TI Designs: TIDA-01585
24-V, 36-W Sensorless BLDC Sinusoidal Motor Drive With Closed-Loop Speed Control Reference Design

Description

This brushless DC (BLDC) motor drive reference design uses closed-loop control to achieve high-speed accuracy using only two chips. The first chip is a cost effective entry-level MCU from the popular ultra-low power MSP430 family. The other (DRV10987) is a three-phase, sensorless, 180° sinusoidal motor driver with integrated power MOSFETs. The total solution is optimized with high efficiency and a small-form factor to easily fit into the motor.

Resources

TIDA-01585	Design Folder
DRV10987	Product Folder
MSP430FR2311	Product Folder

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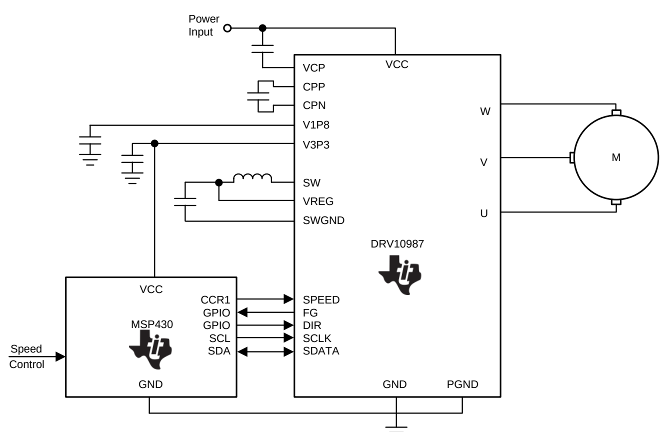
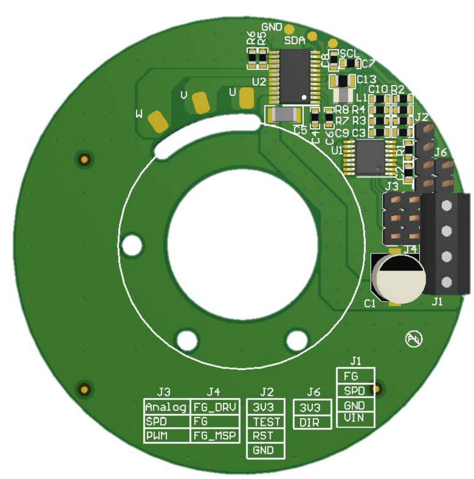
Features

- Sensorless 36-W, 24-V Drive Capable of Driving Brushless DC (BLDC) Motors With Sinusoidal Commutation
- Closed-Loop Speed Control Ensures High Accuracy of Expected Motor Speed
- Highly-Integrated and Protected Single-Chip, Sinusoidal Brushless Motor Controller Reduces External Parts Count and Audible Noise
- Closed-Loop System Uses Only Two Chips
- Optimized Small-Form Factor (SFF) Fits for Motor Integration
- Reliable Start-up and Fully-Protected System With Short Circuit, Overcurrent, Blocked Rotor Protection
- Operating Ambient Temperature: –20°C to +85°C
- Integrated Buck and Linear Regulator to Efficiently Step Down Supply Voltage to 3.3 V for Powering Both Internal and External Circuits (TI MSP430™ MCU)

Applications

- Pedestal Fans
- Ceiling Fans
- Air Purifiers
- Washing Machines, Dryer Fans





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1 System Description

In application fields such as appliances and industrial, brushless DC (BLDC) motors are starting to replace traditional brushed DC motors. Compared to the brushed DC motor, the BLDC uses an electric commutator to replace the mechanical commutator, making it more reliable and providing a longer lifetime. BLDC motors are also more efficient than brushed DC motors. For the same input power, a BLDC motor converts more electrical power into mechanical power than a brushed motor.

The general advantages of BLDC motors are as follows:

- High efficiency
- Low audible noise
- Better speed versus torque characteristics
- High dynamic response
- Long operating life due to a lack of electrical and friction losses
- Higher speed ranges

One of the concerns from a design perspective is that driving a BLDC motor is complicated. This task requires engineers to have a high technological background. With the development of integrated circuits, some specific motor drivers with integrated power MOSFETs and control schemes, like the TI DRV10x, help to solve this problem and simplify use of the BLDC motor. Because of such developments, BLDC motors have already been widely used in refrigerators, washing machines, dishwashers, pumps, and different kind of fans.

Some application scenarios require high accuracy; for example, a high-performance BLDC control system. Achieve high accuracy by using closed-loop control in a majority of BLDC control systems. This reference design provides a precise and effective speed control system with closed-loop. It is a cost-effective, small form factor (SFF), three-phase sinusoidal motor drive for a BLDC motor up to a power of 36 W at 24 V. The board accepts the speed command through pulse-width modulation (PWM) or through analog voltage from an external signal, and provides the three motor outputs to drive the BLDC motor with pure sinusoidal current waveform.

This reference design uses only two chips. A simple MCU, MSP430FR2311, accepts the external speed command, and a proportional-integral (PI) control algorithm is implemented to control the driver. The DRV10987 device is a three-phase sensorless motor driver with integrated power MOSFETs and an embedded, proprietary sensorless control scheme. The device has a flexible user interface that accepts analog, PWM, or I^2C input from the MCU. The integrated buck converter of the DRV10987 is capable of powering both internal and external circuits. Achieve the optimum motor spin-up profile by tuning all of the applicable configuration parameters inside the electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM) of the DRV10987 device.

1.1 Key System Specifications

Table 1. Key System Specifications

PARAMETER	MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
DC input voltage(1)	18	24	28	V
Power level	0	—	36	W
Output current	0	1.5	2	A
Electrical frequency(2)	1	—	1000	Hz
Accuracy(3)	—	—	1	%
Operating temperature	–20	25	85	℃

(1) This design can accept a 6.2-V to 28-V power supply, which fits the motor rated voltage. For this test setup, a 24-V nominal value is used to run the specified motor.

(2) The maximum electrical frequency for DRV10987 is 1000 Hz. This parameter and pole pairs determine the maximum mechanical speed of the target motor. The maximum speed of the motor, which is used in test setup of this design, is 1000 RPM.

(3) This parameter indicates the maximum speed error.

2 System Overview

2.1 Block Diagram

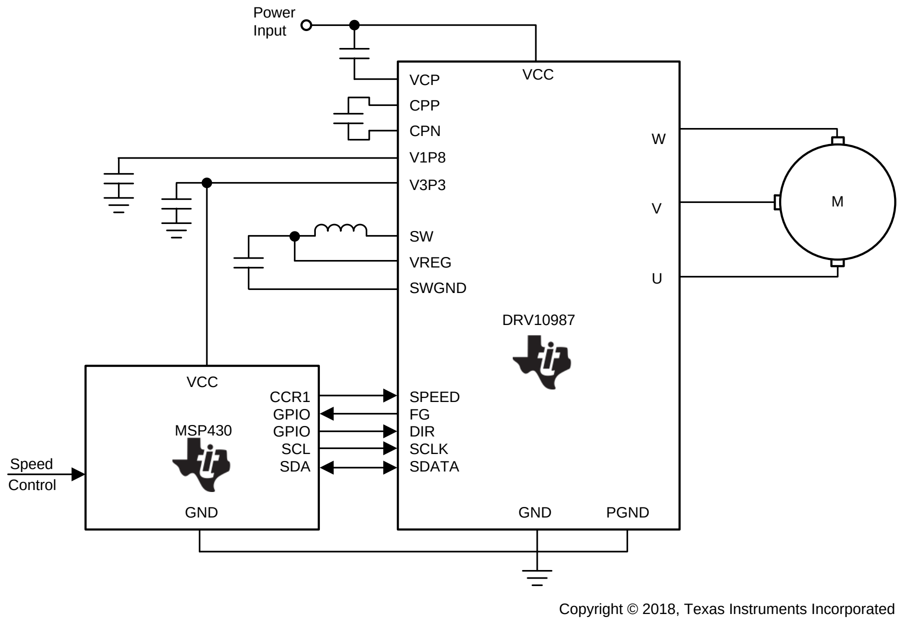


Figure 1. TIDA-01585 Block Diagram

2.2 Highlighted Products

The following subsections detail the highlighted products used in this reference design, including the key features for their selection. See their respective product data sheets for complete details on any highlighted device.

2.2.1 MSP430FR2311

The ultra-low-power MSP430FR231x FRAM MCU family consists of several devices that feature embedded nonvolatile FRAM and different sets of peripherals targeted for various sensing and measurement applications. The architecture, FRAM, and peripherals, combined with extensive low-power modes, are optimized to achieve extended battery life in portable and wireless sensing applications. FRAM is a new nonvolatile memory that combines the speed, flexibility, and endurance of SRAM with the stability and reliability of flash, all at a lower total power consumption.

