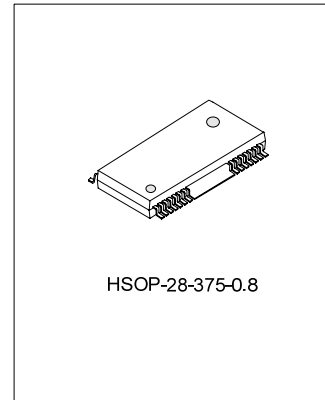


4-CH BTL DRIVER FOR CD PLAYER WITH 5V OUTPUT VOLTAGE

DESCRIPTION

The SA9258, an IC for CD players, has a 4-channel BTL driver, 5V regulator (attached PNP transistor required), standard operational amplifier, and internal reset output linked to an internal thermal shutdown circuit. The driver has gain adjustment input pins for each channel, allowing gain to be set to the desired value. Also, the internal level shift circuit helps reduce the number of attached components.



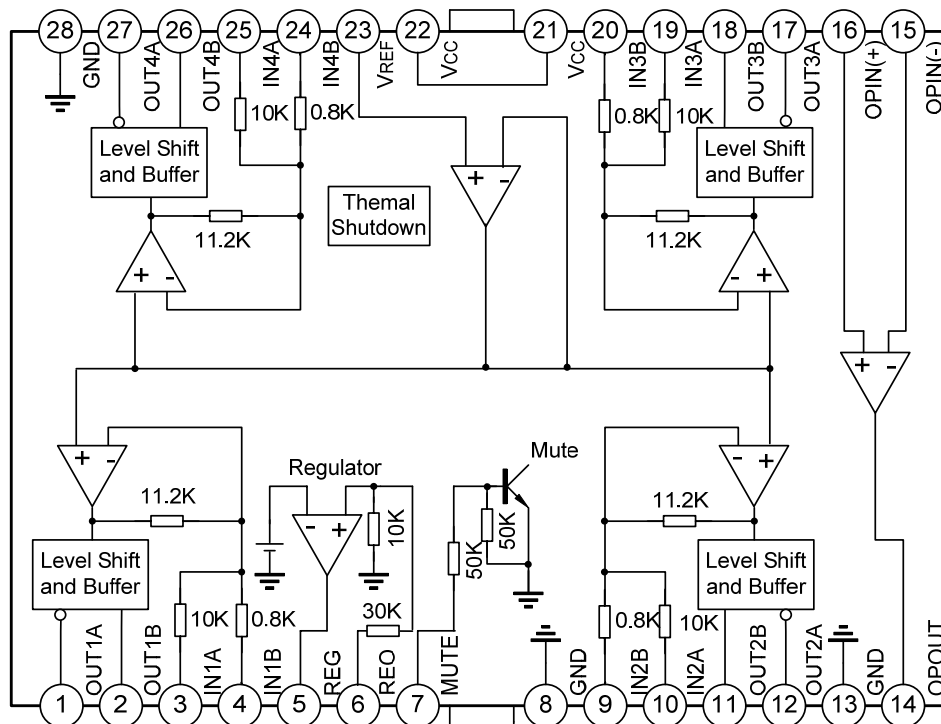
FEATURES

- * 1-phase, full-wave, linear DC motor driver
- * Gain is adjustable with an attached resistor.
- * Internal standard operational amplifier.
- * Internal 5V regulator. (required attached PNP transistor)
- * Internal thermal shutdown circuit with hysteresis capabilities.

