

Structure : Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit
Product Name : Power Driver For DVD Players

Device Name : **BA5956FM**

- Features :
- 2CHs for current driving-type BTL drivers to drive two-axis actuators
 - 1CH for a voltage driving-type BTL driver for a feed motor
 - 1CH for a voltage driving-type BTL driver for a loading motor
 - 1CH for a voltage driving-type BTL driver for a spindle motor
 - Use of the HSOP-M36 power package achieves downsizing of the set.
 - A wide dynamic range
 - A built-in thermal shutdown circuit installed.
 - A built-in mute circuit installed. (This circuit can mute the outputs of the drivers except for those for loading motors.)
 - The power supplies for PreVcc, the actuator part, the loading part, and PowVcc of the feed motor part/spindle motor part are provided independently to achieve an efficient drive.

○ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------|
| Power Supply Voltage | PreVcc , PowVcc | 18 | V |
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 2.2 ^{*1} | W |
| Maximum Output Current | Iomax | 1 ^{*2} | A |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | -35 to 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -55 to 150 | °C |

*1 When mounted on the glass/epoxy board with the size: 70 mm×70 mm, the thickness: 1.6 mm, and the rate of copper foil occupancy area: 3% or less.

Over Ta=25°C, derating at the rate of 17.6mW/°C.

*2 The power dissipation should be specified within the ASO range.

○ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

(To determine a power supply voltage, the power dissipation must be taken into consideration.)

| | |
|--------|-------------------|
| PreVcc | 4.5 to 14 (V) |
| PowVcc | 4.5 to PreVcc (V) |

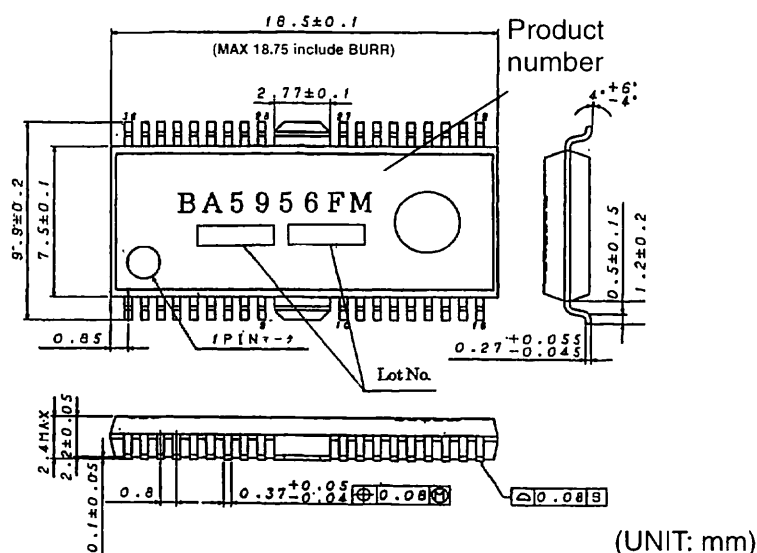
This product has not been checked for the strategic materials (or service) defined in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law of Japan so that a verification work is required before exporting it.

Not designed for radiation resistance.

