5-channel BTL driver for CD players BA6995FP

The BA6995FP is 5-channel BTL driver for CD and MD player actuators and spindle, thread and loading motors. The spindle driver and loading driver share a single buffer, and either can be driven via the control pin.

Applications

CD and MD players and other optical disc applications

Features

- 1) 28-pin HSOP package allows for miniaturization of applications.
- 2) Gain is adjustable with a single attached resistor.
- 3) Wide dynamic range (5 or 4V when Vcc=8V)
- Adaptable for low-voltage servos.

●Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power supply voltage	Vcc	18	V
Power dissipation	Pd	1800*1 2900*2	mW
Operating temperature range	Topr	− 35~85	C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55~150	°

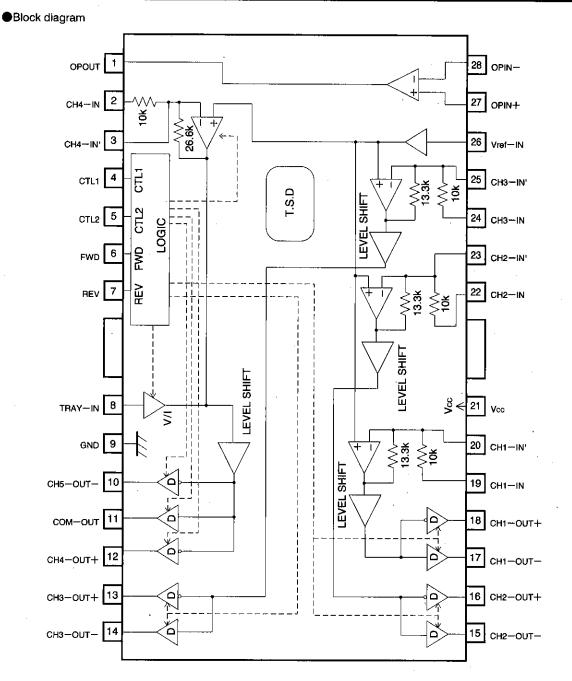
^{*1.} When mounted to a 70 mm × 70 mm × 1.6 mm glass epoxy board with less than 3% copper foil Reduced by 14.4 mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.

●Recommended operating conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit
Power supply voltage	Vcc	5		12	V

^{* 2.} When mounted to a 70 mm imes 70 mm imes 1.6 mm glass epoxy board with less than 60% copper foil Reduced by 23.2 mW for each increase in Ta of 1°C over 25°C.





●Pin description

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Pin No.	Pin name	Function
1	OPOUT	Operational amplifier output
2	CH4-IN	Channel 4 input
3	CH4-IN'	Channel 4 gain adjustment input
4	CTL1	Control 1 input
5	CTL2	Control 2 input
6	FWD	Tray forward input
7 .	REV	Tray reverse input
8	TRAY-IN	Tray input
9	GND	Substrate ground
10	CH5-OUT-	Tray negative output
11	COM-OUT	Tray positive output/channel 4 negative output
12	CH4-OUT+	Channel 4 positive output
13	CH3-OUT+	Channel 3 positive output
14	CH3-OUT-	Channel 3 negative output
15	CH2-OUT-	Channel 2 negative output
16	CH2-OUT+	Channel 2 positive output
17	CH1-OUT-	Channel 1 negative output
18	CH1-OUT+	Channel 1 positive output
19	CH1-IN	Channel 1 input
20	CH1-IN'	Channel 1 gain adjustment input
21	Vcc	Vcc
22	CH2-IN	Channel 2 input
23	CH2-IN'	Channel 2 gain adjustment input
24	CH3-IN	Channel 3 input
25	CH3-IN'	Channel 3 gain adjustment input
26	Vref-IN	Bias amplifier input
27	OPIN+	Operational amplifier non-inverted input
28	OPIN-	Operational amplifier inverted input