ORDERING INFORMATION

| Device | Package |
|--------|-----------------|
| SA9258 | HSOP-28-375-0.8 |

BLOCK DIAGRAM



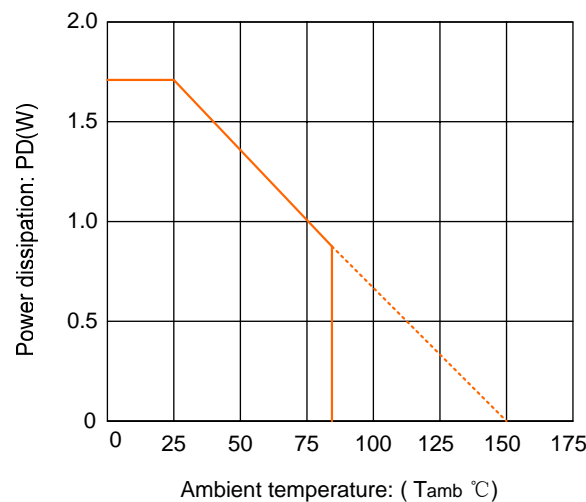
ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING ($T_{amb}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristics | Symbol | Value | Unit |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Supply Voltage | VDD | 12 | V |
| Power Dissipation | PD | 1.7(Note) | W |
| Operating Temperature | T_{opr} | -40~85 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Storage Temperature | T_{stg} | -55~150 | $^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| Maximum Output Current | I_{max} | 1 | A |

Note: 1. When mounted on 76mm x 114mm x 1.57mm PCB (Phenolic resin material).

2. Power dissipation reduces 13.6mW / $^{\circ}\text{C}$ for using above $T_{amb}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$

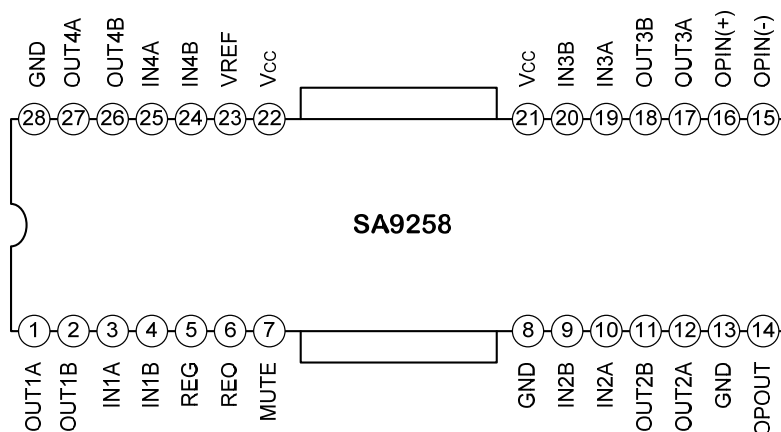
3. Do not exceed Pd and SOA (Safe Operating Area).


ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb}=25^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CC}=8.0\text{V}$, unless otherwise specified)

| Parameter | Symbol | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|
| Operating Voltage | VCC | | 5.5 | 8 | 12 | V |
| A REGULATOR PART | | | | | | |
| Regulator Output Voltage | VREG | $I_L=100\text{mA}$ | 4.75 | 5 | 5.25 | V |
| Load Regulation | ΔV_{RL} | $I_L=0\text{mA}$ to 200mA | -40.0 | 0 | 10.0 | mV |
| Line Regulation | ΔV_{CC} | $I_L=200\text{mA}$, $V_{CC}=6$ to 9V | -10.0 | 0 | 20.0 | mV |
| B DRIVER PART | | | | | | |
| Quiescent Circuit Current | I_{CCQ} | $V_I=0$ | 5.5 | 9.5 | 13.5 | mA |
| Input Offset Voltage | V _{OF} | - | -5.0 | 0 | 5.0 | mV |
| Output Offset Voltage | V _{OO} | - | -30 | 0 | 30 | mV |
| Maximum Sink Current | I_{SINK} | $R_L=4\Omega$, VCC | 0.5 | 0.8 | -- | A |
| Maximum Source Current | I_{SOU} | $R_L=4\Omega$, GND | 0.5 | 0.8 | -- | A |
| Maximum Output Voltage | V _{OM} | $V_I=2V_{RMS}$, 1kHz | 2.5 | 3.0 | -- | V |
| Closed Loop Voltage Gain | AVF | $V_I=0.1V_{RMS}$, 1kHz | 4.5 | 6.5 | 7.5 | dB |