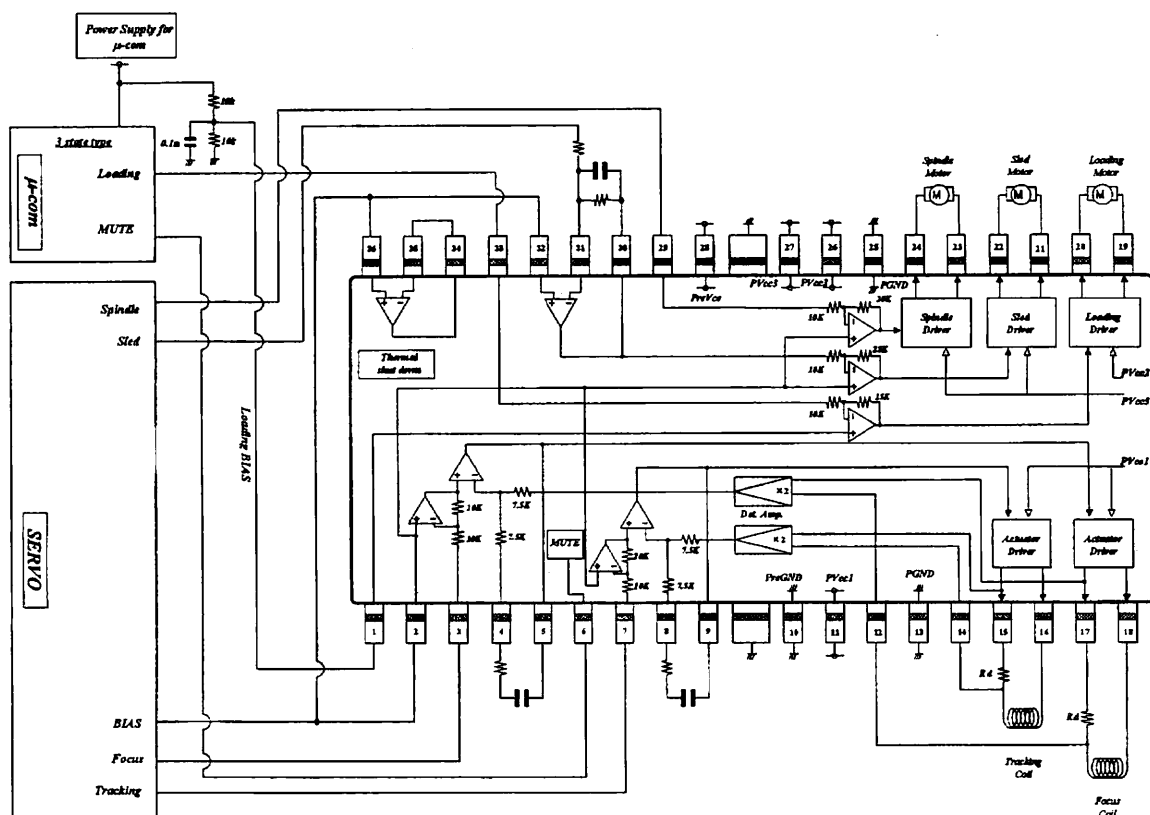
- ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{PreVcc}=\text{PowVcc3}=12\text{V}$, $\text{PowVcc1}=\text{PowVcc2}=5\text{V}$, $\text{BIAS}=1.65\text{V}$, $R_L=8\Omega$, $R_d=0.5\Omega$, $C=100\text{pF}$, unless otherwise noted.)

| Parameter | Symbol | MIN | TYP | MAX | Unit | Condition |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|------|------|------|------|-------------------------------------|
| Consumption Current (at no signal) | IQ | - | 34 | 44 | mA | No load applied |
| Mute ON Voltage | VMON | 0 | - | 0.5 | V | |
| Mute OFF Voltage | VMOFF | 2.0 | - | - | V | |
| <Actuator Driver> | | | | | | |
| Output Offset Current | IOOF | -6 | 0 | 6 | mA | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | VOM | 3.6 | 4.0 | - | V | $V_{IN}=\pm 1.65\text{V}$ |
| Transfer Gain | Gvc | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | A/V | $V_{IN}=\text{BIAS}\pm 0.2\text{V}$ |
| <Feed Motor Driver> | | | | | | |
| Input Op-amp Common Mode Input Range | VICM | 0.5 | - | 10.5 | V | |
| Input Bias Current | IBOP | - | - | 300 | nA | |
| Low-level Output Voltage | VOLOP | - | 0.2 | 0.5 | V | |
| Maximum Output Source Current | ISO | 0.5 | - | - | mA | |
| Maximum Output Sink Current | ISI | 0.5 | - | - | mA | |
| Output Offset Voltage | VOOFS _L | -50 | 0 | 50 | mV | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | VOMSL | 8.0 | 9.5 | - | V | $V_{IN}=\pm 1.65\text{V}$ |
| Closed Circuit Voltage Gain | GVSL | 17.6 | 19.6 | 21.6 | dB | $V_{IN}=\pm 0.2\text{V}$ |
| <Loading Driver> | | | | | | |
| Offset Voltage | VOOFL _D | -50 | 0 | 50 | mV | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | VOMLD | 3.5 | 4.0 | - | V | $V_{IN}=\pm 1.65\text{V}$ |
| Voltage Gain | GVLD | 15.7 | 17.7 | 19.7 | dB | $V_{IN}=\text{BIAS}\pm 0.2\text{V}$ |
| <Spindle Driver> | | | | | | |
| Offset Voltage | VOOFS _P | -50 | 0 | 50 | mV | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | VOMS | 8.0 | 9.5 | - | V | $V_{IN}=\pm 1.65\text{V}$ |
| Voltage Gain | GVSP | 15.7 | 17.7 | 19.7 | dB | $V_{IN}=\text{BIAS}\pm 0.2\text{V}$ |