ullet Electrical characteristics (Unless otherwise noted, Ta=25°C, Vcc=8V, Rc=8 Ω)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Unit	Conditions
Power supply voltage	lcc	_	13	18	mA	No load
Output voltage 1, offset	Voo	-40	_	40	mV	CH1~CH3
Output voltage 2, offset	Voo	-100		100	mV	CH4
Maximum output pin voltage 1	V _{OHD1}	4.8	5.4		٧	Vin=Vcc
Maximum output pin voltage 2	VoHD2	_	-5.4	-4.8	V	Vin=GND
Closed loop voltage gain 1	Gvc1	6.5	8.0	9.5	dB	Vin=±0.5V (excluding CH4)
Closed loop voltage gain 2	Gvc2	11.5	14.0	16.5	dB	Vin=±0.5V (CH4)
Ripple rejection	RR		60	_	dB	Vin=0.1Vrms, 100Hz
Slew rate	SR	_	2.0	_	V/μS	100 Hz square wave, 3 Vp-p output
《Tray driver》					•	
Output voltage F	Vor	2.5	3.0	3.5	٧	Pin 8 voltage = 3 V
Output voltage R	Von	-3.5	-3.0	-2.5	V	Pin 8 voltage = 3 V
Output voltage range F	Vome	4.8	5.4	_	. V	Pin 8 voltage = 6 V
Output voltage range R	Vомя	` -	-5.4	4.8	٧	Pin 8 voltage = 6 V
Load requiation F	△VFI	_	250	500	m∨	IL = 100-400 mA, pin 8 voltage = 2.5 V
Load requiation R	△VFI	_	250	500	m∨	IL = 100-400 mA, pin 8 voltage = 2.5 V
Line requiation F	△VFL		300	600	m∨	Vcc = 5-12 V, pin 8 voltage = 2.5 V
Line regulation R	△Val	_	300	600	mV	Vcc = 5-12 V, pin 8 voltage = 2.5 V
Output voltage, offset	Vool	-50	_	50	mV	Braking, output voltage
(Logic: CT1, CTL2, FWD and R	EV》				,	
Input voltage, high level	VIR	2.0	<u> </u>	Vcc	V	
Input voltage, low level	VIL	-0.3	_	0.5	V	·
Input current, high level	lin			500	μΑ	-
Input current, low level	lıL	-	_	500	μA	
(Operational amplifier)			•			
Offset voltage	Vopop	-6	0	6	mV	
Input bias current	BIAS	-	30	300	nA	
Output voltage, high level	Vонор	7.1	7.8	_	٧	
Output voltage, low level	Volop		0.2	0.9	٧	
Output drive current (source)	loso	1	3		mA	GND at 50 Ω
Output drive current (sink)	losi	10	30	_	mA	Vcc at 50Ω
Slew rate	SRop	_	1		V/μS	100 Hz square wave, 4 Vp-p output
Ripple rejection	SRop	_	60	-	dB	Vin=0.1Vrms, 100Hz
Synchronous signal rejection	CMRR	_	84	_	dB	Vin=0.1Vrms, 1kHz

Measurement circuit

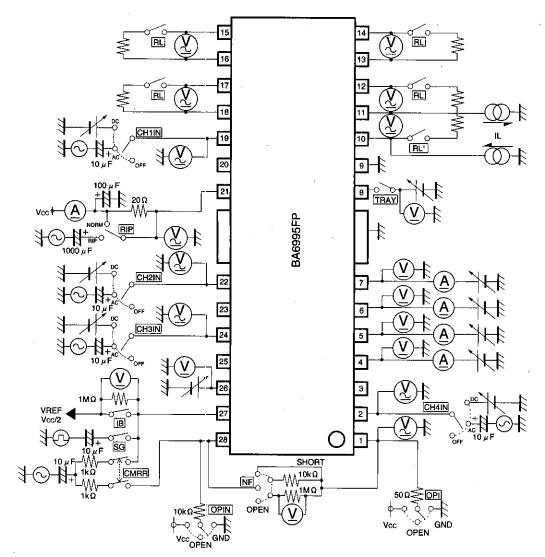


Fig. 1

For CDs/CD-ROMs

CTL1 and CTL2

CTL1	CTL2	CH1	CH2	СНЗ	CH4	CH5
L	L	055				
L	Н	OFF ON				ON
Н	L	ON			OFF	
Н	Н	OI	F	ON	OFF	ON

Note: Output is at high impedance when OFF.

