

DESCRIPTION

The MP6541 and MP6541A are three-phase brushless DC (BLDC) motor drivers with three integrated half-bridges, consisting of six N-channel power MOSFETs. The MP6541 and MP6541A also integrate six pre-drivers, two gate drive power supplies, and three current-sense amplifiers.

The MP6541 integrates enable and pulse-width modulation (PWM) inputs for each half-bridge. The MP6541A integrates separate high-side (HS) and low-side (LS) inputs. Otherwise, the parts are identical. References to the MP6541 in this datasheet also apply to the MP6541A, unless otherwise noted.

The MP6541 can deliver up to 12A of peak output current (I_{OUT}) for 1 second, and 8A continuously (depending on thermal and PCB conditions). The device uses an internal charge pump to generate the gate drive supply voltage for the high-side MOSFETs (HS-FETs), and a trickle charge circuit that maintains sufficient gate drive voltage to operate at 100% duty cycle.

Internal safety features include thermal shutdown, under-voltage lockout (UVLO), and over-current protection (OCP).

The MP6541 is available in a TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm) package.

FEATURES

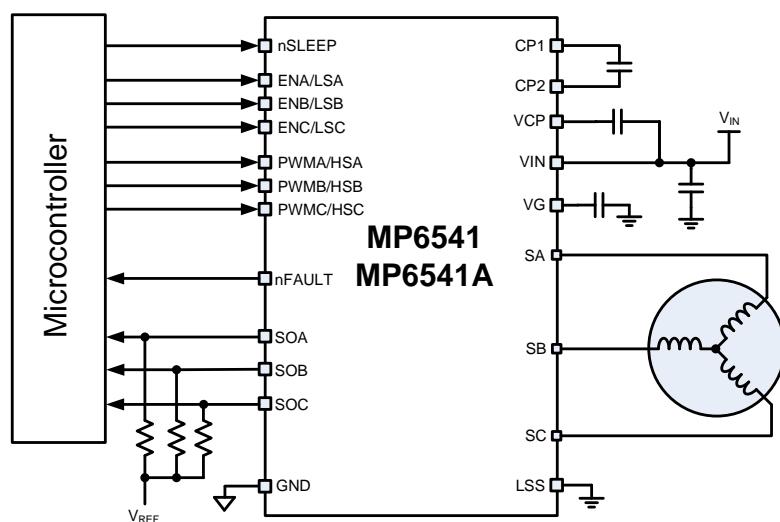
- 4.75V to 40V Operating Supply Voltage
- Three Integrated Half-Bridge Drivers
- 8A Continuous Output Current (I_{OUT})
- MOSFET On Resistance: 15mΩ per FET
- MP6541: PWM and ENBL Inputs
MP6541A: High-Side (HS) and Low-Side (LS) Inputs
- Internal Charge Pump Supports 100% Duty Cycle Operation
- Automatic Synchronous Rectification
- Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) and Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)
- Thermal Shutdown Protection
- Over-Current Protection (OCP)
- Integrated Bidirectional Current-Sense Amplifiers
- Available in a TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm) Package

APPLICATIONS

- Brushless DC (BLDC) Motor Drives
- Permanent Magnet Synchronous Motors (PMSMs)

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TYPICAL APPLICATION



ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Package	Top Marking	MSL Rating
MP6541GQKT*	TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)	See Below	1
MP6541AGQKT**	TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)	See Below	1

* For Tape & Reel, add suffix -Z (e.g. MP6541GQKT-Z).

** For Tape & Reel, add suffix -Z (e.g. MP6541AGQKT-Z).

TOP MARKING (MP6541GQKT)

MPSYYWW
MP6541
LLLLLLLLL

MPS: MPS prefix
YY: Year code
WW: Week code
MP6541: Part number
LLLLLLLLL: Lot number

TOP MARKING (MP6541AGQKT)

MPSYYWW
MP6541A
LLLLLLLLL

MPS: MPS prefix
YY: Year code
WW: Week code
MP6541A: Part number
LLLLLLLLL: Lot number

PACKAGE REFERENCE

TOP VIEW														
SA VIN SB VIN SC					21 CP2 20 CP1 19 VCP 18 GND 17 SOC 16 SOB 15 SOA 14 VG									
nFAULT	1	26	25	24	23	22								
nSLEEP	2													
ENA	3													
ENB	4													
ENC	5													
PWMA	6	9	10	11	12	13								
PWMB	7													
PWMC	8													
SA LSS SB LSS SC					21 CP2 20 CP1 19 VCP 18 GND 17 SOC 16 SOB 15 SOA 14 VG									
MP6541 TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)														
TOP VIEW														
SA VIN SB VIN SC					21 CP2 20 CP1 19 VCP 18 GND 17 SOC 16 SOB 15 SOA 14 VG									
nFAULT	1	26	25	24	23	22								
nSLEEP	2													
LSA	3													
LSB	4													
LSC	5													
HSA	6	9	10	11	12	13								
HSB	7													
HSC	8													
SA LSS SB LSS SC					21 CP2 20 CP1 19 VCP 18 GND 17 SOC 16 SOB 15 SOA 14 VG									
MP6541A TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)														

PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin #	MP6541	MP6541A	Description
1	nFAULT		Fault indication. This pin is an open-drain output. nFAULT is pulled logic low if a fault occurs.
2	nSLEEP		Sleep mode input. Pull nSLEEP logic low to enter low-power sleep mode; pull it high for normal operation. This pin has an internal pull-down resistor.
3	ENA	-	Enable pin for phase A.
	-	LSA	Enables the low-side MOSFET (LS-FET) for phase A.
4	ENB	-	Enable pin for phase B.
	-	LSB	Enables the LS-FET for phase B.
5	ENC	-	Enable pin for phase C.
	-	LSC	Enables the LS-FET for phase C.
6	PWMA	-	Pulse-width modulation (PWM) input pin for phase A.
	-	HSA	Enables the high-side MOSFET (HS-FET) for phase A.
7	PWMB	-	PWM input pin for phase B.
	-	HSB	Enables the HS-FET for phase B.
8	PWMC	-	PWM input pin for phase C.
	-	HSC	Enables the HS-FET for phase C.
9, 26	SA		Phase A output.
10, 12	LSS		Low-side (LS) source connection for phase A, B, C. Connect LSS directly to GND.
11, 24	SB		Phase B output.
13, 22	SC		Phase C output.
14	VG		Low-side (LS) gate drive output. Connect a 4.7µF, 10V, X7R ceramic capacitor from VG to ground.
15	SOA		Current-sense output for phase A.
16	SOB		Current-sense output for phase B.
17	SOC		Current-sense output for phase C.
18	GND		Ground.
19	VCP		Charge pump output. Connect a 1µF, 16V, X7R ceramic capacitor from VCP to VIN.
20	CP1		Charge pump capacitor pins. Connect a 100nF, X7R ceramic capacitor rated for at least VIN between CP1 and CP2.
21	CP2		
23, 25	VIN		Input supply voltage.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS ⁽¹⁾

