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4-channel BTL driver for CD players and CD-ROMs

BA5970FP

The BA5970FP is a 4-channel BTL driver developed to drive CD player motors and actuators. The driver input stage contains an operational amplifier, supports a variety of input formats, and allows simple configuration of a filter.

●Applications

CD players, CD-ROM

●Features

- 1) 4-channel BTL driver.
- 2) Wide dynamic range (4V when $PREV_{CC} = 8V$, $POWV_{CC} = 5V$, and $R_L = 8\Omega$).
- 3) Internal thermal shutdown circuit.
- 4) Driver gain is adjustable with externally connected resistor.
- 5) Independent power supplies $PREV_{CC}$, $POWV_{CC}$ (for channels 1 and 2), and $POWV_{CC}$ (for channels 3 and 4), and low voltage operation for a highly efficient drive.
- 6) Independent mute pins for channels 1 and 2 and channels 3 and 4.
- 7) Perfect for compact applications with the use of the HSOP28-pin power package.

●Absolute maximum ratings ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

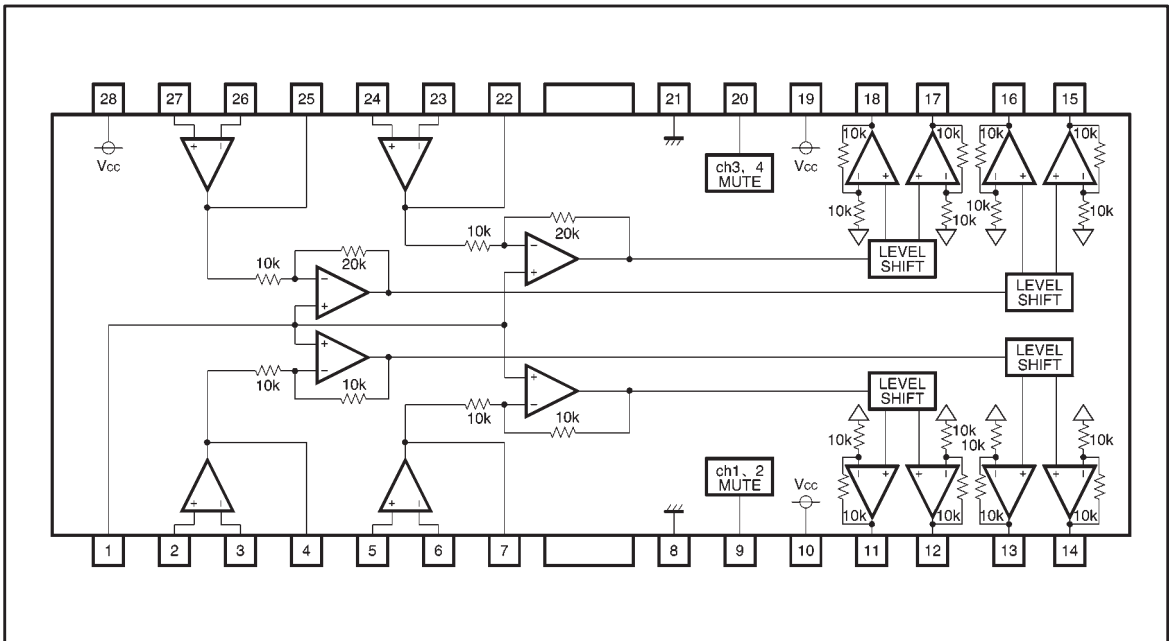
| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Power supply voltage | $PREV_{CC}$, $POWV_{CC}$ | 13.5 | V |
| Power dissipation | P_d | 1.7* ¹ | W |
| Operating temperature | T_{opr} | $-35 \sim +85$ | $^\circ\text{C}$ |
| Storage temperature | T_{stg} | $-55 \sim +150$ | $^\circ\text{C}$ |

*1 When mounted on a 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm glass epoxy board with copper foil coverage of less than 3%.
Reduced by 13.6mW for each increase in T_a of 1°C over 25°C .

