

6-CH MOTOR DRIVER

The KA3030D is a monolithic integrated circuit, suitable for a 6-ch motor drivers which drive focus actuator, tracking actuator, sled motor, spindle motor, loading motor and changer of CD system.

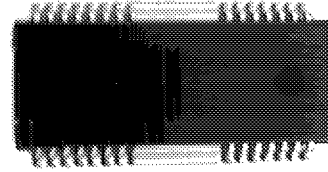
FEATURES

- Wide operating supply voltage range: 4.5V ~ 13.2V
- Built in TSD (Thermal shutdown) circuit
- Built in protection circuit for under or high voltage
- Built in mute circuit
- Built in speed control circuit
- Built in level shift (V-I converter)

TARGET APPLICATION

- CD-PLAYER
- VIDEO-CD
- CAR-CD

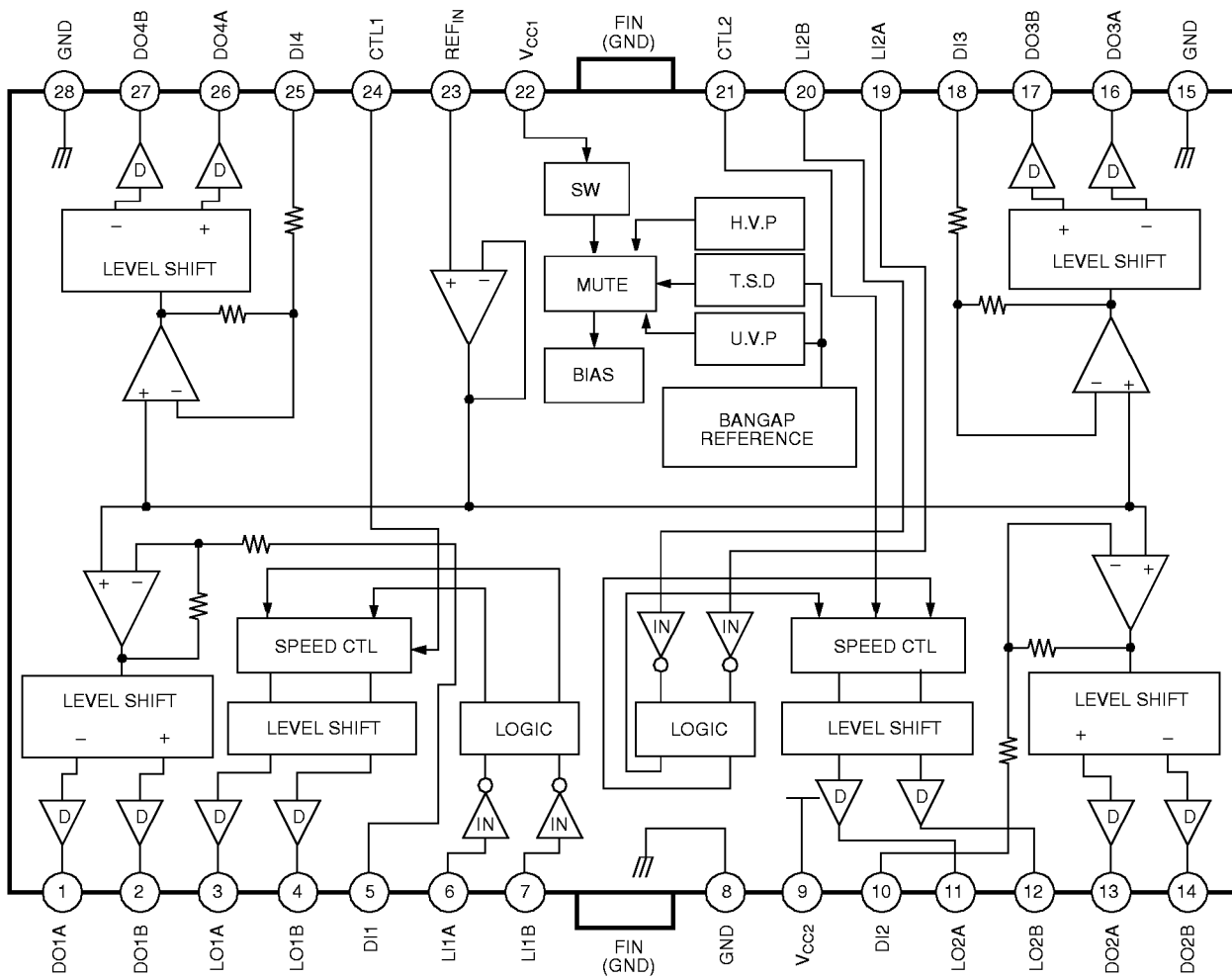
28-SSOPH-375



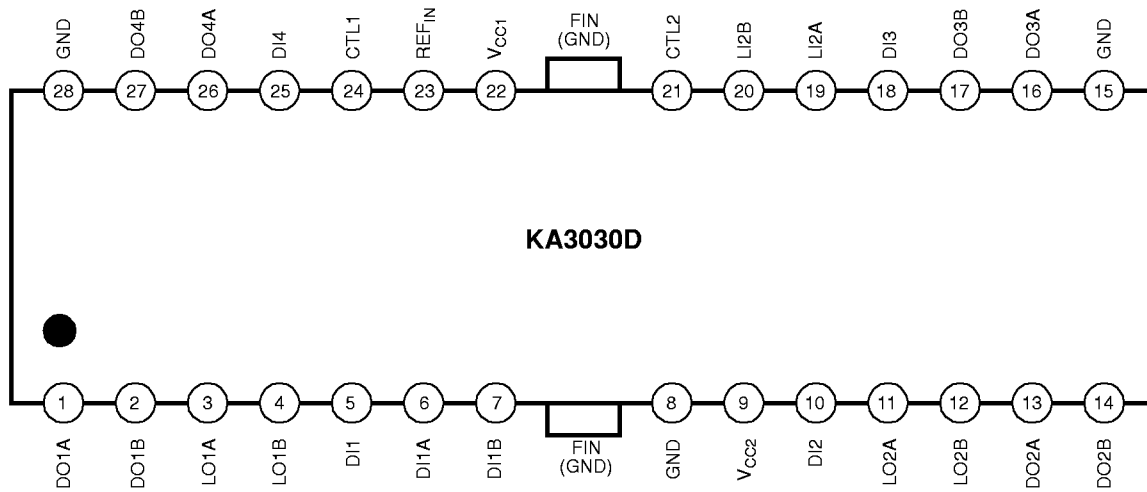
ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Operating Temperature
KA3030D	28-SSOPH-375	-25°C ~ +75°C

BLOCK DIAGRAM



PIN CONFIGURATION



PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Description	Pin No.	Symbol	I/O	Description
1	DO1A	O	Drive output 1A (-)	15	GND	-	Ground
2	DO1B	O	Drive output 1B (+)	16	DO3A	O	Drive output 3A (-)
3	LO1A	O	Logic output 1A	17	DO3B	O	Drive output 3B (+)
4	LO1B	O	Logic output 1B	18	DI3	I	Drive input 3
5	DI1	I	Drive input 1	19	LI2A	I	Logic input 2A
6	DI1A	I	Logic input 1A	20	LI2B	I	Logic input 2B
7	DI1B	I	Logic input 1B	21	CTL2	I	Speed control 2
8	GND	-	Ground	22	V _{CC1}	-	Power supply 1
