

4-channel BTL driver for CD players

BA6793FP

The BA6793FP is a 4-channel BTL driver for CD player actuators and motors. This IC has an internal 5V regulator and a standard operational amplifier, making it suitable for a wide spectrum of applications.

●Applications

CD players, CD-ROM drives

●Features

- 1) 28-pin HSOP power package allows for application miniaturization.
- 2) Minimum attached components.
- 3) Driver gain is adjustable with a single attached resistor.
- 4) Internal 5V regulator. (requires attached PNP transistor)
- 5) Internal standard operational amplifier.
- 6) Internal thermal shutdown circuit.
- 7) Three separate power supplies.

●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	18	V
Power dissipation	P _d	1.7*1	W
Operating temperature	T _{opr}	−35~+85	°C
Storage temperature	T _{stg}	−55~+150	°C

*1 Reduced by 13.6 mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

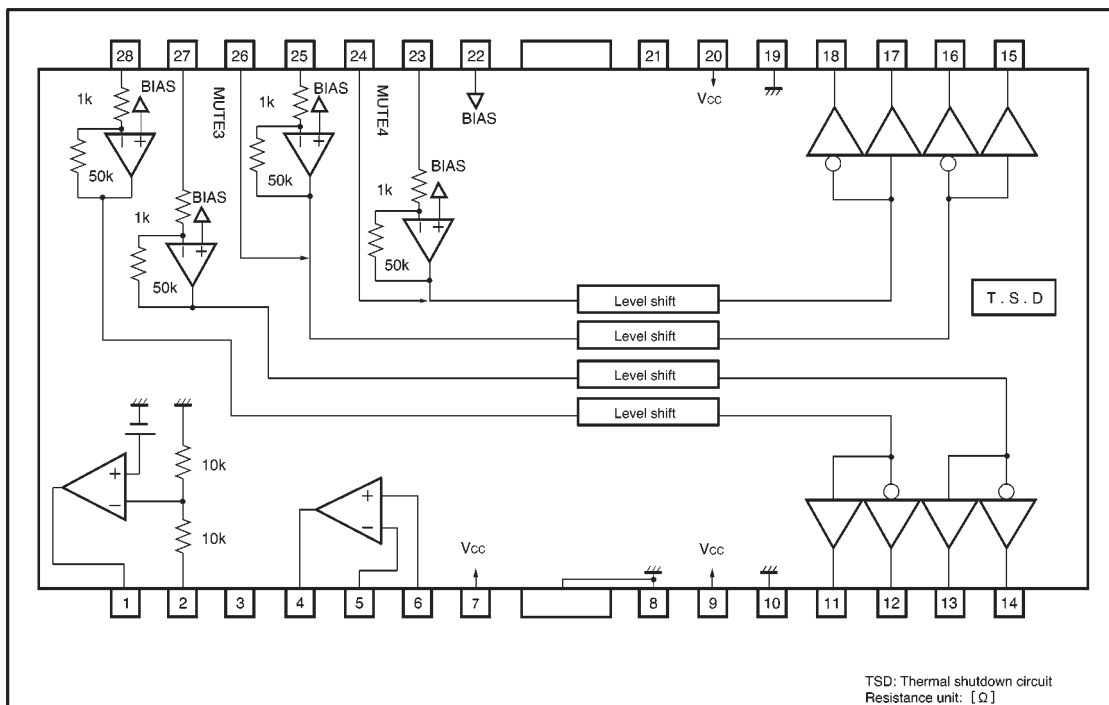
When mounted on a 50 × 50 × 1 mm paper phenol board.

●Recommended operating conditions (Ta = 25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	V _{CC}	6~14*2	V

*2 The driver can operate as low as 4.5 V.

● Block diagram



● Pin descriptions

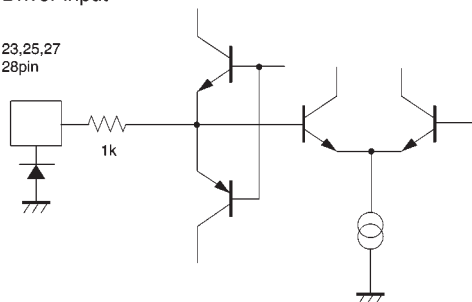
Pin No.	Pin name	Function
1	REG - B	Connect to the base of the attached transistor
2	REG OUT	Constant voltage output (connect to the collector of the attached transistor)
3	—	N.C.
4	OP OUT	Operational amplifier output
5	OP IN(—)	Operational amplifier negative input
6	OP IN(+)	Operational amplifier positive input
7	Vcc	Vcc (operational amplifier, reg., etc.)
8	GND	Substrate ground
9	Vcc D1	Driver Vcc (channels 1 and 2)
10	GND D1	Driver ground (channels 1 and 2)
11	VO1—	Channel 1 negative output
12	VO1+	Channel 1 positive output
13	VO2—	Channel 2 negative output
14	VO2+	Channel 2 positive output