○ OUTLINE DIMENSIONS, SYMBOLS



O APPLICATION CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



Resistance unit: [Ω]

O PIN NUMBERS, PIN NAMES

| No | Pin Name | Description | No | Pin Name | Description |
|----|----------|--|----|-----------|--|
| 1 | LDBIAS | Loading unit bias input | 19 | VOLD(-) | Loading driver output (-) |
| 2 | BIAS | Bias input | 20 | VOLD(+) | Loading driver output (+) |
| 3 | FCIN | Focus driver input | 21 | VOSL(-) | Sled driver output (-) |
| 4 | CFCerr1 | Capacitor connection terminal 1 for error amp filter | 22 | VOSL(+) | Sled driver output (+) |
| 5 | CFCerr2 | Capacitor connection terminal 2 for error amp filter | 23 | VOSP(-) | Spindle driver output (-) |
| 6 | MUTE | Mute terminal | 24 | VOSP(+) | Spindle driver output (+) |
| 7 | TKIN | Tracking driver input | 25 | PGND2 | Power GND2 |
| 8 | CTKerr1 | Capacitor connection terminal 1 for error amp filter | 26 | PVcc2 | Power Vcc2 |
| 9 | CTKerr2 | Capacitor connection terminal 2 for error amp filter | 27 | PVcc3 | Power Vcc3 |
| 10 | PreGND | Pre GND | 28 | PreVcc | Pre Vcc |
| 11 | PVcc1 | Power Vcc1 | 29 | SPIN | Spindle driver input |
| 12 | VNFFC | Focus driver feedback terminal | 30 | OPOUTSL | Sled pre-stage amp output terminal |
| 13 | PGND1 | Power GND1 | 31 | OPINSL(-) | Sled pre-stage amp inverted input terminal |
| 14 | VNFTK | Tracking driver feedback terminal | 32 | OPINSL(+) | Sled pre-stage amp non-inverted input terminal |
| 15 | VOTK(-) | Tracking driver output (-) | 33 | LDIN | Loading driver input |
| 16 | VOTK(+) | Tracking driver output (+) | 34 | OPOUT | OP-amp output terminal |
| 17 | VOFC(-) | Focus driver output (-) | 35 | OPIN(-) | OP-amp inverted input terminal |
| 18 | VOFC(+) | Focus driver output (+) | 36 | OPIN(+) | OP-amp non-inverted input terminal |

Notes: The polarity signs shown in the output terminal names indicate the polarities when corresponding input pins are set to (+).