9	V _{CC2}	-	Supply voltage 2	23	REF _{IN}	I	Reference & mute input
10	DI2	I	Drive input 2	24	CTL1	I	Speed control 1
11	LO2A	O	Logic output 2A	25	DI4	I	Drive input 4
12	LO2B	O	Logic output 2B	26	DO4A	O	Drive output 4A (+)
13	DO2A	O	Drive output 2A (+)	27	DO4B	O	Drive output 4B (-)
14	DO2B	O	Drive output 2B (-)	28	GND	-	Ground

EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT

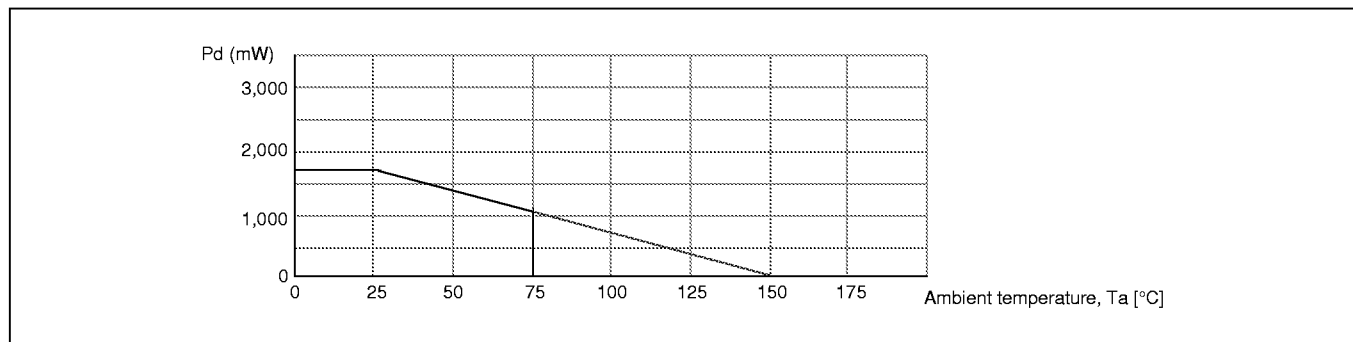
Driver input (Except for loading motor driver)	Driver output
Loading motor driver input	Loading motor speed control input
Bias	

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATING (Ta=25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CCMAX}	18	V
Power dissipation	P _D	@1700	mW
Maximum output current	I _{OMAX}	1	A
Operating temperature	T _{OPR}	-25 ~ 75	°C
Storage temperature	T _{STG}	-55 ~ 150	°C

NOTE:

1. When mounted on 76mm ×114mm ×1.57mm PCB (Phenolic resin material).
2. Power dissipation reduces 13.6mW / °C for using above Ta=25°C
3. Do not exceed Pd and SOA.



RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITION

Characteristics	Symbol	Value	Unit
Operating supply voltage ^(note)	V _{CC}	4.5 ~ 13.2	V

NOTE: V_{CC1} (pin 22) ≤ V_{CC2} (pin 9)
 V_{CC1} (pin 22) must not exceed V_{CC2} (pin 9)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Ta=25°C, V_{CC}=8V, unless otherwise specified)

