

Driver IC for PPC

High Performance, High Reliability 36V 2ch DC Brush Motor Drivers for PPC's etc.

BD62220AEFV

General Description

BD62220AEFV is a built-in 2 channel H-bridge motor driver for 2 DC brush motors or 1 stepper motor. This driver can facilitate low power consumption by direct PWM or PWM constant current control. There are built in protection circuits in this IC. It is possible to output an abnormal detection signal for Wired-OR that notifies each protection circuit operation, which contributes to set high reliability.

Features

- Single Power Supply Input (rated voltage of 36V)
- Rated Output Current (peak): 2.0A(2.8A)
- Low ON-Resistance DMOS Output
- Forward, Reverse, Brake, Open
- Power Save Function
- External PWM Control
- PWM Constant Current Control (current limit function)
- Built-in Spike Noise Cancel Function (external noise filter is unnecessary)
- Driver for 2 DC Brush Motor
- Driver for 1 Stepper motor
- FULL STEP, HALF STEP (driving stepper motor)
- μ STEP Drive by External DAC (driving stepper motor)
- Built-in logic input pull-down resistor
- Cross-conduction Prevention Circuit
- Output detection signal during abnormal states (Wired-OR)
- Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)
- Over-current Protection Circuit (OCP)
- Under Voltage Lock out Circuit (UVLO)
- Over Voltage Lock out Circuit (OVLO)
- Ghost Supply Prevention (protects against malfunction when power supply is disconnected)
- Adjacent Pins Short Protection
- Inverted Mounting Protection
- Microminiature, ultra-thin and high heat-radiation (exposed metal type) HTSSOP-B28 package

Application

Plain Paper Copier (PPC), Multi-function Printer, Laser Printer, Inkjet Printer, Photo Printer, FAX, Mini Printer and etc.

Key Specifications

- Power Supply Voltage Range: 8 to 28 [V]
- Rated Output Current: 2.0 [A]
- Rated Output Current (Peak): 2.8 [A]
- Operating Temperature Range: -25 to +85 [°C]
- Output ON-Resistance: 0.65 [Ω] (Typ)
(Total of upper and lower resistors)

Package

W(Typ) x D(Typ) x H(Max)

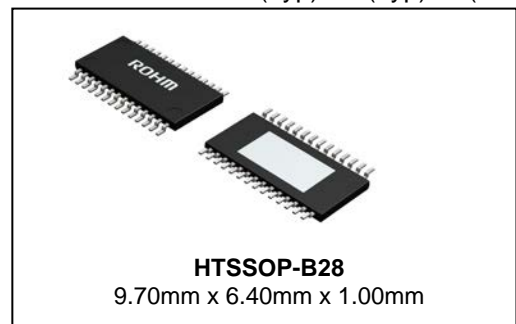


Figure 1

Typical Application Circuit

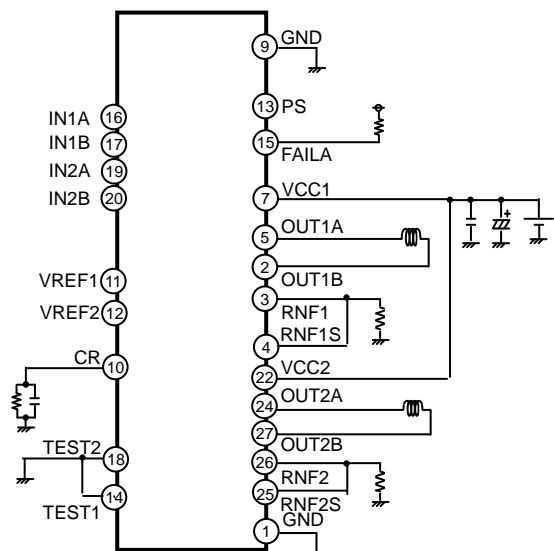


Figure 2. Typical Application Circuit

Pin Configuration

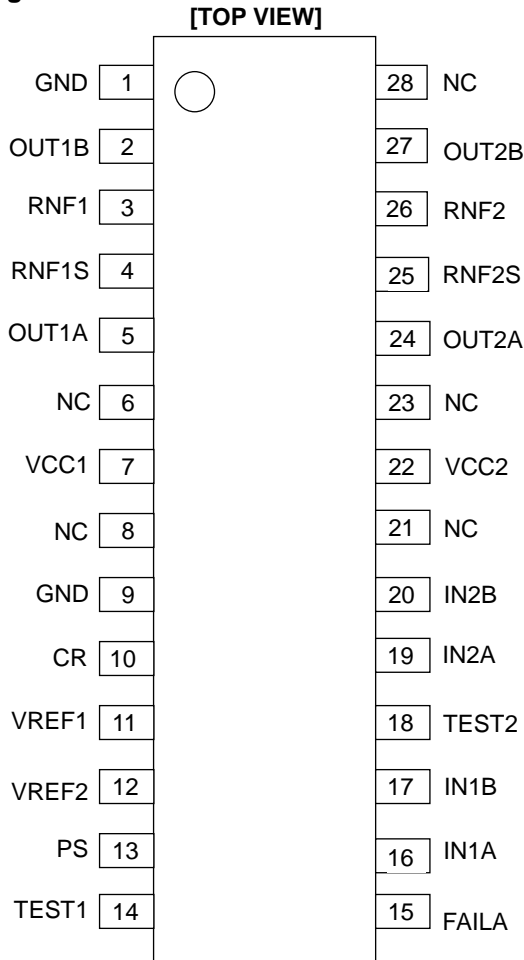


Figure 3. Pin Configuration

Block Diagram

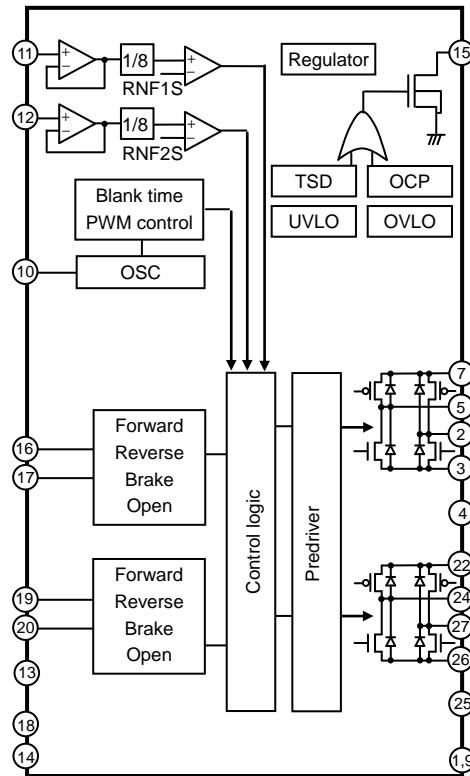


Figure 4. Block Diagram

Pin Descriptions

| Pin No. | Pin Name | Function | Pin No. | Pin name | Function |
|---------|----------|--|---------|----------|--|
| 1 | GND | Ground terminal | 15 | FAILA | Output signal to detect abnormal states |
| 2 | OUT1B | H bridge output terminal | 16 | IN1A | H bridge control terminal |
| 3 | RNF1 | Connection terminal of resistor for output current detection | 17 | IN1B | H bridge control terminal |
| 4 | RNF1S | Input terminal of current limit comparator | 18 | TEST2 | Test terminal (Connected to GND) |
| 5 | OUT1A | H bridge output terminal | 19 | IN2A | H bridge control terminal |
| 6 | NC | No connection | 20 | IN2B | H bridge control terminal |
| 7 | VCC1 | Power supply terminal | 21 | NC | No connection |
| 8 | NC | No connection | 22 | VCC2 | Power supply terminal |
| 9 | GND | Ground terminal | 23 | NC | No connection |
| 10 | CR | Connection terminal of CR for setting switching frequency | 24 | OUT2A | H bridge output terminal |
| 11 | VREF1 | Current limit value setting terminal | 25 | RNF2S | Input terminal of current limit comparator |
| 12 | VREF2 | Current limit value setting terminal | 26 | RNF2 | Connection terminal of resistor for output current detection |
| 13 | PS | Power save terminal | 27 | OUT2B | H bridge output terminal |
| 14 | TEST1 | Test terminal (Connected to GND) | 28 | NC | No connection |

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | V _{CC1,2} | -0.2 to +36.0 | V |
| Power Dissipation | Pd | 1.45 ^(Note 1) | W |
| | | 4.70 ^(Note 2) | W |
| Input Voltage for Control Pin | V _{IN} | -0.2 to +5.5 | V |
| RNF Maximum Voltage | V _{RNF} | 0.7 | V |
| Output Current | I _{OUT} | 2.0 ^(Note 3) | A/ch |
| Output Current (peak) | I _{OUTPEAK} | 2.8 ^(Note 4) | A/ch |
| Operating Temperature Range | Topr | -25 to +85 | °C |
| Storage Temperature Range | Tstg | -55 to +150 | °C |

(Note 1) 70mm×70mm×1.6mm glass epoxy board. Derate by 11.6mW/°C when operating above Ta=25°C.