Input voltage (V_{IN})	-0.3V to +45V
CP2, VCP	V_{IN} to V_{IN} + 6.5V
SA/B/C	-0.3V to +45V
All other pins to GND	-0.3V to +6.5V
Continuous power dissipation ($T_A = 25^\circ C$) ⁽²⁾	
TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)	5.84W
Storage temperature	-55°C to +150°C
Junction temperature	150°C
Lead temperature (solder)	260°C

ESD Ratings

Human body model (HBM).....	2kV
Charged device model (CDM).....	2kV

Recommended Operating Conditions ⁽³⁾

Input voltage (V_{IN})	4.75V to 40V
Operating junction temp (T_J)	-40°C to +125°C

Thermal Resistance ⁽⁴⁾ θ_{JA} θ_{JC}

TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm).....	21.4....12.8... °C/W
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Notes:

- 1) Exceeding these ratings may damage the device.
- 2) The maximum allowable power dissipation is a function of the maximum junction temperature T_J (MAX), the junction-to-ambient thermal resistance θ_{JA} , and the ambient temperature T_A . Exceeding the maximum allowable power dissipation can generate an excessive die temperature, which may cause the regulator to go into thermal shutdown.
- 3) The device is not guaranteed to function outside of its operating conditions.
- 4) Measured on JESD51-7, 4-layer PCB.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

 $V_{IN} = 24V$, LSS = GND = 0V, unless otherwise noted.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Power Supply						
Input supply voltage	V_{IN}		4.75		40	V
Quiescent current	I_Q	$nSLEEP = 1$, $ENx = 0$		4	8	mA
	I_{SLEEP}	$nSLEEP = 0$		1		μA
Control Logic						
Logic low input threshold	V_{IL}				0.8	V
Logic high input threshold	V_{IH}		2			V
Input current logic	$I_{IN(H)}$	$V = 5V$	-20		+20	μA
	$I_{IN(L)}$	$V = 0V$	-20		+20	μA
Start-up delay	t_{OD}	At V_{IN} rising or $nSLEEP$ rising		1		ms
Internal pull-down resistance	R_{PD}	All logic inputs		500		$k\Omega$
nFAULT pull-down on resistance	$R_{ON(NFAULT)}$			10		Ω
Protection Circuit						
Under-voltage lockout (UVLO) threshold	V_{UVLO}	V_{IN} rising	4	4.4	4.8	V
UVLO hysteresis	ΔV_{UVLO}			470		mV
Over-voltage protection (OVP) threshold	V_{OVP}	V_{IN} rising	44.5	48	51.5	V
OVP hysteresis	ΔV_{OVP}			1.3		V
High-side (HS) over-current protection (OCP) threshold	$I_{OCP(HS)}$		10	19		A
Low-side (LS) OCP threshold	$I_{OCP(LS)}$		17.5	25		A
OCP deglitch time ⁽⁵⁾	t_{OCD}			0.4		μs
OCP retry time	t_{OCR}			2		ms
Thermal shutdown ⁽⁵⁾	T_{TSD}			150		$^{\circ}C$
Thermal shutdown hysteresis ⁽⁵⁾	ΔT_{TSD}			25		$^{\circ}C$
Current Sense						
Current-sense ratio		A phase	1/13000	1/11600	1/10000	A/A
		B phase	1/13000	1/11500	1/9750	
		C phase	1/12500	1/11000	1/9500	
Current-sense output offset current	I_{SOX}	A phase current = 0A	-35	-5	+25	μA
		B phase current = 0A	-26	-3	+21	
		C phase current = 0A	-33	-5	+26	
Current-sense output voltage swing ⁽⁵⁾			0		5	V
Current-sense minimum load impedance ⁽⁵⁾		Pull-up		1.8		$k\Omega$
		Pull-down		1		$k\Omega$

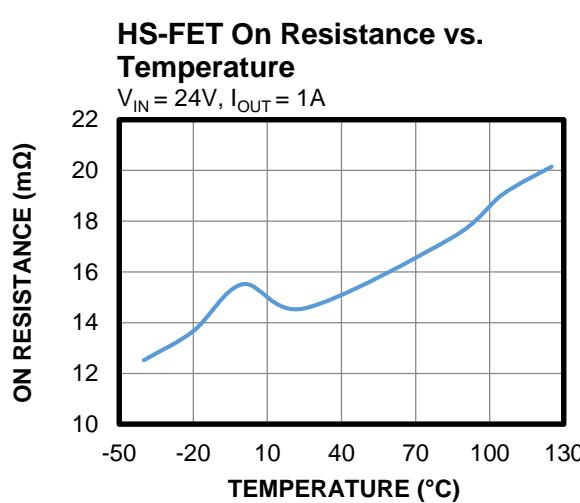
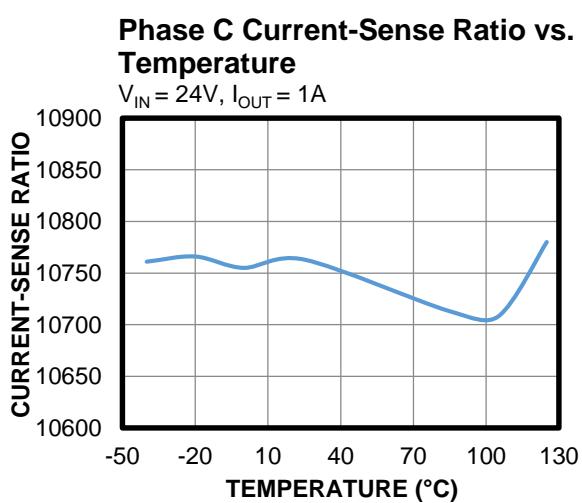
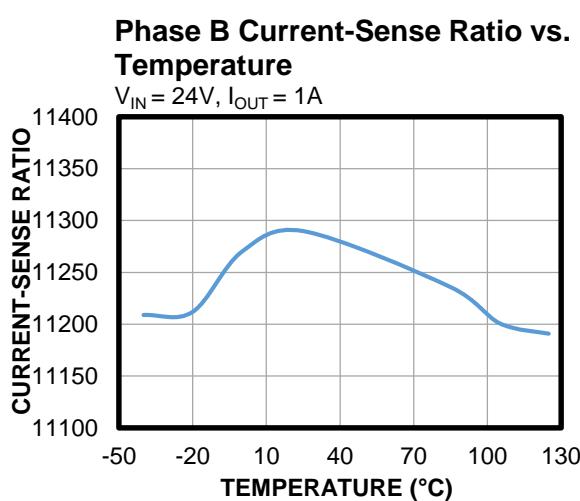
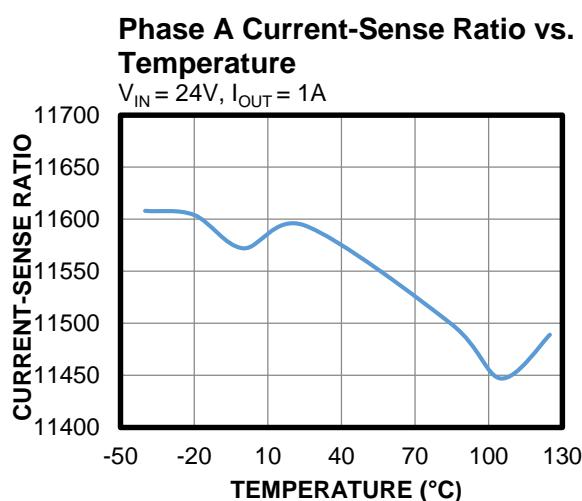
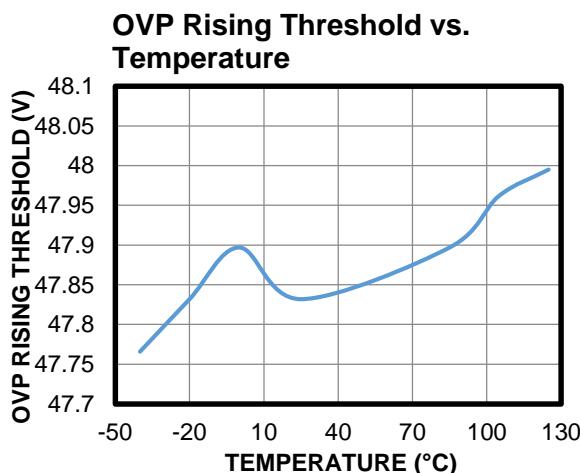
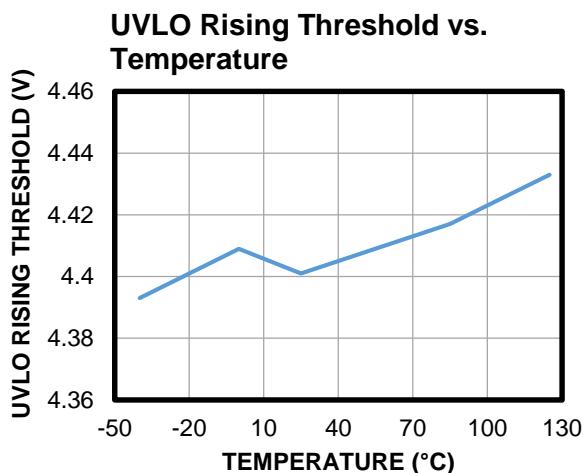
ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (*continued*) $V_{IN} = 24V$, LSS = GND = 0V, unless otherwise noted.