Characteristics	Symbol	Test conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Quiescent circuit current	I _{CC}	Under no load	8	11	14	mA
Mute on current	I _{MUTE}	V _{PIN23} =GND	–	3	6	mA
Mute on voltage	V _{MON}	–	–	–	0.5	V
Mute off voltage	V _{MOFF}	–	2	–	–	V
Under voltage protection	V _{UVO}	–	–	–	4	V
High voltage protection	V _{HVP}	–	19	–	–	V
FOCUS, TRACKING, SPINDLE, SLED, DRIVE PART (RL=8Ω)						
Input offset voltage	V _{IO}	–	–20	–	20	mV
Output offset voltage	V _{OO}	V _{IN} =2.5V	–40	–	40	mV
Max. output voltage 1	V _{OM1}	V _{CC} =5V	2.4	3	–	V
Close loop voltage gain 1	A _{VF1}	V _{CC} =5V, V _{IN} =0.1V _{RMS}	7.5	9	10.5	dB
Max. output voltage 2	V _{OM2}	V _{CC} =8V	4.7	5.7	–	V
Close loop voltage gain 2	A _{VF2}	V _{CC} =8V, V _{IN} =0.1V _{RMS}	7.5	9	10.5	dB
Ripple rejection ratio	RR	V _{IN} =0.1V _{RMS} , f=100Hz	40	60	–	dB
Slew rate	SR	Square waveform, V _{out} =3V _{p-p} , f=100Hz	–	0.8	–	V/μs
LOADING, CHANGER DRIVE PART (RL=45Ω)						
Input high level voltage	V _{IH}	–	2	–	–	V
Input low level voltage	V _{IL}	–	–	–	0.5	V
Output voltage 1	V _{O1}	V _{CC} =5V, V _{CTL} =2.5V	2.6	3.2	3.8	V
Output voltage 2	V _{O2}	V _{CC} =8V, V _{CTL} =3.5V	5.2	6.0	6.8	V
Output load changing 1	ΔV _{RL1}	I _L =100mA→400mA, High terminal	–	100	300	mV
Output load changing 2	ΔV _{RL2}	I _L =100mA→400mA, low terminal	–	100	300	mV
Output offset voltage 1	V _{OO1}	V _{IN} =5V, 5V	–10	–	10	mV
Output offset voltage 2	V _{OO2}	V _{IN} =0V, 0V	–10	–	10	mV

APPLICATION INFORMATION

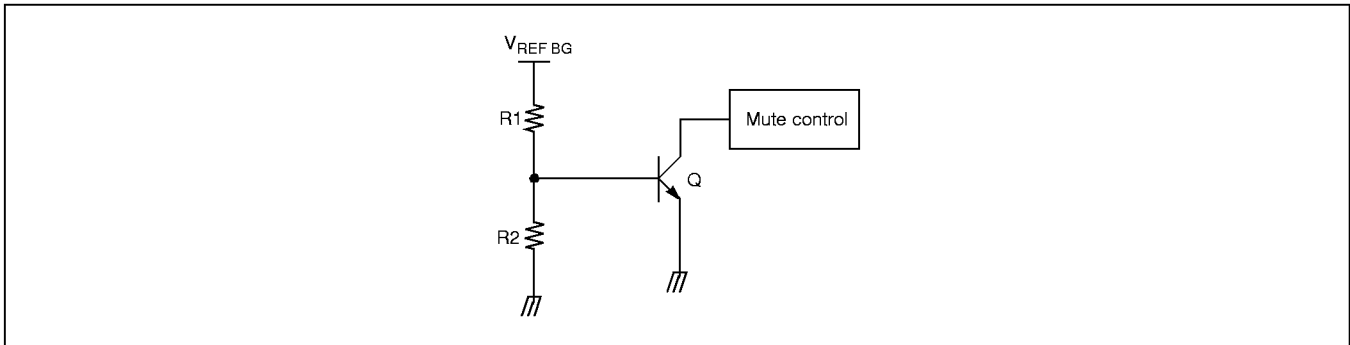
1. REFERENCE INPUT & MUTE CIRCUITS

Pin 23 can be used as a reference input terminal and a mute terminal.

- Reference input circuit
An external allowable reference voltage to pin 23 is normally 2.5V.
In general conditions pin 23 is used as the reference input terminal and is good to be used between about 2V-6.5V.
- Mute circuit
The following represents the conditions when the external mute is permitted to pin 23.

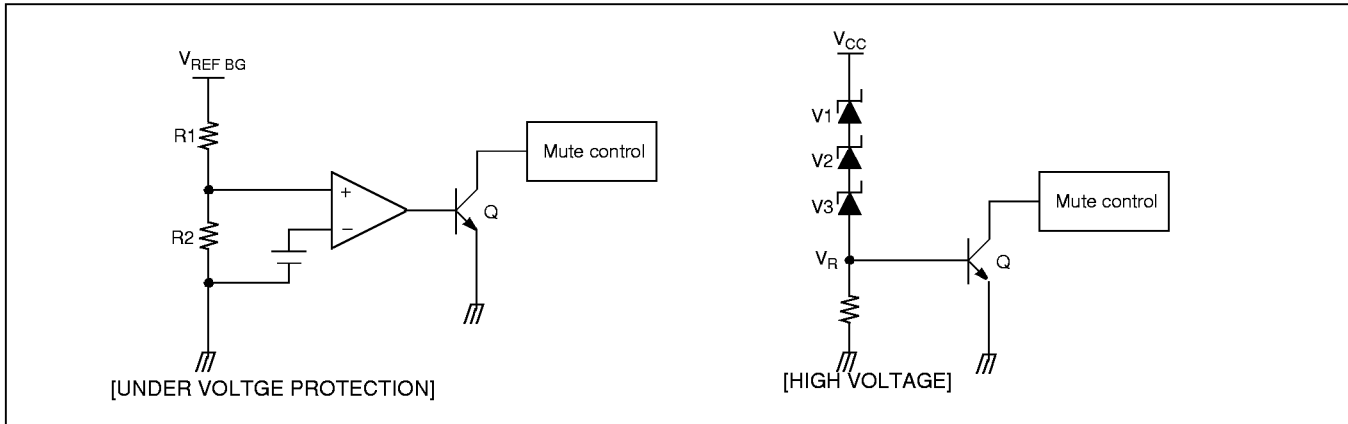
Mute voltage	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Device condition
Mute on voltage[V]	–	–	0.5	Mute
Mute off voltage[V]	2	–	–	Operate