The MSP430FR231x FRAM MCU is the world's first MCU with a configurable low-leakage current sense amplifier, and features a powerful 16-bit reduced instruction set computer (RISC) central processing unit (CPU), 16-bit registers, and constant generators that contribute to maximum code efficiency. The digitally-controlled oscillator (DCO) also allows the device to wake up from low-power modes to active mode typically in less than 10 µs. Additionally, developers can reduce PCB real estate by up to 75% with integrated analog, EEPROM, crystal, and MCU functionality in a 4-mm × 3.5-mm package. The feature set of this MCU is ideal for applications ranging from smoke detectors to portable health and fitness accessories.

Figure 2 shows the MSP430FR231X block diagram.

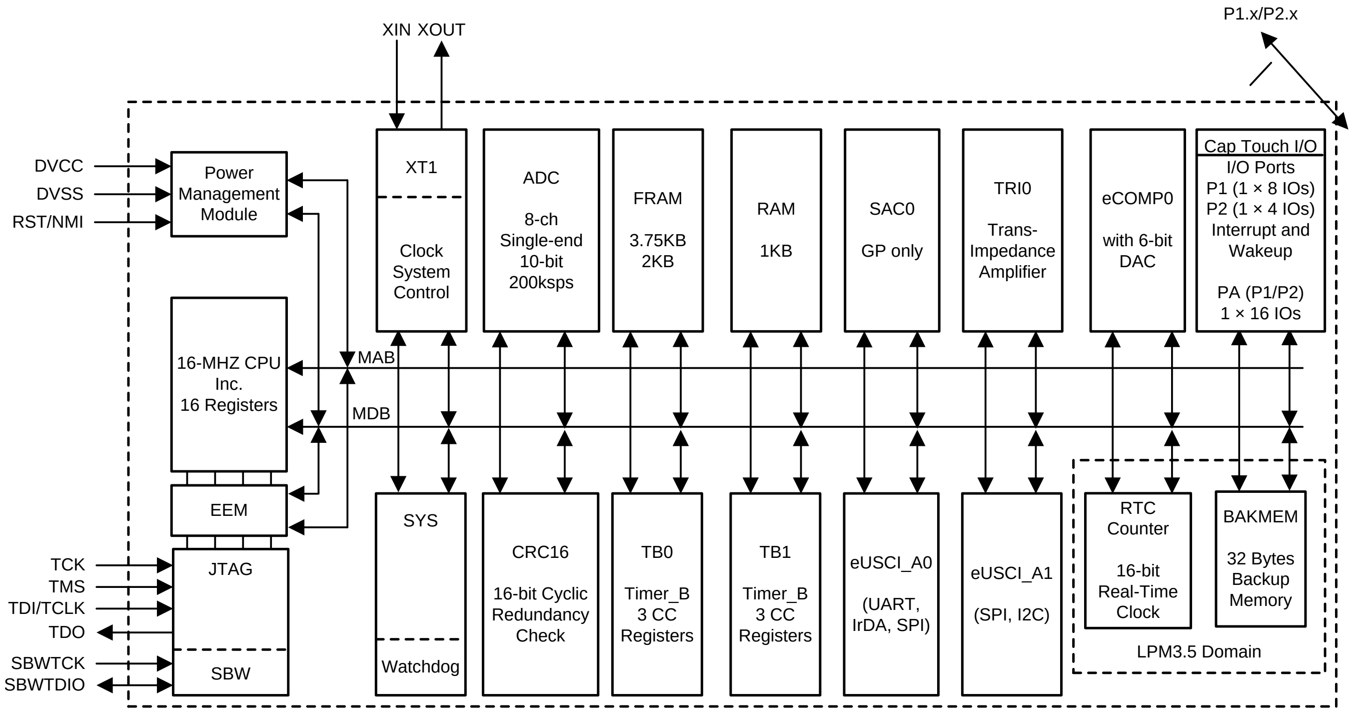


Figure 2. MSP430FR231X Block Diagram

2.2.2 DRV10987

The DRV10987 is a three-phase sensorless motor driver with integrated power MOSFETs, which provide drive current capability up to 2 A (continuous). The device uses a proprietary 180° sensorless control scheme to provide continuous sinusoidal drive, which significantly reduces the pure-tone acoustics that typically occur as a result of commutation by keeping the electrically-induced torque ripple small. Therefore, the device is specifically designed for 12- to 24-V motor drive applications with low noise and a low external component count.

The device is configurable through a simple I^2C interface to reprogram specific motor parameters in registers, and program the EEPROM to accommodate different motor parameters and spin-up profiles for different customer applications. The user can control the motor directly through the PWM input, analog input, or I^2C inputs. The motor speed feedback is available through either the FG pin or I^2C interface.

The DRV10987 features extensive protection and fault detect mechanisms to ensure reliable operation. Voltage surge protection prevents the input VCC capacitor from overcharging, which is typical during motor deceleration. The device provides overcurrent protection without the requirement of an external current sense resistor. Rotor lock detect is available through several methods. The user can configure these methods with register settings to ensure reliable operation. The device provides additional protection for undervoltage lockout (UVLO) and for thermal shutdown.

The DRV10987 driver features an integrated buck and linear regulator to efficiently step down the supply voltage to either 5 V or 3.3 V for powering both internal and external circuits. The device is available in either a sleep mode or a standby mode version to conserve power when the motor is inactive.

Figure 3 shows the DRV10987 block diagram.

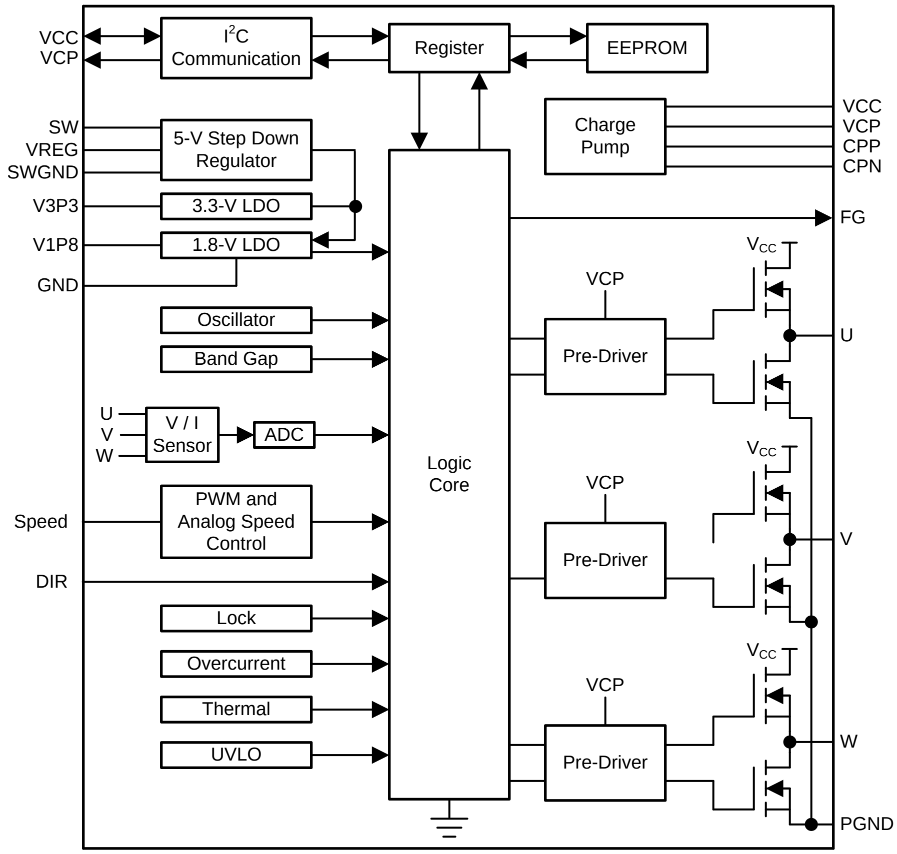


Figure 3. DRV10987 Block Diagram

2.3 System Design Theory

For applications that require high-accuracy speed control, closed loop is the best solution. The block diagram in the previous Figure 1 shows that the complete system comprises only two chips: a simple MCU and a BLDC motor driver.

- MSP430FR2311 – Simple microcontroller
- DRV10987 – Integrated motor driver

2.3.1 Motor Drive Section

The DRV10987 is an integrated motor driver which has a built-in 180° sensorless BLDC control scheme. Figure 4 shows the schematic of the motor drive section based on the DRV10987.