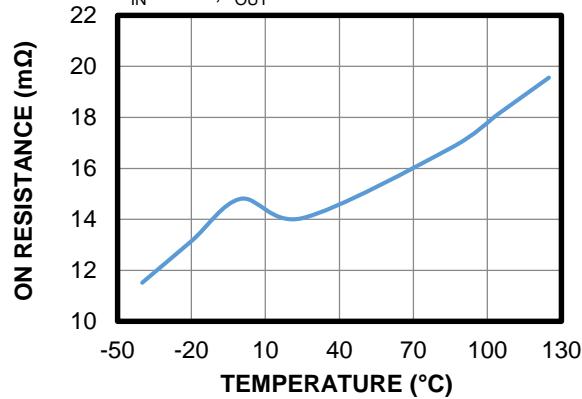
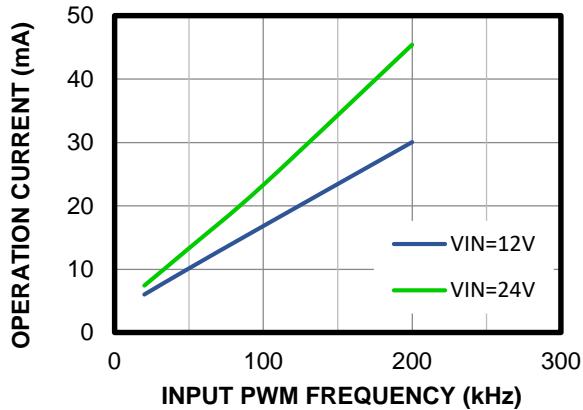
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Output						
High-side MOSFET (HS-FET) on resistance	$R_{ON(HS)}$	$I_{OUT} = 1A, T_J = 25^\circ C$		15	18	$m\Omega$
Low-side MOSFET (LS-FET) on resistance	$R_{ON(LS)}$	$I_{OUT} = 1A, T_J = 25^\circ C$		15	18	
Output rise time ⁽⁵⁾		$I_{OUT} = 1A$		0.45		V/ns
Output fall time ⁽⁵⁾		$I_{OUT} = 1A$		0.85		V/ns
Charge Pump						
Charge pump output voltage	V_{CP}			$V_{IN} + 5$		V
V_{CP} switching frequency	f_{CP}			2000		kHz

Note:

5) Not tested in production.