2. THERMAL SHUT-DOWN CIRCUIT



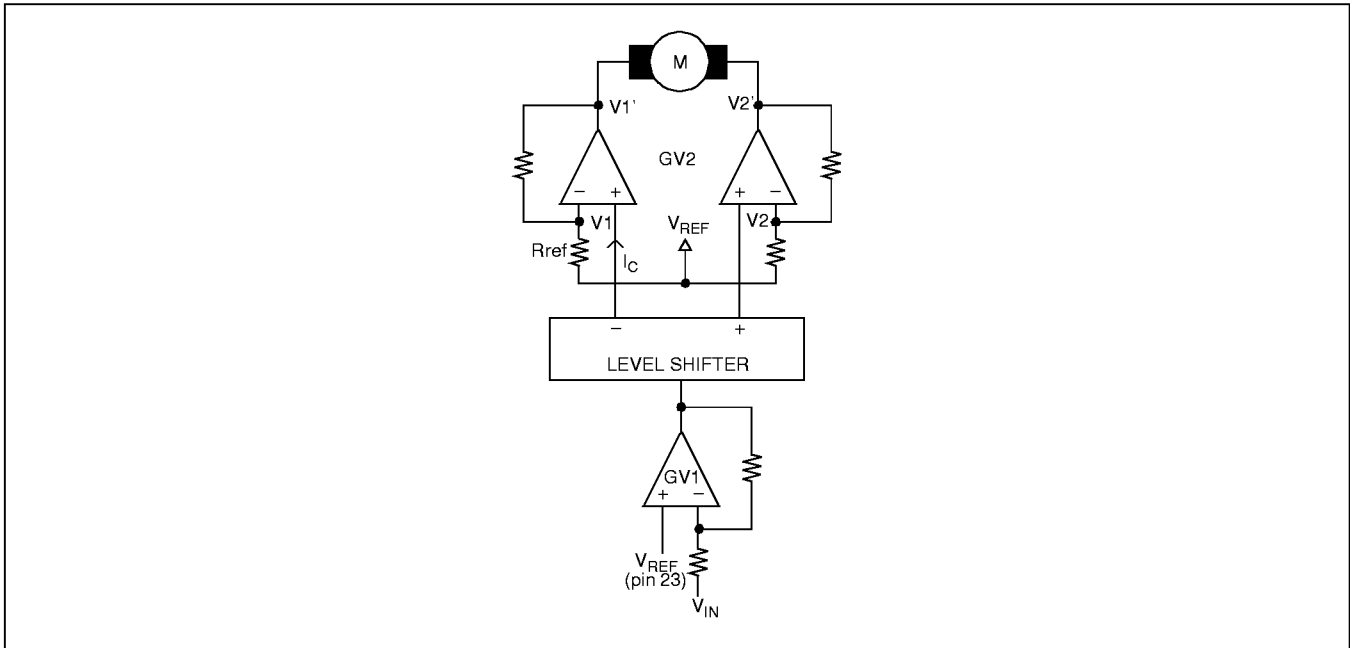
The setting voltage of V_{BE}
 $V_{BE} = V_{REF\ BG} \times R2 / (R1 + R2) = 400mV$
 Because the thermal coefficient of $V_{BE}(Q)$ is $-2mV / 1^{\circ}C$ and if TR Q reaches $175^{\circ}C$ from its normal off state (at $25^{\circ}C$), V_{BE} for turning on Q becomes 400mV, and then Q turns on and the mute control circuit operates.

3. UNDER / HIGH VOLTAGE PROTECTION CIRCUIT



- **[UNDER VOLTAGE PROTECTION]**
- Normal state: $V_{BGR} = 2.5V < V1 = V_{CC} \times R2 / (R1 + R2)$
- Normal state: $V_Z = V1 + V2 + V3 + V_R$
- **[HIGH VOLTAGE]**
- Mute state: $V1 < V_{BGR}$ (V_{CC} is below 4V)
- Mute state: $V_{CC} > V_Z$ (V_{CC} is above 20V)

4. FOCUS, TRACKING, SPINDLE, SLED DRIVE CIRCUITS



$$GV = 20\log (V_O/V_{IN}) = GV1 + GV2 = 3.5\text{dB} + 6\text{dB} = 9.5\text{dB}$$

V_{ref} is fixed to 2.5V as the external bias voltage and the input signal through the V_{IN} is amplified to about 9.5dB through two state AMP.

In the level shift circuitry, the input signal is transformed into the current so that the voltage V₁ and V₂ are shifted to V_{1'} and V_{2'} respectively.

