

Driver IC for PPC Series

High Performance, High Reliability 50 V 2ch Brush Motor Drivers for PPC's etc.

BD64220EFV

General Description

BD64220EFV is a built-in 2 channel H bridge motor driver for 2 DC brush motors or 1 bipolar stepping motor. This driver can drive high efficiency by direct PWM or PWM constant current control. There are built in protection circuits in this IC. It is possible to output an abnormal detection signal for Wired-OR that notifies each protection circuit operation, which contributes to set high reliability.

Features

- Single Power Supply Input (Rated voltage of 50 V)
- Rated Output Current (peak): 2.0 A (2.5 A)
- Low ON-Resistance DMOS Output
- Forward, Reverse, Brake, Stop
- Power Save Function
- Direct PWM Control
- PWM Constant Current (the other excitation method)
- Built-in Spike Noise Cancel Function (External noise filter is unnecessary)
- Drive 2 DC Brush Motor
- Drive 1 Stepping Motor
- FULL STEP, HALF STEP Functionality (Driving Stepping Motor)
- μ STEP Drive by External DAC (Driving Stepping Motor)
- Built-in Logic Input Pull-down Resistor
- Cross-conduction Prevention Circuit
- Output Abnormal States Detection Signal (Wired-OR)
- Thermal Shutdown Circuit (TSD)
- Over-current Protection Circuit (OCP)
- Under Voltage Lock Out Circuit (UVLO)
- Over Voltage Lock out Circuit (OVLO)
- Protects against malfunction when power supply is disconnected (Ghost Supply Prevention function)
- Adjacent Pins Short Protection
- Inverted Mounting Protection
- Micro Miniature, Ultra-thin and High Heat-radiation (exposed metal type) Package

Application

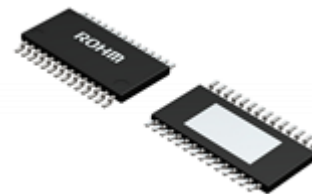
- Plain Paper Copier (PPC), Multi-function Printer, Laser Printer, Inkjet Printer, Photo Printer, FAX, Mini Printer and etc.

Key Specifications

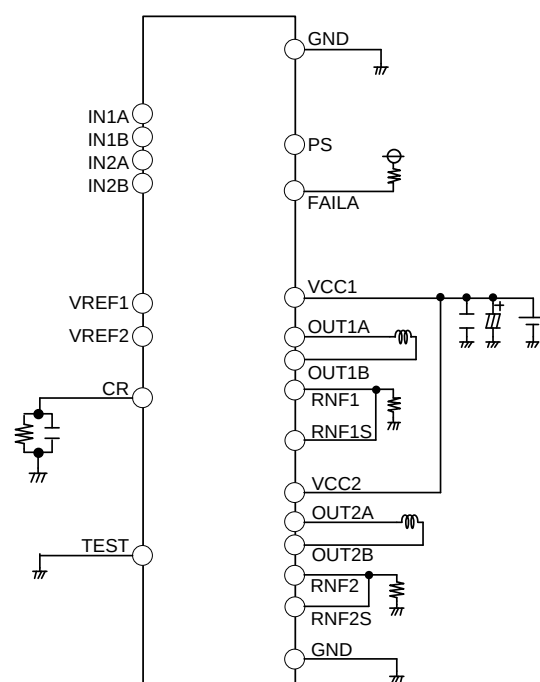
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|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| ■ Range of Power Supply Voltage | 8 V to 46.2 V |
| ■ Rated Output Current | 2.0 A/Phase |
| ■ Rated Output Current (Peak) | 2.5 A/Phase |
| ■ Range of Operating Temperature | -25 °C to +85 °C |
| ■ Output ON Resistance | 0.65 Ω (Typ) |
| (Total of upper and lower resistors) | |