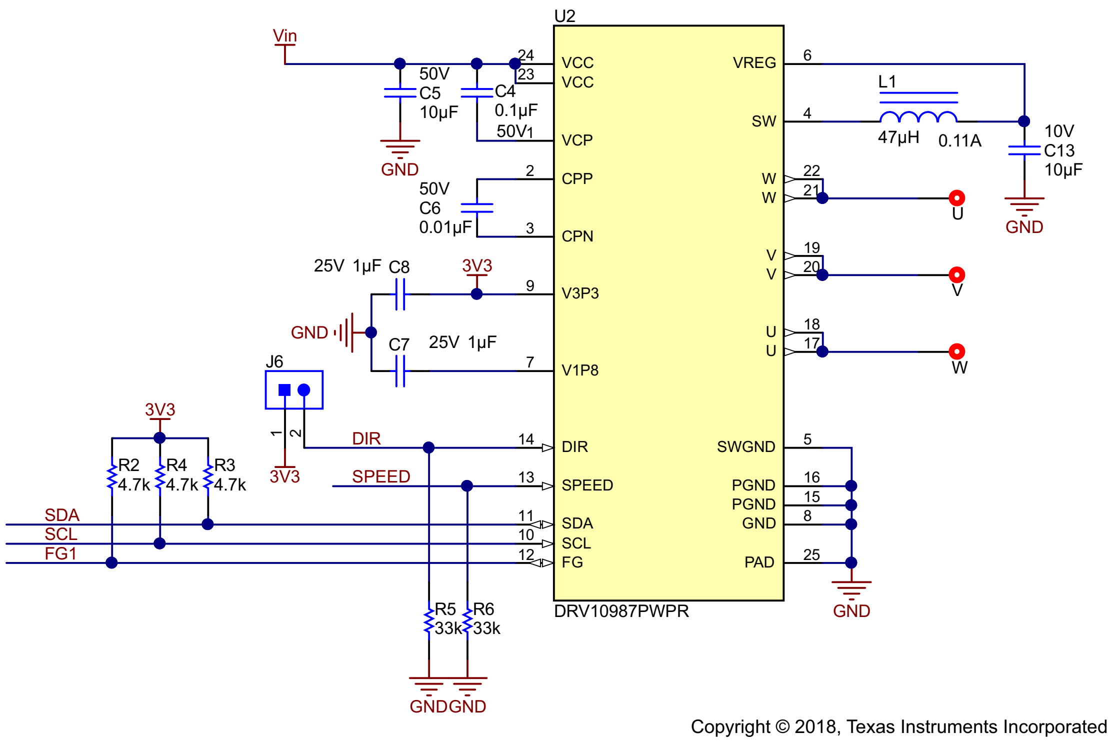


Figure 4. BLDC Motor Driver

The DRV10987 device features an integrated buck regulator to step down the supply voltage efficiently to 5 V for powering both internal and external circuits. The integrated 3.3-V low-dropout linear regulator (LDO) can also be used to provide power for external circuits, such as an MCU. This function eliminates the additional DC/DC converter and saves on system cost. However, in this condition, an inductor L1 (47 µH) and capacitor C13 (10 µF) are necessary to power the external MCU. In this design, the MCU is 3.3 V and draws power from the 3.3-V LDO of the DRV10987 device, which has a 20-mA output capability.

The DRV10987 accepts three types of input speed control signal: analog, PWM, and I^{2}C. The MCU reads and writes the registers of the DRV10987 driver through the I$_2$C interface to control it. The SPEED pin is connected to the PWM port of the MCU to enable the MCU to control the speed through PWM. On the chip, the DIR pin (pin 14) sets the rotation direction of the motor. By default, the R5 pulls up this DIR pin and the short circuit J6 can pull it down. Keep J6 open when using the MCU to control the direction. The DRV10987 device provides information about the motor speed through the frequency generate (FG) pin to the MCU to allow monitoring of the actual speed. Table 2 lists the connector definitions.

Table 2. Connector Description

CONNECTOR	PINS	DESCRIPTION
J1 (1)	1: VIN; 2: GND; 3: SPD; 4: FG	External power input and speed command interface
J2	1: GND; 2: TCK; 3: TDIO; 4: 3V3	Reserved for MSP430™ MCU programming; connect to external specified programmer or LaunchPad™ Development Kit
J3	1: ANALOG; 2: SPD; 3: PWM	External signal type selection for speed control; short circuit pins 1 and 2 for analog or short circuit pins 2 and 3 for PWM
J4	1: FG_DRV; 2: FG; 3: FG_MSP	Output signal type selection for motor speed feedback; short circuit pins 1 and 2 for DRV10987 output or short circuit pins 2 and 3 for MCU output
J6	1: 3V3; 2: DIR	Motor spin direction control; short circuit pins 1 and 2 for reverse rotation; if MCU determines the direction, keep it open

(1) Operation voltage ranges from 6.2 V to 28 V. The test setup (see Section 3.2) uses a normal value of 24 V to run the specified motor. SPD is defined as the external speed control signal input. Specify this pin as analog or PWM by setting J3.

2.3.2 Closed-Loop Section

Figure 5 shows the closed-loop section of the reference design.

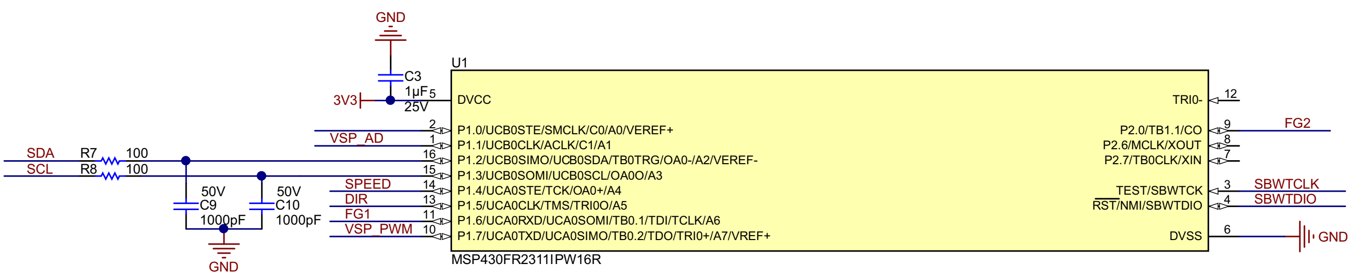


Figure 5. Closed-Loop Section

An MSP430FR2311 MCU functions as the closed loop in this reference design. The MCU accepts the external speed command, which is either analog or PWM, from the SPD pin of connector J1. The integrated buck and linear regulator of the DRV10987 device powers the MCU, eliminating the need for an additional power source (see Section 2.3.1). The user can obtain the actual motor speed feedback from the FG pin of J1. To achieve high-accuracy speed control, the MCU sends a PWM speed control signal to DRV10987 through pin 14 (P1.4) after calculating the closed-loop PI algorithm. Pin 13 (P1.5) has been assigned to control the spin direction of the motor, which requires the J6 connector to be open. The user can also obtain the actual speed of the motor through pin 9 (P2.0) by short-circuiting the FG and FG_MSP pins of J4.

2.3.3 PI Closed-Loop Speed Control

This reference design implements a proportional-integral (PI) control algorithm for closed-loop speed control. PI control algorithms have two basic modes: position mode and increment mode. Equation 1 shows a discrete expression of the position mode of the PI algorithm:

$$\mu_k = K_P \times e_k + K_I \times \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} e_i + \mu_0 \quad (1)$$

where,

- e_k is the speed error,
- K_P is the proportional gain,
- e_k is the integration factor.

When using a position mode PI algorithm, the main issue occurs when switching between closed loop and open loop because the system creates an impulse, which results in an unstable motor. The output of position mode PI control directly relates to all past statuses. The limited precision and memory of the speed calculations in the MCU creates unavoidable accuracy errors in the full-position calculations.

For these reasons, this reference design makes use of the increment mode PI algorithm. Equation 2 shows the formula. Equation 3 shows the simplified formula.

$$\Delta\mu_k = \mu_k - \mu_{k-1} = K_P \times \left(e_k - e_{k-1}\right) + K_I \times e_k \quad (2)$$

$$\mu_k = \mu_{k-1} + \left(K_P + K_I\right) \times e_k - K_P \times e_{k-1} \quad (3)$$

The control increment is output and then added to the current control input. This action drives the PWM to adjust the speed of the motor. MCU implementation also becomes easier with the incremental speed control (see Figure 6).

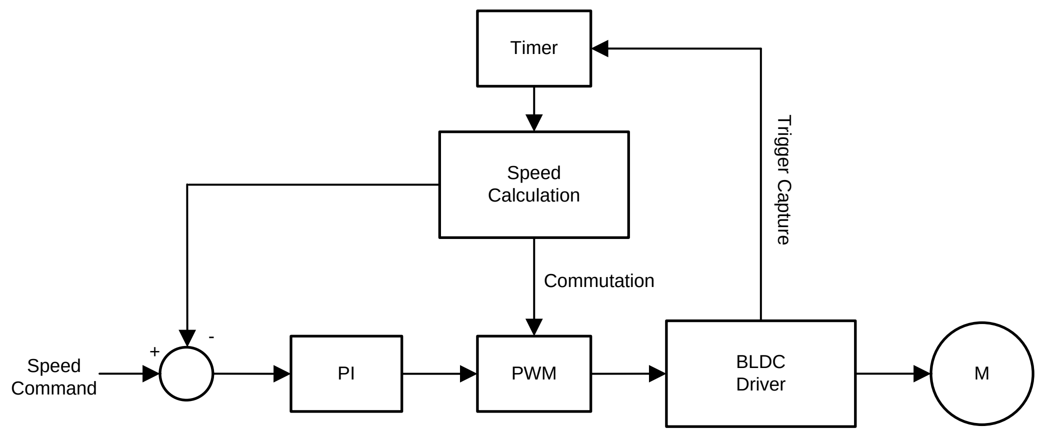


Figure 6. PI Closed-Loop Speed Control

2.3.4 Thermal Design

Proper thermal design is crucial for safe and reliable operation of semiconductors. Operating a semiconductor at higher operating temperatures reduces the area of safe operation and can result in failure or reduced life of the device.