Pin No.	Pin name	Function
15	VO3—	Channel 3 negative output
16	VO3+	Channel 3 positive output
17	VO4—	Channel 4 negative output
18	VO4+	Channel 4 positive output
19	GND D2	Driver ground (channels 3 and 4)
20	Vcc D2	Driver Vcc (channels 3 and 4)
21	—	N.C.
22	BIAS IN	Bias input
23	VIN4	Channel 4 input
24	MUTE4	Channel 4 mute
25	VIN3	Channel 3 input
26	MUTE3	Channel 3 mute
27	VIN2	Channel 2 input
28	VIN1	Channel 1 input

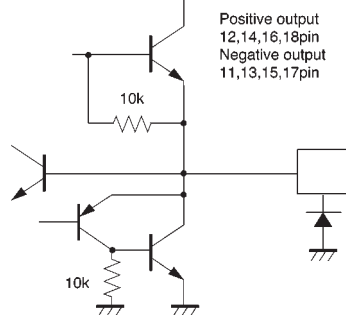
Note: positive and negative output of the driver is relative to the polarity of the input pins.
When the input pin is at the high level, the negative output pin is at the low level and the positive output pin is at the high level.

● Pin equivalent circuit diagrams

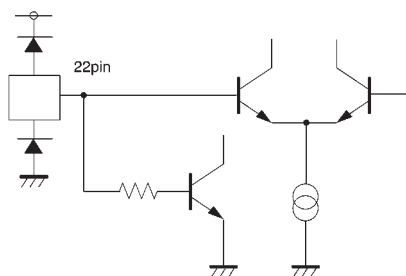
Driver input

23,25,27
28pin

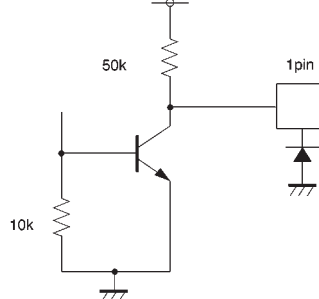
Driver output



Bias

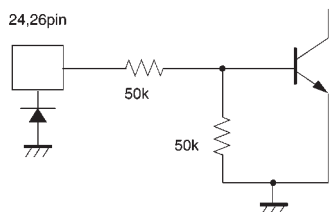


Regulator (base connection)

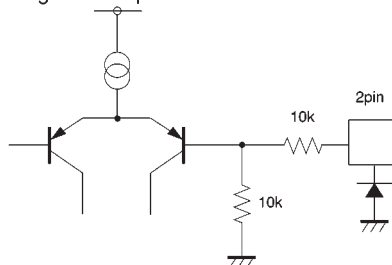


Mute

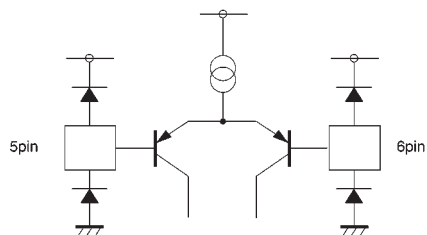
24,26pin



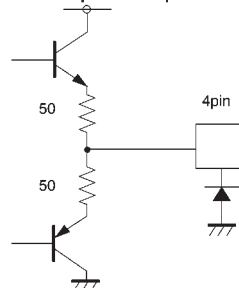
Regulator output



Operational amplifier input



Operational amplifier output



Resistance unit: [Ω]

- Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC} = 12\text{V}$, $\text{BIAS} = 2.5\text{V}$, $f = 1\text{kHz}$, $R_{IN} = 20\text{k}\Omega$, $R_L = 8\Omega$)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Quiescent current dissipation	I_{CC}	—	11.0	15.0	mA	No load
Output voltage, offset	V_{OO}	−90	—	90	mV	
Maximum output amplitude	V_{OM}	7.5	8.3	—	V	
Closed loop voltage gain	G_{VC}	12.0	14.0	16.0	dB	$V_{IN} = \text{BIAS} \pm 0.15\text{V}$
Ripple rejection	RR	—	60	—	dB	$V_{IN} = 0.1V_{rms}$, 100Hz
Slew rate	SR	—	2.0	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	100 kHz square wave, 3 V_{P-P} output
Mute On voltage	V_{MON}	2.0	—	—	V	
Mute Off voltage	V_{MOFF}	—	—	0.5	V	

