

Structure

Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit

**Product series** 

PWM Driver for combi drive

Type

BD7791FUV

**Function** 

- 3-phase-sensor-less system, therefore don't need three hall sensors for spindle motor driver.
- Stability high-speed start from the state of the stop for spindle motor driver.

OAbsolute maximum ratings

Parameter	Symbol	Limits	Unit
Power MOS supply voltage	PVcc	6	٧
Control circuit power supply voltage	Vcc	6	V
Maximum driver output current	IoMAX	3 #1	Α
Power dissipation	Pd	1.37 #2	W
Operating temperature range	Topr	-30~85	°C
Storage temperature range	Tstg	-55∼150	°C
Joint part temperature	Tjmax	150	°

<sup>#1</sup> The current is guaranteed 3.0A in case of the current is turned on/off in a duty-ratio of less than 1/10 with a maximum on-time of 5ms and when short brake.

## ○Recommended operating conditions(Ta=-30~+85°C)

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

Parameter	Symbol	MIN	TYP	MAX	Unit	
Power MOS supply voltage	PVcc	4.0	5.0	5.5	V	
Control circuit power supply voltage	Vcc	4.0	5.0	5.5	٧	

<sup>#2</sup> PCB (70mm×70mm×1.6mm,occupied copper foil is less than 3%,glass epoxy standard board) mounting. Reduce power by 11.0 mW for each degree above 25°C.

This product isn't designed for protection against radioactive rays.

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.



Electrical characteristics

(Unless otherwise noted Ta=25°C, Vcc=PVcc=5V, Vref=1.25V, RL(ACT,STP,LOAD)= $8\Omega+47\mu$ H, RL(SP)= $2\Omega+47\mu$ H, RNF= $0.2\Omega$ , CTL1,2=3.3V, GVSW=0V, VIN1,2,3,4,5,6=0PEN, VCOM=0PEN, VCCOM=0PEN, VCOUT=0PEN)

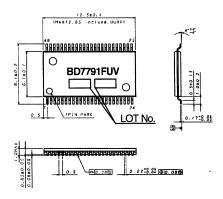
Parameter		Symbol	MiN.	TYP.	MAX.	Unit	Condition
Circuit	Quiescent current	ICC	_	8	20	mA	CTL1,2=H
current	Current in standby mode	IST	_	_	0.2	mA	CTL1,2=L
	Input dead zone (one side)	VDZACT1,2,3	_	_	3	mV	
	Output offset voltage	VOO1,2,3	-50	_	50	mV	Voltage gain 1, 2
Actuator	Voltage gain 1 (CH1,2,3)	GVC1_1,2,3	15.5	17.5	19.5	dB	External input resistor 10kΩ
driver block	Voltage gain 2 (CH1,2)	GVC2_1,2	10	12	14	dB	Extern al input resistor 10kΩ, GVSW=H
DIOCK	Output On resistor (top and bottom)	RON1,2,3	_	1.2	1.8	Ω	lo=500mA
	PWM frequency	f1,2,3CH	215	310	405	kHz	Voltage gain 1, 2
	Input dead zone (one side)	VDZ4,5	10	30	50	mV	
Steppin	Output offset voltage	VOO4,5	-50	-	50	mV	
g driver	Voltage gain	GVC4,5	15.5	17.5	19.5	dB	
block	Output On resistor (top and bottom)	RON4,5	_	1.6	2.4	Ω	lo=500mA
	PWM frequency	f4,5CH	215	310	405	kHz	
	Input dead zone (one side)	VDZ6	20	60	100	mV	CTL1=H, CTL2=L
Loading	Output offset voltage	VOO6	-50	_	50	mV	CTL1=H, CTL2=L
driver	Voltage gain	GVC6	15.5	17.5	19.5	dB	CTL1=H, CTL2=L
block	Output On resistor (top and bottom)	RON6	_	1.8	2.7	Ω	lo=500mA, CTL1=H, CTL2=L
	PWM frequency	f6CH	215	310	405	kHz	CTL1=H, CTL2=L
	Input dead zone of gm1(one side)	VDZSP1	2	30	100	mV	
	Input dead zone of gm2(one side)	VDZSP2	6	90	300	mV	GVSW=M
	Input dead zone of gm3(one side)	VDZSP3	10	150	500	mV	GVSW=H
Spindle	Input output gain 1	gm1	0.88	1.1	1.32	AV	
driver	Input output gain 2	gm2	0.28	0.36	0.44	AV	GVSW=M
block	Input output gain 3	gm3	0.17	0.22	0.27	AV	GVSW=H
	Output On resistor (top and bottom)	RONSP	_	0.6	1.4	Ω	lo=500mA
l	Output limit voltage	VLIMSP	0.18	0.22	0.26	٧	
l	PWM frequency	fSP	_	167	_	kHz	
	Vref drop mute ON threshold voltage	VMVref	_	0.7	1.0	V	
	Vcc drop mute ON threshold voltage	VMVccD	3.2	3.6	4.0	V	
	CTL1 L voltage	VCTL1L	0	_	1.0	V	
Others	CTL1 H voltage	VCTL1H	2.0	_	3.3	V	
	CTL2, GVSW L voltage	VCTL2L, VGVL	0		1.0	V	
1	CTL2, GVSW M(Hi-z) voltage	VCTL2M, VGVM	1.6	<u> </u>	2.0	V	OPEN (Hi-z) is also available.
	CTL2, GVSW H voltage	VCTL2H, VGVH	2.6		3.3	V	