O CAUTIONS ON USE

- (1) Setting the voltage on the Mute terminal to open or 0.5V or less will activate a mute function for the CH1, 2, 4, and 5.
Under conditions of normal use, the Mute terminal should be pulled-up to 2.0V or above.
- (2) When the power supply voltage drops to 3.5V (Typ.) or less, the mute function will be activated and, when recovering to 3.7V (Typ.) or above, the circuit will startup again.
- (3) On the Bias terminal (pin 1, 2), the applied voltage of 1.0V (Typ.) or less will activate a mute function. Under conditions of normal use, it should be set to 1.2V or above.
- (4) Connecting a capacitive load to the OP-AMP output results in a phase margin reduction of the amp and may cause an oscillation or a peak. When connecting a capacitive load, a resistance must be inserted in series between the output and the capacitive load. And after careful consideration of the frequency characteristics, the device should be used within the range where no problem is found in actual use.
- (5) The radiating fin must be connected to the external GND.
- (6) Short-circuit between output pin -VCC (supply fault), output pin-GND (ground fault), or output terminals (load short) must be avoided. Placing ICs in wrong orientations may damage the ICs or produce smoke.
- (7) Basically, applying a voltage below the IC sub-potential to any terminals must be avoided. Due to a counter electromotive force of the load, if the output on each driver has dropped to the IC sub-potential (GND) or less, an operation margin must be considered and examined.
- (8) About absolute maximum ratings
Exceeding the absolute maximum ratings, such as the applied voltage or the operating temperature range, may cause permanent device damage. As these cases cannot be limited to the broken short mode or the open mode, if a special mode where the absolute maximum ratings may be exceeded is assumed, it is recommended to take mechanical safety measures such as attaching fuses.
- (9) About power supply lines
As a measure against the back current regenerated by a counter electromotive force of the motor, a capacitor to be used as a regenerated-current path can be installed between the power supply and GND and its capacitance value should be determined after careful check that any problems, for example, a leak capacitance of the electrolytic capacitor at low temperature, are not found in various characteristics.
- (10) About GND potential
The electric potential of the GND terminal must be kept lowest in the circuitry at any operation states.
- (11) About thermal design
With consideration of the power dissipation (Pd) under conditions of actual use, a thermal design provided with an enough margin should be done.
- (12) About operations in a strong electric field
When used in a strong electric field, note that a malfunction may occur.
- (13) ASO
When using this IC, the output Tr must be set not to exceed the values specified in the absolute maximum ratings and ASO.
- (14) Thermal shutdown circuit
This IC incorporates a thermal shutdown circuit (TSD circuit). When the chip temperature reaches the value shown below, the coil output to the motor will be set to open.
The thermal shutdown circuit is designed only to shut off the IC from a thermal runaway and not intended to protect or guarantee the entire IC functions.
Therefore, users cannot assume that the TSD circuit once activated can be used continuously in the subsequent operations.

| TSD ON Temperature [°C] (typ.) | Hysteresis Temperature [°C] (typ.) |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 175 | 25 |

- (15) About earth wiring patterns
When a small signal GND and a large current GND are provided, it is recommended that the large current GND pattern and the small signal GND pattern should be separated and grounded at a single point of the reference point of the set in order to prevent the voltage of the small signal GND from being

affected by a voltage change caused by the resistance of the pattern wiring and the large current. Make sure that the GND wiring patterns of the external components will not change, too.

- (16) This IC is a monolithic IC which has a P⁺ isolations and P substrate to isolate elements each other. This P layer and an N layer in each element form a PN junction to construct various parasitic elements. Due to the IC structure, the parasitic elements are inevitably created by the potential relationship. Activation of the parasitic elements can cause interference between circuits and may result in a malfunction or, consequently, a fatal damage. Therefore, make sure that the IC must not be used under conditions that may activate the parasitic elements, for example, applying the lower voltage than the ground level (GND, P substrate) to the input terminals. In addition, do not apply the voltage to input terminals without applying the power supply voltage to the IC. Also while applying the power supply voltage, the voltage of each input terminal must not be over the power supply voltage, or within the guaranteed values in the electric characteristics.

<Supplemental Remarks>

Current feedback driver

The transfer gain (output current / input current) can be determined by the following equation:

$$g_m = \frac{1}{R_d + R_{WIRE}} \quad (\text{A/V})$$

Where R_{WIRE} represents a gold wire resistance inside the package, measuring approximately 0.075Ω ($\pm 0.05\Omega$) (Typ.)

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