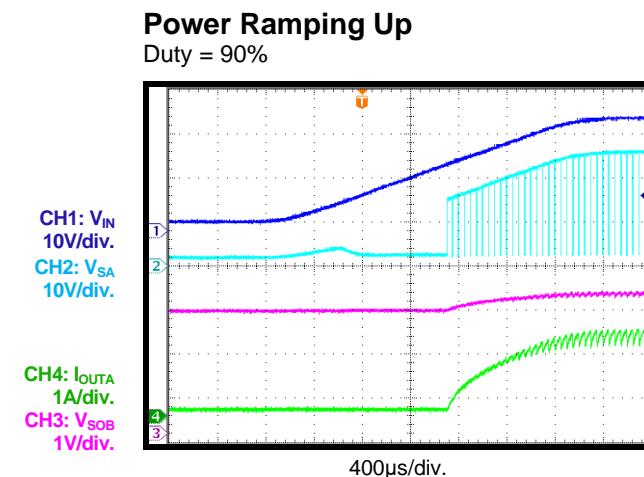
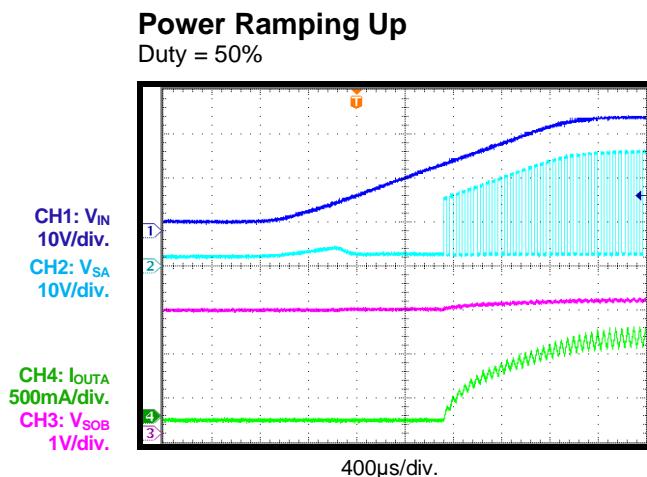
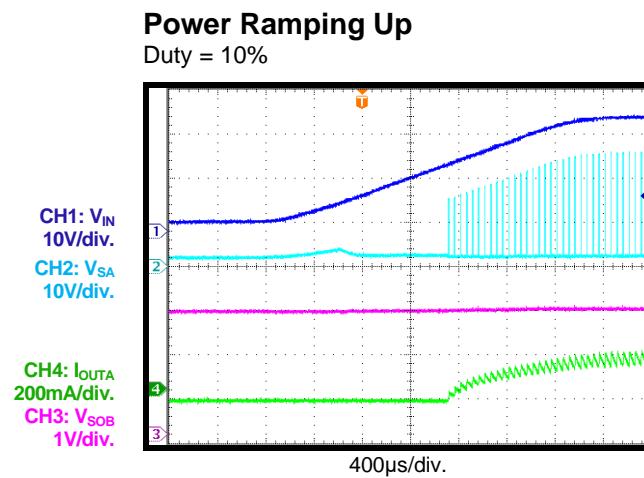
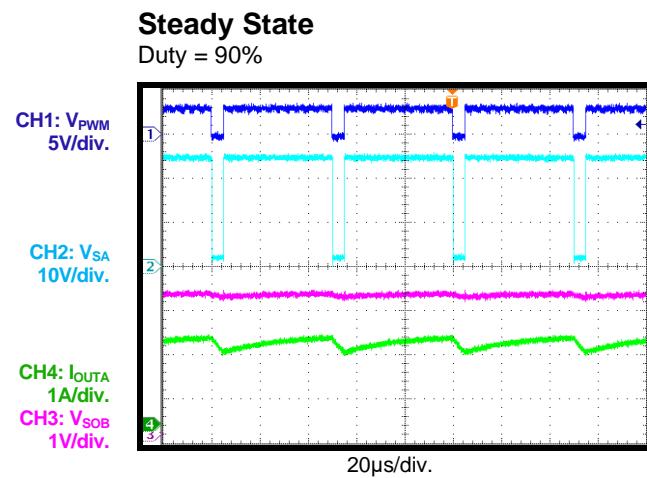
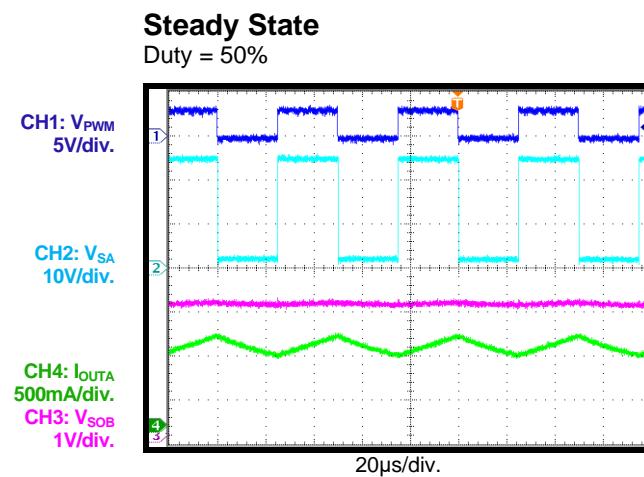
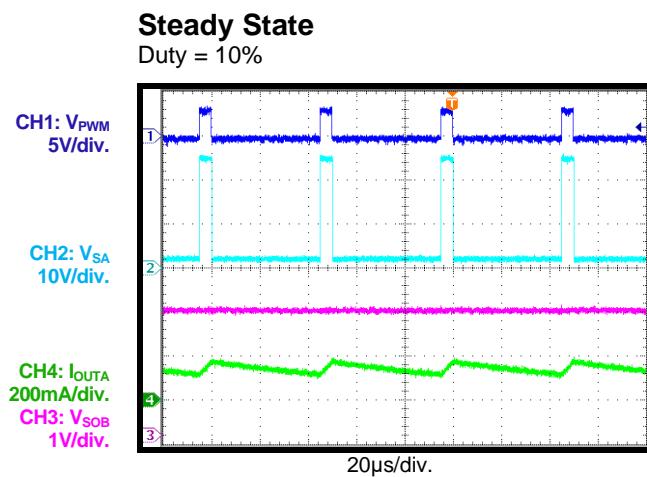
TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS



TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)**LS-FET On Resistance vs. Temperature** $V_{IN} = 24V, I_{OUT} = 1A$ **Operation Current vs. PWM Frequency**

TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

$V_{IN} = 24V$, phase A switching with 20kHz frequency, phase B LS-FET on, phase C disabled, $V_{REF} = 5V$, current-sense resistor divider = $5k\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, resistor + inductor load is $5\Omega + 1mH$ /phase with a star connection, unless otherwise noted.

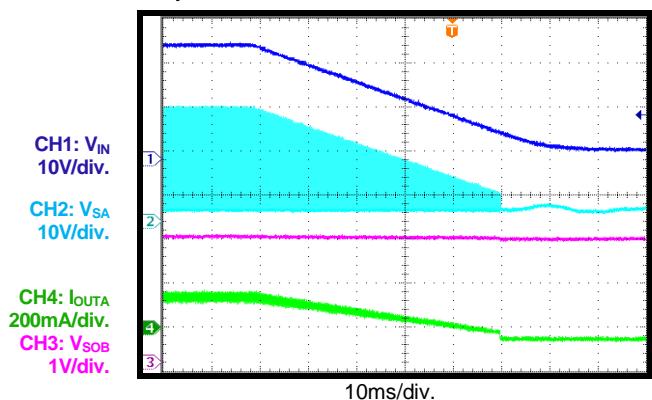


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_{IN} = 24V$, phase A switching with 20kHz frequency, phase B LS-FET on, phase C disabled, $V_{REF} = 5V$, current-sense resistor divider = $5k\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, resistor + inductor load is $5\Omega + 1mH$ /phase with a star connection, unless otherwise noted.