| Parameter | Symbol | Test conditions | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Ripple Rejection Ratio | RR | Vi=-20dB, 120Hz | 60.0 | 80.0 | -- | dB |
| Slew Rate | SR | 100Hz, squarewave | 1.0 | 2.0 | -- | V/μs |
| C OP AMP | | | | | | |
| Input Offset Voltage | VOF1 | - | -5.0 | 0 | 5.0 | mV |
| Input Bias Current | IB1 | - | -- | -- | 300 | nA |
| High Level Output Voltage | VOH1 | - | 6 | - | - | V |
| Low Level Output Voltage | VOL1 | - | - | - | 1.8 | V |
| Output Sink Current | ISINK1 | RL=50Ω, VCC | 10 | 40 | - | mA |
| Output Source Current | ISOURCE1 | RL=50Ω, GND | 10 | 50 | - | mA |
| Open Loop Voltage Gain | GVO1 | VIN=-75dB, f=1KHz | 65 | 78 | - | dB |
| Ripple Rejection Ratio | RR1 | VIN=-20dB, 120Hz | 50 | 70 | - | dB |
| Slew Rate | SR | Square, VOUT=2Vp-p, f=120KHz | 0.5 | 1 | - | V/μs |
| Common Mode Rejection Ratio | CMRR1 | VIN=-20dB, 1KHz | 70 | 84 | - | dB |

PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTION

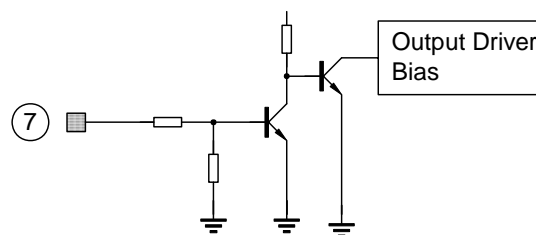
| Pin No. | Symbol | I/O | Description |
|---------|--------|-----|------------------|
| 1 | OUT1A | O | Drive output |
| 2 | OUT1B | O | Drive output |
| 3 | IN1A | I | Drive input |
| 4 | IN1B | I | Drive input |
| 5 | REG | | Regulator |
| 6 | REO | O | Regulator output |
| 7 | MUTE | I | Mute |
| 8 | GND | -- | Ground |
| 9 | IN2B | I | Drive input |

| Pin No. | Symbol | I/O | Description |
|---------|----------|-----|-------------------|
| 10 | IN2A | I | Drive input |
| 11 | OUT2B | O | Drive output |
| 12 | OUT2A | O | Drive output |
| 13 | GND | -- | Ground |
| 14 | OPOUT | O | Opamp output |
| 15 | OPIN (-) | I | Opamp input (-) |
| 16 | OPIN (+) | I | Opamp input (+) |
| 17 | OUT3A | O | Drive output |
| 18 | OUT3B | O | Drive output |
| 19 | IN3A | I | Drive input |
| 20 | IN3B | I | Drive input |
| 21 | VCC | -- | Supply voltage |
| 22 | VCC | -- | Supply voltage |
| 23 | VREF | I | 2.5V bias voltage |
| 24 | IN4B | I | Drive input |
| 25 | IN4A | I | Drive input |
| 26 | OUT4B | O | Drive output |
| 27 | OUT4A | O | Drive output |
| 28 | GND | -- | Ground |

FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION

1. MUTE

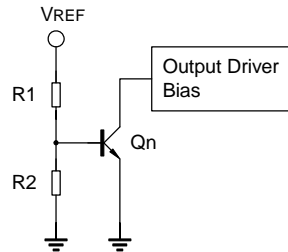
| Function | Mute | Operation conditions |
|------------------|------|---|
| Thermal shutdown | ○ | $T \geq 175^{\circ}\text{C}$ |
| External muting | ○ | $V(\text{mute}) \leq 1.4\text{V}$ or open |



- 1) The circuit is muted during thermal shutdown and during the mute-on state. In each case, only the drivers are muted.
- 2) During mute, the output pins remain at the internal bias voltage, roughly $(V_{cc}-V_f)/2$.
- 3) When the mute pin #7 is open or the voltage of the mute pin #7 is below 0.5V, the mute circuit is activated so that the output circuit will be muted..
- 4) When the voltage of the mute pin is above 2V, the mute circuit is stopped and the output circuit is operated normally.