The goal of the thermal design is to limit the junction temperature of the switches inside the DRV10987 device within the safe values. The data sheet specifies that the insulated-gate bipolar transistor (IGBT) has a maximum junction temperature rating of 150ºC. This specification indicates that the user must design a heat dissipation area to account for this limit when operating at the full load capacity.

3 Hardware, Software, Testing Requirements, and Test Results

3.1 Required Hardware and Software

3.1.1 Hardware

3.1.1.1 Hardware Overview

Figure 7 shows the overview of the PCB for the TIDA-01585 design. The previous Table 2 describes the connector configuration.

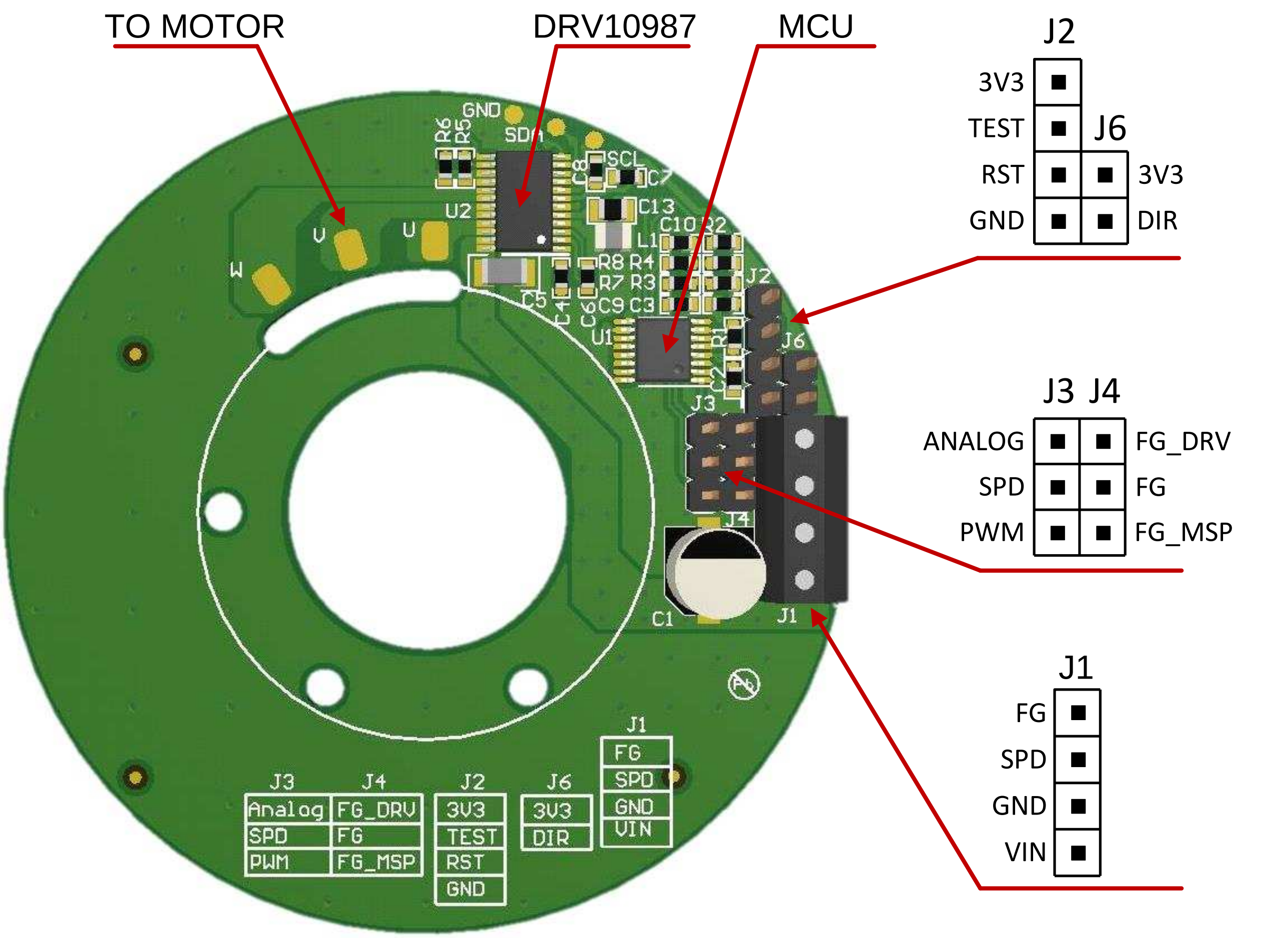


Figure 7. Hardware Overview

3.1.1.2 Programming Interface for MSP430™ MCU

J2 is reserved as the programming interface for the MCU. The designer can program the MSP430 MCU using the JTAG port, Spy-Bi-Wire (SBW), and the bootloader BSL. In this reference design, SBW has been adopted for programming and is a two-wire Spy-Bi-Wire interface. Spy-Bi-Wire can be used to interface with MSP430 development tools and device programmers. Table 3 lists the Spy-Bi-Wire interface pin requirements. For further details on interfacing to development tools and device programmers, see *MSP430 Hardware Tools User's Guide*.

Table 3. Spy-Bi-Wire Pin Requirements and Functions

J2 PIN NO.	DEVICE SIGNAL	DIRECTION	SBW FUNCTION
1	VSS	—	Ground supply
2	TEST/SBWTCK	IN	Spy-Bi-Wire clock input
3	RST/NMI/SBWTDIO	IN, OUT	Spy-Bi-Wire data input and output
4	VCC	—	Power supply

3.1.2 Firmware

3.1.2.1 Application Firmware Description

The firmware of this reference design runs on MSP430FR2311, in which a PI algorithm of closed-loop speed control is implemented. The firmware also configures the DRV10987 over I^2C and reads the actual speed of motor. The user must adjust the parameters of the DRV10987 device based on a specific motor by editing DRV10987.c file.

Table 4 lists the system components for the firmware of this reference design.

Table 4. TIDA-01585 Firmware System Components

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION
Integrated development environment (IDE)	Code Composer Studio™ (CCS) v7.4
Target MCU	MSP430FR2311
LaunchPad™ Development Kit	MSP430™ LaunchPad™
MCU - DRV10987 connection	P1.2 — SDA
	P1.3 — SCL
	P1.4 — SPEED
	P1.5 — DIR
	P1.6 — FG
MCU digital inputs and outputs	P1.1 — PIN1 J3
	P1.7 — PIN3 J3
	P2.0 — PIN3 J4

3.1.2.2 Prerequisites for Developing and Running TIDA-01585

This reference design board can work as a stand-alone board after flashing the MCU firmware and downloading it to the MSP430 MCU. To develop and debug the firmware using TI's CCS Integrated Development Environment (IDE), a TI LaunchPad kit is required for programming and debugging the reference board. Figure 8 shows the hardware interconnections required between the design board and the LaunchPad for flashing the code in this reference design. Make sure that the jumper has been removed before connecting the LaunchPad and TIDA-01585 board.

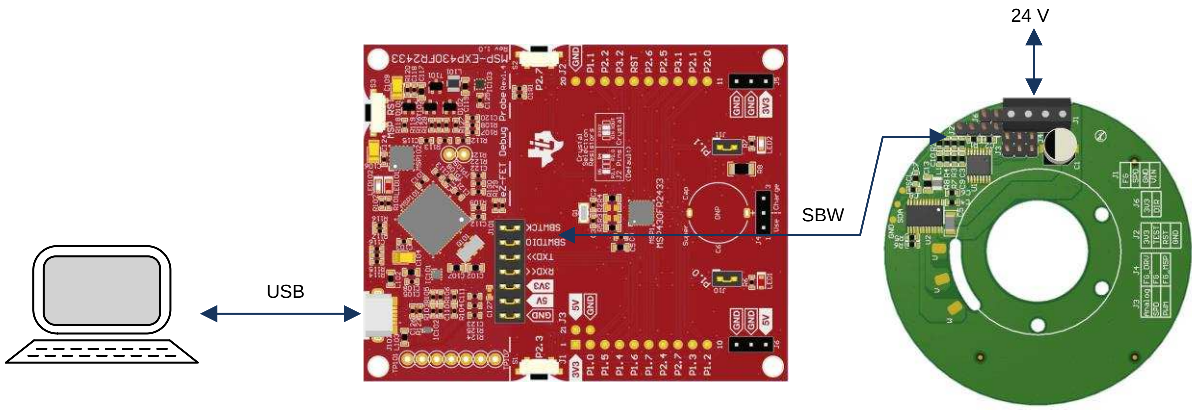


Figure 8. LaunchPad™ and TIDA-01585 Board Connections Diagram

Make sure to download and install the following prerequisites to the computer:

- Code Composer Studio™ (CCS) v7.4
- TIDA_01585_RevA Firmware

3.1.2.3 *Programming MSP430™*

The user can edit and program the firmware of the MSP430 MCU. The instructions for programming the TIDA-01585 board are as follows:

1. Import the TIDA_01585_RevA project using TI's CCS software.
2. Connect the LaunchPad programmer to the TIDA-01585 board, as the previous Figure 8 shows.
3. Build the project by clicking the *Build* button (hammer icon), which if run successfully, appears as follows in Figure 9.
4. Click the *Debug* button (bug icon) as shown in Figure 9.

