ROHM

Structure	Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit
Product Series	6ch Power Driver for Car Audio
Туре	BD8210EFV
Feature	The SPINDLE driver and the SLEE

- The SPINDLE driver and the SLED driver can highly effective drive with PWM drive system.
- The actuator driver and the loading driver are linear BTL drive and are achieving a low noise power.

Absolute maximum ratings(Ta=25)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
POWER MOS power supply voltage	SPVM, SPRNF, SLRNF	15 #1	V
Pre-block / BTL / Loading driver power-block power supply voltage	Vcc, VMFCRNF,	15	V
Fre-block / BTL / Loading driver power-block power supply voltage	VMTKRNF, VM_S	15	v
Input terminal voltage1	VIN1 #2	VCC	V
Input terminal voltage2	VIN2 #3	VM_S	V
Power dissipation	Pd	2.0 #4	W
Operating temperature range	Topr	-40 ~ 85	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-55 ~ 150	
Junction temperature	Tjmax	150	

#1 POWER MOS output terminals are contained.

#2 It shows each terminal of CTL1 , CTL2 , Vc , LDVc , LDIN , TINN , and FINN.

#3 It shows each terminal of HU+ , HU- , HV+ , HV- , HW+ , HW- , SL1INN , SL2INN , SPIN , SPVM , and VM_S.

#4 Ta=25 , PCB (70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm,occupied copper foil is less than 3%,glass epoxy standard board) mounting. Reduce power by 16mW for each degree above 25 .

Operating conditions (Ta=-40 ~ +85)

(Set the power supply voltage taking allowable dissipation into considering.)

Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit
Pre-block / Loading driver power-block power supply voltage	Vcc	6	8	10	V
PWM-part Pre-block power supply voltage	VM_S	6	8	Vcc	V
Spindle driver powerblock power supply voltage	SPVM, SPRNF	6	8	VM_S	V
Sled motor driver powerblock power supply voltage	SLRNF	6	8	VM_S	V
Actuator driver powerblock Power supply voltage	VMFCRNF VMTKRNF	4	8	Vcc	V

Install detect resistance between SPVM, SPRNF, SLRNF and VM_S, and between VMFCRNF, VMTKRNF and AVM.

Status of this document

The Japanese version of this document is the formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version. If there are any differences in translation version of this document, formal version takes priority.

Be careful to handle because the content of the description of this material might correspond to the labor (technology in the design, manufacturing, and use) in foreign country exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law.

A radiation is not designed.



Electrical characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted, Ta=25 , Vcc=SPVM=SLVM=8V, AVM=5V, Vc=LDVC=1.65V, RL=8 , RLSP=2 , SPRNF=0.25 , SLRNF=0.5)