GVSW	L	M (Hi-z)	Н
Spindle gain mode	gm1	gm2	gm3
CH1,2 gain mode	GV	GVC2_1,2	

CTL1	CTL2	Brake mode	SPINDLE Output	CH1,2,3 Output	CH4,5 Output	CH6 Output
	L	_	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
L	M	Short brake	ACTIVE	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
	Н	Short brake	ACTIVE	ACTIVE	ACTIVE	Hi-Z
	L		Hi-Z	Hi-Z	ACTIVE	ACTIVE
н	M (Hi-z)	Reverse brake	ACTIVE	Hi-Z	Hi-Z	Hi-Z
	Н	1	ACTIVE	ACTIVE	ACTIVE	Hi-Z

Please supply the middle level voltage for CTL2 when using it in the mode of CTL1=L and CTL2=M.

# OPackage outlines

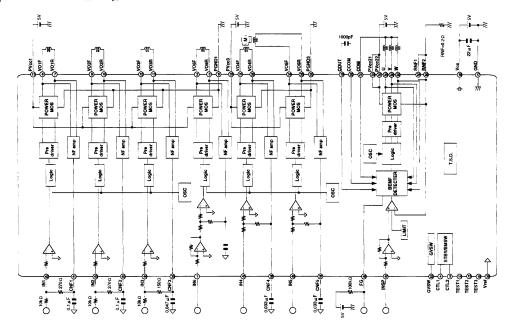


(UNIT: mm)



## OBlock diagram / Application circuit

The external constants concerning CH1,2 are values optimized in case  $4\Omega+47\,\mu$ H is assumed as a load, and those concerning CH3 are values optimized in case  $4\Omega+10\,\mu$ H is assumed as a load.



## O PIN DESCRIPTION

Pin No.	Symbol	Description	Pin No.	Symbol	Description
1	IN2	PWM driver (CH2) input	25	COUT	Smoothing capacitor connection terminal(Output side)
2	IN3	PWM driver (CH3) input	26	CCOM	Smoothing capacitor connection terminal(COM side)
3	IN4	PWM driver (CH4) input	27	СОМ	Motor coil center point input terminal
4	IN5	PWM driver (CH5) input	28	GVSW	Control for gain of spindle
5	INSP	Spindle driver input	29	PVcc21	Spindle driver power supply21
6	FG	Frequency generator output	30	RNF1	Spindle driver current sense output1
7	IN6	PWM Driver (CH6) input	31	U	Spindle driver output U
8	VO6F	PWM Driver(CH6) positive output	32	V	Spindle driver output V
9	VO6R	PWM Driver(CH6) negative output	33	PVcc22	Spindle driver power supply22
10	CTL1	Driver logic control input1	34	RNF2	Spindle driver current sense output2
11	CTL2	Driver logic control input2	35	W	Spindle driver output W
12	VO1F	PWM Driver(CH1) positive output	36	PGND3	PWM driver power ground3
13	VO1R	PWM Driver(CH1) negative output	37	VO4F	PWM Driver(CH4) positive output
14	PGND1	PWM driver power ground1	38	VO4R	PWM Driver(CH4) negative output
15	VO2F	PWM Driver(CH2) positive output	39	PVcc3	PWM driver power supply3
16	VO2R	PWM Driver(CH2) negative output	40	VO5F	PWM Driver(CH5) positive output
17	PVcc1	PWM driver power supply1	41	VO5R	PWM Driver(CH5) negative output
18	VO3F	PWM Driver(CH3) positive output	42	Vref	Reference voltage input
19	VO3R	PWM Driver(CH3) negative output	43	CNF5	PWM driver (CH5) feedback filter
20	TEST1	Test terminal1	44	CNF4	PWM driver (CH4) feedback filter
21	TEST2	Test terminal2	45	CNF3	PWM driver (CH3) feedback filter
22	TEST3	Test terminal3	46	CNF2	PWM driver (CH2) feedback filter
23	GND	Pre unit ground	47	CNF1	PWM driver (CH1) feedback filter
24	Vcc	Pre unit power supply	48	IN1	PWM driver (CH1) input