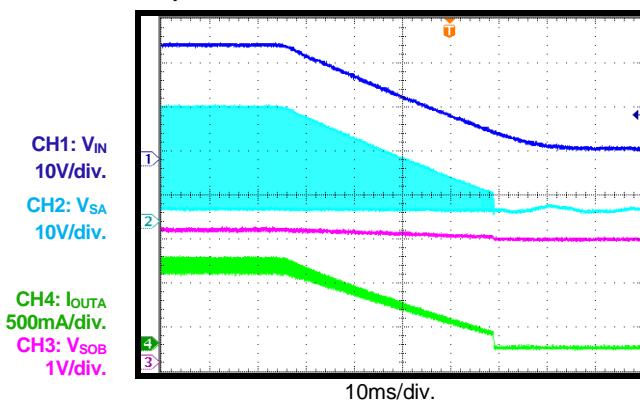
Power Ramping Down

Duty = 10%



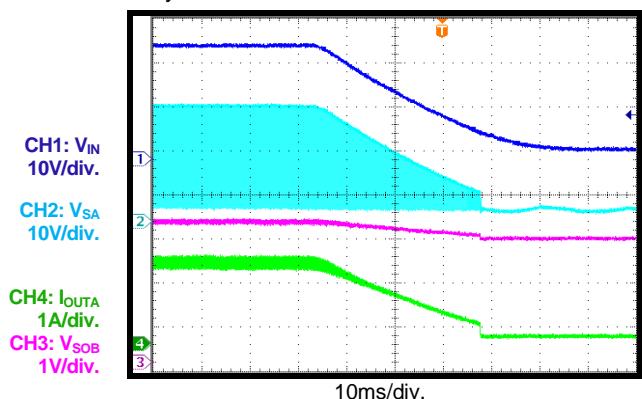
Power Ramping Down

Duty = 50%



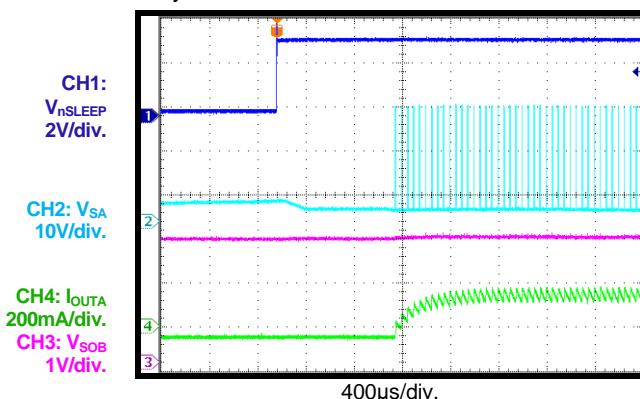
Power Ramping Down

Duty = 90%



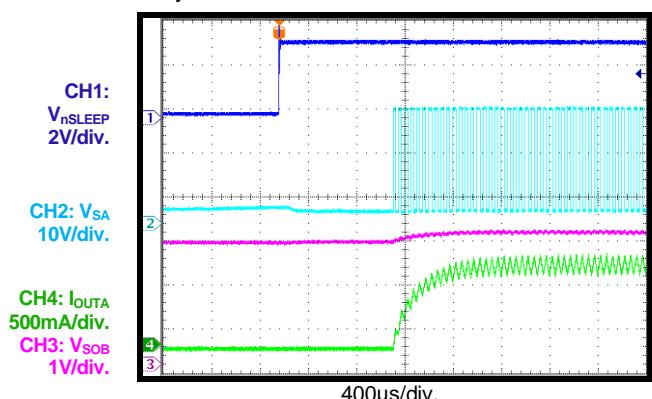
Sleep Mode Recovery

Duty = 10%



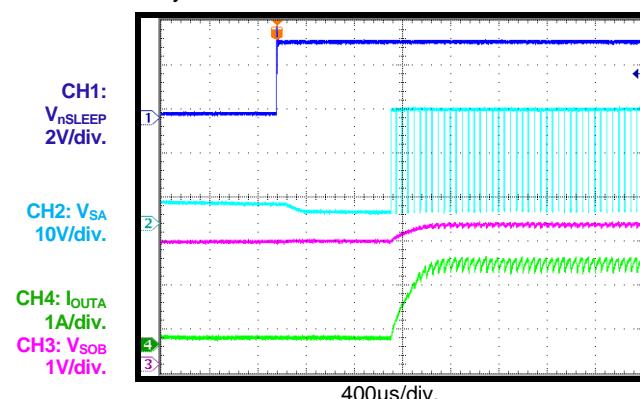
Sleep Mode Recovery

Duty = 50%



Sleep Mode Recovery

Duty = 90%

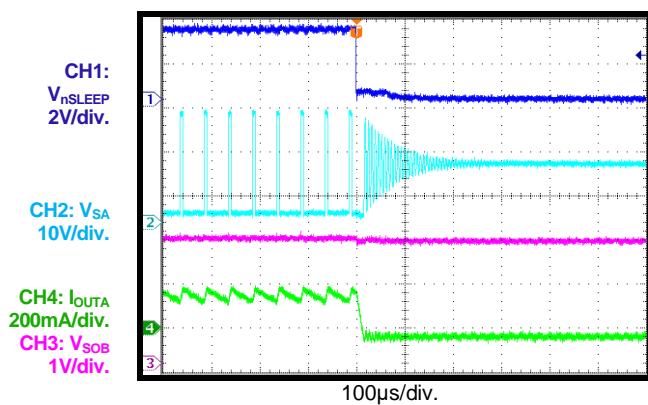


TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

$V_{IN} = 24V$, phase A switching with 20kHz frequency, phase B LS-FET on, phase C disabled, $V_{REF} = 5V$, current-sense resistor divider = $5k\Omega$, $T_A = 25^\circ C$, resistor + inductor load is $5\Omega + 1mH$ /phase with a star connection, unless otherwise noted.