Package

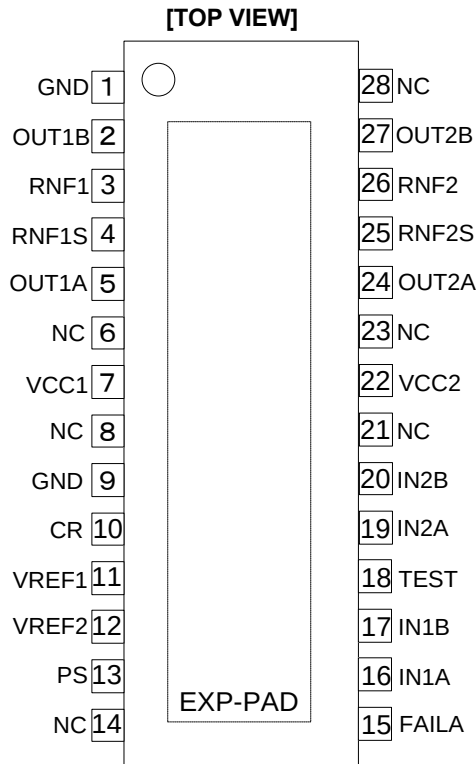
HTSSOP-B28

 W (Typ) x D (Typ) x H (Max)
 9.70 mm x 6.40 mm x 1.00 mm


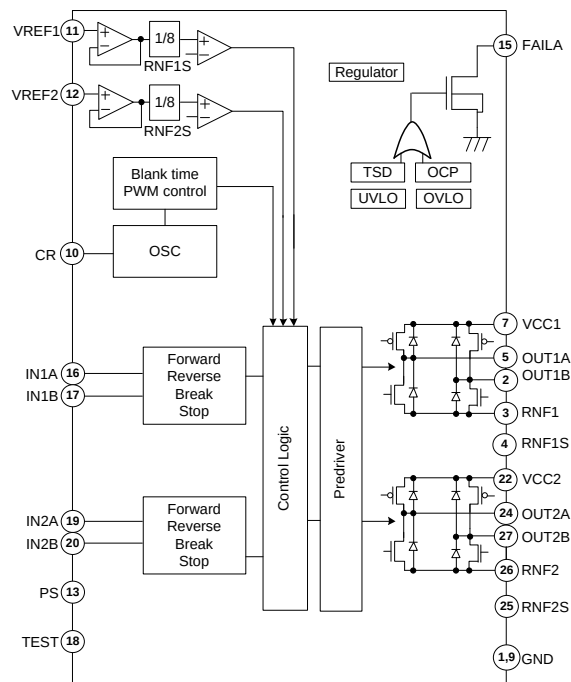
Typical Application Circuit



Pin Configuration



Block Diagram



Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function	Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	GND	Ground pin	15	FAILA	Output signal to detect abnormal states
2	OUT1B	H bridge output pin	16	IN1A	H bridge control pin
3	RNF1	Connection pin of resistor for output current detection	17	IN1B	H bridge control pin
4	RNF1S	Input pin of current detection comparator	18	TEST	Test pin (Connected to GND)
5	OUT1A	H bridge output pin	19	IN2A	H bridge control pin
6	NC	Non connection	20	IN2B	H bridge control pin
7	VCC1	Power supply pin	21	NC	Non connection
8	NC	Non connection	22	VCC2	Power supply pin
9	GND	Ground pin	23	NC	Non connection
10	CR	Setting chopping frequency	24	OUT2A	H bridge output pin
11	VREF1	Output current value setting pin	25	RNF2S	Input pin of current detection comparator
12	VREF2	Output current value setting pin	26	RNF2	Connection pin of resistor for output current detection
13	PS	Power save pin	27	OUT2B	H bridge output pin
14	NC	Non connection	28	NC	Non connection
-	EXP-PAD	The EXP-PAD of the product connect to GND.	-	-	-

Function Explanation

○PS/ Power Save Pin

The PS pin can make circuit standby state and make motor output OPEN. When PS=L→H, be careful because there is a delay of 40 μs (Max) before it is returned from standby state to normal state and the motor output becomes ACTIVE.

PS	Status
L	Standby state
H	ACTIVE

○IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, IN2B/ H bridge Control Pin

This is the pin to decide output pin logic.

