

# 4-ch BTL Motor Driver for CD Players

## Monolithic IC MM1469

### Outline

This IC is a 4-ch BTL driver developed for driving CD player motors and actuators.

With built-in 3.3V (MM1469PH) or 5.0V (MM1469XH) regulator and general-purpose op amp, it supports a variety of applications.

### Features

- (1) External resistor allows gain adjustment.
- (2) Few external parts.
- (3) Built-in 3.3V or 5.0V regulator. (Requires external PNP Tr.)
- (4) Built-in general-purpose op amp.
- (5) Built-in thermal shutdown circuit.

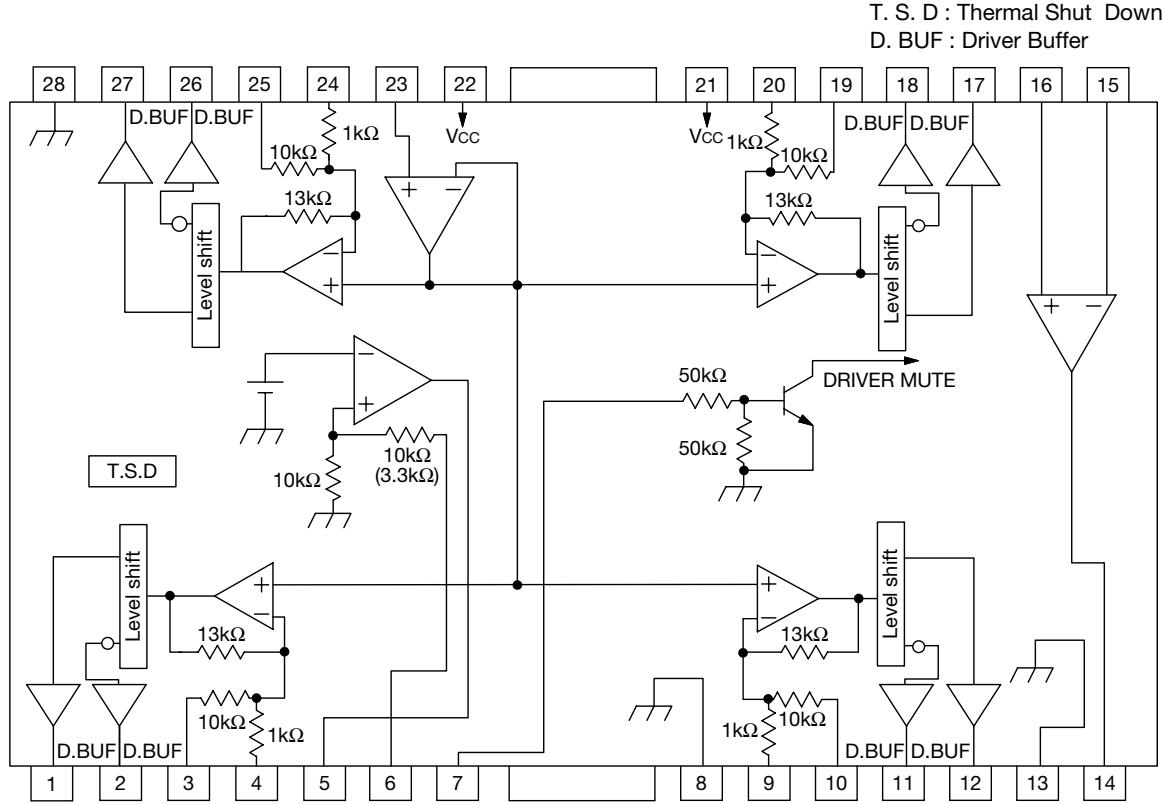
### Package

HSOP-28

### Applications

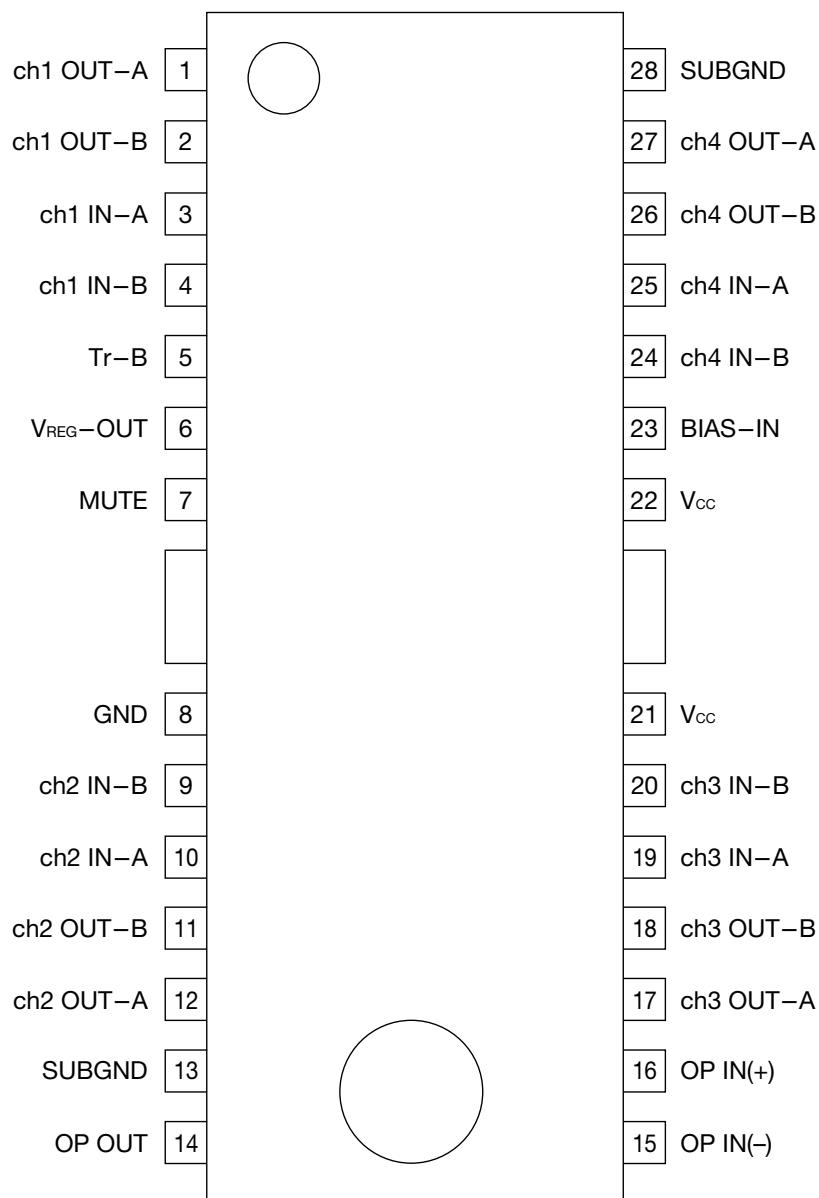
- (1) CD radio cassette recorder
- (2) VCD