(Note 2) 4-layer recommended board. Derate by 37.6mW/°C when operating above Ta=25°C.

(Note 3) Do not, however exceed Pd, ASO and Tjmax=150°C.

(Note 4) Pulse width tw ≤ 1ms, duty 20ms

Caution: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta= -25 to +85°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Range | Unit |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------|
| Supply Voltage | V _{CC1,2} | 8 to 28 | V |
| Maximum Output Current (Continuous) | I _{OUT} | 1.4 ^(Note 5) | A/ch |

(Note 5) Do not, however exceed Pd, ASO and Tjmax=150°C.

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified Ta=25°C, V_{CC1,2}=24V)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|--|--------------------|-------|------|------|------|---|
| | | Min | Typ | Max | | |
| 【Whole】 | | | | | | |
| Circuit Current at Standby | I _{CCST} | - | - | 10 | μA | PS=L |
| Circuit Current | I _{CC} | - | 2.5 | 5.0 | mA | PS=H, VREFx=2V |
| 【Control Input】 | | | | | | |
| H Level Input Voltage | V _{IN2H} | 2.0 | - | - | V | |
| L Level Input Voltage | V _{IN2L} | - | - | 0.8 | V | |
| H Level Input Current | I _{IN2H} | 35 | 50 | 100 | μA | V _{IN2} =5V |
| L Level Input Current | I _{IN2L} | -10 | 0 | - | μA | V _{IN2} =0V |
| 【Output (OUT1A, OUT1B, OUT2A, OUT2B)】 | | | | | | |
| Output ON-Resistance | R _{ON} | - | 0.65 | 0.85 | Ω | I _{OUT} =±1.0A (Sum of upper and lower) |
| Output Leak Current | I _{LEAK} | - | - | 10 | μA | |
| 【Current Control】 | | | | | | |
| RNFx Input Current | I _{RNF} | -80 | -40 | - | μA | RNFx=0V |
| VREFx Input Current | I _{VREF} | -2.0 | -0.1 | - | μA | VREFx=0V |
| VREFx Input Voltage Range | V _{VREF} | 0 | - | 2.0 | V | |
| Minimum on Time (Blank Time) | t _{ONMIN} | 0.7 | 1.5 | 3.0 | μs | |
| Current Limit Comparator Threshold | V _{CTH} | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.27 | V | VREFx=2V |

Application Information

1. Points to Notice for Terminal Description and PCB Layout

(1) PS/ Power Save Terminal

PS can make circuit into standby state and make motor outputs OPEN.

Please be careful because there is a delay of 40μs (max) before it returns from OFF state to normal state.

| PS | State |
|----|----------------------|
| L | POWER SAVE (STANDBY) |
| H | ACTIVE |

(2) IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, IN2B/ H Bridge Control Terminal

It decides output logic for H bridge.

| PS | Input | | Output | | State |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | |
| L | X | X | OPEN | OPEN | POWER SAVE (STANDBY) |
| H | L | L | OPEN | OPEN | STOP |
| H | H | L | H | L | FORWARD |
| H | L | H | L | H | REVERSE |
| H | H | H | L | L | BRAKE |

X: H or L

(3) TEST1, TEST2/ Terminal for Testing

This is the terminal used at the time of distribution test. Please connect to GND. Please be careful because there is a possibility of malfunction if it is not connected to GND.

(4) VCC1, VCC2/ Power Supply Terminal

Motor's drive current is flowing in it, so please connect it in such a way that the wire is thick & short and has low impedance. VCC voltage may have great fluctuation, so please connect the bypass capacitor (100uF to 470uF) as close as possible to the terminal. Adjust in such a way that the VCC voltage is stable. Please increase the capacitance if needed, especially when large current or motors that have great back electromotive force are used. In addition, to reduce the power supply's impedance in wide frequency bandwidth, parallel connection of multi-layered ceramic capacitor (0.01μF to 0.1μF) is recommended. Extreme care must be observed to make sure that the VCC voltage does not exceed the rating even for a moment. VCC1 & VCC2 are shorted inside IC, so please be sure to short VCC1 & VCC2 externally when using. If used without shorting, malfunction or destruction may occur because of concentration of current routes etc., so please make sure that they are shorted when in use. Moreover, there is a built-in clamp component in the output terminal to prevent electrostatic destruction. If sudden pulse or surge voltage of more than the maximum absolute rating is applied, the clamp component operates which can result to destruction. Please be sure to not exceed the maximum absolute rating. It is effective to mount a Zener diode with maximum absolute rating. Also, diode is inserted between VCC terminal and GND terminal to prevent electrostatic destruction. If reverse voltage is applied between VCC terminal and GND terminal, there is a danger of IC destruction so please be careful.

(5) GND/ Ground Terminal

In order to reduce the noise caused by switching current and to stabilize the internal reference voltage of IC, please connect it in such a way that the wiring impedance from this terminal is made as low as possible to achieve the lowest electrical potential no matter what operating state it may be.

(6) OUT1A, OUT1B, OUT2A, OUT2B/ H Bridge Output Terminal

Motor's drive current is flowing in it, so please connect it in such a way that the wire is thick & short and has low impedance. It is also effective to add a Schottky diode if output has great positive or negative fluctuation when large current is applied. For example, a counter electromotive voltage etc. is great. Moreover, there is a built-in clamp component in the output terminal to prevent electrostatic destruction. If sudden pulse or surge voltage of more than the maximum absolute rating is applied, the clamp component operates which can result to destruction. Please be sure to not exceed the maximum absolute rating.

(7) RNF1, RNF2/ Connection Terminal of Resistor for Detecting of Output Current

Please connect the resistor of 0.1Ω to 0.3Ω for current detection between this terminal and GND according to application circuits (Figure 3,4) and consider the power consumption of the current-detecting resistor. Determine the resistor in such a way that $W=I_{OUT}^2 \cdot R[W]$ does not exceed the power dissipation of the resistor. In addition, please connect it in such a way that it has low impedance and does not have impedance in common with other GND patterns. This is because motor's drive current flows in the pattern through RNF terminal to current-detecting resistor to GND. Please do not exceed the rating because there is the possibility of circuits' malfunction etc. if the RNF voltage has exceeded the maximum rating (0.7V). Moreover, please be careful not to short RNF terminal to GND because there is the danger that OCP or TSD will operate when large current flows without normal PWM constant current control.. However, if RNF terminal is open, there is also the possibility of malfunction because output current does not flow either. Please do not let it open.

(8) RNF1S,RNF2S/ Input Terminal of Current Limit Comparator

In this series, RNFS terminal, which is the input terminal of current limit comparator, is independently arranged in order to decrease the lowering of current-detection accuracy caused by the wire impedance inside the IC of RNF terminal. Therefore, please make sure to connect RNF terminal and RNFS terminal together when using PWM constant current control. In addition, in case of interconnection, the lowering of current-detection accuracy caused by the impedance of board pattern between RNF terminal and the current-detecting resistor can be decreased because the wires from RNFS terminal is connected near the current-detecting resistor. Moreover, please design the pattern in such a way that there is no noise spike.

(9) VREF1,VREF2/ Output Current Value-setting Terminal

This is the terminal to set the output current value for PWM constant current control or motor locking. The output current value can be set by VREF voltage and current-detecting resistor (RNF resistor).

$$\text{Output current } I_{OUT}[A] = \{VREF[V] / 8(\text{division ratio inside IC})\} / RNF [\Omega]$$

Please avoid using it with VREF terminal open. If VREF terminal is open, there is possibility of malfunctions as the setting current increases and a large current flows etc. This is caused by unstable input and increasing VREF voltage. Please take note of the input voltage range because if voltage of over 2V is applied on VREF terminal, there is also a danger that large current flows in the output and OCP or TSD will operate. Also, when selecting the resistance value please take into consideration the outflow current (max 2μA) produced by resistance division. The minimum current, which can be controlled by VREF voltage, is determined by motor coil's L & R values and minimum ON time. There is a minimum ON time in PWM drive.

(10) CR/ Connection terminal of CR for Setting Switching Frequency

This is the terminal to set the switching frequency of the output. Please connect the external C (330pF to 680pF) and R (10kΩ to 150kΩ) between this terminal and GND. Please refer to page 8.