- If the chip temperature rises above 175°C, then the TSD (Thermal Shutdown) circuit is activated and the output circuit is muted.

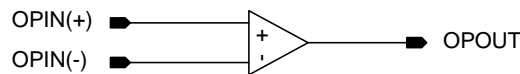
2. TSD (THERMAL SHUTDOWN)



- The VREF is the output voltage of the band-gap-referenced biasing circuit and acts as the input voltage of the TSD circuit.
- The base-emitter voltage of the TR, Qn is designed to turn-on at below voltage.
 $V_{BE} = V_{REF} * R2 / (R1 + R2) = 460mV$
- When the chip temperature rises up to 175°C, then the turn-on voltage of the Qn would drop down to 460mV. (Hysteresis: 25°) and, the Qn would turn on so the output circuit will be muted.

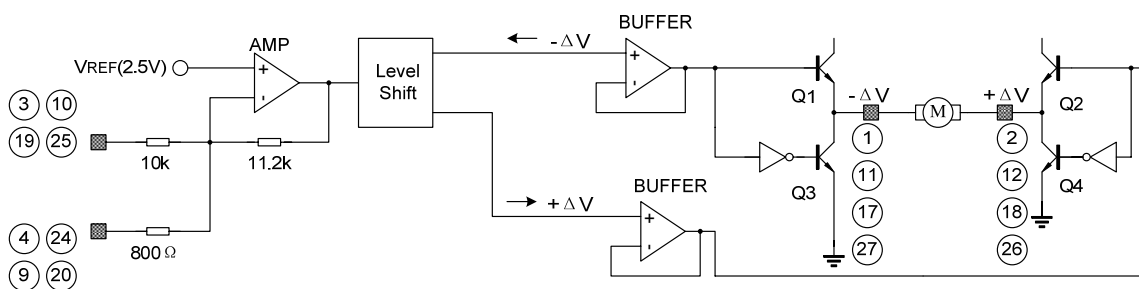
3. OP-AMP

OP-Amp is integrated in the IC for user convenience.



Pins 14, 15 and 16 may be left open when the operational amplifier is not used.

4. DRIVER



- The voltage, VREF, is the reference voltage given by the BIAS voltage of the pin #23.
- The input signal through the pin #3 is amplified by 10K/10K times and then fed to the level shift.
- The level shift produces the current due to the difference between the input signal and the arbitrary reference signal. The current produced as +ΔV and -ΔV is fed into the driver buffer.
- Driver buffer operates the power TR of the output stage according to the state of the input signal.
- The output stage is the BTL driver and the motor is rotating in forward direction by operating TR Q1 and TR Q4. on the other hand, if TR Q2 and TR Q3 is operating, the motor is rotating in reverse direction.

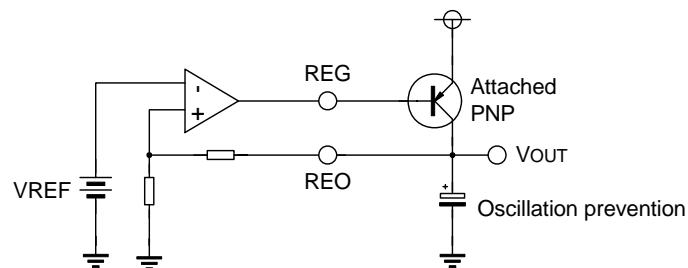
- 6) When the input voltage through the pin #3 is below the V_{REF} , then the direction of the motor in forward direction.
- 7) When the input voltage through the pin #3 is above the V_{REF} , then the direction of the motor in reverse direction.
- 8) If it is desired to change the gain, then the pin #4 or #24 can be used.