		Parameter	Symbol	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Condition
		Quiescent current 1	IQ1	-	18	25	mA	High gain mode
Circuit current		Quiescent current 2	Q2	-	18	25	mA	Low gain mode
		Standby-on current 1	IST1	-	0.7	1.0	mA	Standby mode
	Hall bias	Voltage of hall bias	VHB	0.45	0.9	1.35	V	IHB = 10mA
	T Idii bido	Input bias current	HB	-5	-	5	μA	
	Hall AMP	Input level	VHIM	50	-	-	mVpp	
Spindle driver Block		Common mode input range	VHICM	1	-	6	V	
		Input dead zone 1 (one side)	VDZSP1	0	10	40	mV	High gain mode
		Input dead zone 2 (one side)	VDZSP2	0	10	40	mV	Low gain mode
dri	T	Input output gain 1	gmSP1	0.8	1.00	120	A/V	High gain mode
ĕ	Torque	Input output gain 2	gmSP2	0.16	020	024	A/V	Low gain mode
B	instruction	Output On resistor (Vertical harmony)	RONSP	-	1	1.8	Ω	IL=500mA
<u>o</u>	I/O	Output limit current	ILIMSP1	1.05	1.32	1.58	А	All mode commonness
		Input impedance	RinSP	35	47	59	kΩ	
		PWM frequency	fosc	-	100	-	kHz	
	FG output	Low voltage	VFGL	-	0.1	0.3	V	10KΩ Pull-up (3.3V)
		Input dead zone (one side)	VDZSL	5	15	30	mV	
		Input output gain	gmSL	425	500	575	mA/V	
04-		Input offset voltage	VIOSL	-5	-	5	mV	
	pping motor	Input bias current	IBIASSL	10	50	300	nA	
d	river Block	Output On resistor (Vertical harmony)	RONSL	-	22	3.7		IL=500mA
		Output limit current	ILIMSL	672	800	928	mA	
		PWM frequency	fosc	-	100	-	kHz	
		Input offset voltage	VIOACT	-5	-	5	mV	
٨	tuator drivor	Input bias current	IBIASACT	10	50	300	nA	
Actuator driver Block		Output offset voltage	VOFFT	-50	0	50	mV	
		Output saturation voltage (vertical harmony)	VOFT	-	0.9	1.6	V	IL=500mA
		Voltage gain	GVFT	10.5	12	13.5	dB	
		Output offset voltage	VOFLD	-50	0	50	mV	
Lo	ading driver	Output saturation voltage (vertical harmony)	VOLD	-	15	23	V	IL=500mA
	Block	Input impedance	RinLD	35	47	59	k	
		Voltage gain	GVLD	13	15	17	dB	
E	Picking up	PRTT/PRTF Default voltage	VPRTREF	1.00	1.06	1.12	V	
		PRTT/PRTF Protection detection voltage	VPRTDET	282	3.00	3.18	V	
protection circuit		PRTLIM Voltage	VPRTLIM	500	530	560	mV	
	Block	DETAMP Input offset voltage	VOFDET	-5	0	5	mV	
F	Picking up	L output voltage	VOL	-	0.1	0.3	V	33KΩ Pull-up (3.3V)
	tection reset	H input voltage	VIH	2	-	-	V	
Block		Linput voltage	VIL	-	-	0.8	V	
	DIOON	L input voltage	VIL	_		0.8	V	
CTL1,CTL2		Hinput voltage	VIL	2			V	
0		Highlevel input current		-	50	100	μA	CTL=3.3V
		Vc drop muting Voltage of mute	VMVc	0.4	0.7	1	V	
		Vc drop muting Voltage of mute	VMVcc	3.4	3.8	42	V	
	Function	LDVc drop muting Voltage of mute	VMLDVc	0.4	0.7	42	V	
FUNCTION		Vc input current	IVC	- 0.4	4	8	μA	
		vonputourient	ILDVC	-	4	8	μΑ	

Package outlines : HTSSOP-B54





Block diagram



About input / output polarity, FCO+=L, FCO-=H at FINO > Vc. Same applies to SL1INO, SL2INO, TINO.

Pin description No Description No Symbol Symbol Description 1 BHLD Spindle driver current sense bottom hold 54 VM S Spindle / Sled control block power supply 2 SPRNF Spindle driver current sense 53 SPIN Spindle driver input 3 SPVM Spindle driver power supply 52 SPCNF Spindle driver loop filter 4 HW 51 FCCDET Hall amp.W negative input Drive current detect for Focus drive 5 HW+ Hall amp.W positive input 50 TKCDET Drive current detect for Tracking drive 6 Hall amp.V negative input 49 HV-VMTKRNF Tracking driver power supply 7 Hall amp.V positive input 48 HV+ VMFCRNF Focus driver power supply 8 HU-47 Hall amp.U negative input PGND Act / LD driver power ground 9 46 HU+ Hall amp.U positive input TKO+ Tracking driver positive output 10 HALL Vo Hole bias 45 TKO Tracking driver negative output Spindle driver output U 11 U OUT 44 FCO+ Focus driver positive output 12 V OUT 43 FCO Spindle driver output V Focus driver negative output 42 13 W OUT Spindle driver output W LDO Loading driver negative output Spindle & SLED driver block power ground 41 LDO+ 14 PGND Loading driver positive output 15 SLO1-40 Vcc Sled driver 1 negative output BTL pre and Loading power supply 39 16 SI O1+ Sled driver 1 positive output I DIN Input for Loading driver Reference voltage input for Loading driver 17 SI 02-Sled driver 2 negative output 38 I DVc Sled driver 2 positive output 18 SI O2+ 37 FINO Output for Focus driver pre-op amp CTL1 36 19 Driver logic control input 1 FINN Inverted input for Focus driver pre-op amp 35 20 CTL2 Driver logic control input 2 TINO Output for Tracking driver pre-op amp 34 21 SLRNF1 Sled driver 1 current sense TINN Inverted input for Tracking driver pre-op amp 22 SLRNF2 33 Vr Sled driver 2 current sense Reference voltage inpu 23 PRTLIM Droop current setting for Pick 32 SL1INN nverted input for Sled driver 1 preup pro -op amp 24 PRTF Protect Time setting for Focu 31 SL1INC Output for Sled driver 1 pre-op amp 25 PRTT Protect Time setting for tracking 30 SL2INN Inverted input for Sled driver 2 pre-op amp 26 PRTOUT 29 SL2INO Protect output Output for Sled driver 2 pre-op amp 27 28 FG FG output PreGND Pre block ground



1. Absolute maximum ratings

We are careful enough for quality control about this IC. So, there is no problem under normal operation, excluding that it exceeds the absolute maximum ratings. However, this IC might be destroyed when the absolute maximum ratings, such as impressed voltages or the operating temperature range, is exceeded, and whether the destruction is short circuit mode or open circuit mode cannot be specified. Please take into consideration the physical countermeasures for safety, such as fusing, if a particular mode that exceeds the absolute maximum rating is assumed.