Please connect the external components to GND in such a way that the interconnection does not have impedance in common with other GND patterns. In addition, please create the pattern design in such a way to keep such sudden pulses as square wave etc. away and that there is no noise spike. Please mount the two components of C and R if PWM constant current control is being used. This is because normal PWM constant current control cannot be used if CR terminal is open or it is biased externally. When not using PWM constant current control, connect this terminal to GND.

(11) FAILA/ Fault Signal Output Terminal

FAILA outputs low signal when Over-Current Protection (OCP) or Thermal Shutdown (TSD) operates.

Even if Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO) or Over Voltage Lock Out (OVLO) operates, FAILA signal doesn't turn low (i.e. high).

This terminal is an open drain type, so please set the pull up resistor (5kΩ to 100kΩ) to power supply less than 7V (i.e. 5V or 3.3V). If not using this terminal, please connect it to GND.

| OCP | TSD | FAILA |
|-----|-----|---------|
| OFF | OFF | H (OFF) |
| OFF | ON | M (ON) |
| ON | OFF | L (ON) |
| ON | ON | L (ON) |

(12) NC Terminal

This terminal is unconnected electrically with IC internal circuit.

(13) IC Back Metal

For HTSSOP-B28 package, the metal heat sink is mounted on IC's back side. It becomes a prerequisite to use this metal as heat sink so please secure the heat sink area sufficiently by soldering it to the GND plane on the board. Get as wide GND pattern as possible. Please be careful because the allowable power dissipation as shown in page 14 cannot be attained if the metal heat sink is not connected by solder. Moreover, the back side metal is shorted with IC chip's back side and it becomes the GND potential, so there is a danger of malfunction and destruction if it is shorted with potentials other than GND. Therefore; please do not design patterns other than GND through the IC's back side.

Protection Circuits

(14) Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

This IC has a built-in Thermal Shutdown circuit for thermal protection. When the IC's chip temperature rises above 175°C (Typ), the motor output becomes OPEN. Also, when the temperature returns to under 150°C (Typ), it automatically returns to normal operation. However, even when TSD is in operation, if heat is continued to be applied externally, heat overdrive can lead to destruction.

(15) Over-Current Protection (OCP)

This IC has a built in Over-Current Protection circuit as a provision against destruction when the motor outputs are shorted to each other or VCC-motor output or motor output-GND is shorted. This circuit latches the motor output to OPEN condition when the regulated threshold current flows for 4 μ s (typ). It returns with power reactivation or a reset of the PS terminal. The over-current protection circuit aims to prevent the destruction of the IC only from abnormal situations such as when motor output is shorted and it is not meant to be used as protection or security for the device. Therefore, the device should not be designed to make use of the function of this circuit. After OCP operation, if abnormal situations continues and returned by power reactivation or reset of the PS terminal happens repeatedly, then OCP operates constantly. The IC may generate heat or otherwise deteriorate. When the L value of the wiring is great due to the long wiring and the over-current flows, the output terminal voltage increases and the absolute maximum values may be exceeded. As a result, there is a possibility of destruction. Also, when a current flows, which is over the output current rating and under the OCP detection current, the IC can heat up to over T_{jmax}=150°C. This can deteriorate the IC. Therefore, current which exceeds the output rating should not be applied.

(16) Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO)

This IC has a built-in Under Voltage Lock Out function to prevent false operation such as IC output during power supply under voltage. When the applied voltage to the VCC terminal goes under 5V (Typ), the motor output is set to OPEN. This switching voltage has a 1V (Typ) hysteresis to prevent false operation by noise etc. Please be aware that this protection circuit does not operate during power save mode.

(17) Over Voltage Lock Out (OVLO)

This IC has a built-in Over Voltage Lock Out function to protect the IC output and the motor during power supply over voltage. When the applied voltage to the VCC terminal goes over 32V (Typ), the motor output is set to OPEN. This switching voltage has a 1V (Typ) hysteresis and a 4 μ s (Typ) mask time to prevent false operation by noise etc. Although this over voltage locked out circuit is built-in, there is a possibility of destruction if the absolute maximum value for power supply voltage is exceeded. Therefore, the absolute maximum value should not be exceeded. Please be aware that this protection circuit does not operate during power save mode.

(18) Ghost Supply Prevention (protects against malfunction when power supply is disconnected)

If a control signal (IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, IN2B, PS, VREF1, VREF2) is applied when there is no power supplied to the IC, there is a function which prevents false operation by voltage applied via the electrostatic destruction prevention diode from the control input terminal to the VCC, to this IC or to another IC's power supply. Therefore, there is no malfunction in the circuit even when voltage is supplied to these input terminals while there is no power supply.

2. External PWM Control

This series can drive motors by IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, and IN2B input directly from the microcomputer (up to 100kHz). Decay mode can be SLOW DECAY or FAST DECAY.

SLOW DECAY (forward rotation)

| PS | Input | | Output | | State |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | H | H | L | L | SLOW DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | H | H | L | L | SLOW DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |

FAST DECAY (synchronous rectification, forward rotation)

| PS | Input | | Output | | State |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | L | H | L | H | FAST DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | L | H | L | H | FAST DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |

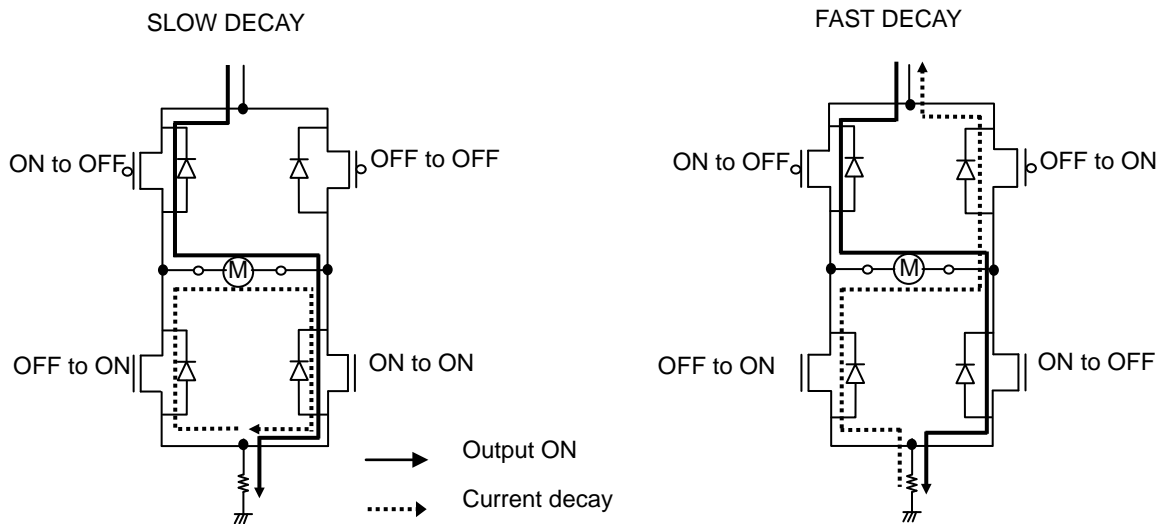


Figure 5. Route of Regenerative Current during Current Decay

3. PWM Constant Current Control

This function can limit the peak current or switching current in driving DC brush motor. In addition, it can drive bipolar stepper motor by PWM constant current control.

(1) Current Control Operation

When the output transistor is turned on, the output current increases which raises the voltage over the current sense resistor. When the voltage on the RNF pin reaches the voltage value set by the VREF input voltage, the current limit comparator operates and enters current decay mode. The output is then held OFF for a period of time determined by the RC time constant connected to the CR pin. The process repeats itself constantly for PWM operation.

(2) Blank Time (Fixed in Internal Circuit)

In order to avoid misdetection of output current due to RNF spikes that may occur when the output turns ON, the IC employs an automatic current detection-masking period (t_{ONMIN} 1.5 μ s typ). During this period, the current detection is disabled immediately after the output transistor is turned on. This allows for constant-current drive without the need for an external filter.

(3) CR Timer

The CR component connected to the CR pin is repeatedly charged and discharged between the VCRH and VCRL levels. The CR continues to discharge during this period until it reaches VCRL, at which point the IC output is switched back ON.