$$V1' = V1 + (I_C \times V_{REF}) = V1 + \Delta V$$

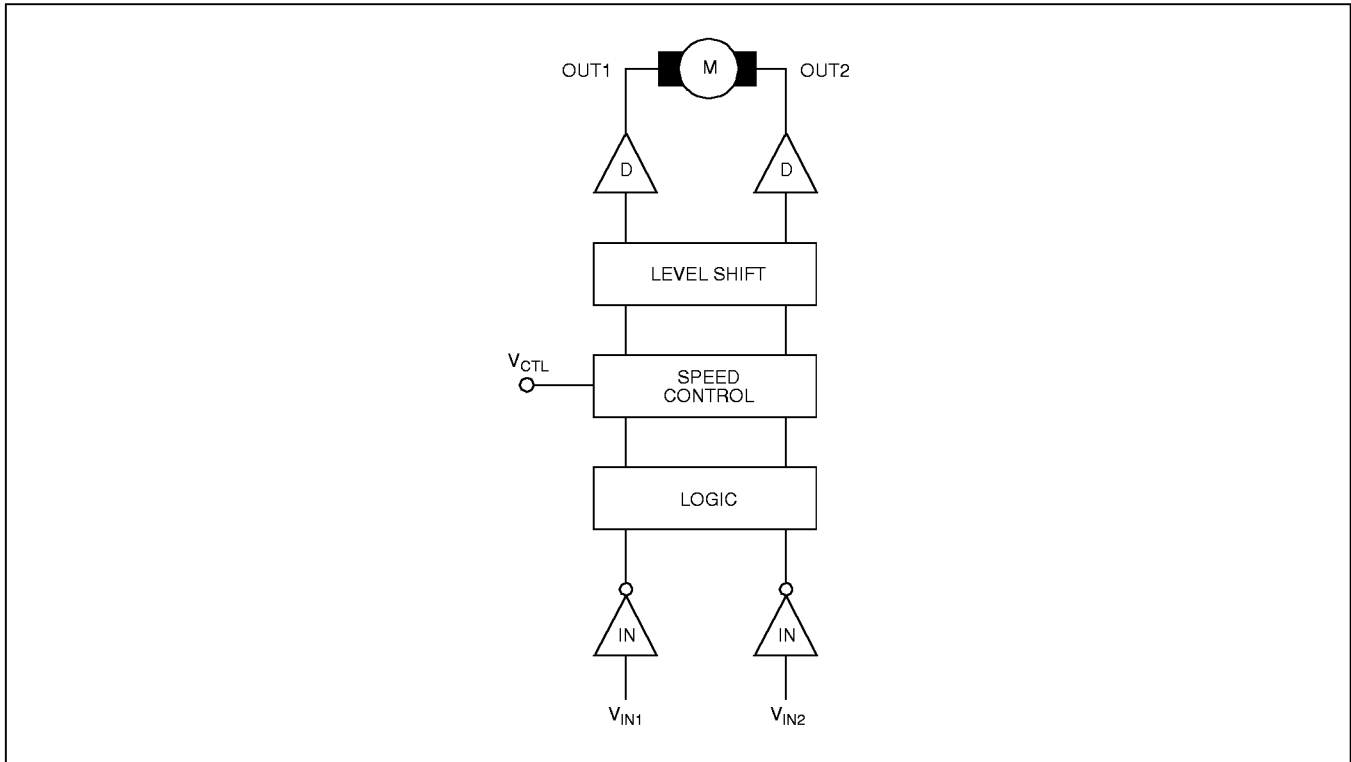
$$V2' = V2 - (I_C \times V_{REF}) = V2 - \Delta V$$

Because V₁ and V₂ voltages, in their initial state, are equal, the voltage, V_M, on the sides of the motor is following

$$V_M = V1' - V2' = \Delta V - (-\Delta V) = 2\Delta V$$

Rotation occurs due to 2ΔV voltage difference at both sides of the motor.

5. LOADING, CHANGER DRIVE CIRCUITS



NOTE: V_{CTL} : When the motor speed control voltage is permitted between 0V ~ 4V, the motor varies its speed. Between 4V ~ 5V, the motor can be used at constant speed and over 5.8V, the motor should not be used. Furthermore, when $V_{CC} = 5V$, CTL voltage should not be permitted to exceed 3V

The logic signals, input from the MCU, is inverted in the inverter and can control the changes of the output properties, that depend on the input signal. There properties are shown in the table below.

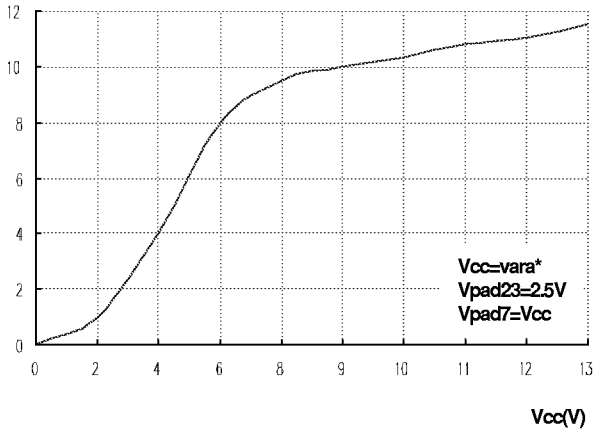
Logic input A	Pin 6, Pin 19	H	H	L	L
Logic input B	Pin 7, Pin 20	H	L	H	L
Output type		Vr	On	On	Vr
Logic output A	Pin 3, Pin 11		H ^(note)	L	
Logic output B	Pin 4, Pin 12		L	H	

NOTE: The bias voltage Vr is expressed as below;

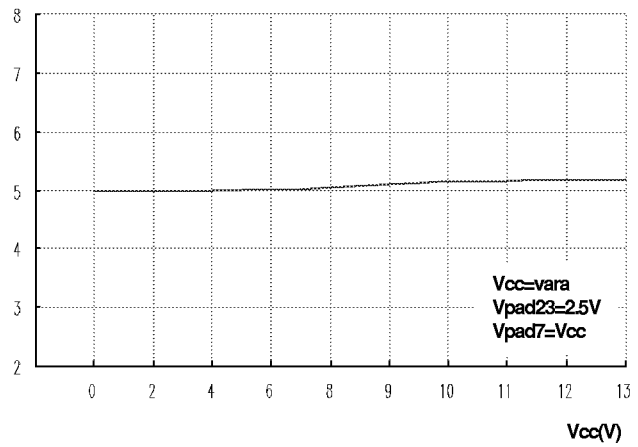
$$V_r = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{BE}}{2} [V]$$