PS	Input		Output		Status
	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
L	x ^(Note 1)	x ^(Note 1)	OPEN	OPEN	POWER SAVE (STANDBY)
H	L	L	OPEN	OPEN	STOP
H	H	L	H	L	FORWARD
H	L	H	L	H	REVERSE
H	H	H	L	L	BREAK

(Note 1) x = Low or High

○VCC1, VCC2/ Power Supply Pin

Motor's drive current is flowing in it, so the wire is thick, short and has low impedance. Voltage VCC may have great fluctuation due to counter electromotive force of the motor, PWM switching noise etc. So arrange the bypass capacitor of 100 μF to 470 μF as close to the pin as possible and adjust the voltage VCC is stable. Increase the capacity as needed especially, when a large current is used or those motors that have great back electromotive force are used.

In addition, for the purpose of reducing of power supply's impedance in wideband, it is recommended to set parallel connection of multi-layered ceramic capacitor of 0.01 μF to 0.1 μF etc. Extreme care must be used to make sure that the voltage VCC does not exceed the rating even for a moment. VCC1 and VCC2 are shorted inside IC, but be sure to short externally VCC1 and VCC2 when using. If used without shorting, malfunction or destruction may occur because of concentration of current routes etc. Still more, in the power supply pin, there is built-in clamp component for preventing of electrostatic destruction. When a steep pulse signal or voltage such as a surge the absolute maximum rating or more is applied, this clamp component operates, as a result there is the danger of destruction, so be sure that the absolute maximum rating must not be exceeded. It is effective to mount a Zener diode of about the absolute maximum rating. Moreover, the diode for preventing of electrostatic destruction is inserted between the VCC1, VCC2 and GND pin, as a result there is the danger of IC destruction if reverse voltage is applied between the VCC1, VCC2 and GND pin, so be careful.

○GND/ Ground Pin

In order to reduce the noise caused by switching current and to stabilize the internal reference voltage of IC, the wiring impedance from this pin is made as low as possible to achieve the lowest electrical potential no matter what operating state it can be. Moreover, design patterns not to have any common impedance with other GND patterns.

○OUT1A, OUT1B, OUT2A, OUT2B/ H Bridge Output Pin

Motor's drive current is flowing in it, so the wire is thick, short and has low impedance. It is also effective to add a Schottky diode if output has positive or negative great fluctuation when large current, for example, counter electromotive voltage etc., is used. Moreover, in the output pin, there is built-in clamp component for preventing of electrostatic destruction. When a steep pulse signal or voltage such as a surge exceeding the absolute maximum rating is applied, this clamp component operates, as a result there is the danger of even destruction, so be sure that the absolute maximum rating must not be exceeded.

○RNF_x^(Note 2)/ Connection Pin of Resistor for Detecting of Output Current

Connect the resistor of 0.1 Ω to 0.3 Ω for current detection between this pin and GND. Determine the resistor so that power consumption $W = I_{OUT}^2 \times R$ [W] of the current-detecting resistor does not exceed rated power consumption. In addition, it has a low impedance and does not have a common impedance with other GND patterns because motor's drive current flows in the pattern through the RNF_x pin to current-detecting resistor to GND. Do not exceed the rating because there is the possibility of circuits' malfunction etc., if the RNF_x voltage has exceeded the maximum rating (0.7 V). Moreover, be careful because if the RNF_x pin is shorted to GND, large current flows without normal PWM constant current control, then there is the danger that OCP or TSD will operate. If the RNF_x pin is open, then there is the possibility of such malfunction as output current does not flow either, so do not let it open.

(Note 2) x = 1 or 2

Function Explanation – continued

○RNFxS^(Note 1)/ Input Pin of Current Limit Comparator

In this series, the RNFxS pin, which is the input pin of current detection comparator, is independently arranged in order to decrease the lowering of current-detection accuracy caused by the wire impedance inside the IC of the RNFx^(Note 1) pin. Therefore, make sure to connect the RNFx pin and the RNFxS pin together when using PWM constant current control. In addition, in case of interconnection, the lowering of current-detection accuracy caused by the impedance of board pattern between RNFx pin and the current-detecting resistor can be decreased because the wires from the RNFxS pin is connected near the current-detecting resistor. Moreover, design the pattern there is no noise plunging. In addition, be careful because if the RNFxS pin is shorted to GND, large current flows without normal PWM constant current control and, then there is the danger that OCP or TSD will operate.