The CR charge time (t_{charge}) and discharge time ($t_{discharge}$) are set by external components, according to the following formulas. The total of t_{charge} and $t_{discharge}$ yield the switching period, t_{switch} .

$$t_{charge} [s] = C \cdot R' \cdot R / (R' + R) \cdot \ln[(V_{CR} - 0.4) / (V_{CR} - 1.0)]$$

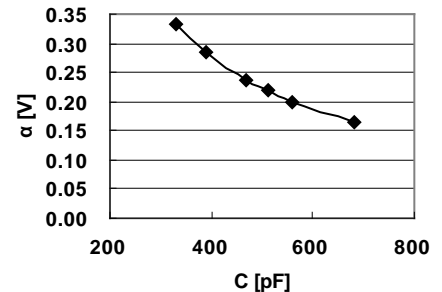
$$V_{CR} = V \cdot R / (R' + R)$$

where:
 V is the internal regulator voltage 5V(typ)
 R' is the CR internal impedance 5k Ω (typ)

$$t_{discharge} [s] = C \cdot R \cdot \ln[(1 + \alpha) / 0.4]$$

α : See the right graph

$$t_{CHOP} [s] = t_{charge} + t_{discharge}$$



Setting range: C (330pF to 680pF), R (10k Ω to 150k Ω)

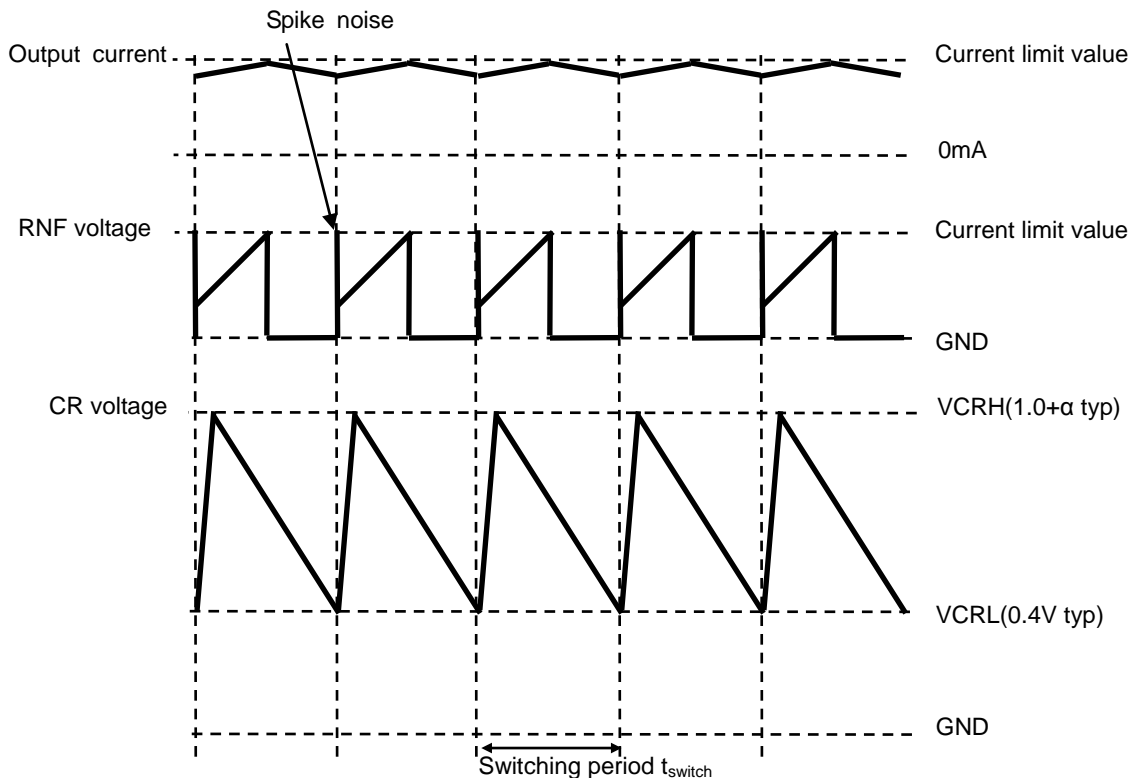


Figure 6. Timing Chart of CR Voltage, RNF Voltage and Output Current

4. Control Sequence of Stepper Motor

The following sequence can control the stepper motor by FULL STEP or HALF STEP mode.