●Recommended operating conditions ($T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limits | Unit |
|----------------------|-------------|------------------|------|
| Power supply voltage | $PREV_{CC}$ | 4.5~13.2 | V |
| | $POWV_{CC}$ | 4.5~ $PREV_{CC}$ | V |

● Block diagram



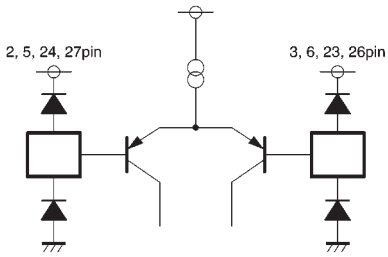
● Pin descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin name | Function | Pin No. | Pin name | Function |
|---------|-----------|---|---------|-----------|---|
| 1 | BIAS IN | Bias amplifier input | 15 | VO4 (+) | Driver channel 4 positive output |
| 2 | OPIN1 (+) | Channel 1 pre-amplifier non-inverse input | 16 | VO4 (-) | Driver channel 4 negative output |
| 3 | OPIN1 (-) | Channel 1 pre-amplifier inverse input | 17 | VO3 (+) | Driver channel 3 positive output |
| 4 | OPOUT1 | Channel 1 pre-amplifier output | 18 | VO3 (-) | Driver channel 3 negative output |
| 5 | OPIN2 (+) | Channel 2 pre-amplifier non-inverse input | 19 | POWVcc | POWVcc (channels 3 and 4) |
| 6 | OPIN2 (-) | Channel 2 pre-amplifier inverse input | 20 | MUTE2 | Mute control for channels 3 and 4 |
| 7 | OPOUT2 | Channel 2 pre-amplifier output pin | 21 | GND | GND |
| 8 | GND | GND | 22 | OPOUT3 | Channel 3 pre-amplifier output |
| 9 | MUTE1 | Mute control for channels 1 and 2 | 23 | OPIN3 (-) | Channel 3 pre-amplifier inverse input |
| 10 | POWVcc | POWVcc (channels 1 and 2) | 24 | OPIN3 (+) | Channel 3 pre-amplifier non-inverse input |
| 11 | VO2 (-) | Driver channel 2 negative output | 25 | OPOUT4 | Channel 4 pre-amplifier output |
| 12 | VO2 (+) | Driver channel 2 positive output | 26 | OPIN4 (-) | Channel 4 pre-amplifier inverse input |
| 13 | VO1 (-) | Driver channel 1 negative output | 27 | OPIN4 (+) | Channel 4 pre-amplifier non-inverse input |
| 14 | VO1 (+) | Driver channel 1 positive output | 28 | PREVcc | PREVcc |

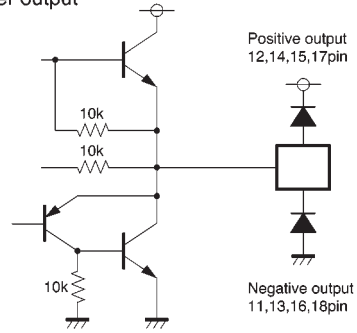
Note : Positive output and negative output are the polarities with respect to the input.
(For example, if pin 4 voltage is high, then pin 14 voltage becomes high.)

● Input / output circuits

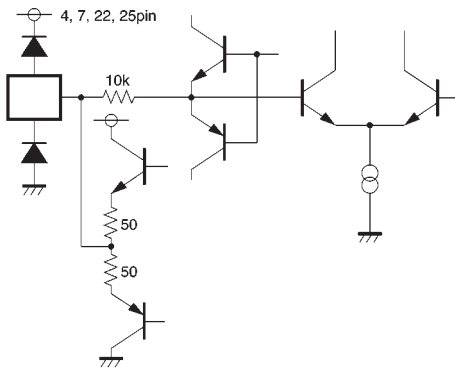
Pre-amplifier input



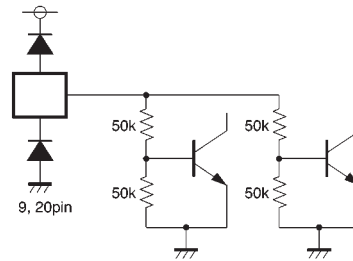
Driver output



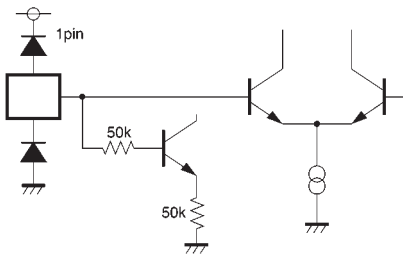
Pre-amplifier output (driver input)