〈5 V regulator〉

Output voltage	V_{REG}	4.75	5.00	5.25	V	$I_L = 100\text{mA}$
Output load differential	ΔV_{RL}	−50	0	10	mV	$I_L = 0 \sim 200\text{mA}$
Power supply voltage differential	ΔV_{VCC}	−15	21	60	mV	$(V_{CC} = 6 \sim 14\text{V})$ $I_L = 100\text{mA}$

〈Operational amplifier〉

Offset voltage	V_{OFOP}	−5	0	5	mV	
Input bias current	V_{BOP}	—	—	300	nA	
Output high level voltage	V_{OHOP}	10.5	11.4	—	V	
Output low level voltage	V_{OLOP}	—	0.74	1.1	V	
Output drive current (sink)	I_{SINK}	−200	0	200	mA	$I_L = 10\text{mA}$
Output drive current (source)	I_{SOURCE}	−200	0	200	mA	$I_L = -10\text{mA}$
Open loop voltage gain	G_{VO}	—	78	—	dB	$V_{IN} = -75\text{dBV}$, 1kHz
Slew rate	S_{ROP}	—	1	—	$\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$	100 kHz square wave, 4 V_{P-P} output
Ripple rejection	R_{ROP}	—	65	—	dB	$V_{IN} = -20\text{dBV}$, 100Hz
Common mode rejection ratio	$CMRR$	—	84	—	dB	$V_{IN} = -20\text{dBV}$, 1kHz

©Not designed for radiation resistance.