### Block diagram (MM1469XH)



note Constane in parenthesis is regulator output voltage 3.3V(MM1469PH).

## Pin configuration

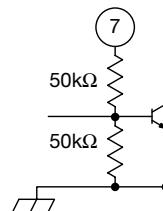
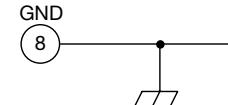
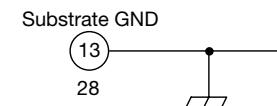
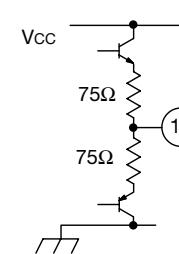
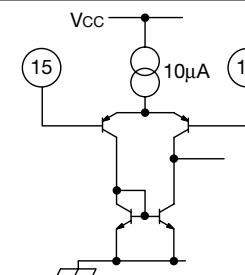
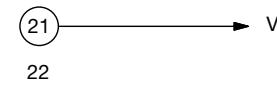
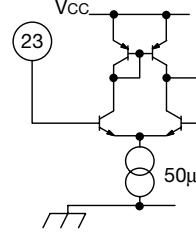


1	ch1 OUT-A	15	OP IN(-)
2	ch1 OUT-B	16	OP IN(+)
3	ch1 IN-A	17	ch3 OUT-A
4	ch1 IN-B	18	ch3 OUT-B
5	Tr-B	19	ch3 IN-A
6	VREG-OUT	20	ch3 IN-B
7	MUTE	21	Vcc
8	GND	22	Vcc
9	ch2 IN-B	23	BIAS-IN
10	ch2 IN-A	24	ch4 IN-B
11	ch2 OUT-B	25	ch4 IN-A
12	ch2 OUT-A	26	ch4 OUT-B
13	SUBGND	27	ch4 OUT-A
14	OP OUT	28	SUBGND