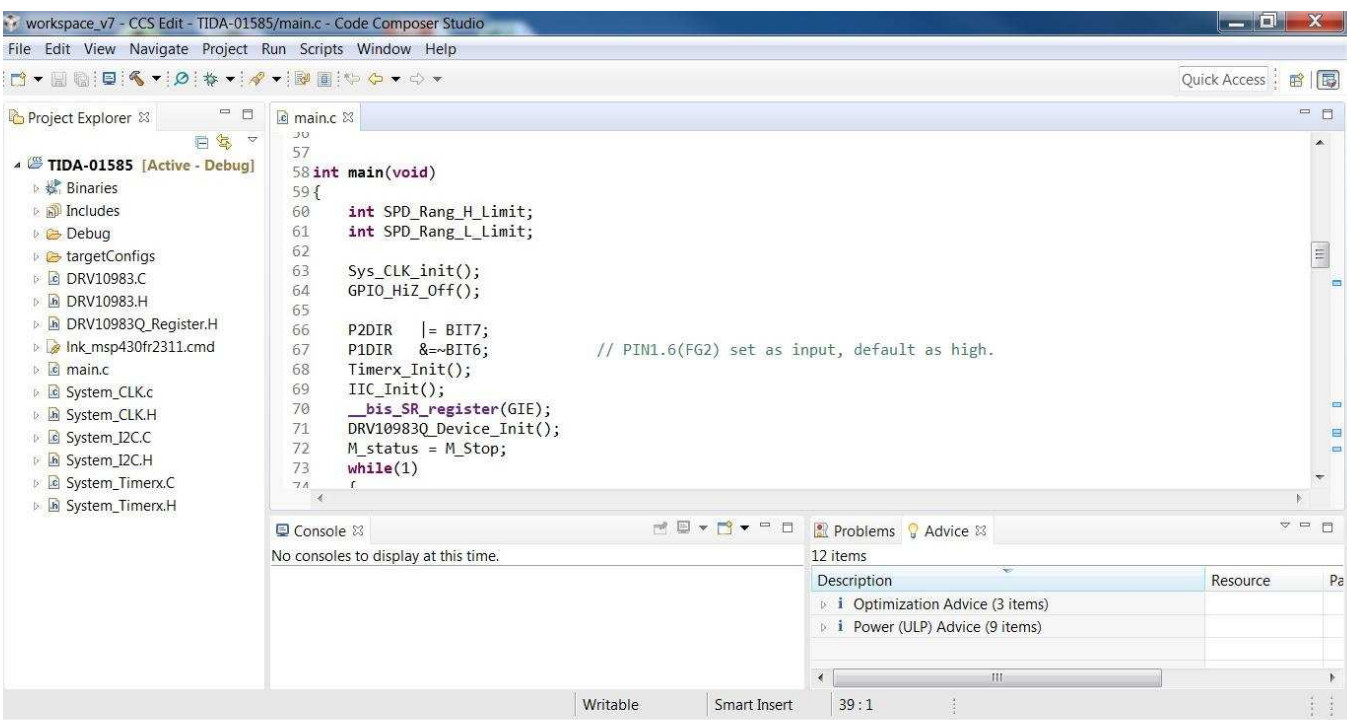


Figure 9. Build and Debug Using Code Composer Studio™ From TI

3.1.2.4 Flow Chart Overview

Figure 10 shows the flow chart of the firmware in the MCU. TI offers a firmware example in which a PI algorithm has been implemented. The user can set and modify different PI parameters in different states to guarantee a smooth and slow start, restart, or both, while allowing a fast response between load transient or speed variation from one to another.

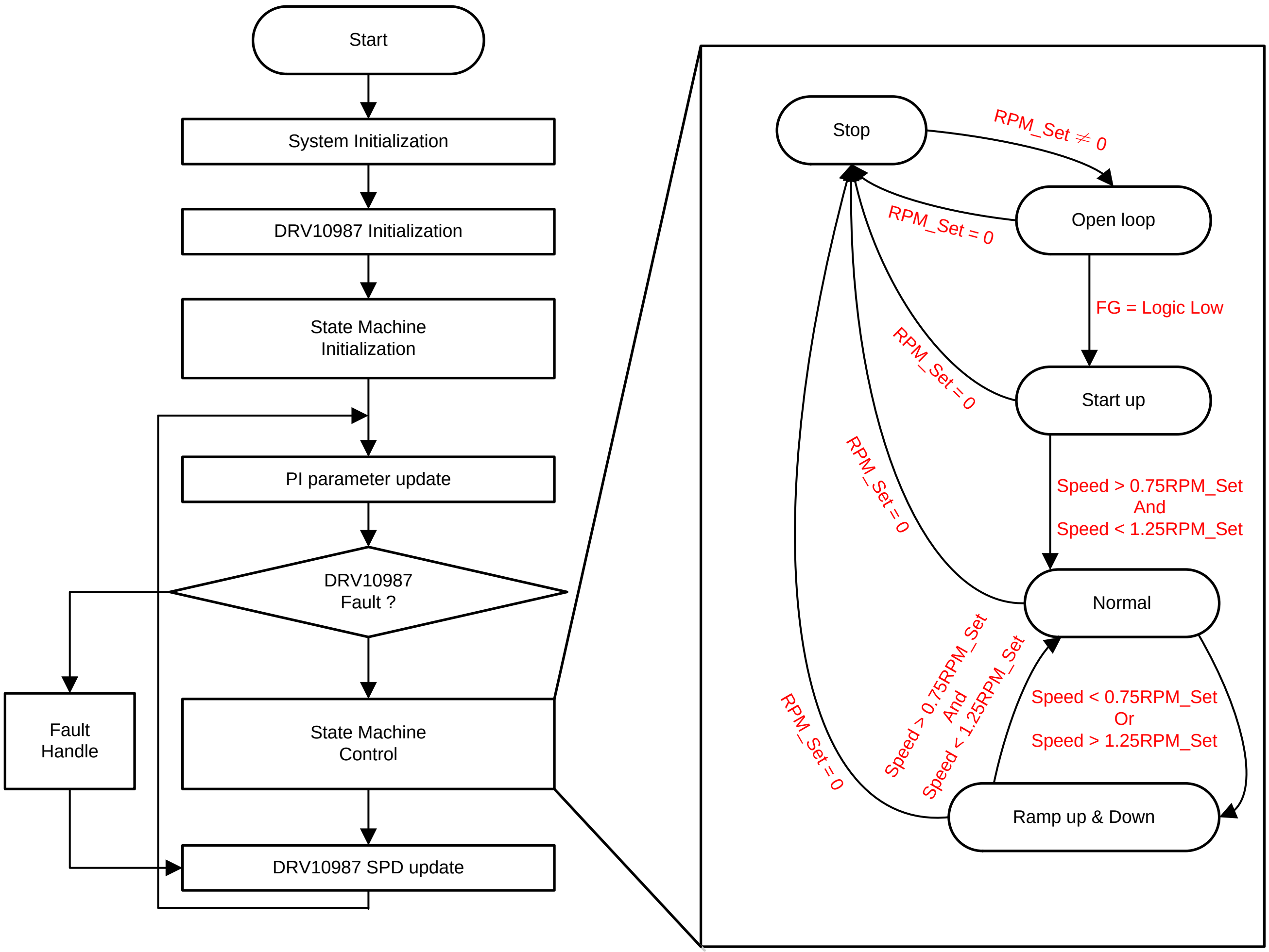


Figure 10. Flow Chart Overview

3.2 Testing and Results

3.2.1 Test Setup

3.2.1.1 Get Prepared

Testing the performance of the reference design board requires some materials and equipment for preparation. Table 5 lists the materials required for the test setup and their basic usage. The user can load a different motor, but must adjust the firmware before testing.

Table 5. Materials for Test Setup

MATERIALS	USAGE	COMMENTS
LaunchPad™	Debug and program	MSP-EXP430FR2433 Development Kit
Computer	Debug and program	Code Composer Studio™ (CCS) v7.4 downloaded and installed
TIDA-01585 board	Main driver board	Firmware programmed
24-V BLDC motor	Main power motor	0 to 1000 RPM, P_{MAX} > 36 W
Fan blade	Normal load	Different sizes and pieces of blade will have different max loads
DC source	Power supply	Up to 24 V, 2 A
Signal source	Speed control input	Input signal: 5 to 20 kHz, 3.3-V logic level

3.2.1.2 Test Setup Procedure

The following steps show how to set up the test platform in the lab during the test:

1. Ensure that the firmware has been programmed into the MCU (see Section 3.1.2)
2. Connect the three-phase output U, V, and W to the motor windings.
3. Connect the DC power source to the TIDA-01585 board. Keep the power OFF.
4. Set the spin direction through the J6 pin. Short circuit or open for different direction.
5. Set the input speed control signal mode as PWM by short circuiting the SPD and PWM pins of J3. The PWM mode is the default mode in the firmware.
6. Short circuit the FG and FG_DRV pins of J4 to choose DRV10987 as the actual speed output.
7. Connect the PWM signal source to the SPD pin of J1.
8. Fix the motor and fan blade in the fixture.
9. Ensure the output voltage of the DC power source is 24 V and maximum output current is 2 A. Power on the design.

