitions and descriptions

Pin Name	Pin number (VK)	Pin number (DC)	Pin number (VA)	Function
FG (RD)	1	1	1	FG (RD) open drain output signal
OUT1	2	2	2	Open Drain Coil Driver 1
OUT2	3	4	4	Open Drain Coil Driver 2
GND	4	3	3	Ground pin
		5, 6, 7, 8		Not Connected

Table 2: Pin definitions and descriptions US90A (US91A)



6 General electrical specifications

DC Operating Parameters T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 24V (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbo I	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Fan Supply Voltage	V _{DD}	Operating, Rco _L = 50Ω	4.7(1)		30	V
Supply Current	IDD			2	4	mA
Output Saturation Voltage	VDSON 1,2	IOUT = 150mA		375		mV
Output Saturation Voltage	VDSON 1,2	louт = 250mA		625		mV
Output Clamp Voltage	Vout 1,2		60			V
FG / RD Output Low Voltage	Vol	loL = 10mA		250	500	mV
FG / RD Output Clamp Voltage	VCLAMP		28			٧
FG / RD Output Leakage Current	ILEAK	VFG (VRD) = 18V			10	ØА
DC Thermal Resistance	Rтнja	Onesided PCB, zero LFPM		150		℃/Wa tt
VK Thermal Resistance	Rтнja	Onesided PCB, zero LFPM		200		℃/Wa tt
VA Thermal Resistance	Rтнja	Onesided PCB, zero LFPM		170		℃/Wa tt

Table 3: General electrical specifications **Note 1:** The minimal value of VDD should be determined using the following equation: $V_{DD} = 4.5V + R_{COLL} * I_{DD}$

7 Magnetic specifications

DC Operating Parameters T_A = 25°C, V_{DD} = 24V (unless otherwise specified)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min	Тур	Max	Units
Operate point	Вор			3	6	mT
Release point	BRP		6	3		mT
Hysteresis	Внуѕт		2	6		mT

Table 4: Magnetic specifications



8 Driver output vs. Magnetic Pole

Parameter	Test Conditions	OUT1	OUT2
North pole	B < Brp – all packages	High	Low
South pole	B > Bop all packages	Low	High

Table 5: Driver output vs. magnetic pole

Note 3: The magnetic pole is applied facing the branded side of the package

9 Detailed general description

The US90A/91A is a one-chip solution for driving two-coil brushless DC fans. Based on advanced Melexis CMOS process, the IC contains a Hall-effect sensor, dynamic offset correction and low side output drivers.

The output drivers OUT1 and OUT2 are fully protected against switching transients. So there is no need for an external zener diode to cut the high voltage spikes induced by the fan coils.

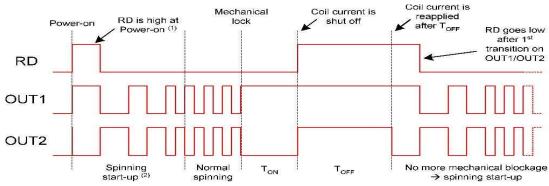
The US90A has an open-drain integrated tachometer FG output that follows the Hall signal. In the US91A, the open-drain rotation detection output RD is active low during normal spinning of the motor. It goes high when the flux switching frequency becomes too low, which means the motor is blocked.

10 Unique features

The absence of a VDD pin enables the two low side output drivers and FG/RD signal output to fit in a four-pin VK package. The lack of a VDD pin decreases also the probability to damage the chip due to reverse voltage connection, using the coil resistance to limit the reverse current. In this condition, the total reverse current is twice the peak current value of the fan used.

The built-in locked-rotor protection will automatically shut off the coil current when the rotor is mechanically blocked, or the rotational speed drops below 60 RPM (4-pole rotor magnet). The fan will try to restart every

1.5 seconds until the obstruction is clear. The On / Off cycling reduces the average stall current to 1/7 normal; this is enough to prevent overheating or damage to most fans. Both the US90A and US91A have this feature.



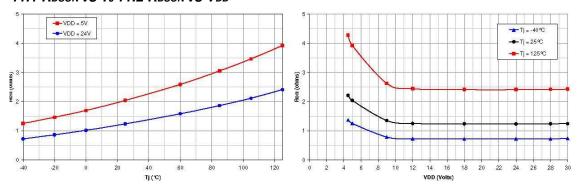
Note 1 : At Power-on, RD is high until the 1st transition on OUT1/OUT2.