5. RADIATION FIN IS CONNECTING TO THE INTERNAL GND OF THE PACKAGE.

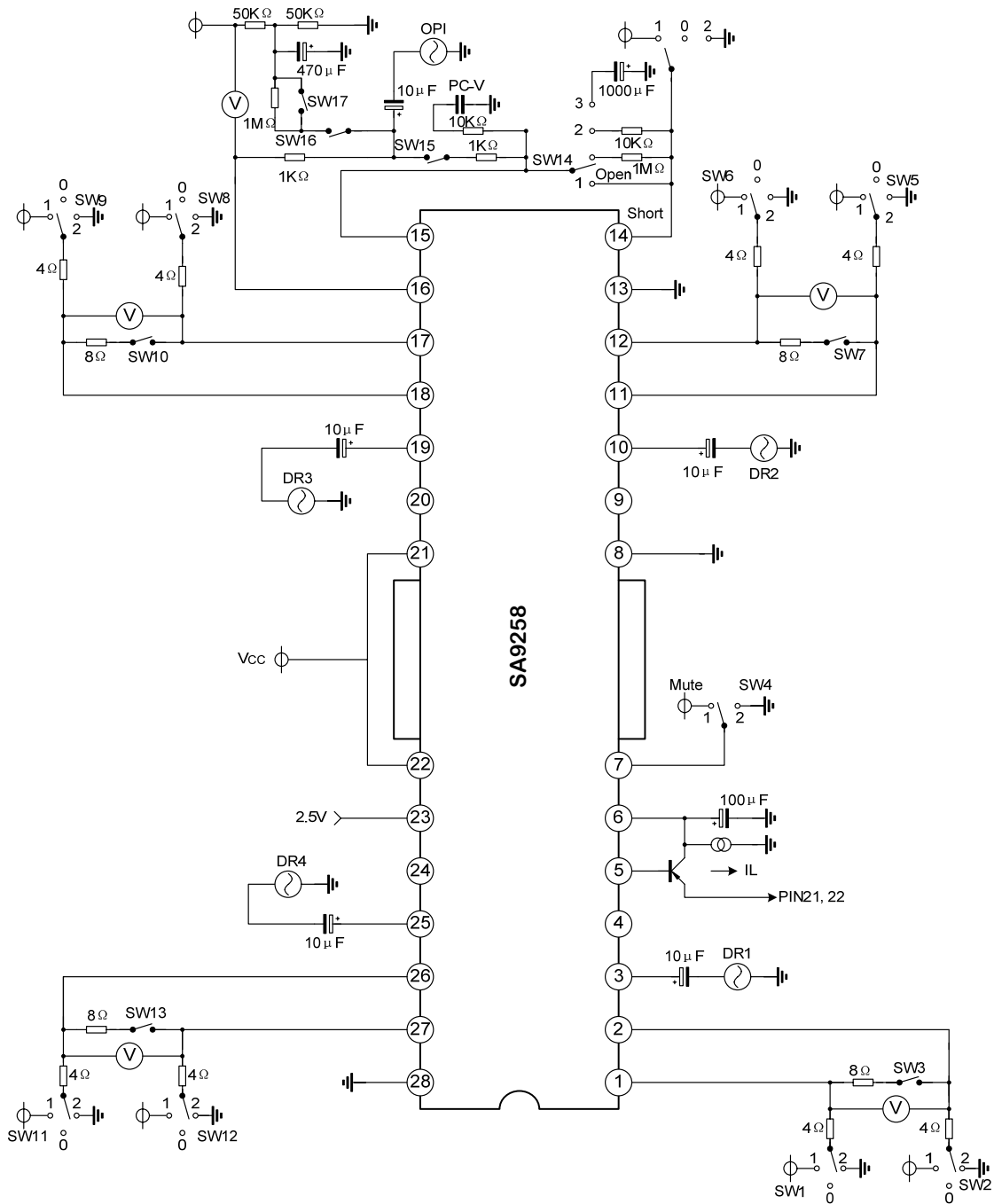
Connect the fin to the external GND.