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES

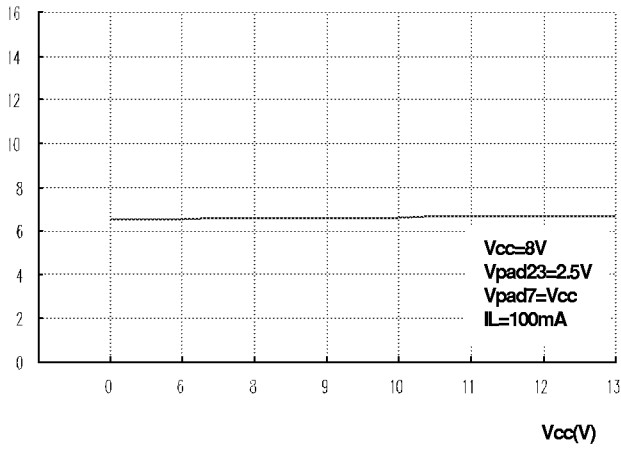
I_{cc}(mA) vs V_{cc}



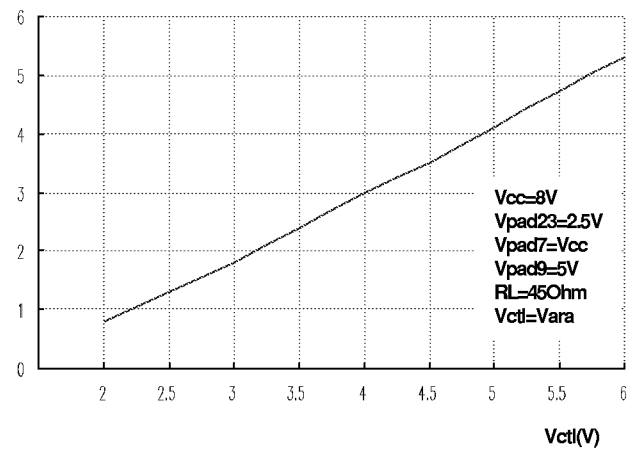
V_{reg}(V) vs V_{cc}



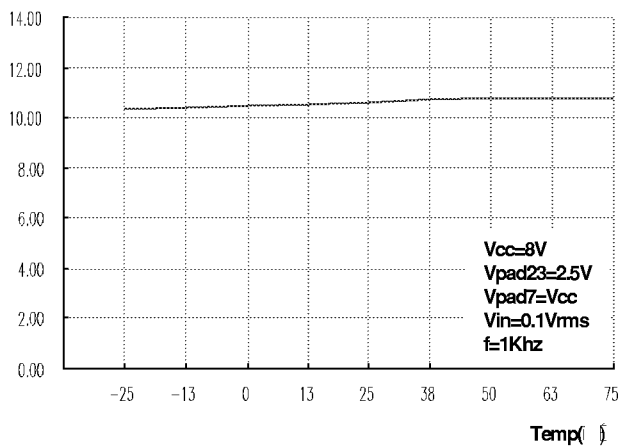
A_v(db) vs V_{cc}



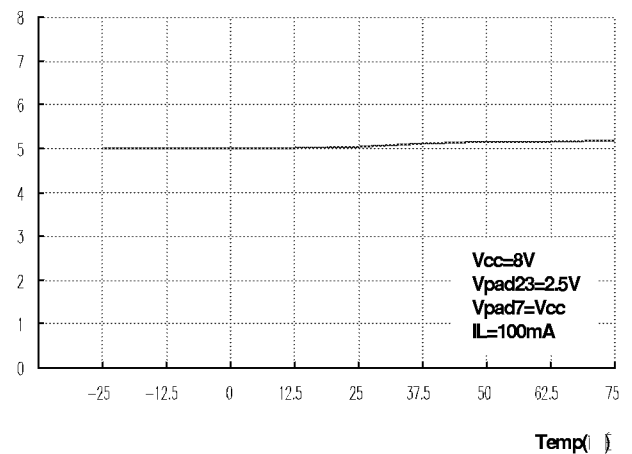