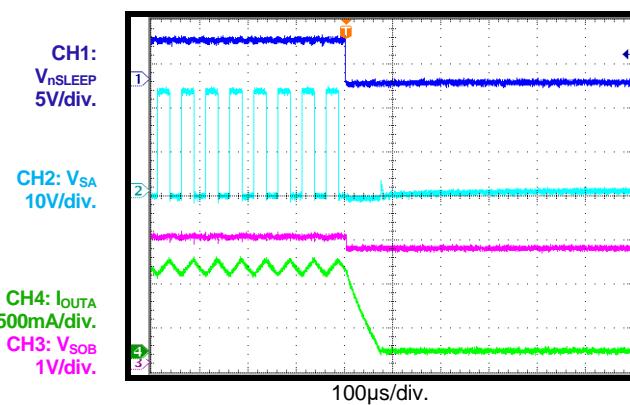
Sleep Mode Entry

Duty = 10%



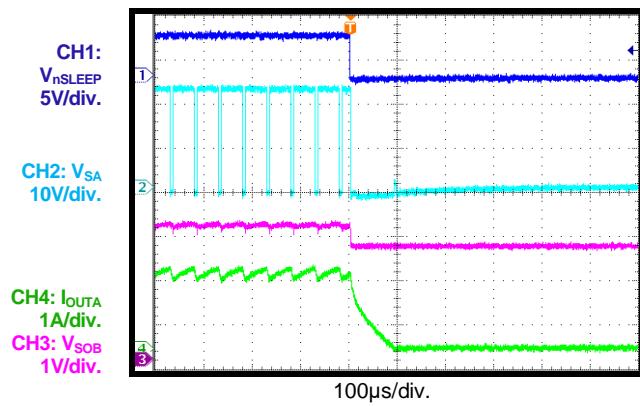
Sleep Mode Entry

Duty = 50%



Sleep Mode Entry

Duty = 90%



FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM

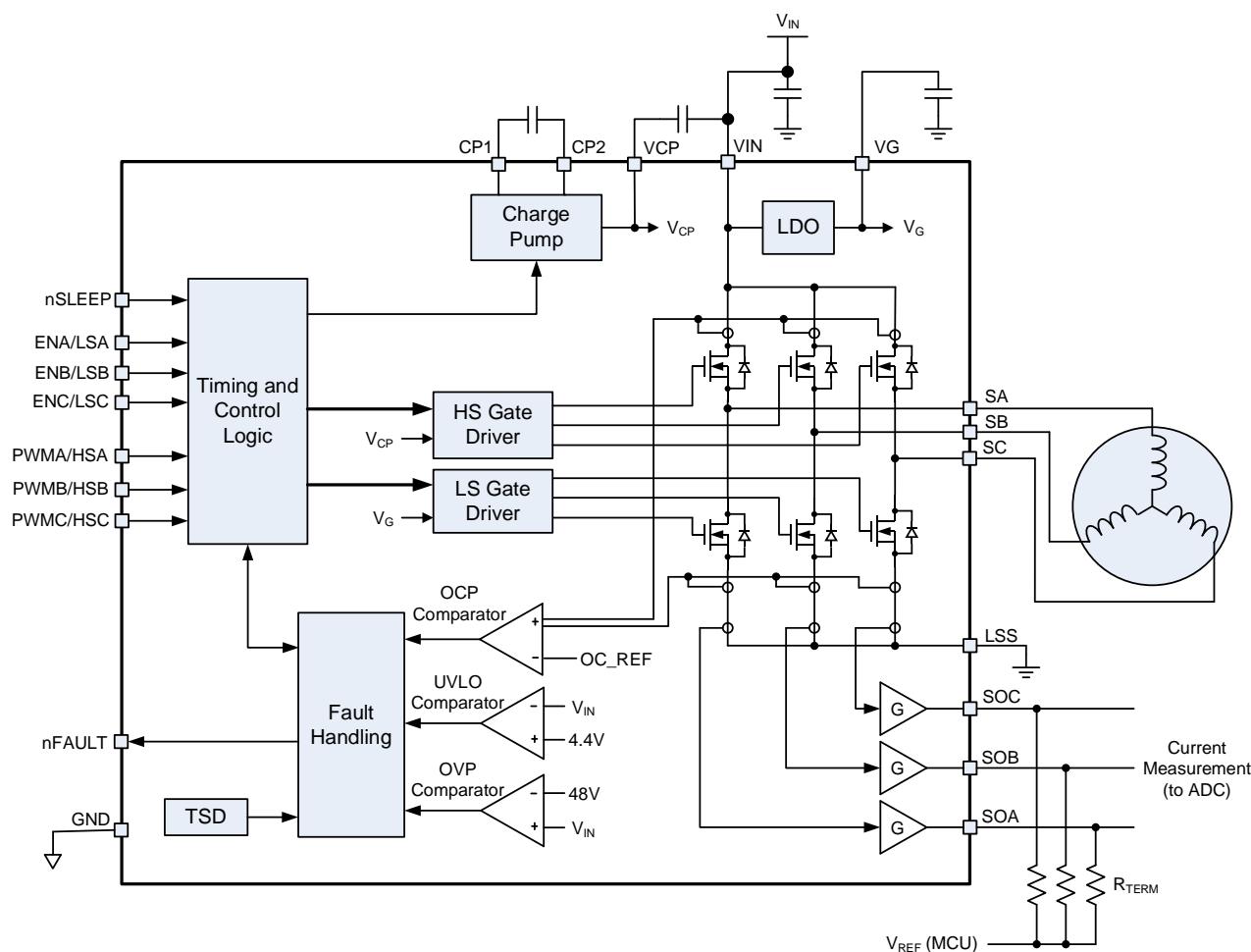


Figure 1: Functional Block Diagram

OPERATION

Input Logic

The MP6541 has three logic input pins (ENA, ENB, and ENC) that enable the corresponding outputs (SA, SB, SC). When ENx is low, the corresponding output is disabled (output is at high-impedance), and the pulse-width modulation (PWM) input on that phase is ignored. When ENx is high, the output is enabled, and the PWM input controls the output's state (see Table 1).

Table 1: ENx and PWM Input Logic Truth Table

ENx	PWMx	Sx Output
H	H	V _{IN}
H	L	GND
L	X ⁽⁶⁾	High-impedance

Note:

6) "x" means not applicable.

The MP6541A has separate inputs that are used to enable the high-side MOSFET (HS-FET) and low-side MOSFET (LS-FET) of each phase independently (see Table 2).

Table 2: HS-FETx and LS-FETx Input Logic Truth Table

HS-FETx	LS-FETx	Sx Output
L	L	High-impedance
L	H	GND
H	L	V _{IN}
H	H	High-impedance

Note that the logic inputs have weak, internal pull-down resistors.

nSLEEP Operation

Pull nSLEEP low to put the device into a low-power sleep state. In this state, all internal circuits are disabled and all inputs are ignored. To exit sleep mode, approximately 1ms must pass before the device responds to the inputs. nSLEEP has a weak pull-down resistor.

Current-Sense Amplifiers

The internal current-sensing circuits detect the current flowing in each of the three outputs. An output pin for each phase sources or sinks a current that is proportional to the current flowing in each phase. It should be noted that only the current flowing in the LS-FET is sensed in both the forward and reverse directions.

To convert this current into a voltage (e.g. input to an analog-to-digital converter [ADC]), place a termination resistor (R_{REF}) between SOx and a reference voltage. When there is no current flowing, the resulting output is equal to the reference voltage (V_{REF}). When current is flowing, the output voltage (V_{SOUT}) can be above or below V_{REF} , and can be estimated using Equation (1):

$$V_{SOUT} = V_{REF} + (R_{REF} \times I_{LOAD}) / 11,000 \quad (1)$$

When using an ADC with inputs that are ratiometric to its supply voltage, connect two equal-value resistors to the ADC supply and ground to terminate the outputs. The resulting ADC code is half-scale at zero current.

Figure 2 shows a simplified diagram of the current measurement circuit.

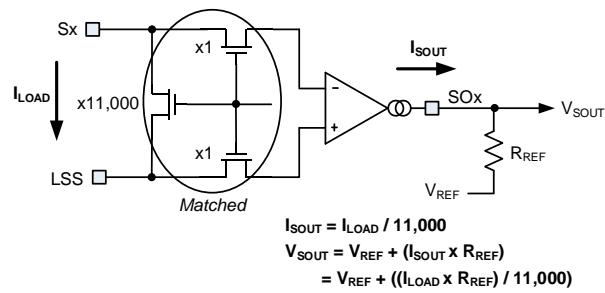


Figure 2: Current Measurement Circuit

Automatic Synchronous Rectification

When driving a current through an inductive load with both of the output MOSFETs turned off, the recirculation current must continue flowing. Typically, this current passes through the MOSFET body diodes. To prevent excess power dissipation in the body diodes, the MP6541 implements an automatic synchronous rectification feature.