Example of control sequence and torque vector

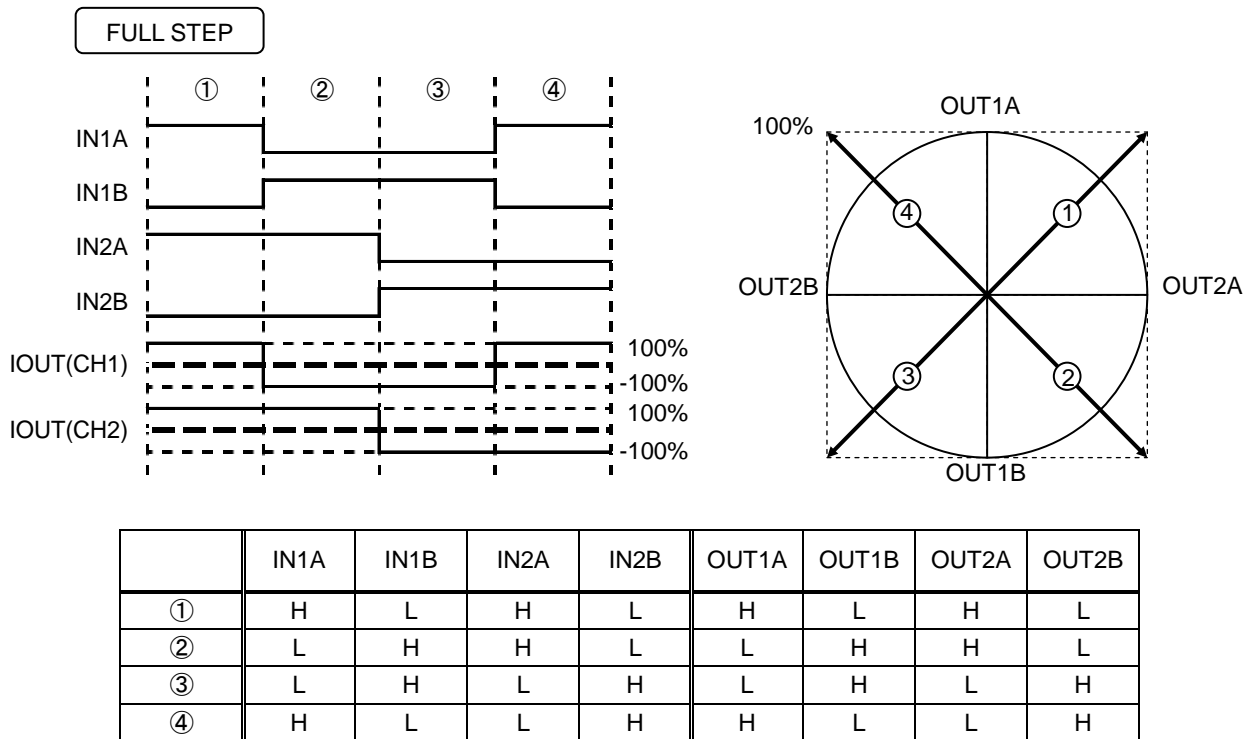


Figure 7. FULL STEP Control Sequence

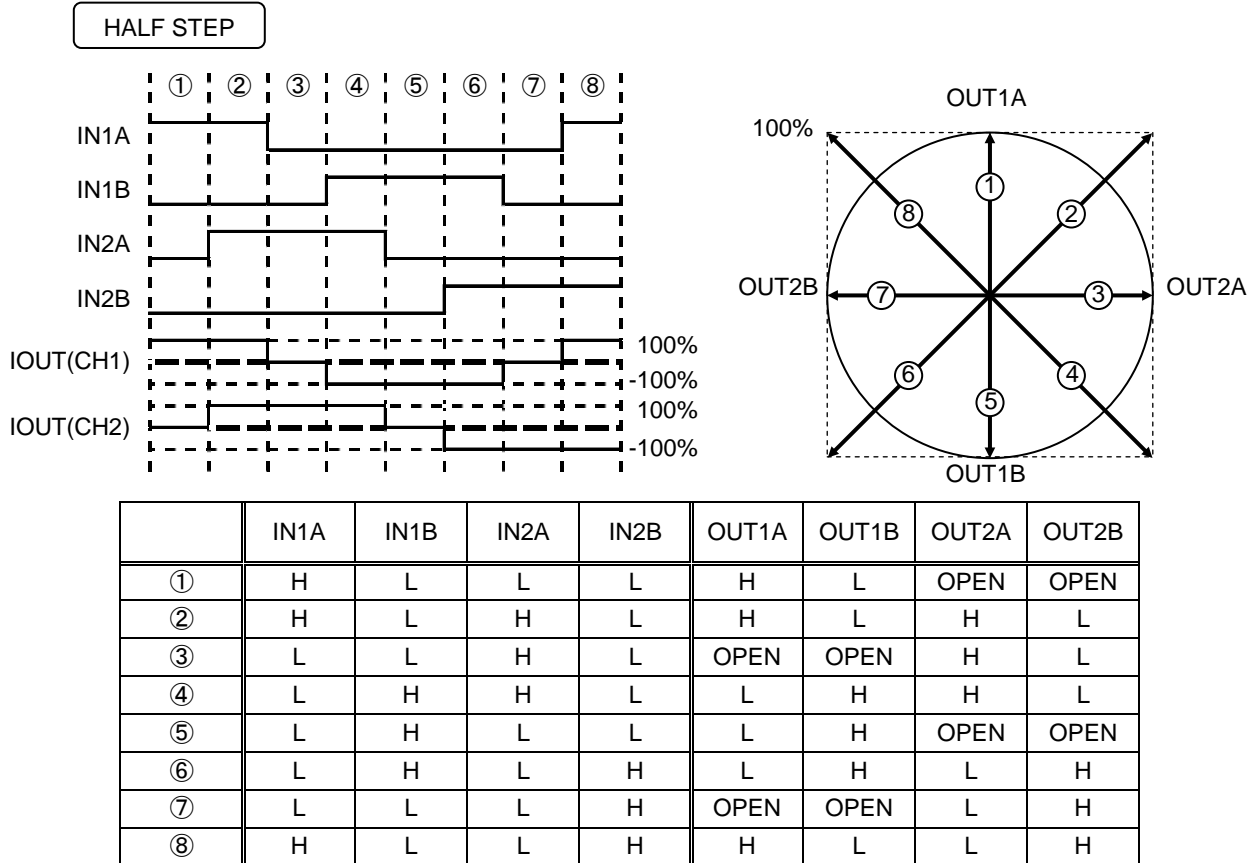


Figure 8. HALF STEP Control Sequence

5. μ STEP Drive for Stepper Motor

Output current of channel 1 and channel 2 can be determined by VREF1, VREF2. Output logic can be done by IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, IN2B. Therefore, linear voltage input by external DAC to VREF1, VREF2 enables to drive stepper motor in μ STEP mode.

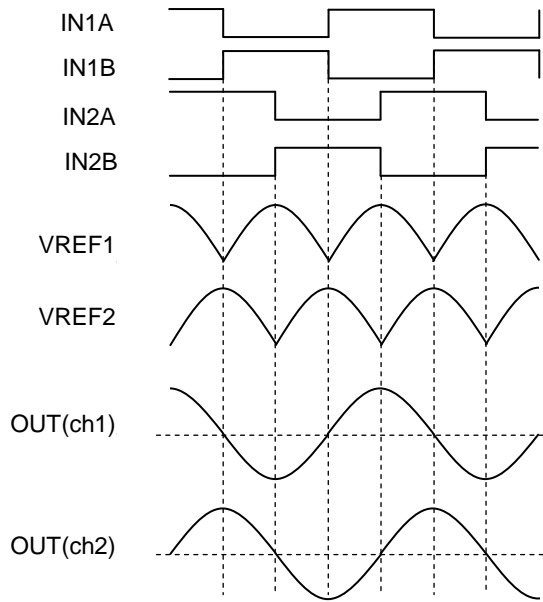


Figure 9. μ STEP Control Sequence and Output Current

6. Power Dissipation

Please confirm that the IC's chip temperature T_j is not over 150°C . Consider the IC's power consumption (W), package power (P_d) and ambient temperature (T_a). When $T_j=150^\circ\text{C}$ is exceeded, the functions as a semiconductor do not operate and problems such as parasitic and leaks occur. Constant use under these conditions leads to deterioration and eventually destruction of the IC. $T_{j\text{max}}=150^\circ\text{C}$ must be strictly obeyed under all circumstances.

(1) Thermal Calculation

The IC's consumed power can be estimated roughly with the power supply voltage (V_{CC}), circuit current (I_{CC}), output ON-Resistance (R_{ONH} , R_{ONL}) and motor output current value (I_{OUT}).

The calculation method during external PWM drive, SLOW DECAY, driving channel 1 only is shown here:

When using both channel 1 and channel 2, calculate for each H bridge.

$$\text{Consumed power of the } V_{CC} [W] = V_{CC} [V] \cdot I_{CC} [A] \quad \dots\dots\dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\text{Consumed power of the output DMOS } [W] = \frac{(R_{ONH}[\Omega] + R_{ONL}[\Omega]) \cdot I_{OUT}[A]^2 \cdot \text{on_duty}[\%] / 100}{\text{During output ON}} + \frac{(2 \cdot R_{ONL}[\Omega]) \cdot I_{OUT}[A]^2 \cdot (100 - \text{on_duty}[\%] / 100)}{\text{During current decay}} \quad \dots\dots \textcircled{2}$$

However, on duty: PWM on duty [%]

| Model Number | Upper P-Channel DMOS ON-Resistance $R_{ONH}[\Omega]$ (Typ) | Lower N-Channel DMOS ON-Resistance $R_{ONL}[\Omega]$ (Typ) |
|--------------|--|--|
| BD62220AEFV | 0.4 | 0.25 |

$$\text{Consumed total power of IC } W_{\text{total}} [W] = \textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2}$$

$$\text{Junction temperature } T_j [^\circ\text{C}] = T_a [^\circ\text{C}] + \theta_{ja} [^\circ\text{C}/W] \cdot W_{\text{total}} [W]$$

However, the thermal resistance value θ_{ja} [$^\circ\text{C}/W$] differs significantly depending on circuit board conditions. Refer to the Power Dissipation curve on page 14. Also, we are taking measurements of thermal resistance value θ_{ja} of the actual boards used. Please feel free to contact our salesman. The calculated values above are only theoretical. For actual thermal design, please perform sufficient thermal evaluation for the application board used, and create the thermal design with enough margin to not exceed $T_{j\text{max}}=150^\circ\text{C}$. Although not normally used, if the IC is to be used under specific or strict heat conditions, please consider attaching an external Schottky diode between the motor output terminal and GND to decrease heat from the IC.

(2) Temperature Monitoring

There is a way to directly measure the approximate chip temperature by using the TEST2 terminal. However, temperature monitor using TEST2 terminal is only for evaluation and experimenting, and must not be used in actual usage conditions. TEST2 terminal has a protection diode to prevent electrostatic discharge. The temperature may be monitored using this protection diode.

- (a) Measure the terminal voltage when a current of $I_{DIODE}=50\mu A$ flows from the TEST2 terminal to the GND, without supplying VCC to the IC. This measurement is the V_F voltage inside the diode.
- (b) Measure the temperature characteristics of this terminal voltage. (V_F has a linear negative temperature factor against the temperature.) With the results of these temperature characteristics, chip temperature may be calibrated from the TEST terminal voltage.
- (c) Supply VCC, confirm the TEST2 terminal voltage while running the motor, and the chip temperature can be approximated from the results of (b).