(Note 1) x = 1 or 2

○VREFx^(Note 2)/ Output Current Value Setting Pin

This is the pin to set the output current value. It can be set by VREFx voltage and current-detecting resistor (RNFx^(Note 2) resistor).

(Note 2) x = 1 or 2

$$I_{OUT} = \frac{V_{REFx}}{8} / R_{NFx} \quad [A]$$

Where:

I_{OUT} is the output current.

V_{REFx} is the voltage of output current value-setting pin.

R_{NFx} is the current-detecting resistor.

Avoid using it with the VREFx pin open because if the VREFx pin is open, the input is unsettled, and the VREFx voltage increases, and then there is the possibility of such malfunctions as the setting current increases and a large current flows etc. Keep to the input voltage range because if the voltage of 3 V or more is applied on the VREFx pin, then there is also the danger that a large current flows in the output and so OCP or TSD will operate. Besides, select the resistance value in consideration of the outflow current (Max 2 μA) if it is inputted by resistance division. The minimum current, which can be controlled by VREFx voltage, is determined by motor coil's L, R values and minimum ON time because there is a minimum ON time in PWM drive.

○CR/ Setting Chopping Frequency

This is the pin to set the chopping frequency of the output. Connect the external C (1500 pF to 4700 pF) and R (4.7 kΩ to 51 kΩ) between this pin and GND. Refer to [P.9](#), [10](#).

Connect the external components to GND in such a way that the interconnection does not have impedance in common with other GND patterns. In addition, create the pattern design in such a way to keep such sudden pulses as square wave etc. away and that there is few noise spike. Mount the two components of C and R if PWM constant current control is being used. This is because normal PWM constant current control cannot be used if CR pin is open or it is biased externally. When not using PWM constant current control, connect this pin to GND.

○FAILA/ Output Detection Signal Pin During Abnormal States

FAILA outputs abnormal states detect signal (FAILA = L) when Over-Current Protection (OCP) or Thermal Shutdown (TSD) operates. FAILA outputs abnormal states detect signal (FAILA = M) when Thermal Shutdown (TSD) operates only. Even if Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO) or Over Voltage Lock Out (OVLO) operates, FAILA doesn't output abnormal states detect signal (FAILA = H). This pin is an open drain type, so set the pull up resistor (5 kΩ to 100 kΩ) to power supply less than 7V (e.g. 5 V or 3.3 V). If not using this pin, connect it to GND.

OCP	TSD	Output of FAILA Pin
OFF	OFF	H (OFF)
OFF	ON	M (ON)
ON	OFF	L (ON)
ON	ON	L (ON)

○TEST/ Pin for Testing

This is the pin used at the time of distribution test. Connect to GND. Be careful because there is a possibility of malfunction if it is not connected to GND.

○NC Pin

This pin is unconnected electrically with IC internal circuit.

○EXP-PAD

For HTSSOP-B28 package, the heat-radiating metal is mounted on IC's back side, and on the metal the heat-radiating treatment is performed when in use, which becomes the precondition to use, secure sufficiently the heat-radiating area by surely connecting by solder with the GND plane on the board and getting as wide GND pattern as possible. Moreover, the back side metal is shorted with IC chip's back side and becomes the GND potential, so there is the danger of malfunction and destruction if shorted with potentials other than GND, therefore absolutely do not design patterns other than GND through the IC's back side.

Protection Circuits

○Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit for thermal protection. When the IC's chip temperature rises 175 °C (Typ) or more, the motor output becomes OPEN. Also, when the temperature returns to 150 °C (Typ) or less, it automatically returns to normal operation. However, even when TSD is in operation, if heat is continued to be added externally, heat overdrive can lead to destruction.