● Measurement circuit

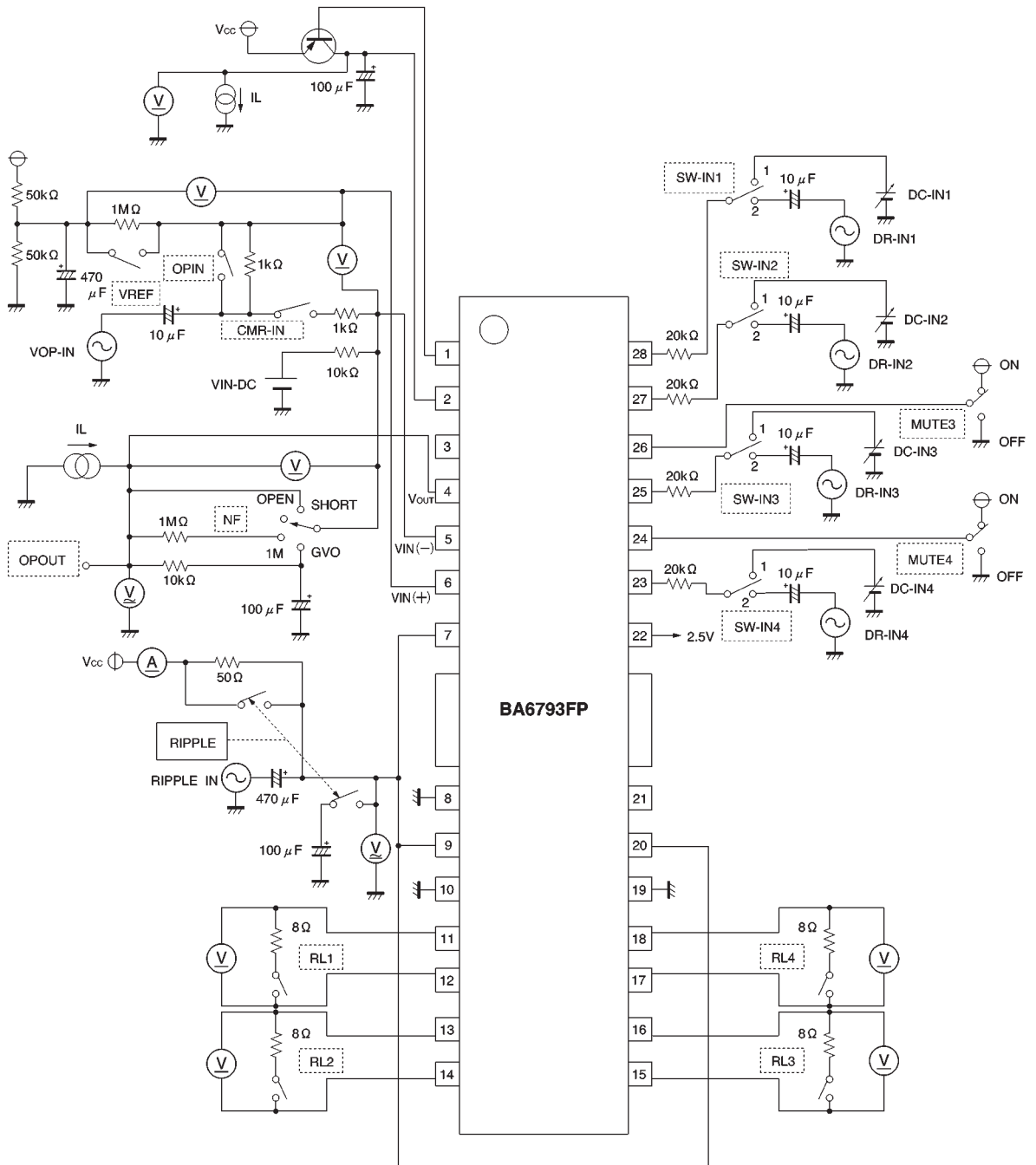


Fig. 1

● Circuit operation

(1) Driver

Inputs to the IC are the focus tracking error signal from the servo preamplifier and the control signal from the motor. The input signals, which normally center on 2.5V, are V/I converted by the preamplifier, generating a current corresponding to the input voltage. This current is

passed through a resistor and into the internal reference voltage component, the preamplifier output being a signal centering on the internal reference voltage. Two systems (positive phase and negative phase) are created during V/I conversion, generating BTL output via the driver buffer.

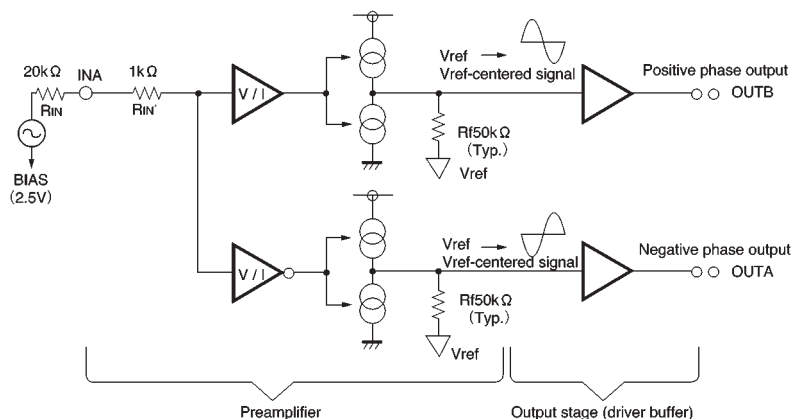


Fig. 2

(2) Regulator

This is a typical series regulator that generates a reference voltage internally. A PNP low saturation transistor must be connected.

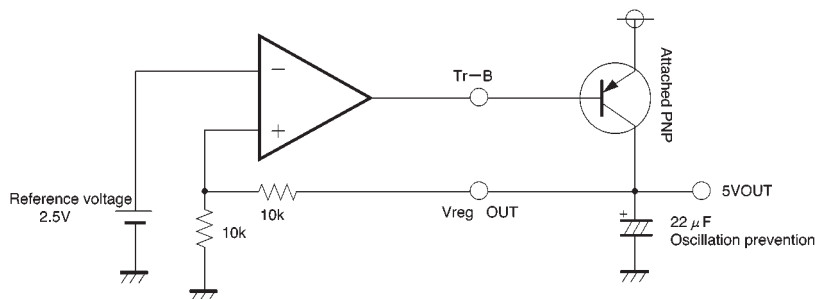


Fig. 3

(3) Operational amplifier

A standard 4558 type.