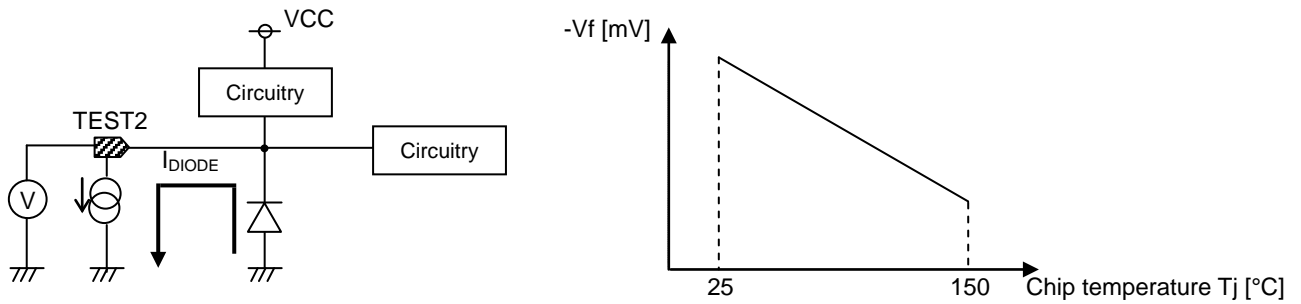


Figure 10. Model Diagram for Measuring Chip Temperature

7. Application Circuit Diagram

(1) Constant Voltage Control or External PWM Control

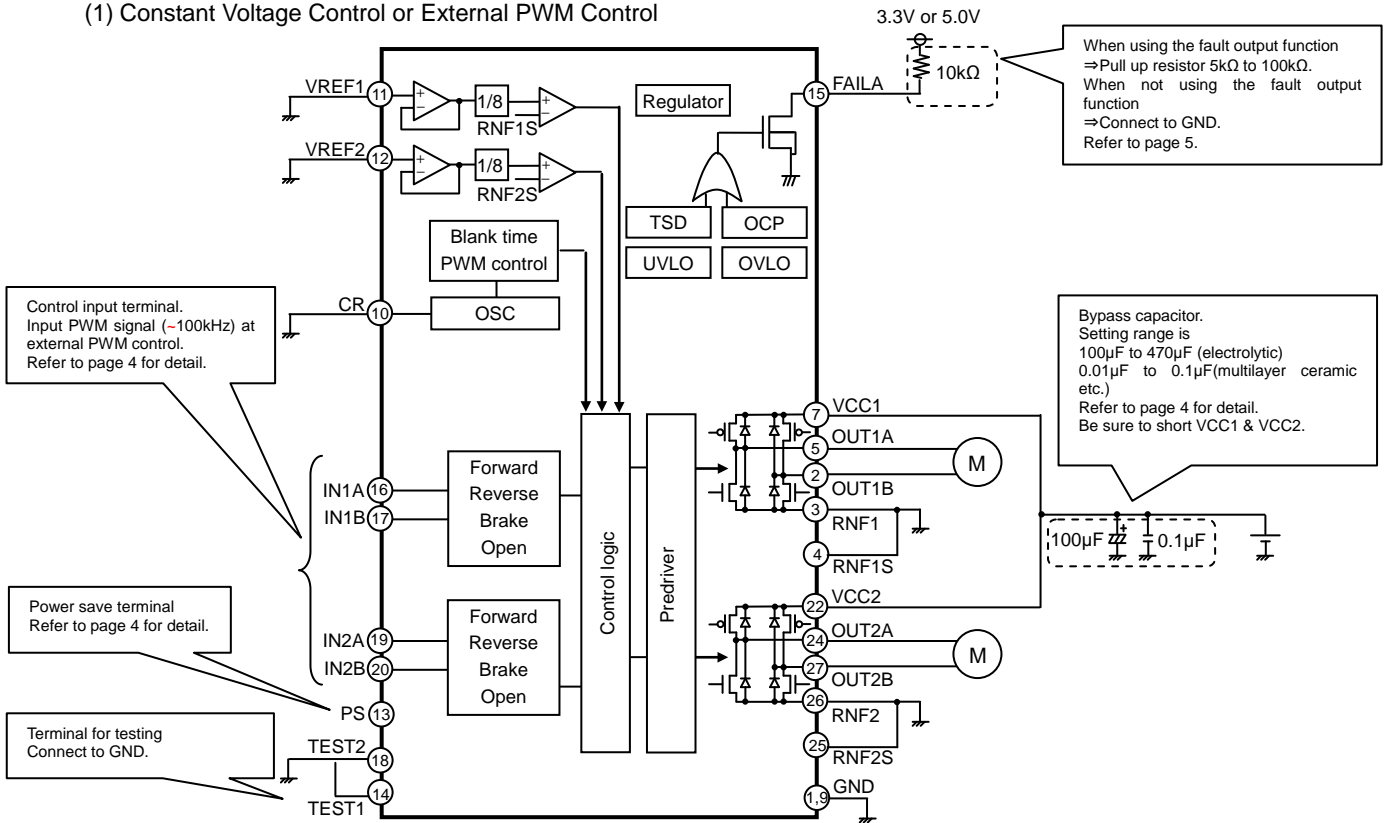


Figure 11. Block Diagram & Application Circuit Diagram

(a) Input/Output table

| PS | Input | | Output | | State |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | |
| L | X | X | OPEN | OPEN | POWER SAVE (STANDBY) |
| H | L | L | OPEN | OPEN | STOP |
| H | H | L | H | L | FORWARD |
| H | L | H | L | H | REVERSE |
| H | H | H | L | L | BRAKE |

X: H or L

(b) Example of external PWM control sequence
SLOW DECAY (forward rotation)

| PS | Input | | Output | | State |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | H | H | L | L | SLOW DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | H | H | L | L | SLOW DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |

FAST DECAY (forward rotation)

| PS | Input | | Output | | State |
|----|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | L | H | L | H | FAST DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |
| H | L | H | L | H | FAST DECAY |
| H | H | L | H | L | ON |

(2) PWM Constant Current Control

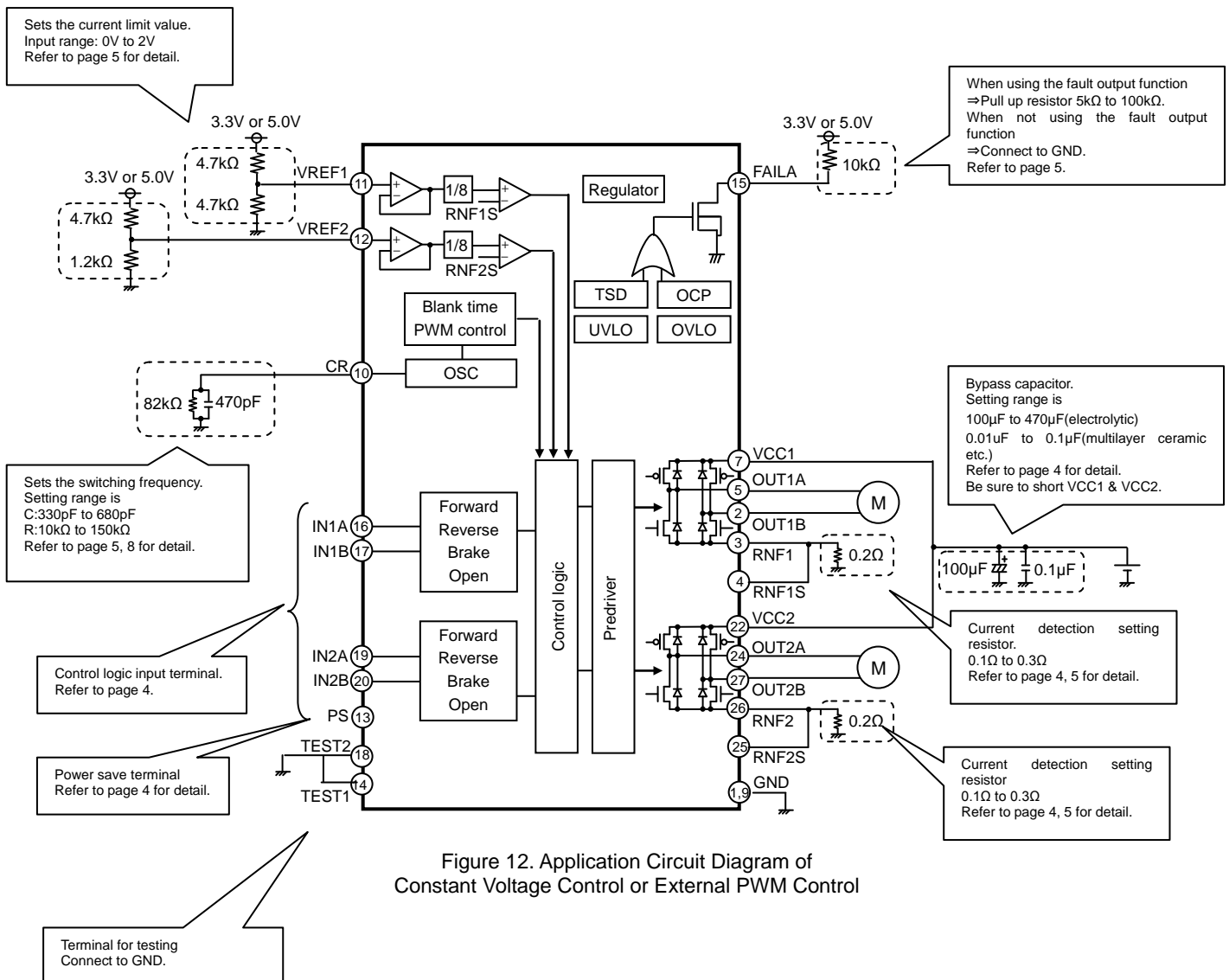


Figure 12. Application Circuit Diagram of Constant Voltage Control or External PWM Control