○Over Current Protection (OCP)

This IC has a built-in over current protection circuit as a provision against destruction when the motor outputs are shorted each other or VCC-motor output or motor output-GND is shorted. This circuit latches the motor output to OPEN condition when the regulated current flows for 4 μs (Typ). It returns with power reactivation or a reset by the PS pin. The over current protection circuit's only aim is to prevent the destruction of the IC from irregular situations such as motor output shorts, and is not meant to be used as protection or security for the set. Therefore, sets should not be designed to take into account this circuit's functions. After OCP operating, if irregular situations continue and the return by power reactivation or a reset by the PS pin, then OCP operates repeatedly and the IC may generate heat or otherwise deteriorate. When the L value of the wiring is great due to the wiring being long, the motor outputs are shorted each other or VCC-motor output or motor output-GND is shorted., if the output pin voltage jumps up and the absolute maximum values can be exceeded after the over current has flowed, there is a possibility of destruction. Also, when current which is the output current rating or more and the OCP detection current or less flows, the IC can heat up to $T_{jmax}=150\text{ °C}$ exceeds and can deteriorate, so current the output rating or more should not be applied.

○Under Voltage Lock Out (UVLO)

This IC has a built-in under voltage lock out function to prevent false operation such as IC output during power supply voltage is low. When the applied voltage to the VCC pin goes 5 V (Typ) or less, the motor output is set to OPEN. This switching voltage has a 1 V (Typ) hysteresis to prevent false operation by noise etc. Be aware that this circuit does not operate during power save mode.

○Over Voltage Lock Out (OVLO)

This IC has a built-in over voltage lock out function to protect the IC output and the motor during power supply over voltage. When the applied voltage to the VCC pin goes 51 V (Typ) or more, the motor output is set to OPEN. This switching voltage has a 1 V (Typ) hysteresis and a 4 μs (Typ) mask time to prevent false operation by noise etc.

Although this over voltage locked out circuit is built-in, there is a possibility of destruction if the absolute maximum value for power supply voltage is exceeded. Therefore, the absolute maximum value should not be exceeded. Be aware that this circuit does not operate during power save mode.

○Protects against malfunction when power supply is disconnected (Ghost Supply Prevention Function)

If a control signal (logic input and $VREF_x^{(Note\ 1)}$) is input when there is no power supplied to this IC, there is a function which prevents a malfunction where voltage is supplied to power supply of this IC or other IC in the set via the electrostatic destruction prevention diode from these input pins to the VCC. Therefore, there is no malfunction of the circuit even when voltage is supplied to these control input pins while there is no power supply.

(Note 1) $x = 1$ or 2

○Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

The IC is not designed for using in the presence of strong electromagnetic field. Be sure to confirm that no malfunction is found when using the IC in a strong electromagnetic field.

Absolute Maximum Rating (Ta=25 °C)

Item	Symbol	Rated Value	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{CC1} , V _{CC2}	-0.2 to +50.0	V
Input Voltage for Control Pin	V _{IN}	-0.2 to +5.5	V
RNF _x (Note 1) Maximum Voltage	V _{RNF}	0.7	V
Output Current	I _{OUT}	2.0 (Note 2)	A/Phase
Output Current (peak) (Note 3)	I _{OUTPEAK}	2.5 (Note 3)	A/Phase
Storage Temperature Range	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Maximum Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}	+150	°C

(Note 1) x= 1 or 2

(Note 2) Do not exceed T_{jmax} = 150 °C.

(Note 3) Pulse width tw ≤ 1 ms, duty 20 ms

Caution 1: Operating the IC over the absolute maximum ratings may damage the IC. The damage can either be a short circuit between pins or an open circuit between pins and the internal circuitry. Therefore, it is important to consider circuit protection measures, such as adding a fuse, in case the IC is operated over the absolute maximum ratings.

Caution 2: Should by any chance the maximum junction temperature rating be exceeded the rise in temperature of the chip may result in deterioration of the properties of the chip. In case of exceeding this absolute maximum rating, design a PCB with thermal resistance taken into consideration by increasing board size and copper area so as not to exceed the maximum junction temperature rating.