● Application example

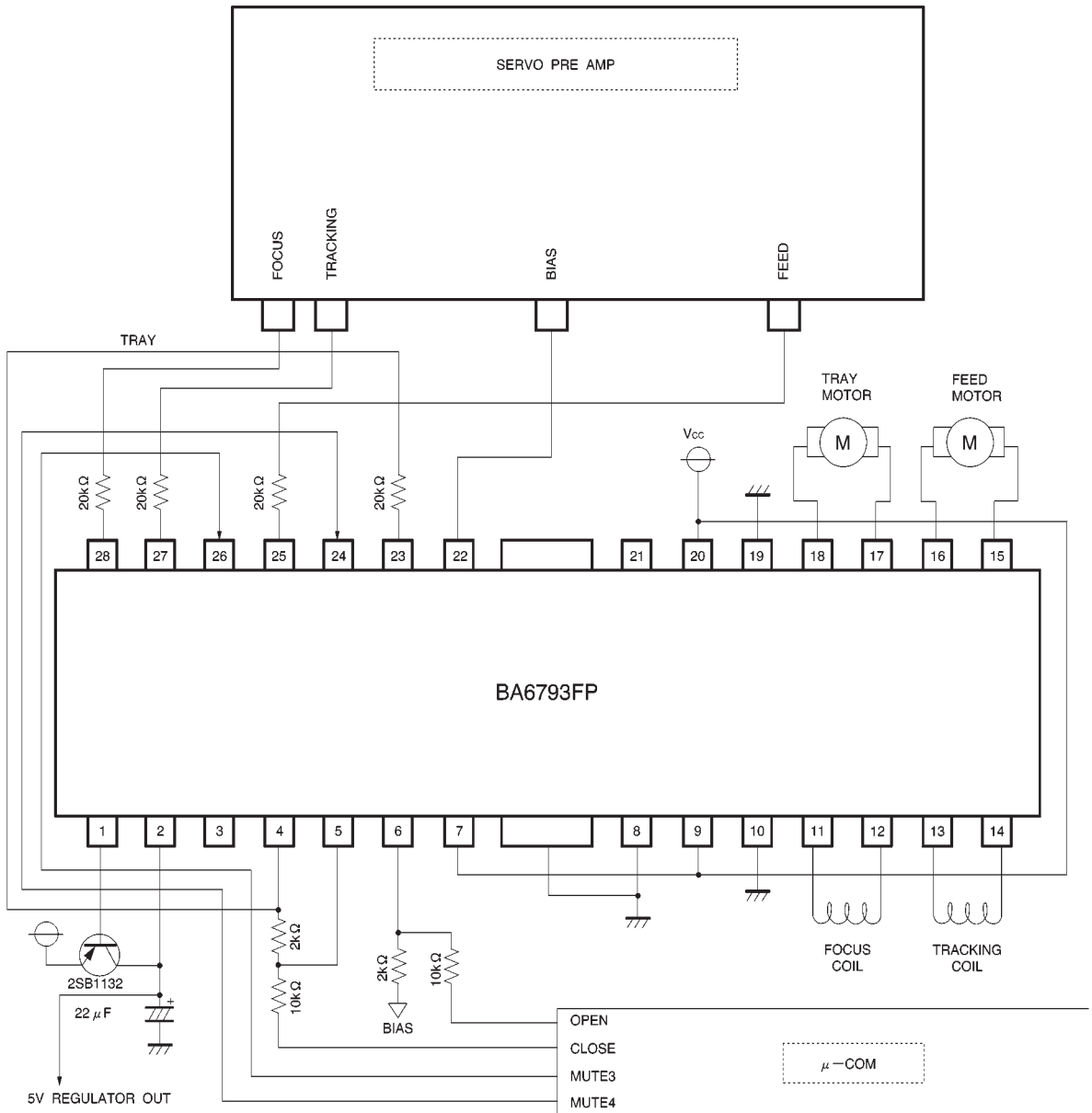


Fig. 4

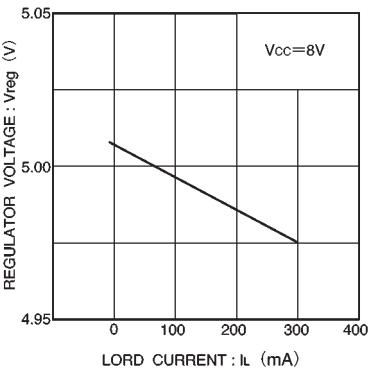


Fig. 11 Load current vs. regulator voltage

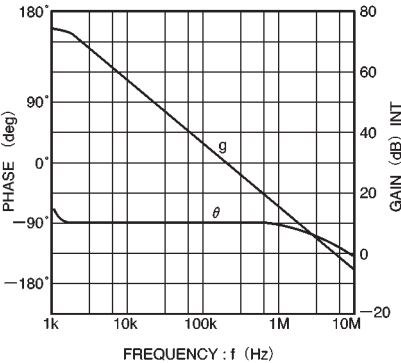


Fig. 12 Operational amplifier vs. open loop

●External dimensions (Units: mm)