Note 2 : The spinning start-up is the ramp between the zero speed and maximal speed. It depends on the motor characteristics.

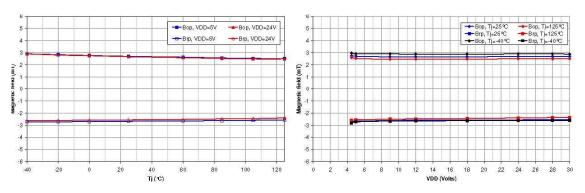
Note 3: This graph does not represent the EMF effect.

11 Performance Graphs

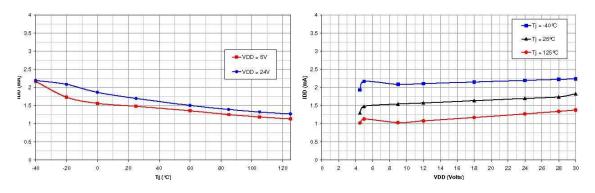
11.1 RDSON VS TJ 11.2 RDSON VS VDD



11.3 Magnetic parameters vs TJ 11.4 Magnetic parameters vs VDD

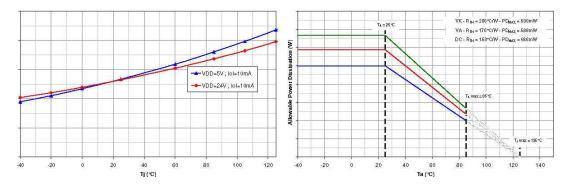


11.5 IDD **vs** TJ 11.6 IDD **vs V**DD



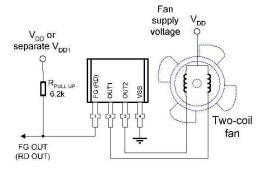


11.7 Vol vs TJ 11.8 Power Dissipation vs. TA

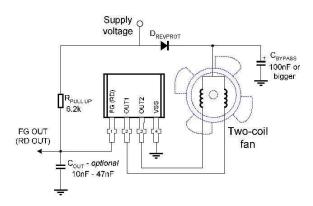


12 Application Information

12.1 Typical application with pull-up resistor



12.2 Configuration for reverse voltage / ground hot-switch protection and enhanced ESD module protection



13 Application comments

Figure 12.2 shows the application including several external protections.

The diode Drevprot best protects the chip and fan coils for reverse voltage condition.

The capacitor CBYPASS is recommended if the supply ground may be disconnected while running even though the positive supply point is still connected. This capacitor provides a path to ground for the remaining energy in the coil which has to be evacuated. Without it, the energy can flow from OUT1/OUT2 to the FG/RD driver, without any limitation and may cause EOS damage. Its value has to be tuned depending on the coils characteristics. Bigger inductance requires bigger capacitor.

The no-VDD design enables ESD protection at fan module level to be easily improved. The fan coils prevent and filter fast current stress on OUT1 and OUT2, resulting in better ESD protection. Adding the optional capacitor COUT enhances the ESD protection of the logic output. Hence, the fan module is able to withstand ESD stress at relatively high value without damage.



14 Standard information regarding manufacturability of Melexis products with different soldering processes

Our products are classified and qualified regarding soldering technology, solderability and moisture sensitivity level according to following test methods:

Reflow Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Devices)

- IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020
 Moisture/Reflow Sensitivity Classification for Nonhermetic Solid State Surface Mount Devices (classification reflow profiles according to table 5-2)
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-A113
 Preconditioning of Nonhermetic Surface Mount Devices Prior to Reliability Testing (reflow profiles according to table 2)

Wave Soldering SMD's (Surface Mount Devices) and THD's (Through Hole Devices)

- EN60749-20
 - Resistance of plastic- encapsulated SMD's to combined effect of moisture and soldering heat
- EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B106 and EN60749-15
 Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

Iron Soldering THD's (Through Hole Devices)

EN60749-15
 Resistance to soldering temperature for through-hole mounted devices

Solderability SMD's (Surface Mount Devices) and THD's (Through Hole Devices)

 EIA/JEDEC JESD22-B102 and EN60749-21 Solderability

For all soldering technologies deviating from above mentioned standard conditions (regarding peak temperature, temperature gradient, temperature profile etc) additional classification and qualification tests have to be agreed upon with Melexis.