Recommended Operating Condition

Item	Symbol	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{CC1} , V _{CC2}	8	37	46.2	V
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-25	+25	+85	°C
Maximum Output Current (DC)	I _{OUT}	-	-	1.4 (Note 4)	A/Phase

(Note 4) Do not exceed T_{jmax} = 150 °C.

Thermal Resistance (Note 5)

Parameter	Symbol	Thermal Resistance (Typ)		Unit
		1s ^(Note 7)	4s ^(Note 8)	
HTSSOP-B28				
Junction to Ambient	θ_{JA}	107.0	25.1	°C/W
Junction to Top Characterization Parameter ^(Note 6)	Ψ_{JT}	6	3	°C/W

(Note 5) Based on JESD51-2A(Still-Air).

(Note 6) The thermal characterization parameter to report the difference between junction temperature and the temperature at the top center of the outside surface of the component package.

(Note 7) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-3.

(Note 8) Using a PCB board based on JESD51-5, 7.

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size
Single	FR-4	114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.57 mmt

Top	
Copper Pattern	Thickness
Footprints and Traces	70 μm

Layer Number of Measurement Board	Material	Board Size	Thermal Via (Note 9)	
			Pitch	Diameter
4 Layers	FR-4	114.3 mm x 76.2 mm x 1.6 mmt	1.20 mm	Φ0.30 mm

Top		2 Internal Layers		Bottom	
Copper Pattern	Thickness	Copper Pattern	Thickness	Copper Pattern	Thickness
Footprints and Traces	70 μm	74.2 mm x 74.2 mm	35 μm	74.2 mm x 74.2 mm	70 μm

(Note 9) This thermal via connects with the copper pattern of all layers.

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified Ta=25 °C, V_{CC1}=V_{CC2}=37 V)

Item	Symbol	Specification			Unit	Condition
		Min	Typ	Max		
[Whole]						
Circuit Current at Standby	I _{CCST}	-	-	10	μA	PS=L
Circuit Current	I _{CC}	-	2.0	5.0	mA	PS=H, VREF1=VREF2=3 V
[Control Input]						
H-level Input Voltage	V _{INH}	2.0	-	-	V	
L-level Input Voltage	V _{INL}	-	-	0.8	V	
H-level Input Current	I _{INH}	35	50	100	μA	V _{IN} =5 V
L-level Input Current	I _{INL}	-10	0	-	μA	V _{IN} =0 V
[Output (OUT1A, OUT1B, OUT2A, OUT2B)]						
Output ON Resistance	R _{ON}	-	0.65	0.85	Ω	I _{OUT} =±1.0 A (Sum of upper and lower)
Output Leak Current	I _{LEAK}	-	-	10	μA	
[Current Control]						
RNF _X (Note 1) Input Current	I _{RNF}	-80	-40	-	μA	RNF _X =0 V
VREF _X (Note 1) Input Current	I _{VREF}	-2.0	-0.1	-	μA	VREF _X =0 V
VREF _X (Note 1) Input Voltage Range	V _{VREF}	0	-	2.0	V	
Comparator Threshold	V _{CTH}	0.23	0.25	0.27	V	VREF _X =2 V

(Note 1) x = 1 or 2

Direct PWM Control

This series can drive by IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, and IN2B input directly PWM control (up to100 kHz) from the microcomputer. Current decay mode can be SLOW DECAY or FAST DECAY. The following diagrams show the state of each transistor, the regenerative current path during the current decay for each decay mode and control sequence example.