6. REGULATOR

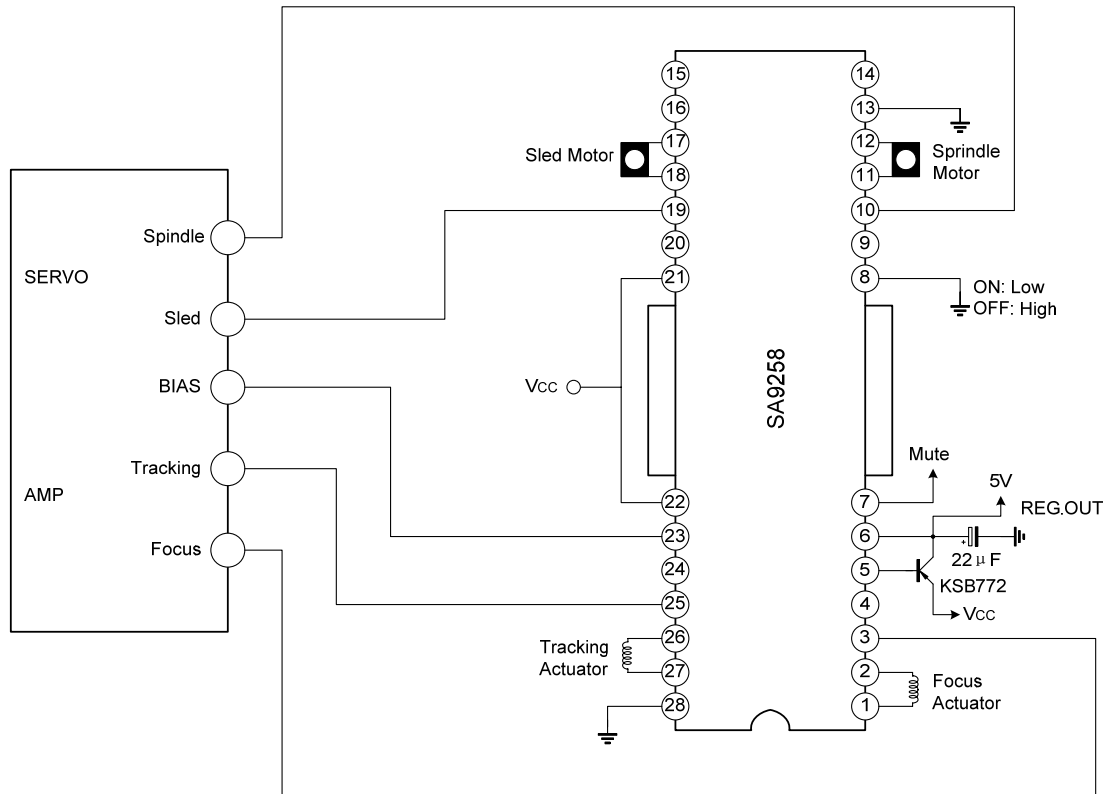
This is a typical series regulator that generates a reference voltage internally. A PNP low saturation type transistor must be connected.



TEST CIRCUIT



TYPICAL APPLICATION CIRCUIT



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

Fig.1 Driver I/O characteristics (variable load)

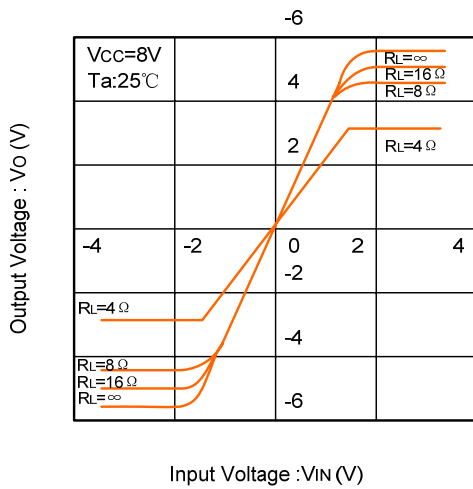


Fig.2 Driver I/O characteristics (variable power supply)