V_{o1}(V) vs V_{ctl}



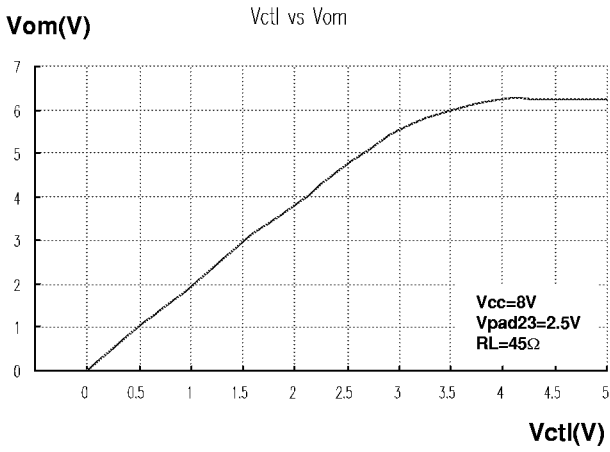
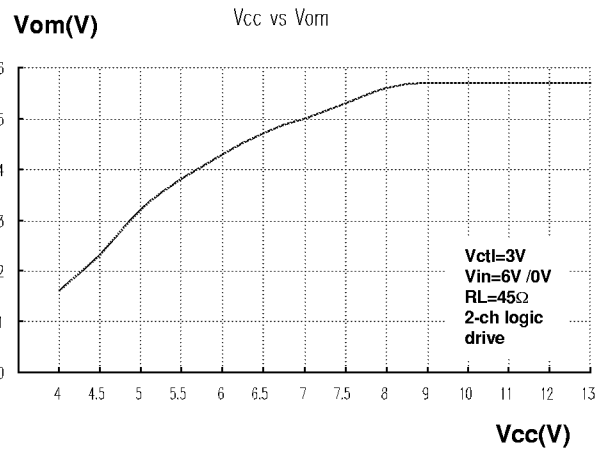
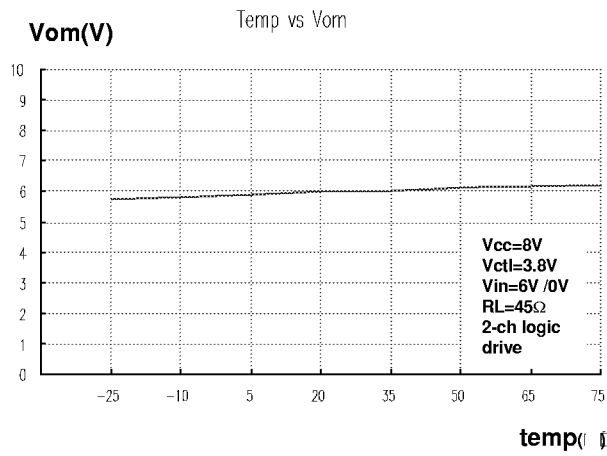
I_{cc}(mA) vs Temp



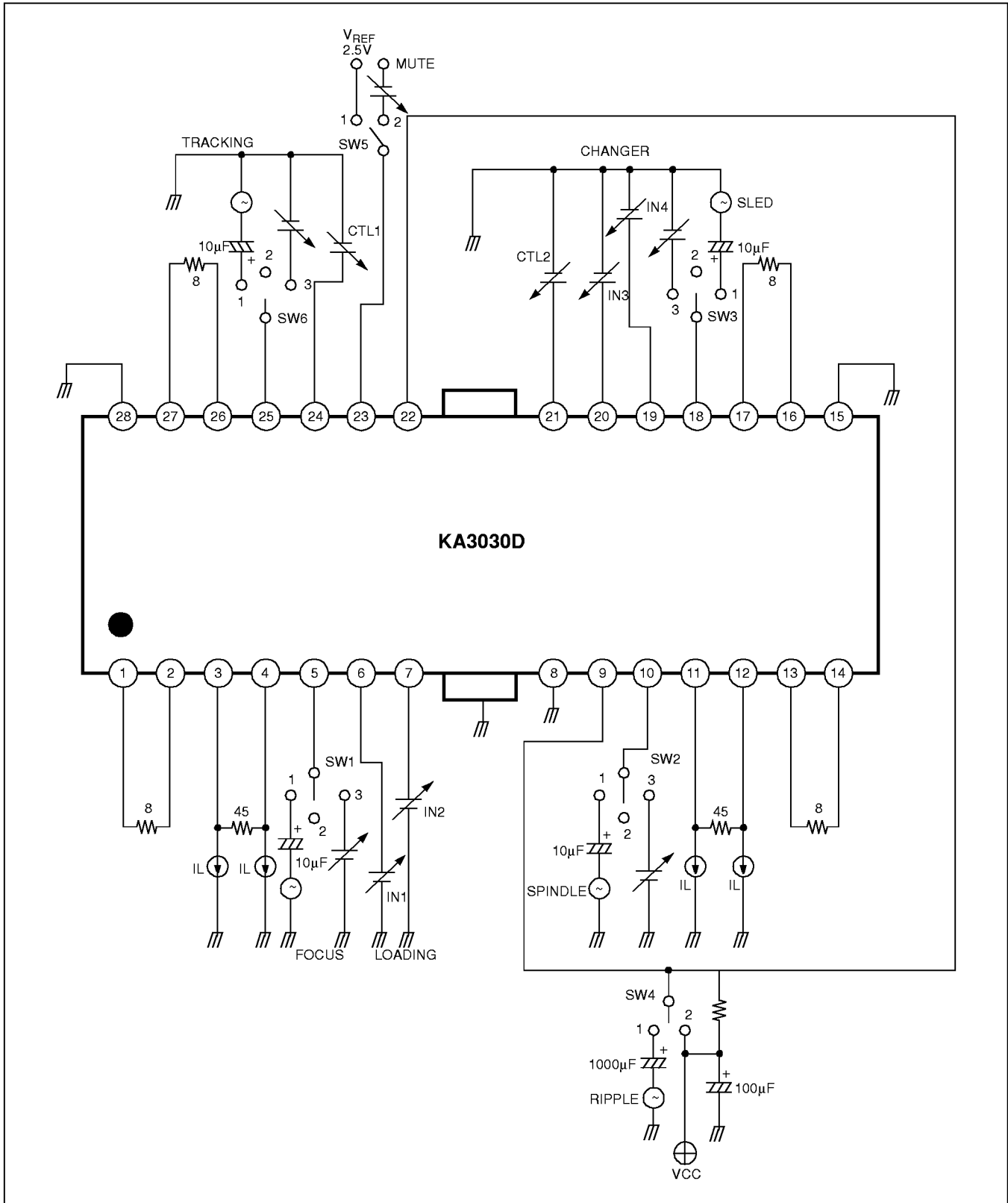
V_{reg}(V) vs Temp



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS CURVES(CONTINUED)