Mute



Bias



- Electrical characteristics (unless otherwise noted, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$, $\text{PREV}_{\text{CC}} = 8\text{V}$, $\text{POWV}_{\text{CC}1} = 5\text{V}$, $\text{POWV}_{\text{CC}2} = 8\text{V}$, $\text{BIAS} = 2.5\text{V}$, $R_L = 8\Omega$)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit | Conditions |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------|------|------|------------------------|--|
| Quiescent current | I_{Q1} | — | 20 | 30 | mA | Input open |
| 〈Driver〉 | | | | | | |
| Output offset voltage 1 | V_{OO1} | −70 | 0 | 70 | mV | channel 1, 2 |
| Output offset voltage 2 | V_{OO2} | −90 | 0 | 90 | mV | channel 3, 4 |
| Maximum output amplitude 1 | V_{OM1} | 3.6 | 4.0 | — | V | channel 1, 2, $V_{IN} = \pm 2.0\text{V}$ |
| Maximum output amplitude 2 | V_{OM2} | 5.4 | 6.0 | — | V | channel 3, 4, $V_{IN} = \pm 2.0\text{V}$ |
| Voltage gain 1 | GV_{C1} | 10 | 12 | 14 | dB | $V_{IN} = \pm 0.5\text{V}$ |
| Voltage gain 2 | GV_{C2} | 16 | 18 | 20 | dB | $V_{IN} = \pm 0.5\text{V}$ |
| Mute on voltage | V_{MON} | 2.0 | — | — | V | |
| Mute off voltage | V_{MOFF} | — | — | 0.5 | V | |
| 〈Pre-stage operational amplifier〉 | | | | | | |
| Common-mode input voltage | V_{ICM} | −0.3 | — | 6.8 | mV | |
| Offset voltage | V_{OFOP} | −6 | 0 | 6 | mV | |
| Input bias current | V_{BOP} | — | — | 300 | nA | |
| Output high level voltage | V_{OHOP} | 6.9 | 7.35 | — | V | |
| Output low level voltage | V_{OLOP} | — | 0.75 | 1.1 | V | |
| Output drive current sink | I_{SI} | 1 | — | — | mA | 50Ω at V_{CC} |
| Output drive current source | I_{SO} | 1 | — | — | mA | 50Ω at GND |
| Slew rate | SR_{OP} | — | 1 | — | $\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$ | 100kHz rectangular wave, $2V_{P-P}$ output |

©Not designed for radiation resistance.