Figure 11 shows an image of the test setup in action.

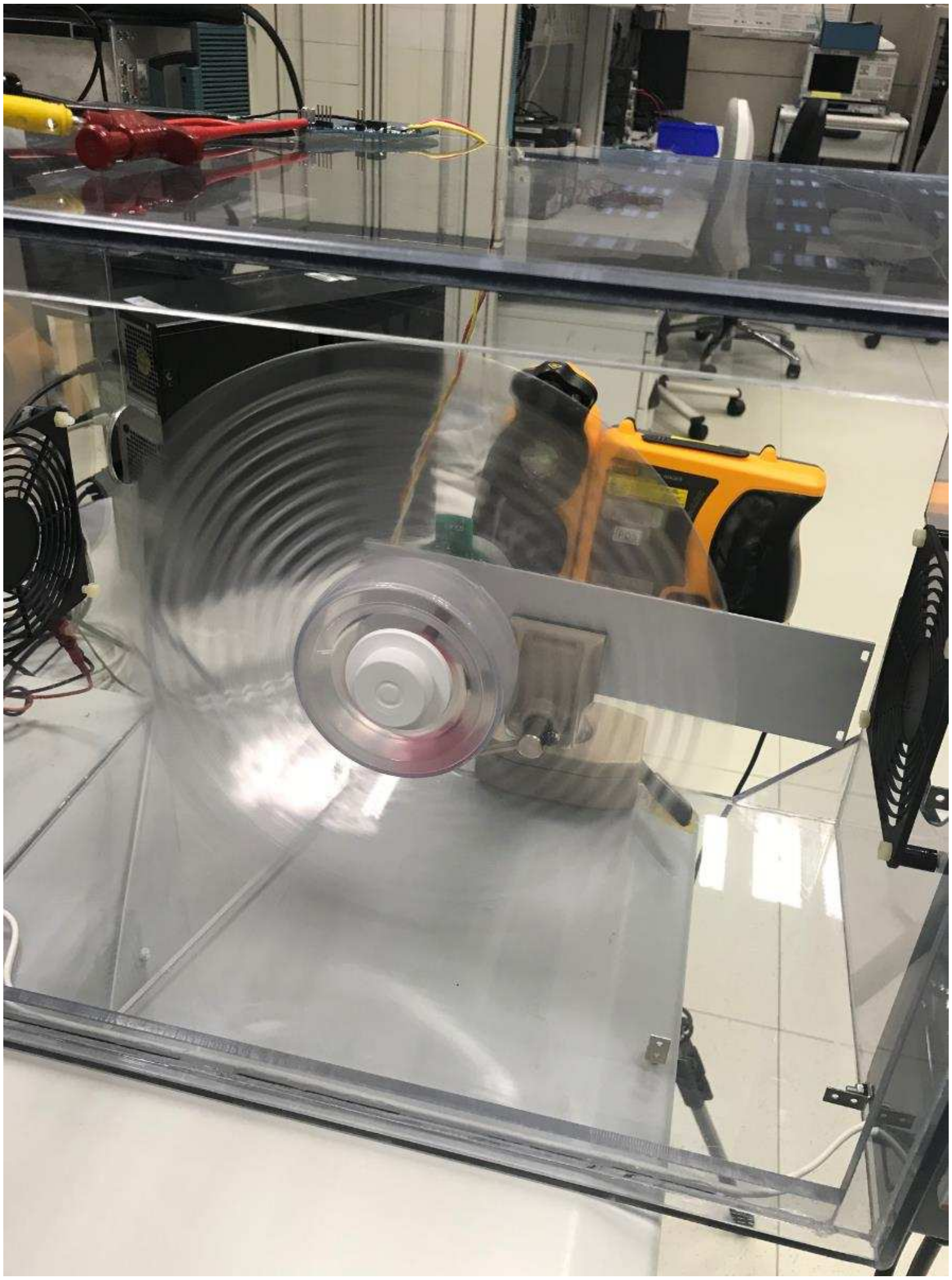


Figure 11. Test Setup Image

3.2.2 Test Results

The test includes the start-up profile, runtime waveform, acceleration, deceleration, speed accuracy, and different protection tests.

3.2.2.1 Start-Up Profile

In this reference design, all the parameters for DRV10987 have been optimized based on one specified motor. These designer must modify the parameters if using a different motor. TI proposes using a graphic user interface (GUI) to optimize the parameters of the DRV10987 for a new motor. After establishing the optimized parameters through a GUI, the user must edit the DRV10987.c file to program the MCU for the new motor. The following subsections specify the configuration of parameters for the tested motor.

3.2.2.1.1 Case 1—Stationary Motor

As Figure 12 shows, a small current pulse occurs at the beginning of start-up because of the Initial Position Detection (IPD) function of the DRV10987 to detect the initial rotor position. After the IPD finishes, the open-loop acceleration occurs. The speed of motor enters a closed loop control after reaching a defined threshold value through the PI control algorithm from the MCU, where the motor accelerates further.

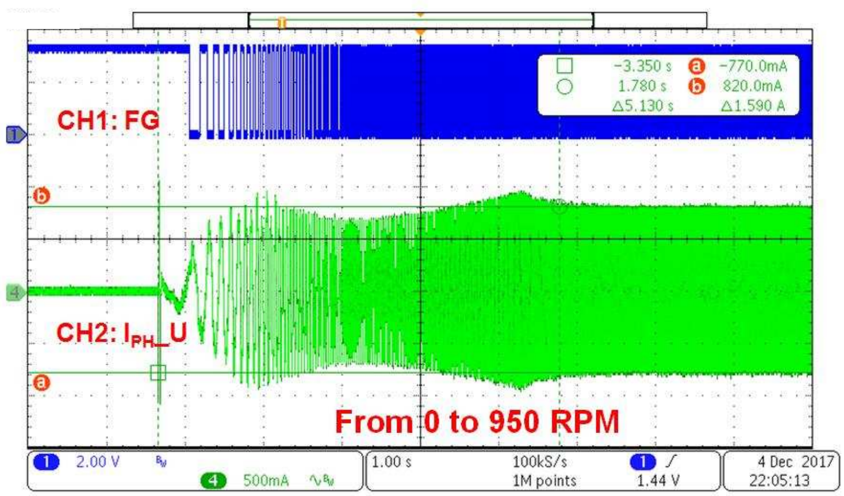


Figure 12. Start-Up: Stationary Motor

3.2.2.1.2 Case 2—Motor Spinning in Forward Direction

As Figure 13 shows, the motor enters the open-loop acceleration directly if it is spinning in a forward direction. The motor speed enters a closed loop control after reaching a defined threshold value through the PI control algorithm from the MCU, where it accelerates further.

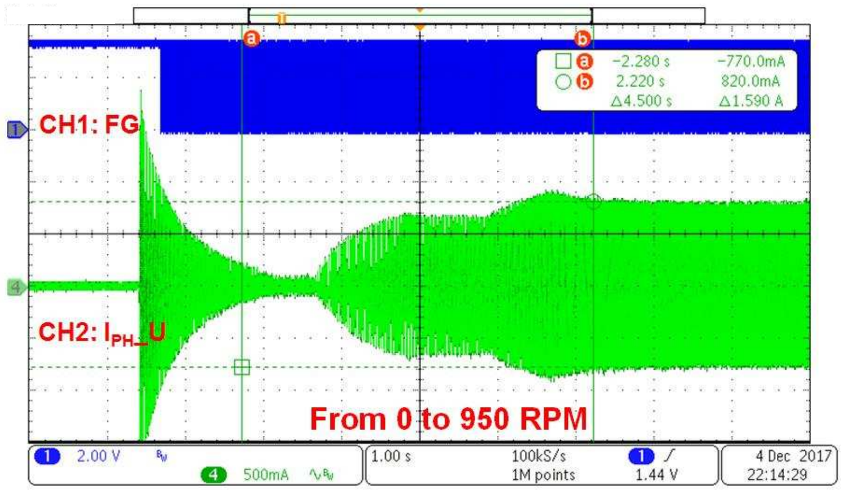


Figure 13. Start-Up: Motor Spinning in Forward Direction

3.2.2.1.3 Case 3—Motor Spinning in Reverse Direction

Figure 14 shows the start-up waveform when motor is spinning in the reverse direction. Reverse drive allows the motor to be driven so that it accelerates through zero velocity. The motor achieves the shortest possible spin-up time in systems where the motor is spinning in the reverse direction

