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Structure : Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit
 Product Name : BLT Driver For CD-ROM

Device Name : **BA5954FP**

- Features :
- 2CHs for current driving-type BLT drivers to drive two-axis actuators
 - 1CH for a voltage driving-type BTL driver for a feed motor
4-ch comprising of 1CH for a voltage driving-type BTL driver for a loading motor
 - A wide dynamic range (PreVcc=12V, PVcc=5V, 4.0V(Typ) when RL=8Ω)
 - The pre-part + feed motor part, the loading motor part, and the actuator part are provided with power supplies independently and its low voltage operation achieves an efficient drive.
 - A built-in level shift circuit
 - A built-in thermal shutdown circuit is installed
 - A built-in standby function installed.
- <Two-axis Actuator Driver>
 The current feedback technique can reduce the current phase shift caused by the load inductance.
- <Feed Motor Driver>
 A general op-amp connected to the input terminal helps compute additions of differential inputs or signals.
- <Loading Driver>
 A tri-state logic input is used to determine a forward or reverse operation. It can be used as a linear BTL driver.

○ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------|------|
| Power Supply Voltage | Vcc, PVcc1/2 | 13.5 | V |
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 1.7*1 | W |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | -35 to 85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -55 to 150 | °C |

*1 When mounted on PCB(the glass/epoxy board with the size: 70 mm×70 mm, the thickness: 1.6 mm).
 Over Ta=25°C, derating at the rate of 13.6mW/°C.

○ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|----------------------|--------|-------------|------|
| Power Supply Voltage | Vcc | 4.3 to 13.2 | V |
| | PVcc1 | 4.3 to Vcc | V |
| | PVcc2 | 4.3 to Vcc | V |

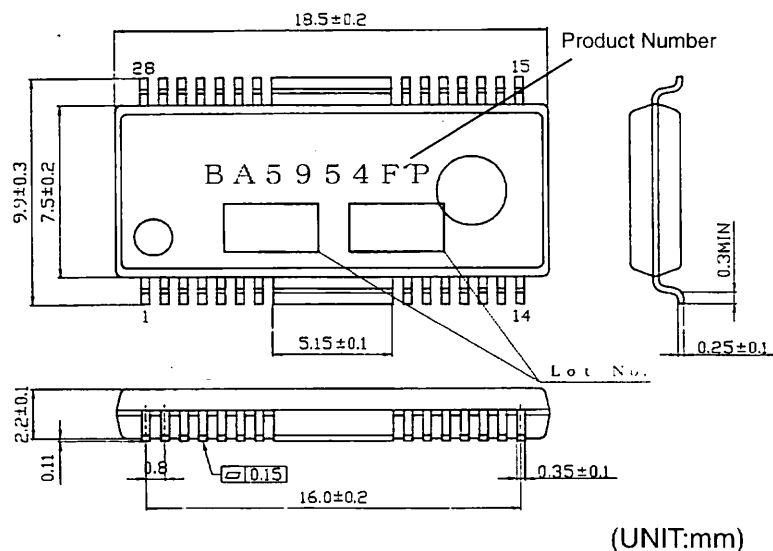
This product has not been checked for the strategic materials (or service) defined in the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law of Japan so that a verification work is required before exporting it.

Not designed for radiation resistance.

○ ELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS (Ta=25°C, Vcc=12V, PVcc1=PVcc2=5V, BIAS=2.5V, RL=8Ω, Rd=0.5Ω, C=100pF, unless otherwise noted)