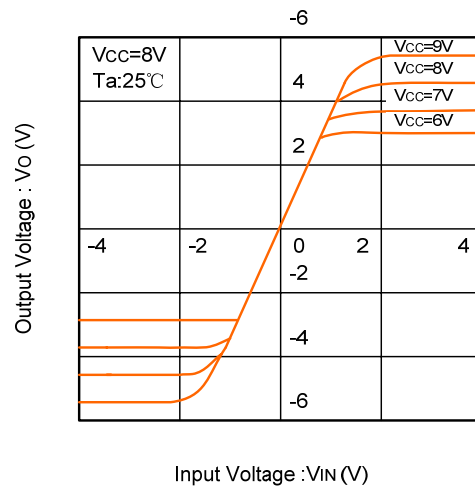


Fig. 3 Power supply voltage vs. output offset voltage

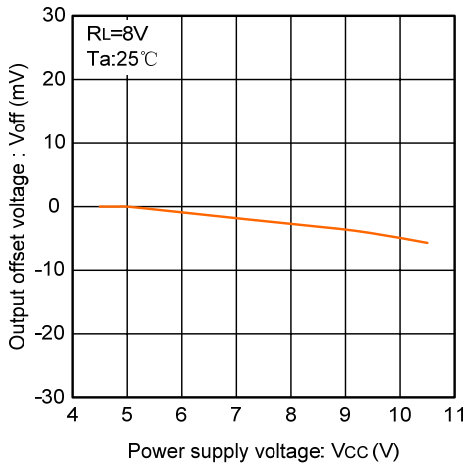


Fig. 4 Driver gain vs. temperature (RIN connected via gain adjustment pin)