Foward and reverse (enabled only when channel 5 control and channel 5 are ON)

F	P P	Output mode			
L	L	High impedance			
L	Н	Reverse			
Н	L	Forward			
. н	Н	Brake (free rotation)			

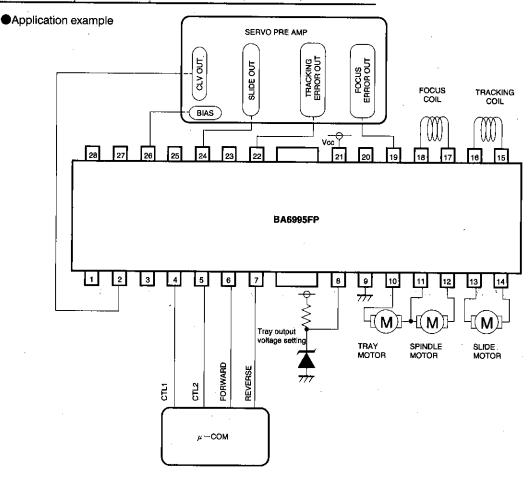
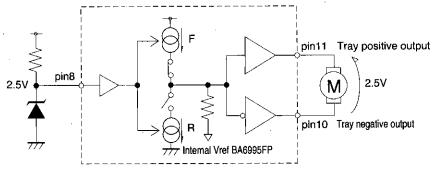


Fig. 2

Operation notes

(1) Relay motor driver voltage setting (forward mode)



Input voltage = output voltage (gain: 0 dB)

Note: Tray driver output voltage cannot be set higher than the maximum output voltage for the power supply. The example above applies only when setting below the maximum output voltage. Maximum output voltage for the power supply can be output by pulling up the tray input pin (pin 8), or by connecting it to Vcc.

(2) Muting

《 Thermal shutdown》

The output current is muted when the chip temperature exceeds 175°C (typically).

《 Supply voltage drop muting》

The internal circuits turn off when the supply voltage drops below 4.3V (typically), and turn on again when it rises above 4.5V (typically).

- (3) Muting occurs during thermal shutdown and when the supply voltage drops. In either case, only the driver is muted. The output pin voltage during muting is the internal bias voltage, roughly Vcc/2.
- (4) Be sure to connect the IC to a 0.1 μ F bypass capacitor to the power supply, at the base of the IC.
- (5) Connect the radiating fin to an external ground.

Electrical characteristic curves

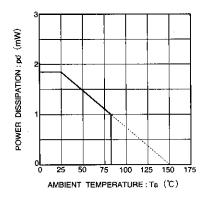


Fig. 3 Thermal derating curve

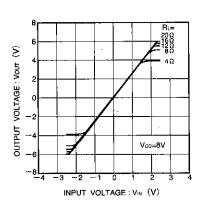


Fig. 4 CH1-CH3 driver I/O characteristics (variable load)

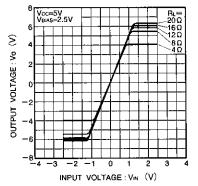
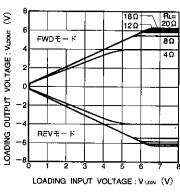
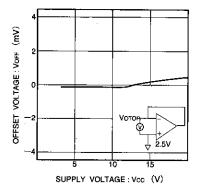


Fig. 5 Driver I/O characteristics

For CDs/CD-ROMs





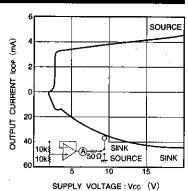


Fig. 6 CH5 loading driver I/O characteristics

Fig. 7 Supply voltage vs. I/O offset voltage

Fig. 8 Supply voltage vs. operational amplifier drive current

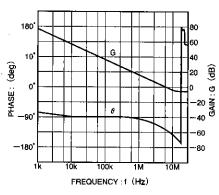
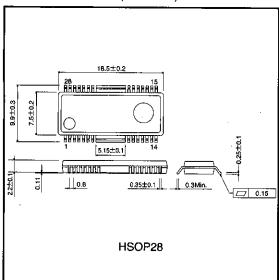


Fig. 9: Operational amplifier vs. open loop characteristics

External dimensions (Units: mm)



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