## Terminal explanations

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function	Internal equivalent circuit
1 12 17 27	ch1-OUT A ch2-OUT A ch3-OUT A ch4-OUT A	Driver ch1 negative output Driver ch2 negative output Driver ch3 negative output Driver ch4 negative output	
2 11 18 26	ch1-OUT B ch2-OUT B ch3-OUT B ch4-OUT B	Driver ch1 positive output Driver ch2 positive output Driver ch3 positive output Driver ch4 positive output	
3 10 19 25	ch1-IN A ch2-IN A ch3-IN A ch4-IN A	Driver ch1 input Driver ch2 input Driver ch3 input Driver ch4 input	
4 9 20 24	ch1-IN B ch2-IN B ch3-IN B ch4-IN B	Driver ch1 input, gain adjustment pin Driver ch2 input, gain adjustment pin Driver ch3 input, gain adjustment pin Driver ch4 input, gain adjustment pin	
5	Tr-B	Connect to external transistor base	
6	VREG-OUT	Constant voltage output, connects to external transistor collector	

## Terminal Explanations

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function	Internal equivalent circuit
7	MUTE	Driver mute control input	
8	GND	GND	
13 28	Substrate GND	Substrate GND	
14	OP-OUT	Operational amplifier output	
15 16	OP-IN(-) OP-IN(+)	Operational amplifier negative input Operational amplifier positive input	
21 22	Vcc	Vcc	
23	BIAS-IN	Bias amplifier input	

**Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)**

Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Storage temperature	T <sub>STG</sub>	-55 ~ +150	°C
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub> max.	13.5	V
Power dissipations	P <sub>D</sub>	1.7 *1	W

\*1 Use base condition: 100x100mm, t=1.6mm, copper leaf 50%, glass epoxy mounting.

Derating is done at 13.6mW/°C for operation above Ta=25°C

**Recommended Operating Conditions**

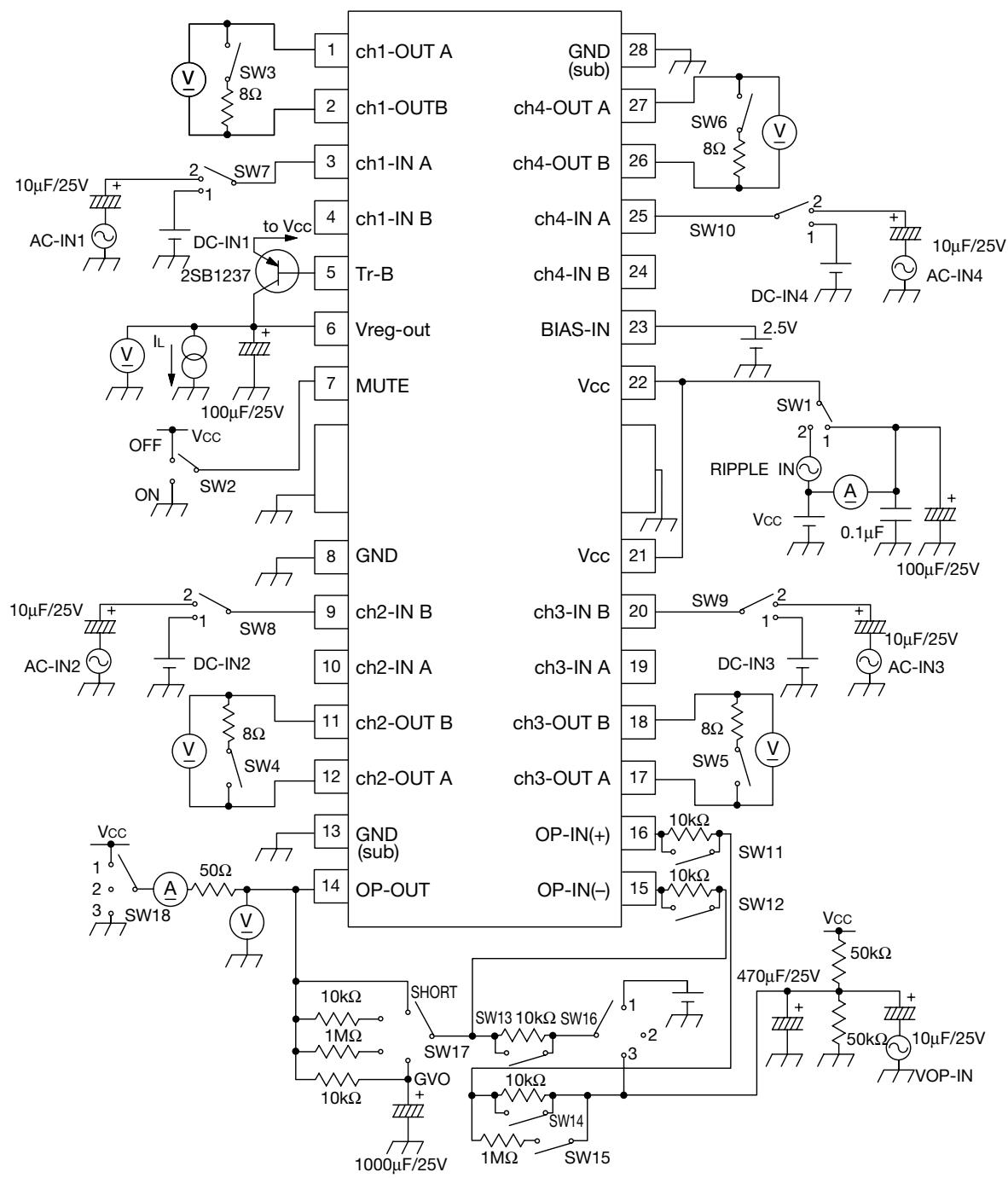
Item	Symbol	Rating	Unit
Operating temperature	T <sub>OPR</sub>	-35 ~ +85	°C
Operational voltage	V <sub>OPR</sub>	2.0 ~ 9.0 *2	V