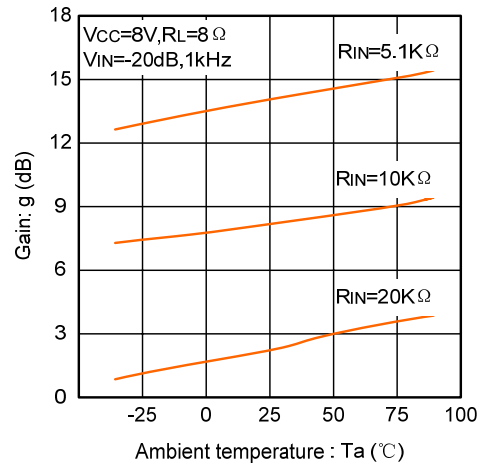


Fig. 5 Regulator voltage vs. temperature

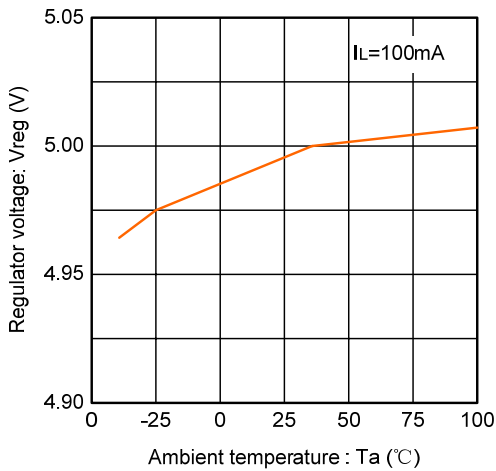


Fig. 6 Load current vs. regulator voltage

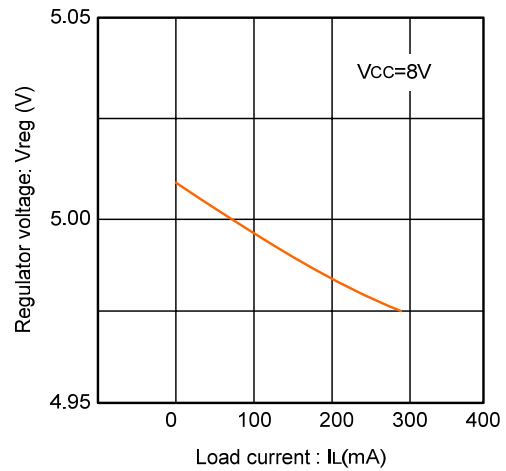
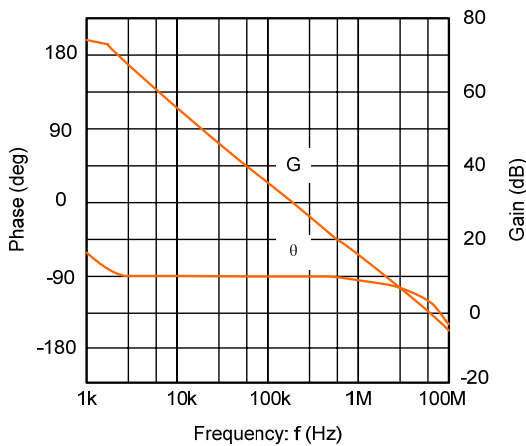
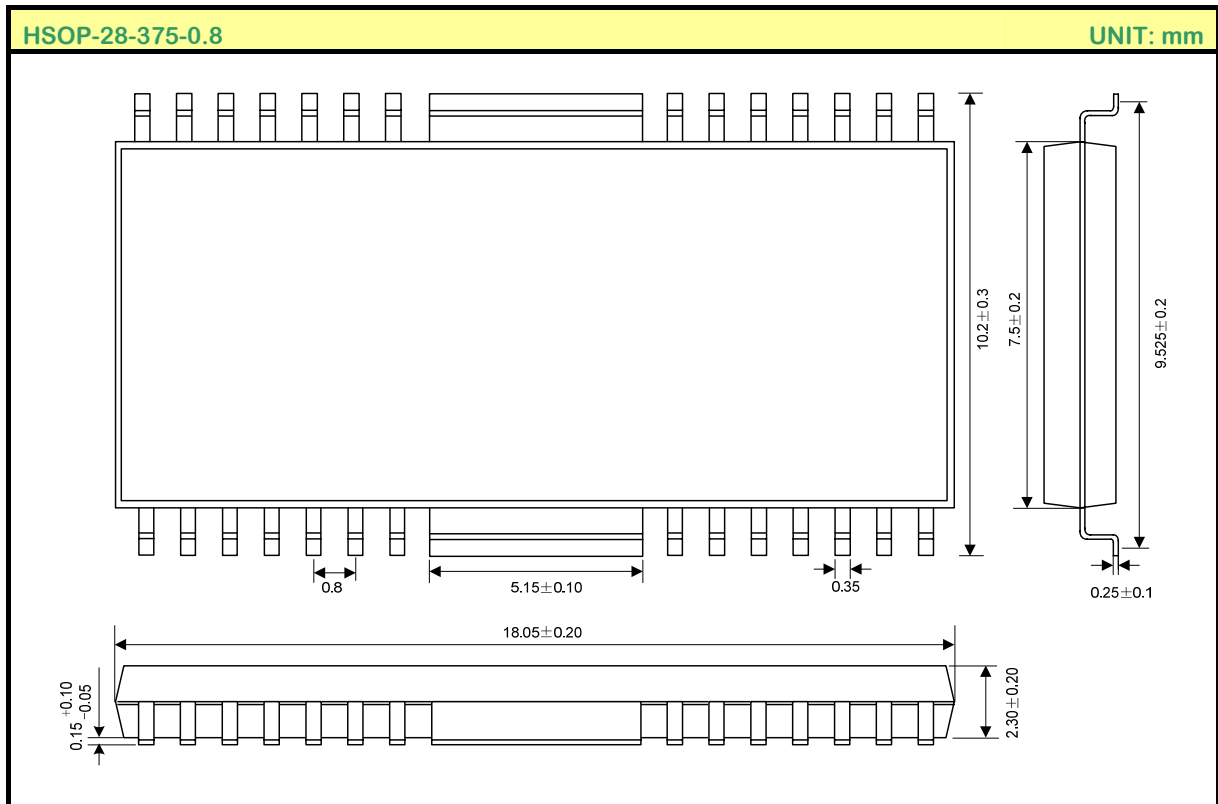


Fig. 7 Operational amplifier vs. open loop



PACKAGE OUTLINE



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