TEST CIRCUIT

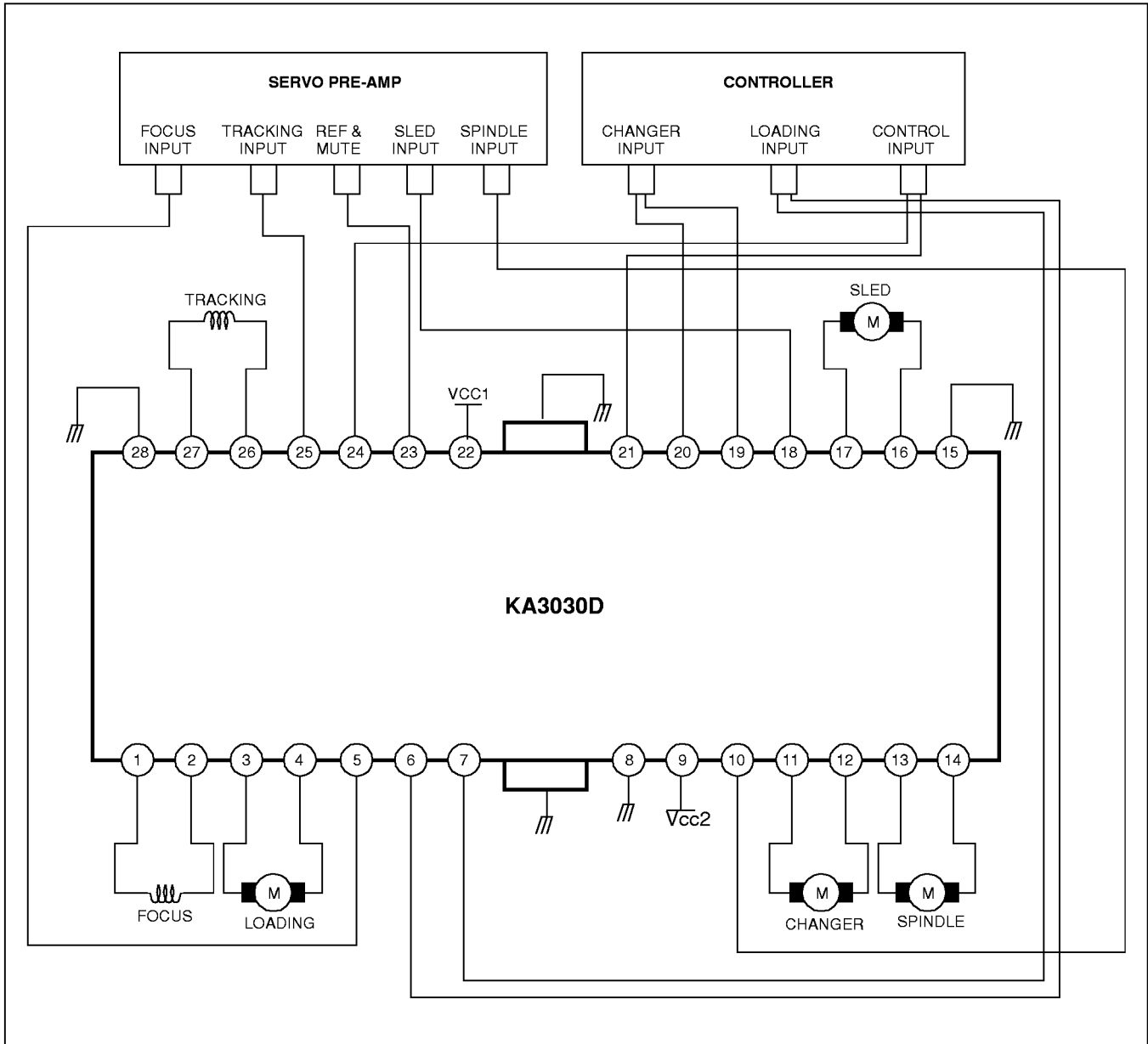


TEST CIRCUIT

(Switch condition)

Characteristics	Symbol	Switch number						Remark
		SW1	SW2	SW3	SW4	SW5	SW6	
Quiescent circuit current	I_{CC}	2	2	2	2	1	2	$R_L = \infty$
Mute on current	I_{MUTE}	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Mute on voltage	V_{MON}	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Mute off voltage	V_{MOFF}	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Under voltage protection	V_{UVP}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
High voltage protection	V_{HVP}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
FOCUS, TRACKING, SPINDLE, DRIVE PRT								
Input offset voltage	V_{IO}	2	2	2	2	1	2	$R_L = 8\Omega$
Output offset voltage	V_{OO}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Max. output voltage 1	V_{OM1}	3	3	3	2	1	3	
Close loop voltage gain 1	A_{VF1}	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Max. output voltage 2	V_{OM2}	3	3	3	2	1	3	
Close loop voltage gain 2	A_{VF2}	1	1	1	2	1	1	
Ripple rejection ratio	RR	3	3	3	1	1	3	
Slew rate	SR	1	1	1	2	1	1	
LOADING, CHANGER DRIVE PART								
Input high level voltage	V_{IH}	2	2	2	2	1	2	$R_L = 45\Omega$
Input low level voltage	V_{IL}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Output voltage 1	V_{O1}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Output voltage 2	V_{O2}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Output load changing 1	ΔV_{RL1}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Output load changing 2	ΔV_{RL2}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Output offset voltage 1	V_{OO1}	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Output offset voltage 2	V_{OO2}	2	2	2	2	–	2	

APPLICATION CIRCUIT



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