\*2 Driver section can operate as low as 5.5V.

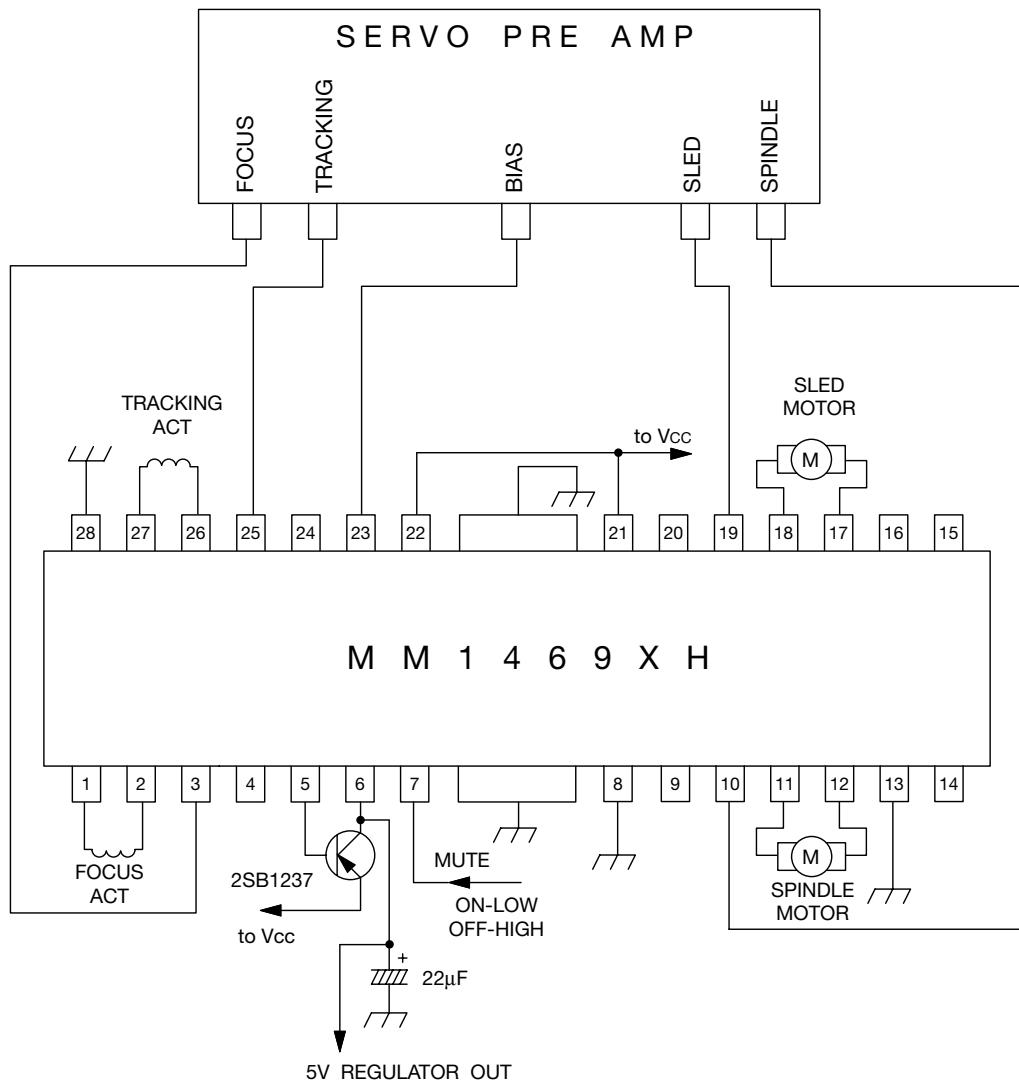
**Electrical Characteristics (V<sub>CC</sub>=8V, Ta=25°C, f=1kHz, unless otherwise specified)**