Positive/Negative of the output terminals are determined in reference to those of the input terminals.



#### Cautions on use

Absolute maximum ratings

This IC might be destroyed when the absolute maximum ratings, such as impressed voltage (PVcc, Vcc) or the operating temperature range (Topr), 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.

3 GND line

The ground line is where the lowest potential and transient voltages are connected to the IC.

4. Thermal design

Do not exceed the power dissipation (Pd) of the package specification rating under actual operation, and please design enough temperature margins.

5. Short circuit mode between terminals and wrong mounting

Do not mount the IC in the wrong direction 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.

6. Radiation

Strong electromagnetic radiation can cause operation failures.

7. ASO (Area of Safety Operation)

When using the IC, set the output transistor so that it does not exceed absolute maximum ratings or ASO.

8, TSD (Thermal Shut-Down)

The TSD is activated when the junction temperature (Tj) reaches 175°C (with +/-25°C hysteresis), and the output terminal is switched to Hi-z. The TSD circuit designed to shut the IC off to prevent runaway thermal operation. It is not designed to protect or guarantee its operation. Do not continue to use the IC after operating this circuit.

9. Vcc, GND and RNF wiring layout

Vcc, GND and RNF layout should be as wide as possible and at minimum distance. Wire to ground to prevent Vcc-PVcc and GND-PGND side of RNF resistor from having common impedance. Connect a capacitor between Vcc and GND to stabilize.

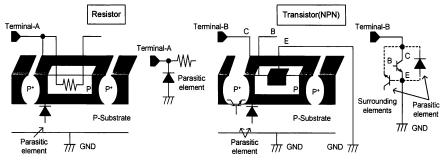
10. Regarding input pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements to keep them isolated. PN junctions are formed at the intersection of these P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example, the relation between each potential is as follows:

When GND > Pin A and GND > Pin B, the PN junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When Pin B > GND > Pin A, the PN junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes can occur inevitably in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Accordingly, methods by which parasitic diodes operate, such as applying a voltage that is lower than the GND (P substrate) voltage to an input pin, should not be used.



Simplified structure of IC

#### 11. Capacitor between Vcc and GND

This IC has steep change of the voltage and current because of PWM driver. Therefore, the capacitor controls Vcc voltage by attaching a capacitor between Vcc and GND. Wiring impedance decreases the capacitors capabilities if the capacitor is far from the IC. Therefore, a capacitor should be placed between Vcc and GND, close to the IC.

12. Supply fault, ground fault and short-circuit between output terminals

Do not short-circuit between any output terminal and supply terminal (supply fault) or ground (ground fault), or between any output terminals (load short-circuit). When mounting the IC on the circuit board, be extremely cautious about the orientation of the IC. If the orientation is mistaken, the IC may break down and produce smoke in some cases.

13. Inspection by the set circuit board

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor to a pin with low impedance subjects the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors after each process or step. Always turn the IC's power supply off before connecting it to, or removing it from a jig or fixture, during the inspection process. Ground the IC during assembly steps as an antistatic measure. Use similar precaution when transporting and storing the IC.

14. Reverse-rotation braking

High-speed rotation may cause reverse-rotation braking. Monitor the voltage applied to the output terminal and consider the revolutions applied to the reversed-rotation brake.

15. Application circuit

It is one sample that explains standard operation and usage of this IC about the described example of the application circuit and information on the constant etc. Therefore, please be sure to consult with our sales representative in advance before mass production design, when a circuit different from application circuit is composed of external.

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Appendix1-Rev2.0