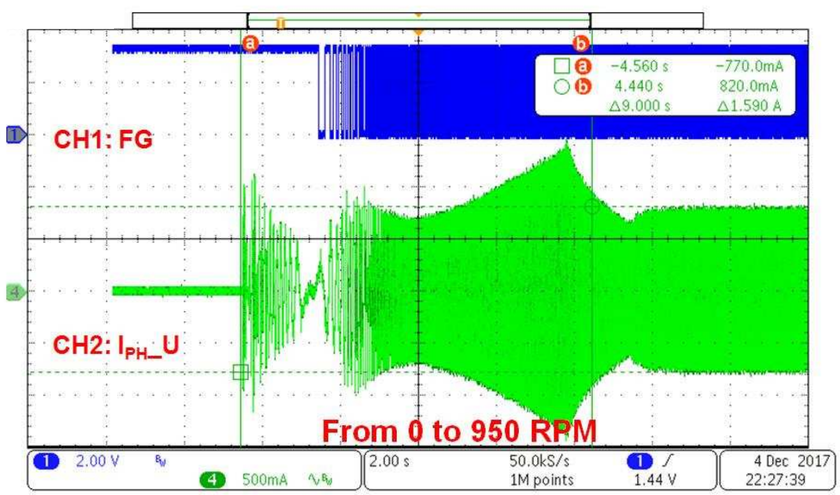


Figure 14. Start-Up: Motor Spinning in Reverse Direction

3.2.2.2 Run Time

Figure 15 shows the winding current of the motor driven by the DRV10987 device and the winding voltage measured with respect to the negative DC bus.

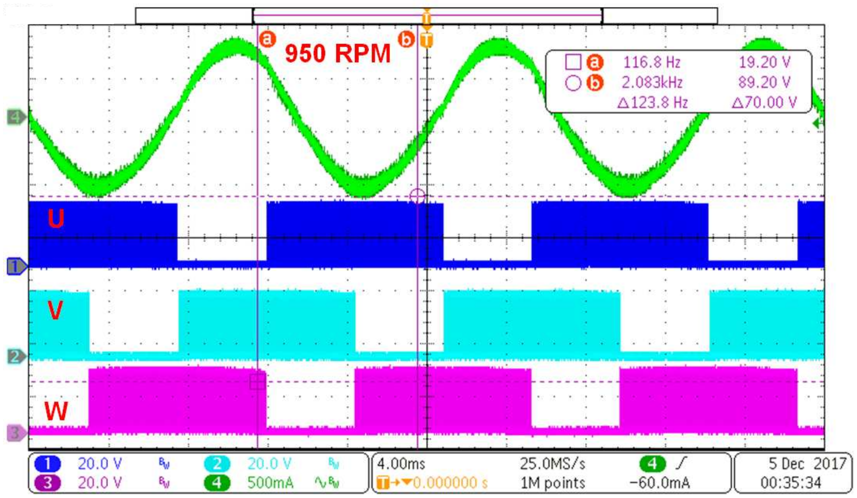


Figure 15. Run Time at 950 RPM

The speed control loop was closed by the onboard MCU at the control loop bandwidth of 20 Hz. The fan blade has a lot of inertia and requires time to settle to the target speed, which is the reason for keeping the control bandwidth very small. Maintaining a small control bandwidth ensures the minimum oscillations of rotor speed at the target point.

3.2.2.3 Acceleration

Figure 16 shows the winding current waveform as well as the three-phase output voltage with respect to the negative DC bus during the acceleration period.

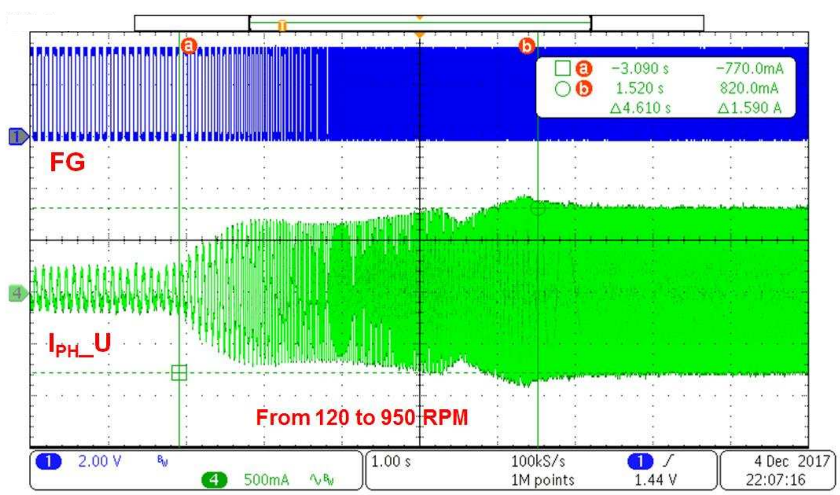


Figure 16. Acceleration

3.2.2.4 Deceleration

Figure 17 shows the winding current waveform of motor as well as the three-phase output voltage with respect to the negative DC bus during the deceleration period.

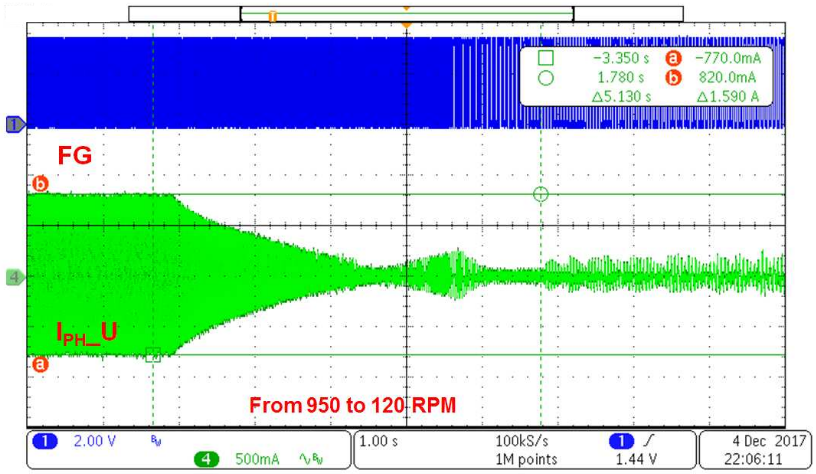


Figure 17. Deceleration

3.2.2.5 Accuracy of Speed Control

The onboard MCU MSP430FR2311 adjusts the duty cycle based on the PI control algorithm to maintain the motor speed at the desired setting. The PWM duty is modified after reading the speed from the DRV10987 device over the I^2C interface. During testing, the control loop was running at 20 Hz, which is significantly slower considering the nature of the load, which takes time to settle (see Table 6).

Table 6. Accuracy of Speed Control

DUTY CYCLE	Speed_Set	Speed_Actual	GAP	ERROR%
15	150	151	1	0.67
20	200	201	1	0.50
25	250	251	1	0.40
30	300	300	0	0
35	350	350	0	0
40	400	400	0	0
45	450	449	–1	–0.22
50	500	499	–1	–0.20
55	550	548	–2	–0.36
60	600	598	–2	–0.33
65	650	648	–2	–0.31
70	700	697	–3	–0.43
75	750	747	–3	–0.40
80	800	797	–3	–0.38
85	850	846	–4	–0.47
90	900	896	–4	–0.44
95	950	946	–4	–0.42
98	980	976	–4	–0.41

3.2.2.6 Protection Test

The DRV10987 has comprehensive protection features, such as overcurrent protection (phase-to-phase, phase-to-GND, and phase-to-VCC short circuits), rotor lock detection, anti-voltage surge (AVS) protection, under-voltage lockout (UVLO), overvoltage protection, thermal warning, and shutdown.

3.2.2.6.1 Rotor Lock Test

The motor speed is set at 500 RPM.

When the motor is blocked or stopped by an external force, lock protection is triggered, and the device stops driving the motor immediately. Figure 18 shows the protection waveform of rotor lock during the start-up phase. The DRV10987 device will try to start driving the motor again every 1.7 s (the user can make this setting in the register) until the lock condition is removed.

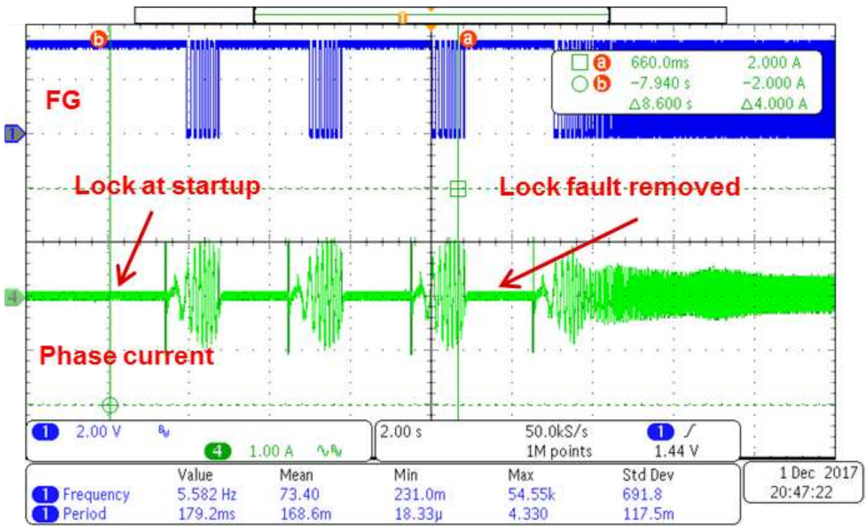


Figure 18. Rotor Lock During Start-up

Figure 19 shows the protection waveform of rotor lock during normal spinning. The phase current increases rapidly and then the protection threshold is triggered. The DRV10987 device defines it as a lock fault and stops the motor. After the lock release time t_{LOCK_OFF}, the DRV10987 device resumes driving the motor again like the start-up.