(a) Input/Output table

| Input | | | Output | | | State |
|-------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------------|
| PS | IN1A IN2A | IN1B IN2B | OUT1A OUT2A | OUT1B OUT2B | | |
| L | X | X | OPEN | OPEN | | POWER SAVE (STANDBY) |
| H | L | L | OPEN | OPEN | | STOP |
| H | H | L | H | L | | FORWARD |
| H | L | H | L | H | | REVERSE |
| H | H | H | L | L | | BRAKE |

X: H or L

I/O Equivalent Circuits

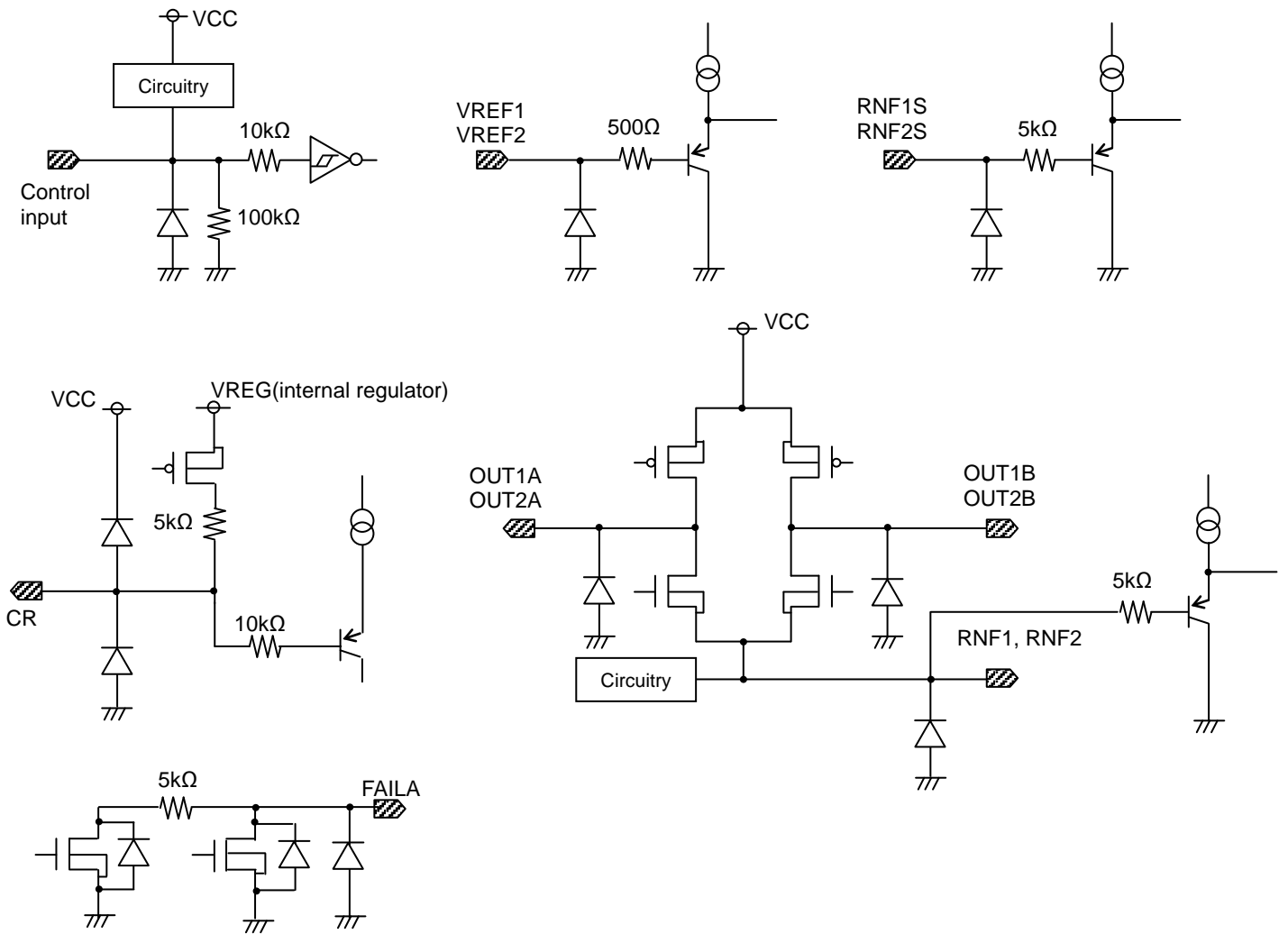


Figure 14. I/O Equivalent Circuits

Operation Notes

- 1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply**
Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply terminals.
- 2. Power Supply Lines**
Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.
- 3. Ground Voltage**
Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.
- 4. Ground Wiring Pattern**
When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.
- 5. Thermal Consideration**
Should by any chance the power dissipation rating be exceeded, the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. The absolute maximum rating of the Pd stated in this specification is when the IC is mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm glass epoxy board. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.
- 6. Recommended Operating Conditions**
These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.
- 7. Inrush Current**
When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.
- 8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field**
Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.
- 9. Testing on Application Boards**
When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned OFF completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.
- 10. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors**
Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.
- 11. Unused Input Terminals**
Input terminals of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input terminals should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

Operation Notes – continued

12. Regarding Input Pins of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When $GND > Pin A$ and $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.
 When $GND > Pin B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

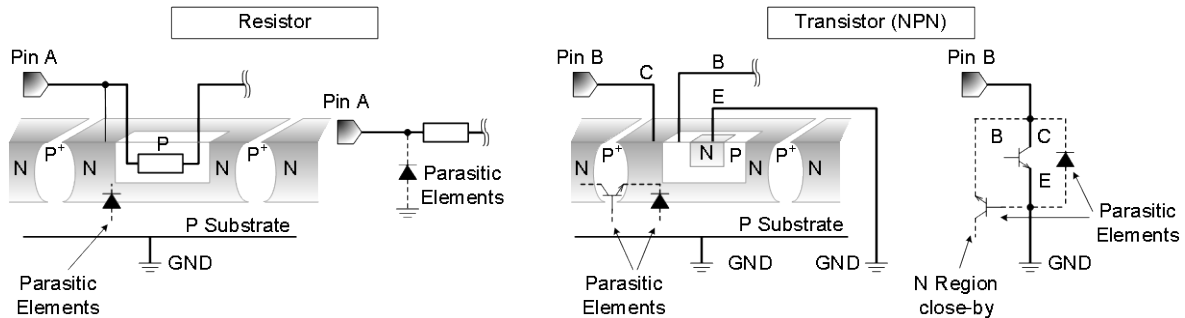


Figure 15. Example of Monolithic IC Structure

13. Area of Safe Operation (ASO)

Operate the IC such that the output voltage, output current, and power dissipation are all within the Area of Safe Operation (ASO).

14. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's power dissipation rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (Tj) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF all output pins. When the Tj falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

15. Over-Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

This IC has a built-in over-current protection circuit that activates when the output is accidentally shorted. However, it is strongly advised not to subject the IC to prolonged shorting of the output.

16. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field (BD62220AEFV)

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

17. The Back Side of the IC Package (Define the side where product markings are printed as front) (BD62220AEFV)

There is an exposed central pad on the back side of the IC package. Please mount by footprint dimensions described in the Jisso Information for WSO5F5. Connect it to ground. If it is not connected to ground, there is a possibility that the device malfunctions or a large current is generated.

18. TEST Terminal (BD62220AEFV)

Be sure to connect TEST pin to GND.

Power Dissipation

HTSSOP-B28

HTSSOP-B28 has exposed metal on the back. It is possible to dissipate heat using the through holes in the back of board as well as the surfaces with large areas of copper foil heat dissipation patterns which greatly increases power dissipation. The back metal is shorted to the back side of the IC chip, being a GND potential, therefore there is a possibility for malfunction if it is shorted with any potential other than GND. It should be avoided. Also, it is recommended that the back metal is soldered onto the GND. Please note that it has been assumed that this product will be used in the condition wherein this back metal has undergone heat dissipation treatment to increase heat dissipation efficiency.