● Measurement circuit

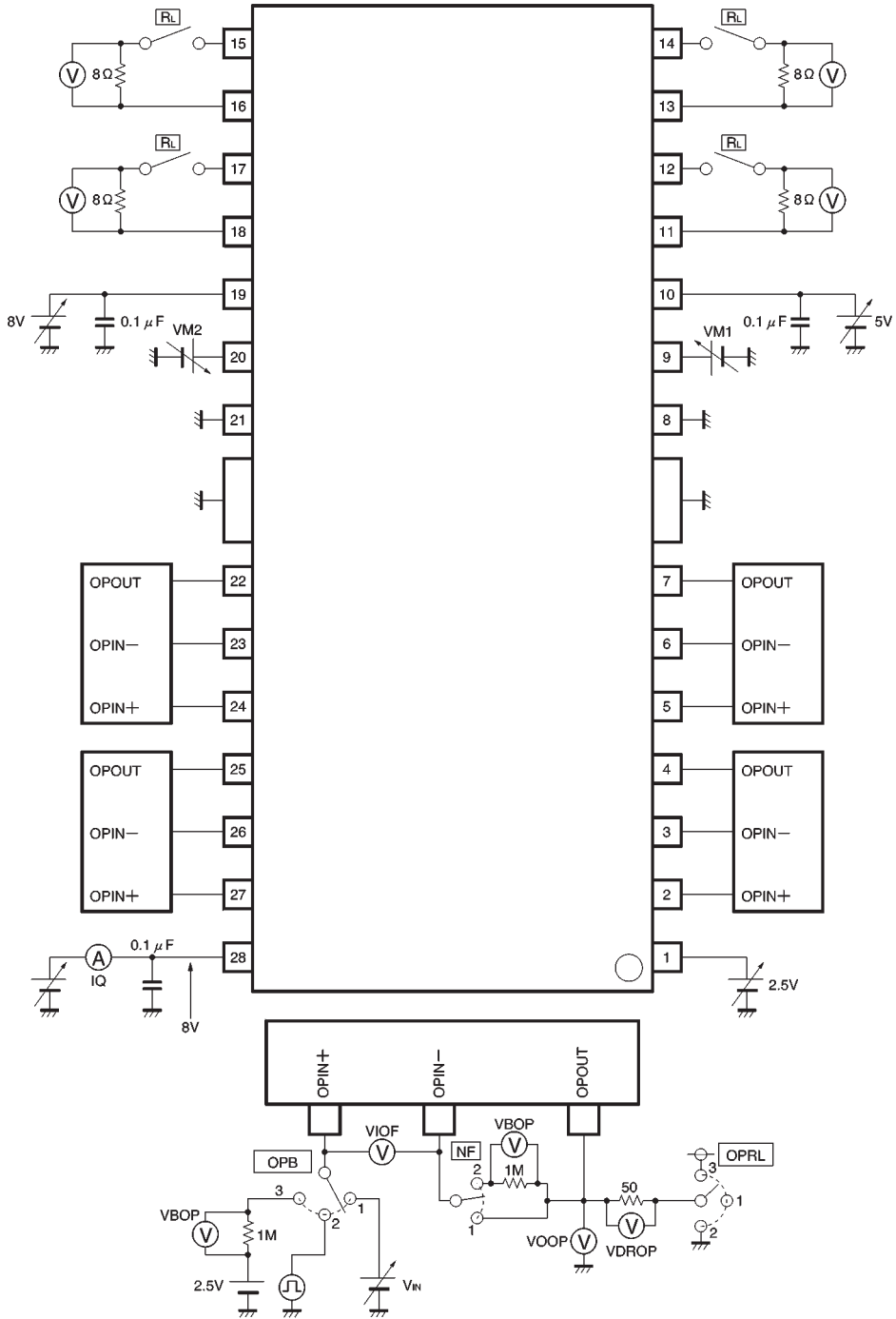


Fig.1

● Measurement circuit switch table

(1) Driver block (OPB → 1, NF → 1, OPRL → 1)

| Symbol | Switch | Input | | Remarks | Measurement point |
|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| | RL | V _{IN} | VM1, 2 | | |
| IQ | OFF | 2.5V | 0V | — | IQ |
| VOO1 | ON | 2.5V | 0.5V | — | VO (channel 1, 2) |
| VOO2 | ON | 2.5V | 0.5V | — | VO (channel 3, 4) |
| VOOM1 | ON | ±2.0V | 0.5V | V _{IN} =0.5V and 4.5V | VO (channel 1, 2) |
| VOOM2 | ON | ±2.0V | 0.5V | V _{IN} =0.5V and 4.5V | VO (channel 3, 4) |
| GVC1 | ON | ±0.5V | 0.5V | V _{IN} =2.0V and 3.0V | VO (channel 1, 2) |
| GVC2 | ON | ±0.5V | 0.5V | V _{IN} =2.0V and 3.0V | VO (channel 3, 4) |
| VMTON | ON | 3.0V | 2.0V | Verify output voltage is muted | VO |
| VMTOFF | ON | 3.0V | 0.5V | Verify output voltage is muted | VO |

(2) Pre-stage operational amplifier block (VN1 = VM2 = 0V, RL → OFF)

| Symbol | Switch | | | Input | Remarks | Measurement point |
|--------|--------|----|------|-----------------|--|-------------------|
| | OPB | NF | OPRL | V _{IN} | | |
| VOFOP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2.5V | — | VIOF |
| VBOP | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2.5V | — | VBOP/1MΩ |
| VOHOP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5V | — | VOOP |
| VOLOP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0V | — | VOOP |
| ISI | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2.5V | — | VDROP/50Ω |
| ISO | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2.5V | — | VDROP/50Ω |
| SR0P | 2 | 1 | 1 | ±1V | 100kHz rectangular wave, 2.5±1V input | VOOP |