Item	Symbol	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Quiescent current	I <sub>CC</sub>	No load	5.5	8.0	10.5	mA
Output voltage offset	V <sub>OO</sub>		-40		40	mV
Output voltage "H"	V <sub>OHD</sub>		5.2	5.6		V
Output voltage "L"	V <sub>OLD</sub>			1.3	1.55	V
Gain (Close circuit)	G <sub>VC</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =0.1Vrms, f=1kHz	7.0	8.0	9.0	dB
Ripple rejection	RR	V <sub>IN</sub> =0.1Vrms, f=100Hz		60		dB
Slew rate	SR	V <sub>OUT</sub> =3Vp-p square wave, f=100kHz		2.0		V/μS
Mute-off voltage	V <sub>MOFF</sub>		2.0			V
<b>5V regulator</b>						
Output voltage	V <sub>REG</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> =100mA	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Output load variation	ΔV <sub>RL</sub>	I <sub>L</sub> =0 ~ 200mA	-50	0	10	mV
Power supply voltage variation	ΔV <sub>VCC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub> =6 ~ 9V (I <sub>L</sub> =100mA)	-10	0	25	mV
<b>Operational Amplifier</b>						
Offset voltage	V <sub>OFOP</sub>		-2	0	2	mV
Input bias current	I <sub>BOP</sub>			20	300	nA
"H" level output voltage	V <sub>OHOP</sub>		6.0			V
"L" level output voltage	V <sub>OLOP</sub>				1.8	V
Output drive current (sink)	I <sub>SINK</sub>	50Ω, at V <sub>CC</sub>	10	50		mA
Output drive current (source)	I <sub>SOURCE</sub>	50Ω, at ground	10	30		mA
Voltage gain (open circuit)	G <sub>VO</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =75dBV, f=1kHz		78		dB
Slew rate	S <sub>ROP</sub>	V <sub>OUT</sub> =4Vp-p square wave, f=100kHz		1		V/μS
Ripple rejection	R <sub>ROP</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> =-20dBV, f=100kHz		65		dB
Common mode rejection ratio	CMRR	V <sub>IN</sub> =-20dBV, f=1kHz	70	84		dB