The application of Wave Soldering for SMD's is allowed only after consulting Melexis regarding assurance of adhesive strength between device and board.

Melexis is contributing to global environmental conservation by promoting **lead free** solutions. For more information on qualifications of **RoHS** compliant products (RoHS = European directive on the Restriction Of the use of certain Hazardous Substances) please visit the quality page on our website: http://www.melexis.com/quality.aspx

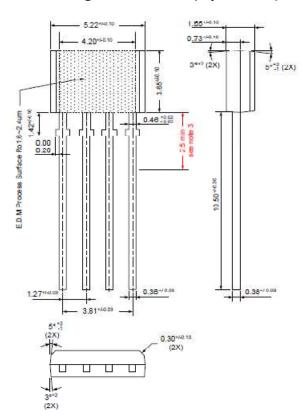


15 ESD Precautions

Electronic semiconductor products are sensitive to Electro Static Discharge (ESD). Always observe Electro Static Discharge control procedures whenever handling semiconductor products.

16 Package Information

16.1 VK Package Information (4-pin TO92)



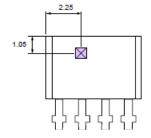
Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- Package dimension exclude molding flash. Mold flash shall not exceed 0.127mm.
- To preserve reliability, it is recommended to have total lead length equal to 2.5mm minimum, measured from the package line.
- 4. VK package is a pin through-hole package, hence adapted for wave soldering process. A reflow soldering process is not recommended with VK package as it may seriously affect device reliability.

Marking:

1st Line : US90A (US91A) - Name of the device 2nd Line : xxxx - Assembly lot number (4 last digits)

Hall plate location



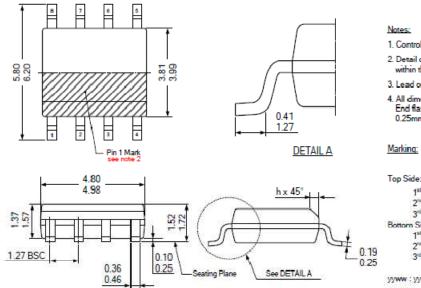


Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- Typical values



16.2 DC Package Information (8-pin narrow SOIC)

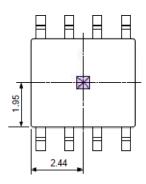


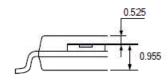
- 1. Controlling dimensions in millimeters
- Detail of pin #1 identifier are optional but must be located within the zone indicated.
- 3. Lead coplanarity should be to 0.10mm max.
- All dimensions exclude mold flashes
 End flash from the package body shall not exceed
 0.25mm per side.

Marking:		
	US90A	US91A
Top Side:		
2 nd Line 3 nd Line	: US90A :::0000000 ::y/ww	US91A xxxxxxxx NA
Bottom Side:		
1 ^{nt} Line	: US90A	US91A
2 nd Line	: 00000000	3000000
3 rd Line	: yyww	yyww

yyww : yy = year; ww = week xxxxxxxx ; assembly lot#

Hall plate location



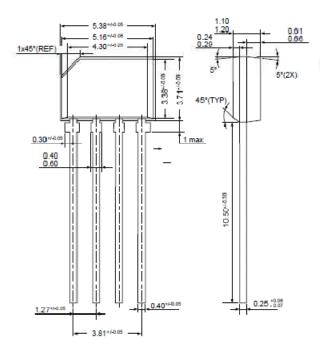


Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- 2. Typical values



16.3 VA Package Information (4-pin TO92 flat)



Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- 2. Package dimension exclude end flash

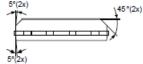
Marking:

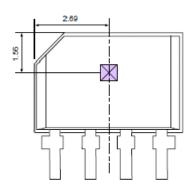
Top Side:

1st Line: US90A (US91A) - Name of the device 2nd Line: xxxxxx - Assembly lot number (last 6 digits)

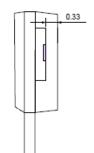
Bottom Side:

yyww : yy = year ww = week





Hall plate location



Notes:

- 1. All dimensions are in millimeters
- 2. Typical values



17 Disclaimer

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