●Application example

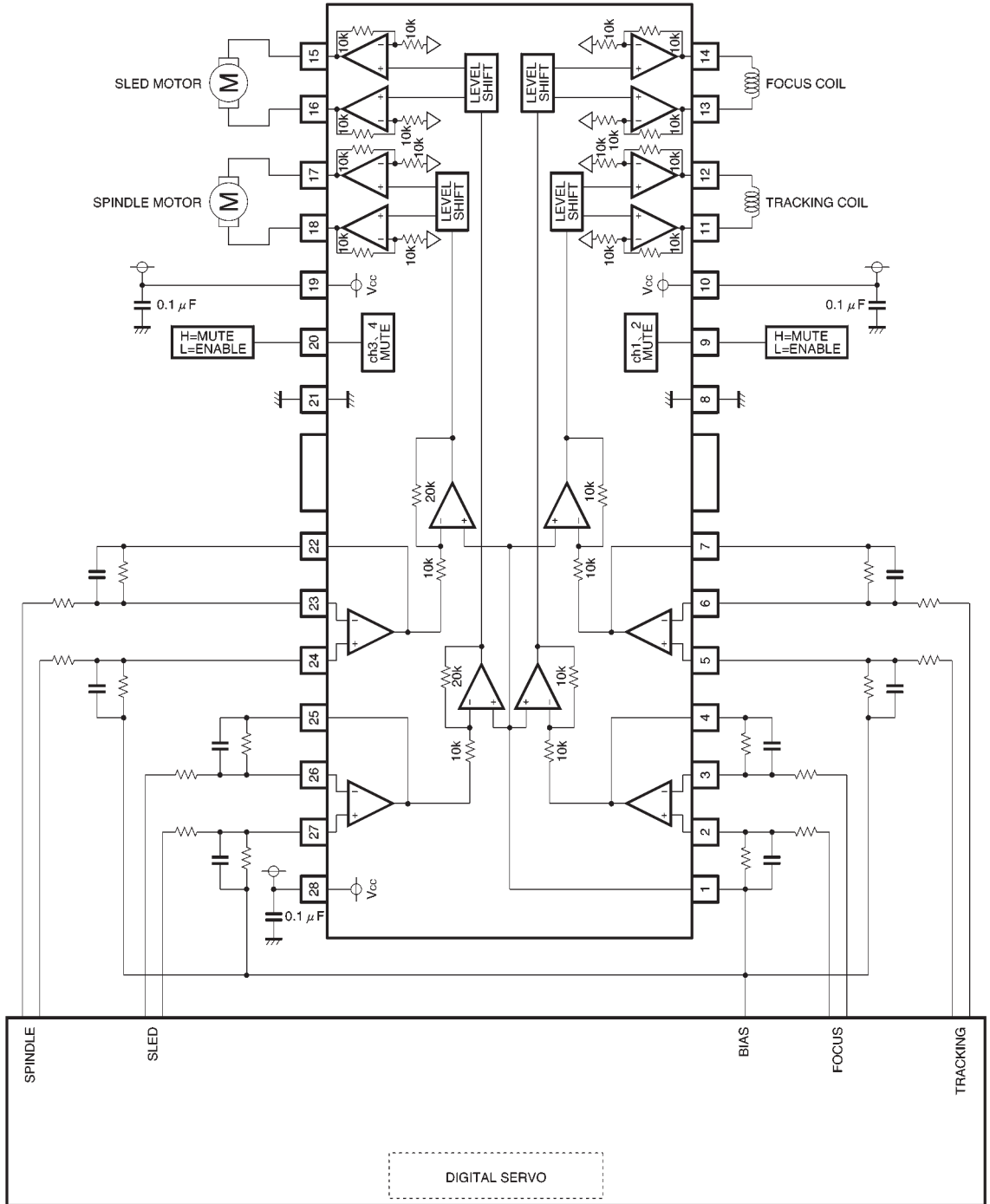


Fig.2

● Operation notes

- (1) The BA5970FP contains a thermal shutdown circuit. When the chip temperature reaches 175°C (Typ.), the output current is muted. If the chip temperature then drops below 150°C (Typ.), then the mute is released.
- (2) By having the mute pin voltage pulled up to 2.0V or greater, you can mute the output current. For normal conditions, have mute pin open or at 0.5V or below. (Pin 9 mutes channels 1 and 2, and pin 20 mutes channels 3 and 4.)
- (3) If the voltage of the bias pin (pin 1) drops below 1.4V (Typ.), outputs are muted. For normal conditions, have the voltage above 1.7V.
- (4) If the power supply voltage drops below 3.8V (Typ.),

- internal circuits turns off. If the power supply voltage then rises to 4.0V (Typ.), the circuits turn on.
- (5) If the voltage of the thermal shutdown, mute ON, or bias pin drops, or if the power supply voltage drops, the mute is activated; however, in these situations, only