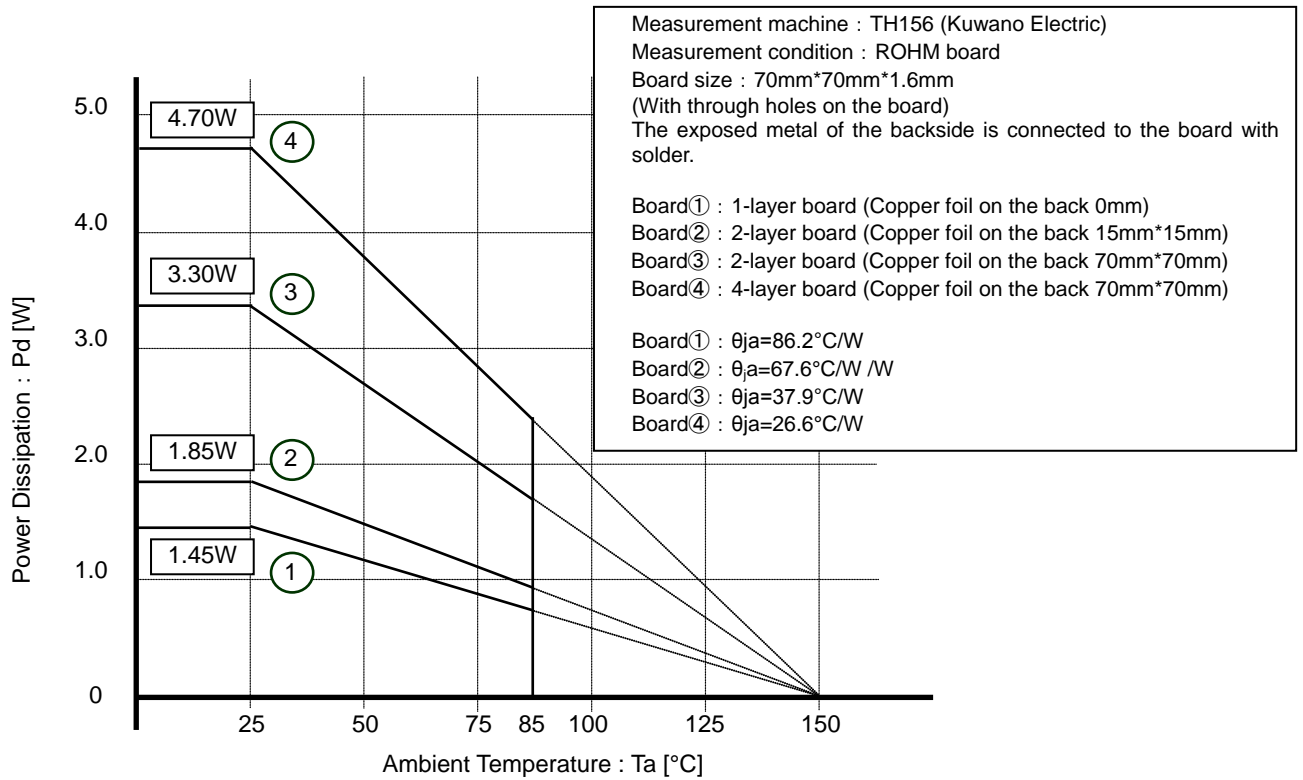
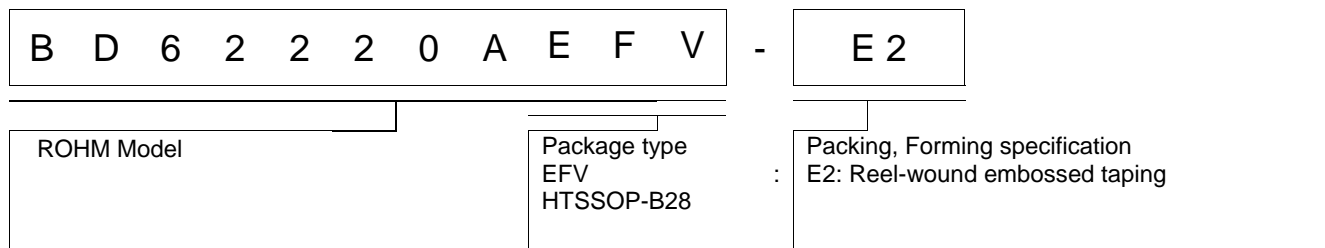
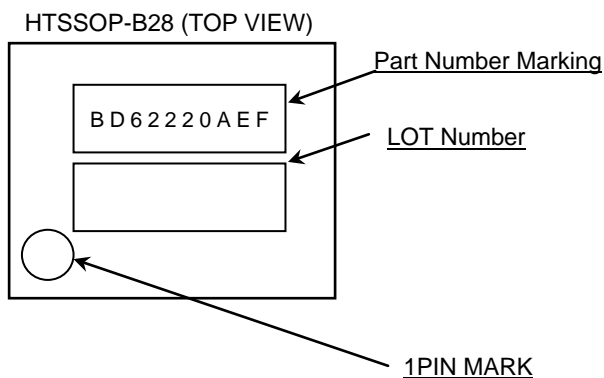


Figure 13. HTSSOP-B28 Power Dissipation

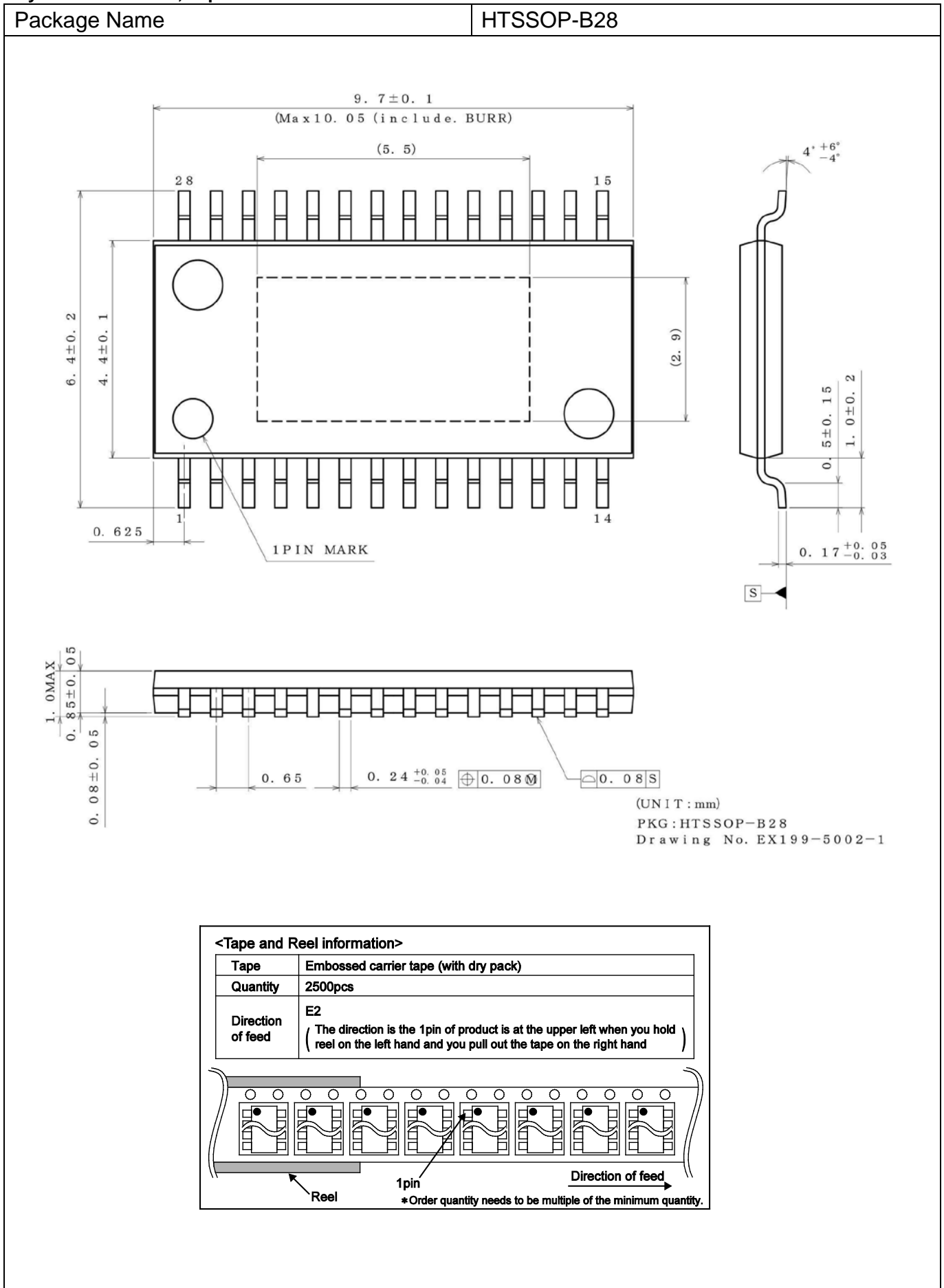
Selecting a model name when ordering



• Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information



Revision History

| Date | Revision | Changes |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| 21.Jun.2016 | 001 | New Release |

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| CLASS IV | | CLASS III | |

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 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
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- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
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