## Measuring Circuit



## Application Circuit

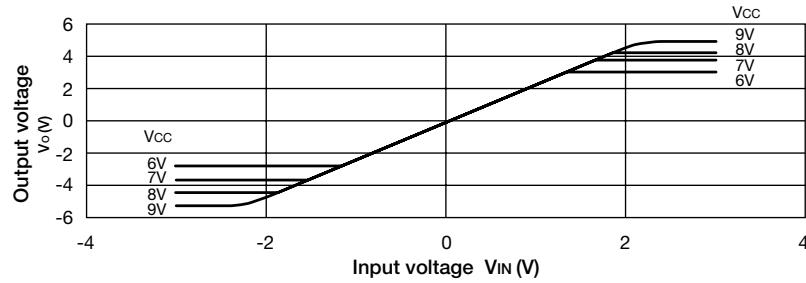


### Precautions for use

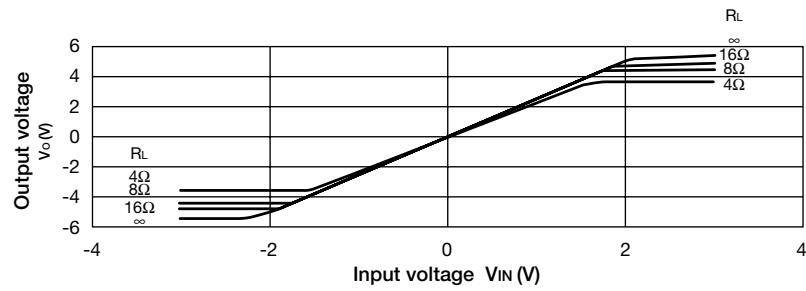
- (1) A thermal shut down circuit is built. When the temperature of the chip reaches 175°C typ., the output current is muted.
- (2) If the mute (7PIN) voltage is open or is less than 0.5V, the output current is muted. Under normal operating conditions, make sure to pull pin (7PIN) above 2.0V.
- (3) If the bias pin (23PIN) drops below 1.4V, the output current is muted. Make sure that under normal operating conditions, this pin is at 1.6V or above.
- (4) If the power supply voltage drops below 4.5V typ., the drivers are turned OFF. When the voltage exceeds 4.7V typ., the drivers return to their previous state.
- (5) The channel 4 output is muted in the event of a thermal shut down, mute on, bias pin voltage drop. Other sections are not muted. When muted, the internal bias voltage of the output pin becomes (roughly  $(V_{cc}-VF)/2$ ).
- (6) The built-in input resistance has a positive temperature coefficient of 1500ppm/°C. When changing the gain using an external resistance, the gain will change as the temperature of the resistor changes. When using the built-in input resistance, there are virtually no gain variation due to temperature.
- (7) Make sure to connect a 0.47μF capacitor to the IC input to filter out voltage ripple.
- (8) Heat dissipation fins are attached to the GND on the inside of the package. Make sure to connect these to the external GND.
- (9) The capacitor connected between the regulator output (6PIN) and the GND also serves to stop oscillation of the IC circuit. Consequently, make sure to use one with good temperature characteristics.

## Characteristics

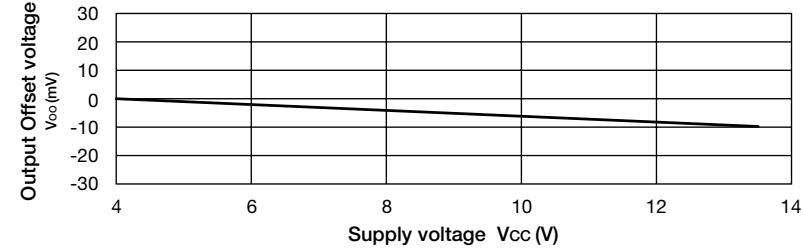
### ■ Input Voltage – Output Voltage(1) Driver Circuit( $R_L=8\Omega$ )



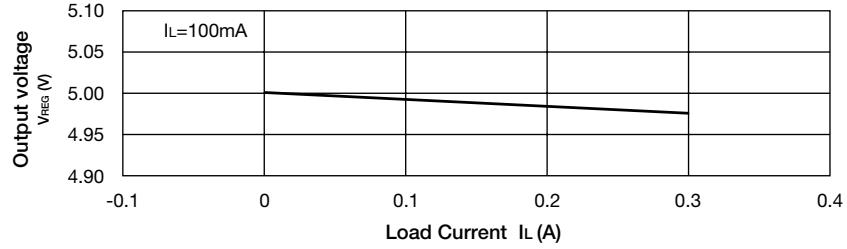
### ■ Input Voltage – Output Voltage(2) Driver Circuit( $V_{CC}=8V$ )



### ■ Supply Voltage – Output Offset Voltage Driver Circuit

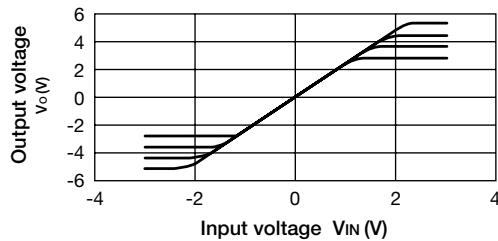


### ■ Output Load Variation 5V Regulator

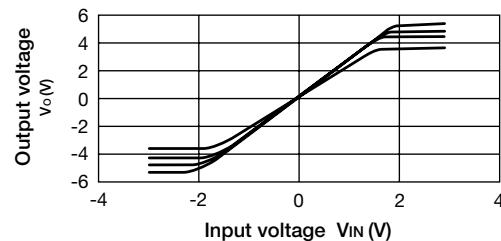


## Characteristics

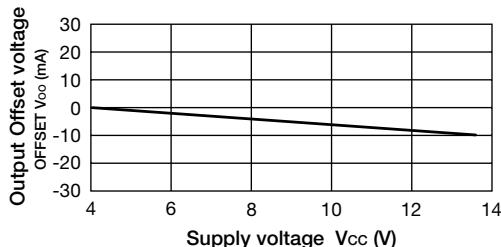
### ■ Input Voltage – Output Voltage(1) Driver Circuit