the drivers are muted. Also, the output pin voltage becomes the internal bias voltage (approx. $V_{CC}/2$ for channels 1 and 2, and $(V_{CC}-V_F)/2$ for channels 3 and 4).
- (6) Connect a bypass capacitor (approx. 0.1μF) between the bases of the power supply pins of this IC.
- (7) Even though the radiation fins are connected to ground within the package, be sure to also connect them to a ground externally as well.

● Electrical characteristic curves

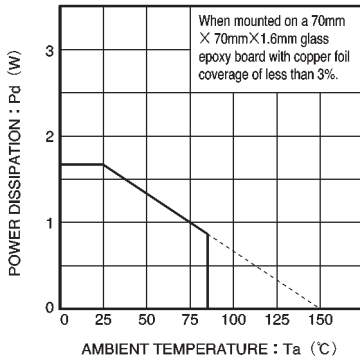


Fig.3 Thermal derating curve

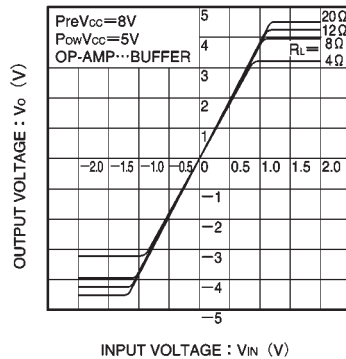


Fig.4 I/O characteristics (channels 1 and 2)

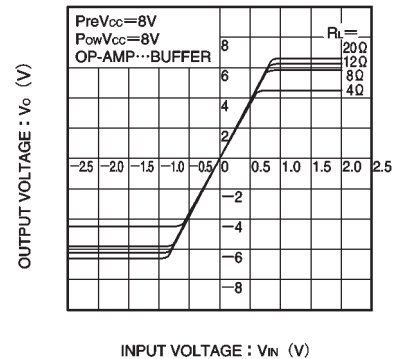


Fig.5 I/O characteristics (channels 3 and 4)

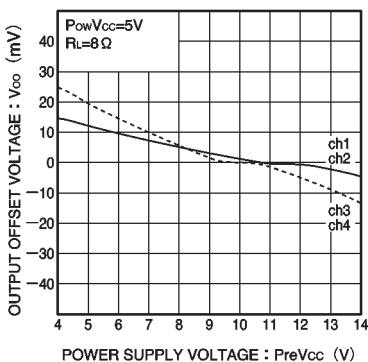


Fig.6 Power supply voltage vs. output offset voltage



Fig.7 Power supply voltage vs. operational amplifier offset voltage

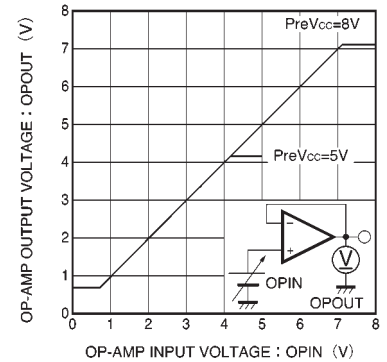


Fig.8 Operational amplifier I/O characteristics

● External dimensions (Units: mm)