When both the HS-FET and LS-FET are turned off and the voltage on an Sx output pin is pulled below GND, the LS-FET turns on until the current flowing through it reaches close to zero or until the HS-FET is commanded to turn on. Similarly, if Sx exceeds V_{IN} , the HS-FET turns on until the current reaches close to zero or the LS-FET turns on.

nFAULT Output

The MP6541 provides an nFAULT output pin, which is pulled active low if a fault condition occurs, such as over-current protection (OCP) or over-temperature protection (OTP). nFAULT is an open-drain output and must be pulled up by an external pull-up resistor.

Input Under-Voltage Lockout (UVLO) Protection

If V_{IN} falls below the under-voltage lockout (UVLO) threshold (V_{UVLO}), all circuitry in the device is disabled and the internal logic resets. Once V_{IN} exceeds V_{UVLO} , the device automatically resumes normal operation.

Over-Voltage Protection (OVP)

If V_{IN} exceeds the over-voltage protection (OVP) threshold (V_{OVP}), all output MOSFETs are disabled and nFAULT is not pulled active low. Once V_{IN} falls below V_{OVP} , the device automatically resumes normal operation.

Thermal Shutdown

If the die temperature exceeds safe limits (typically 150°C), all output MOSFETs are disabled and nFAULT is pulled low. Once the die temperature falls to a safe level (typically 125°C), the device automatically resumes normal operation.

Over-Current Protection (OCP)

The OCP circuit disables the gate driver to limit the current through each MOSFET. If the over-current (OC) limit threshold is reached and lasts longer than the OC deglitch time, then all six output MOSFETs are disabled (outputs have high impedance) and nFAULT is driven low. During this time, synchronous rectification is used to decay the current. The outputs are disabled for 2ms (typically) and are re-enabled automatically.

OC conditions on both high-side (HS) and low-side (LS) devices (e.g. a short to ground, supply, or across the motor winding) result in an OC shutdown.

Figure 3 shows a simplified diagram of the OCP circuit for one output.

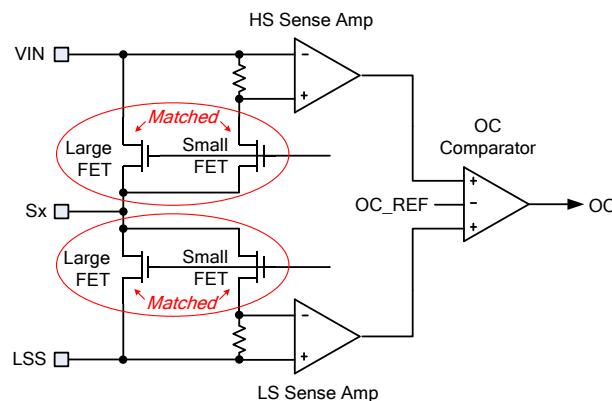


Figure 3: OCP Measurement Circuit

Charge Pump and VG Regulator

An internal low-dropout (LDO) regulator generates a LS gate drive voltage of about 5.5V. A 4.7µF to 10µF bypass capacitor must be placed from VG to ground.

A charge pump is used to generate the gate drive for the HS-FETs. The charge pump requires two external capacitors: a 0.1µF ceramic capacitor rated for at least V_{IN} between the CP1 and CP2 pins, and a 1µF ceramic capacitor rated for at least 10V between VIN and VCP.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

External Charge Pump Capacitors

Select the external charge pump capacitors using Table 3.

Table 3: External Charge Pump Capacitor Selector

Specifications of Charge Pump and V_G Capacitors	Min	Nom	Max	Unit
CP1 to CP2 capacitance		0.1		μF
CP1 to CP2 capacitor voltage	V_{IN}			V
V_{CP} to V_{IN} capacitance		1		μF
V_{CP} to V_{IN} capacitor voltage	10			V
V_G capacitance	4.7		10	μF
V_G capacitor voltage	10			V

PCB Layout Guidelines

Efficient PCB layout is critical for stable operation. For the best results, refer to Figure 4 and Figure 5 and follow the guidelines below:

1. Place the supply bypass capacitor and charge pump capacitor as close to the IC as possible, adjacent to the pins on the same PCB layer.
2. Use multiple vias to also connect the supply bypass and charge pump capacitors directly under the IC on the opposite side of the PCB.
3. Place as much copper as possible on the long pads.
4. Place large copper areas on the pads, as well as on the same outer copper layer as the device.
5. Place thermal vias inside the pad area to move heat to the copper layers.
6. If via-in-pad construction is not allowed, place multiple vias just outside the pad area.