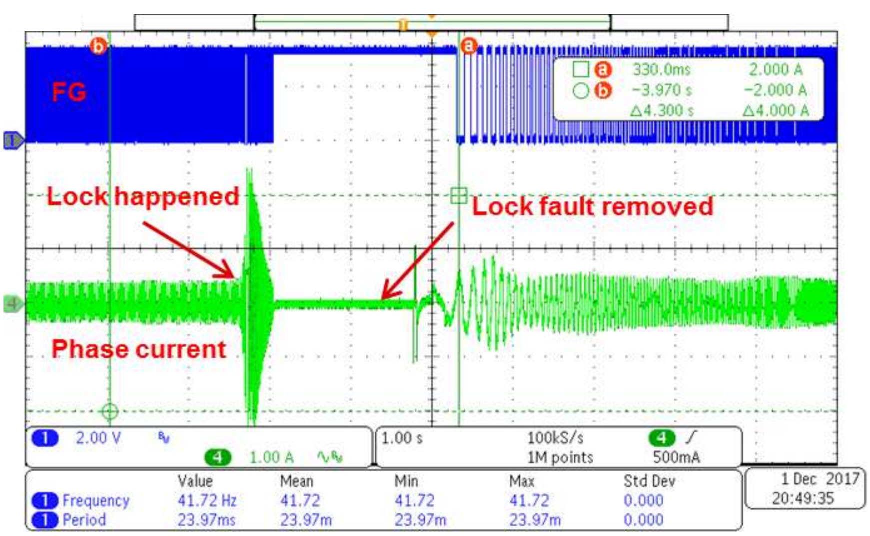
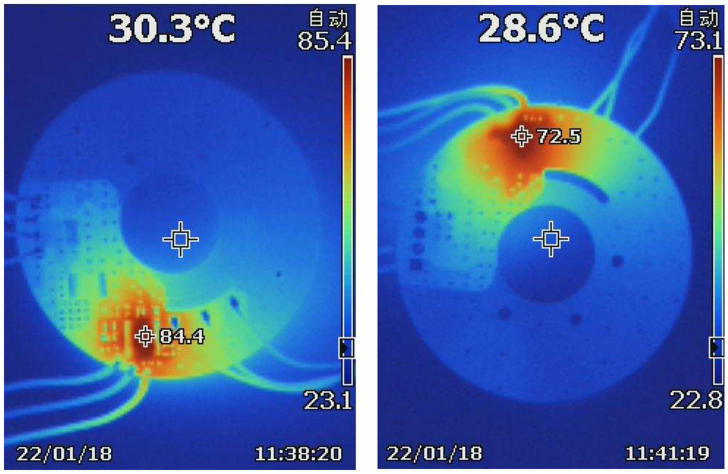


Figure 19. Rotor Lock While Spinning

3.2.2.7 Thermal Test

To better understand the temperature of power components and the maximum possible operating temperature, the thermal images were plotted at room temperature (25°C) with a closed enclosure, no airflow, and at different load conditions with different input voltages. The board was allowed to run for 30 minutes before capturing a thermal image.

Figure 20 shows the thermal image for the top side and bottom side of the board. The input voltage is 24-V DC and 1.5 A with a 36-W power output.



Top Side Bottom Side

Figure 20. Temperatures at 24-V DC Input and 36-W Output

3.2.2.8 3.3-V Power Supply Generated by DRV10987

Figure 21 shows the 3.3 V generated from the DRV10987 step-down regulator. Figure 22 shows the ripple in the 3.3-V rail.

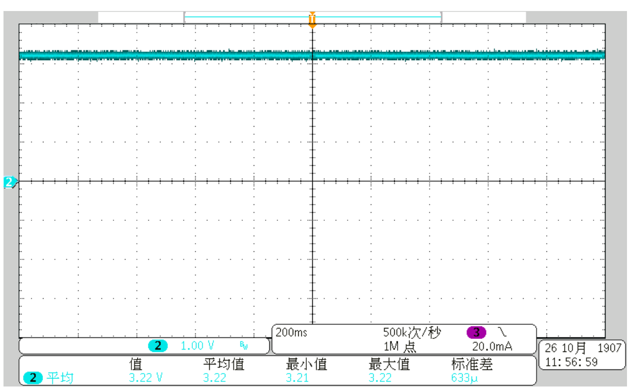


Figure 21. Output Voltage of 3.3 V From Step-Down Regulator of DRV10987

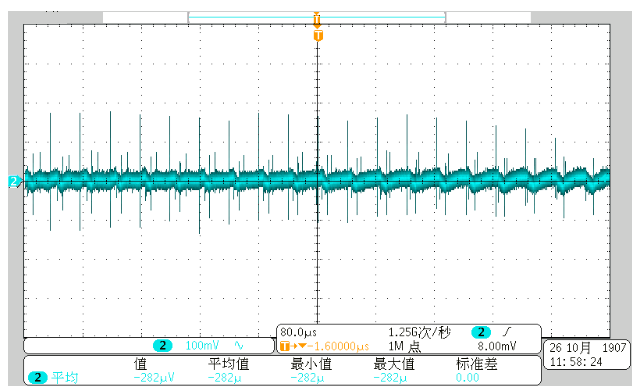


Figure 22. Ripple in 3.3-V Output From Step-Down Regulator of DRV10987

4 Design Files

4.1 Schematics

To download the schematics, see the design files at TIDA-01585.

4.2 Bill of Materials

To download the bill of materials (BOM), see the design files at TIDA-01585.

4.3 PCB Layout Recommendations

Use the following layout recommendations when designing the DRV10987 part of the PCB.

- Place the VCC, GND, U, V, and W pins with thick traces because high current passes through these traces.
- Place the capacitor between CPP and CPN, and as close to the CPP and CPN pins as possible.
- Place the capacitor between V1P8 and GND, and as close to the V1P8 pin as possible.
- Connect GND, PGND, and SWGND under the thermal pad.
- Keep the thermal pad connection as large as possible, on both the bottom side and top sides. The pad must be one piece of copper without any gaps.

4.3.1 Layout Prints

To download the layer plots, see the design files at TIDA-01585.

4.4 Altium Project

To download the Altium project files, see the design files at TIDA-01585.

4.5 Gerber Files

To download the Gerber files, see the design files at TIDA-01585.

4.6 Assembly Drawings

To download the assembly drawings, see the design files at TIDA-01585.

5 Software Files

To download the software files, see the design files at TIDA-01585.

6 Related Documentation

1. Texas Instruments, *MSP430™ Hardware Tools User's Guide*
2. Texas Instruments,*DRV10987 12- to 24-V, Three-Phase, Sensorless BLDC Motor Driver*
3. Texas Instruments,*MSP430FR231x Mixed-Signal Microcontrollers*
4. Texas Instruments,*DRV10987 Tuning Guide*
5. Texas Instruments,*Integrated 30-W Sensorless BLDC Motor Drive Retrofit Reference Design With 90- to 265-V AC Input*

6.1 Trademarks

E2E, MSP430, LaunchPad, Code Composer Studio are trademarks of Texas Instruments.
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7 Terminology

AVS— Anti-voltage surge

BLDC— Brushless DC (motor)

BSL— Bootloader

CCS— Code Composer Studio

CPU— Central processing unit

ESD— Electrostatic discharge

FET— Field-effect transistor

FRAM— Ferroelectric random-access memory

IDE— Integrated development environment

IGBT— Insulated gate bipolar transistor

MCU— Microcontroller unit

MOSFET— Metal–oxide–semiconductor field-effect transistor

PI— Proportional integral

PWM— Pulse width modulation

RISC— Reduced instruction set computing

RMS— Root mean square

RPM— Rotation per minute

SBW— Spy-Bi-Wire

SFF— Small form factor

SPI— Serial peripheral interface

SRAM— Static random-access memory

UVLO— Undervoltage lockout

8 About the Author

YICHANG (RICHARD) WANG is a systems architect at Texas Instruments, where he is responsible for developing reference design solutions for the industrial segment. Richard brings to this role his extensive experience in home appliances, including power electronics, high-frequency DC-DC, AC-DC converters, analog circuit design, and so forth. Richard got his master's degree in electrical engineering and automation from Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, China.

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