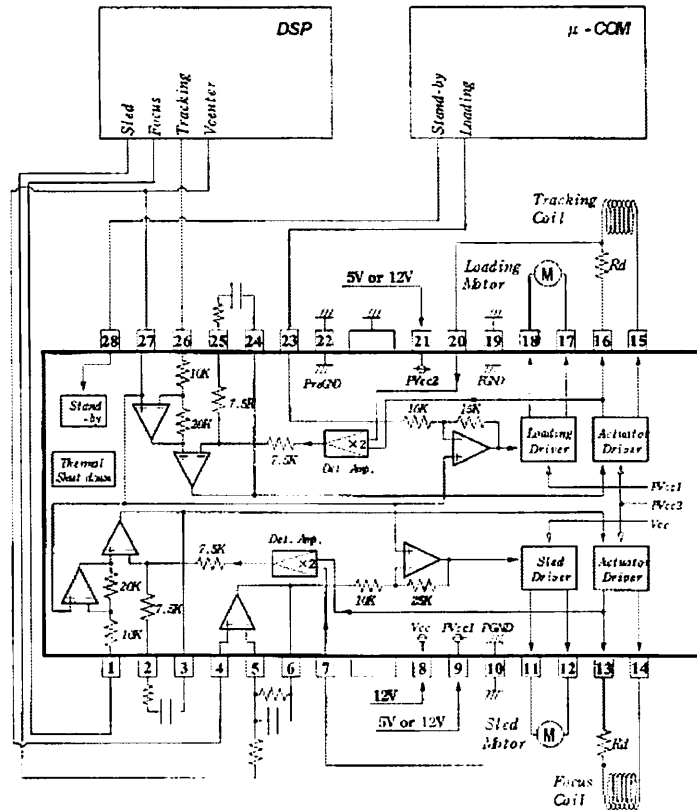
| Parameter | Symbol | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit | Condition |
|--|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------|
| Consumption Current (at no signal) | I _{CC} | - | 18 | 27 | mA | |
| Standby Circuit Current | I _{ST} | - | - | 0.5 | mA | |
| Standby ON Voltage | V _{STON} | 0 | - | 0.5 | V | |
| Standby OFF Voltage | V _{STOFF} | 2.0 | - | - | V | |
| <Actuator Driver> | | | | | | |
| Output Offset Current | I _{OO} | -6 | - | 6 | mA | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | V _{OM} | 3.6 | 4.0 | - | V | |
| Transfer Gain | g _m | 1.3 | 1.5 | 1.7 | A/V | V _{IN} =BIAS ± 0.2V |
| <Feed Motor Driver> | | | | | | |
| Input OP Amp Common Mode Input Range | V _{ICM} | -0.3 | - | 11.0 | V | |
| Input Bias Current (Discharge Current) | I _{BOP} | - | 30 | 300 | nA | |
| L-level Output Voltage | V _{OLOP} | - | 0.1 | 0.3 | V | |
| Maximum Output Source Current | I _{SO} | 0.3 | 0.5 | - | mA | |
| Maximum Output Sink Current | I _{SI} | 1 | - | - | mA | |
| Output Offset Voltage | V _{OOFSL} | -100 | 0 | 100 | mV | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | V _{OMSL} | 7.5 | 9.0 | - | V | |
| Closed Circuit Voltage Gain | G _{VSL} | 18.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 | dB | V _{in} =±0.2V |
| <Loading Driver> | | | | | | |
| Offset Voltage | V _{OOFD} | -50 | 0 | 50 | mV | |
| Maximum Output Amplitude | V _{OMD} | 3.6 | 4.0 | - | V | |
| Voltage Gain | G _{VLD} | 13.5 | 15.5 | 17.5 | dB | V _{IN} =BIAS ± 0.2V |
| F · R Gain Difference | ΔG _{VLD0} | 0 | 1 | 2 | dB | V _{IN} =BIAS ± 0.2V |

○ OUTLINE DIMENSIONS, SYMBOLS



(UNIT:mm)

○ APPLICATION CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



○ PIN NUMBERS, PIN NAMES

| No. | Pin Name | Description | No. | Pin Name | Description |
|-----|----------|--|-----|----------|--|
| 1 | VINFC | Focus driver input | 15 | VOTK+ | Tracking driver output (+) |
| 2 | CFCerr1 | Capacitor connection terminal for error amp filter | 16 | VOTK- | Tracking driver output (-) |
| 3 | CFCerr2 | Capacitor connection terminal for error amp filter | 17 | VOLD+ | Loading driver output (+) |
| 4 | VINSL+ | Op amp input (+) for Sled driver | 18 | VOLD- | Loading driver output (-) |
| 5 | VINSL- | Op amp input (-) for Sled driver | 19 | PGND | Power GND |
| 6 | VOSL | Op amp output for Sled driver | 20 | VNFTK | Tracking driver feedback terminal |
| 7 | VINFFC | Focus driver feedback terminal | 21 | PVcc2 | Actuator driver part power Vcc |
| 8 | VCC | Pre Vcc. Sled driver part power Vcc | 22 | PreGND | Pre GND |
| 9 | PVCC1 | Loading driver part power Vcc | 23 | VINLD | Loading driver input |
| 10 | PGND | Power GND | 24 | CTKerr1 | Capacitor connection terminal for error amp filter |
| 11 | VOSL- | Sled driver part output (-) | 25 | CTKerr2 | Capacitor connection terminal for error amp filter |
| 12 | VOSL+ | Sled driver part output (+) | 26 | VINTK | Tracking driver input |
| 13 | VOFC- | Focus driver output (-) | 27 | BIAS | Bias input |
| 14 | VOFC+ | Focus driver output (+) | 28 | STBY | Standby terminal |

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

On the power supply terminals of the output H bridge, PVcc2 is set for the focus and tracking drivers, PVcc1 for loading, and Vcc for feed motor.

The power supply systems of the pre part are all set to Vcc.

Make sure that this device must be used under the following condition: $V_{cc} \geq PV_{cc}$.

○ CAUTIONS ON USE

- (1) Setting the Standby terminal to open or 0.5V or less allows the circuit current to be set in the standby mode.
- (2) When the power supply voltage (Vcc) 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, the applied voltage of 0.9V (Typ.) or less will activate a mute function. Under conditions of normal use, it should be set to 12V or above.
- (4) 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.
- (5) 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.
- (6) About GND potential
The electric potential of the GND terminal must be kept lowest in the circuitry at any operation states.
- (7) 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.
- (8) About operations in a strong electric field
When used in a strong electric field, note that a malfunction may occur.
- (9) ASO
When using this IC, the output Tr. must be set not to exceed the values specified in the absolute maximum ratings and ASO.
- (10) Thermal shutdown circuit (Thermal shutdown: TSD)
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 |

- (11) 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.
- (12) 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, 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 0.15Ω ($\pm 0.05\Omega$) (Typ.)

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