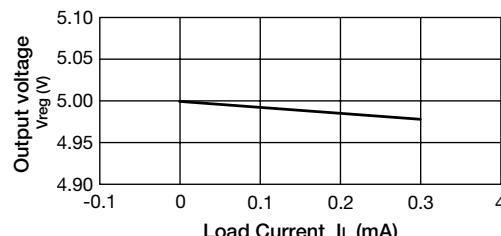
### ■ Input Voltage – Output Voltage(2) Driver Circuit



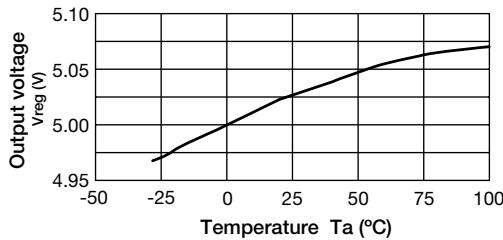
### ■ Supply Voltage – Output Offset Voltage Driver Circuit



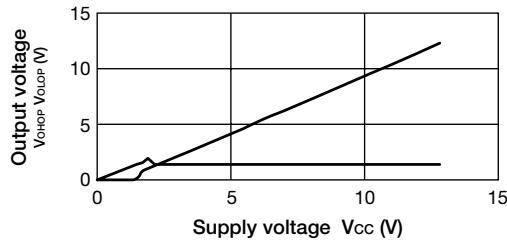
### ■ Output Load Variation 5V Regulator



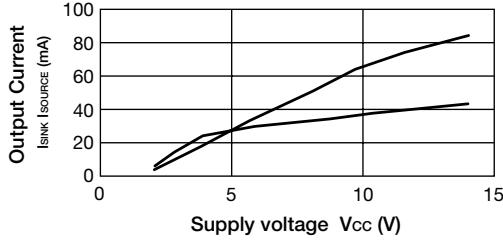
### ■ Temperature – Voltage 5V Regulator



### ■ Supply Voltage – Output Voltage Op Amp

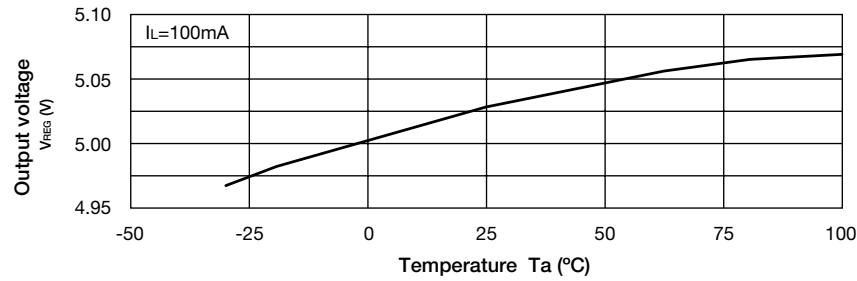


### ■ Supply Voltage – Output Voltage Op Amp

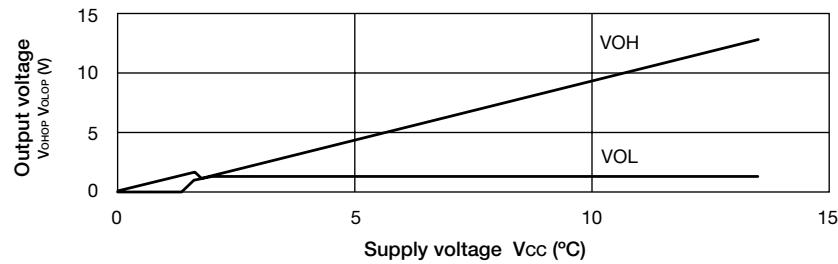


## Characteristics

### ■ Temperature – Voltage 5V Regulator



### ■ Supply Voltage – Output Voltage Op Amp



### ■ Supply Voltage – Output Voltage Op Amp