2. Reverse polarity connection

Connecting the power line to the IC in reverse polarity (from that recommended) will damage the part. Please utilize the direction protection device as a diode in the supply line and motor coil line.

3. Power supply line

Due to return of regenerative current by reverse electromotive force, using electrolytic and ceramic suppress filter capacitors (0.1µF) close to the IC power input terminals (Vcc and GND) iare recommended. Please note the electrolytic capacitor value decreases at lower temperatures and examine to dispense physical measures for safety.

4. GND line

Please keep the GND line the lowest potential always, and check the GND voltage when transient voltages are connected to the IC.

5. Thermal design

Do not exceed the power dissipation (Pd) of the package specification rating under actual operation, and please design enough temperature margins. This product has exposed the frame to the back side of the package, but please note that it is assumed to use heat radiation efficiency by the heat radiation for this part. Please take the heat radiation pattern on not only the sufface of the substrate but also the back of the substrate widely.

6. Short circuit mode between terminals and wrong mounting

Do not mount the IC in the wrong direction and displacement, and be careful about the reverse-connection of the power connector. Moreover, this IC might be destroyed when the dust short the terminals between them or GND.

7. Radiation

Strong electromagnetic radiation can cause operation failures.

8. ASO (Area of Safety Operation)

Do not exceed the maximum ASO and the absolute maximum ratings of the output driver.

9. TSD (Thermal Shut-Down)

The TSD is activated when the junction temperature (Tj) exceeds Tjmax, and the output terminal is switched to OPEN. The guarantee and protection of set are not purpose. Therefore, please do not use this IC after TSD circuit operates, nor use it for assumption that operates the TSD circuit.

10. Capacitor between output and GND

If a large capacitor is connected between the output and GND, this IC might be destroyed when Vcc becomes 0V or GND, because the electric charge accumulated in the capacitor flows to the output. Please set said capacitor to smaller than 0.1 µF.

11. Inspection by the set circuit board

The stress might hang to IC by connecting the capacitor to the terminal with low impedance. Then, please discharge electricity in each and all process. Moreover, when attaching or detaching from jig in the inspection process, please turn off the power before mounting the IC, and turn on after mounting the IC, and vice versa. In addition, please take into consideration the countermeasures for electrostatic damage, such as giving the earth in assembly process, transportation or preservation.

12. Input terminal

This IC is a monolithic IC, and has P⁺ isolation and P substrate for the element separation. Therefore, a parasitic PN junction is firmed in this P-layer and N-layer of each element. For instance, the resistor or the transistor is connected to the terminal as shown in the figure below. When the GND voltage potential is greater than the voltage potential at Terminals A on the resistor, at Terminal B on the transistor, the PN junction operates as a parasitic diode. In addition, the parasitic NPN transistor is formed in said parasitic diode and the N layer of surrounding elements close to said parasitic diode. These parasitic elements are formed in the IC because of the voltage relation. The parasitic element operating causes the interference of circuit operation, then the wrong operation and destruction. Therefore, please be careful so as not to operate the parasitic elements by impressing to input terminals lower voltage than GND (P substrate). Please do not apply the voltage to the input terminal when the power-supply voltage is not impressed. Moreover, please impress each input terminal lower than the power-supply voltage is most impressing.



13. Earth wiring pattern

If small signal GND and large current GND exist, disperse their pattern. In addition, for voltage change by pattern wiring impedance and large current not to change voltage of small signal GND, each ground terminal of IC must be connected at the one point on the set circuit board. As for GND of external parts, it is similar to the above-mentioned.

14. Reverse-rotation braking

In the case of reverse-rotation braking from high-speed rotation, pay good attention to reverse electromotive force. Furthermore, fully check output current and consider the revolutions applied to the reverse-rotation brake.

15. About the capacitor between SPVM and PGND

The capacitor between SPVM and PGND absorbs the change in a steep voltage and the current because of the PWM drive, as a result, there is a role to suppress the disorder of the SPVM voltage. However, the effect falls by the influence of the wiring impedance etc, if the capacitor becomes far from IC. Please examine the capacitor between SPVM and PGND to arrange it near IC.

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Appendix1-Rev2.0

ROHM