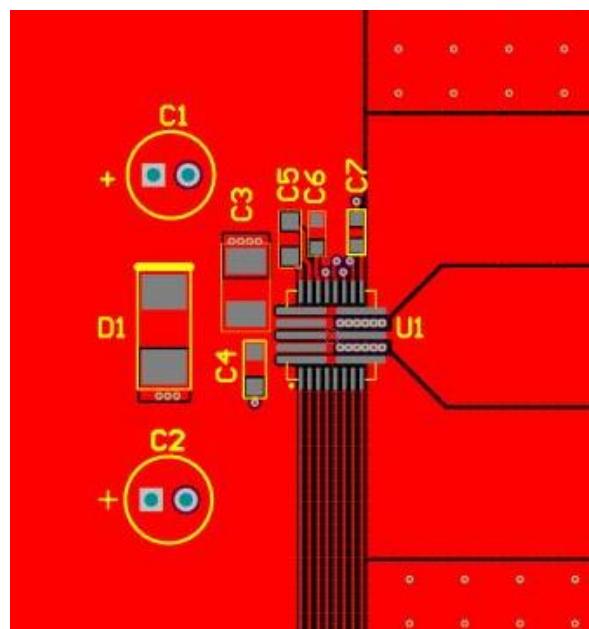


Figure 4: Recommended PCB Layout

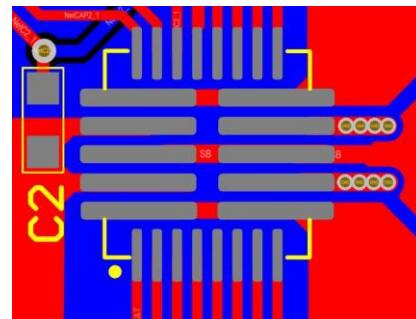


Figure 5: Thermal Vias outside Pads

TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT

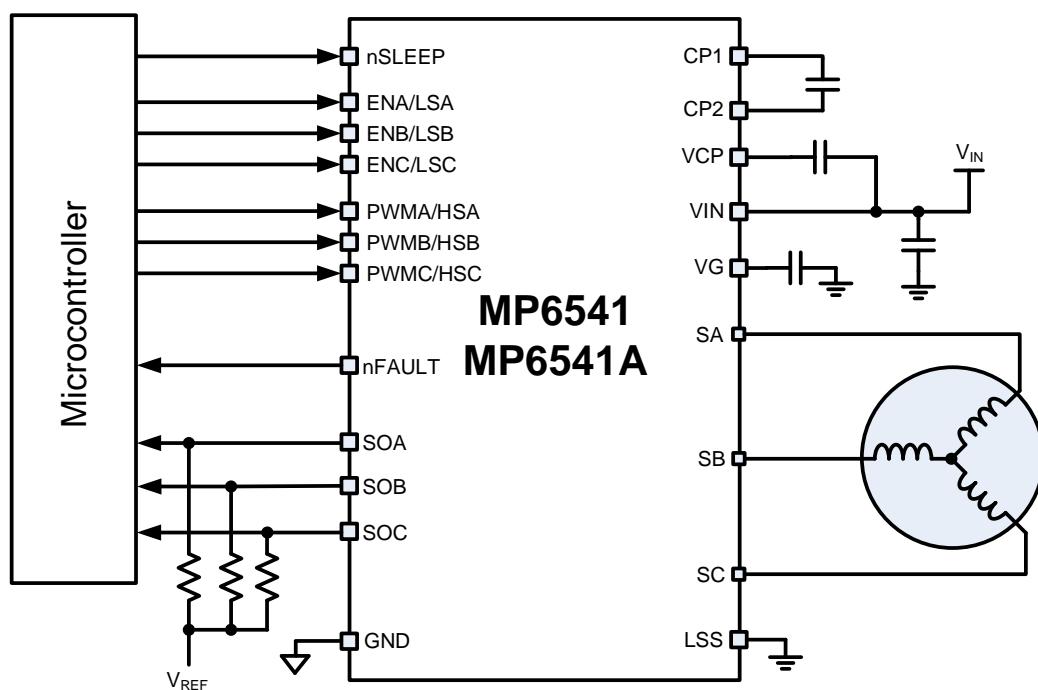
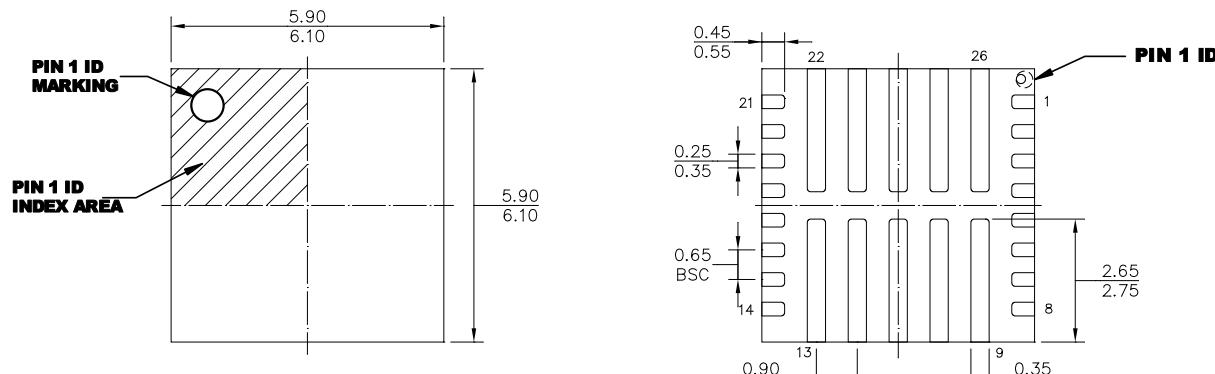


Figure 4: Typical Application Circuit

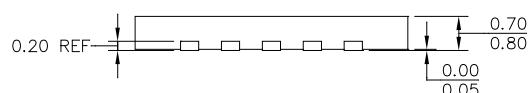
PACKAGE INFORMATION

TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)

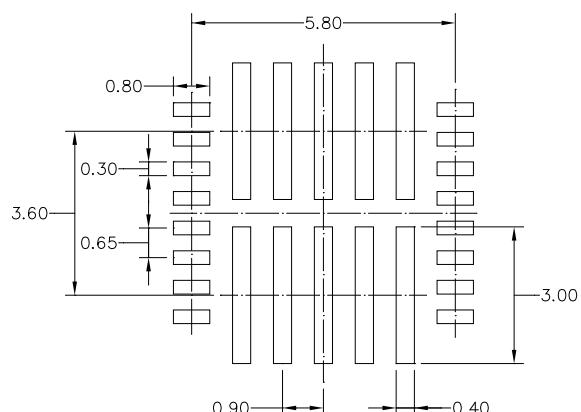


TOP VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW



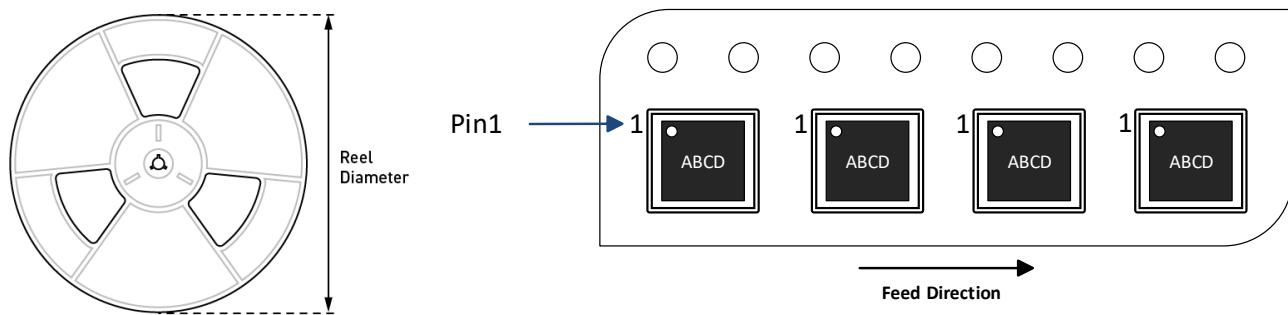
SIDE VIEW



RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

NOTE:

- 1) ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- 2) LEAD COPLANARITY SHALL BE 0.08 MILLIMETERS MAX.
- 3) JEDEC REFERENCE IS MO-220.
- 4) DRAWING IS NOT TO SCALE.

CARRIER INFORMATION

Part Number	Package Description	Quantity/Reel	Quantity/Tube	Quantity/Tray	Reel Diameter	Carrier Tape Width	Carrier Tape Pitch
MP6541GQKT-Z	TQFN-26 (6mmx6mm)	5000	N/A	N/A	13in	12mm	8mm
MP6541AGQKT-Z							

REVISION HISTORY

Revision #	Revision Date	Description	Pages Updated
1.0	11/12/2021	Initial Release	-

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