SLOW DECAY (forward rotation)

PS	Input		Output		State
	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	H	H	L	L	SLOW DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	H	H	L	L	SLOW DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON

FAST DECAY (synchronous rectification, forward rotation)

PS	Input		Output		State
	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	L	H	L	H	FAST DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	L	H	L	H	FAST DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON

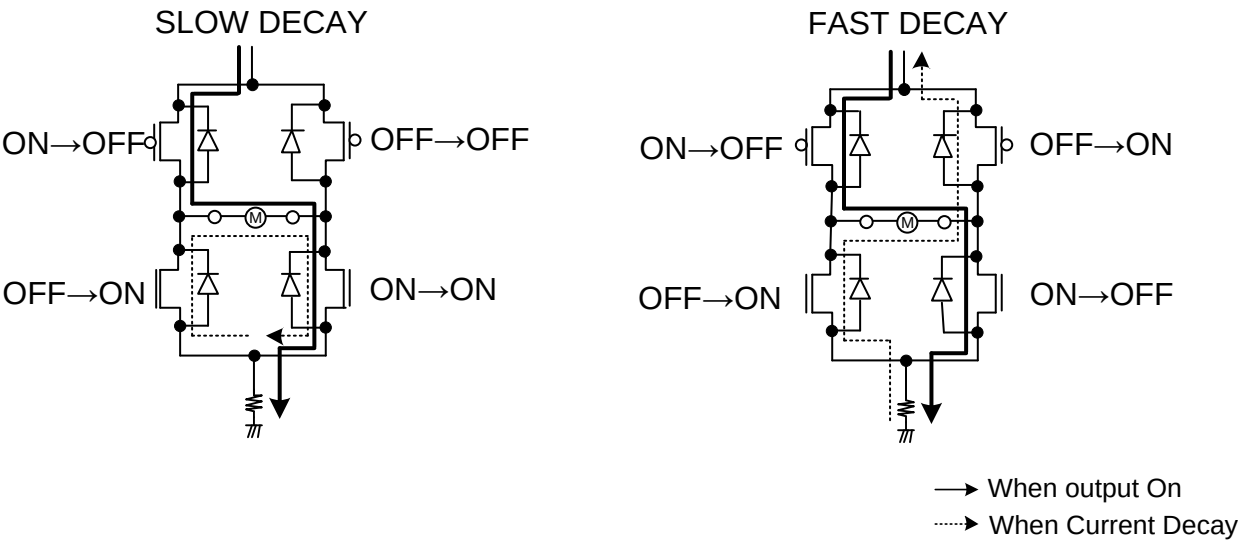


Figure 1. Route of Regenerative Current during Current Decay

PWM Constant Current Control

1 Current control operation

The output current increases due to the output transistor turned on. When the voltage on the RNF_x (Note 1) pin, the output current is converted it due to connect the external resistance to RNF_x pin, reaches the voltage value set by the $VREF_x$ pin input voltage, the current limit comparator operates and enters current decay mode. Output turns on again after decay time passed by CR timer. The process repeats itself with chopping period (t_{CHOP}).

(Note 1) $x = 1$ or 2

2 Blank Time (Fixed in Internal Circuit)

In order to avoid misdetection of current detection comparator due to RNF spikes that occur when the output turns ON. The IC employs the minimum ON-time (t_{ONMIN}), while this time from the output transistor turned on, the current detection is invalid. This allows for constant-current drive without the need for an external filter.

3 CR Timer

The CR pin is repeatedly charged and discharged between the V_{CRH} and V_{CRL} levels by connected the external capacitor and resistor. The CR pin voltage decides in IC and it is $V_{CRL}=0.4$ V, $V_{CRH}=1.0$ V respectively.

The detection of the current detection comparator is masked while charging from V_{CRL} to V_{CRH} . (As mentioned above, this period defines the minimum ON-time.)

The CR pin begins discharging once the voltage reaches V_{CRH} . When the output current reaches the current limit during this period, then the IC enters decay mode. The CR continues to discharge during this period until it reaches V_{CRL} , at which point the IC output is switched back ON. The current output and CR pin begin charging simultaneously.

The minimum ON-time (t_{ONMIN}) and discharge time ($t_{DISCHARGE}$) are set by external components, according to the following formulas. The total of t_{ONMIN} and $t_{DISCHARGE}$ is the chopping period, t_{CHOP} .

$$t_{ONMIN} \approx C \times \frac{R' \times R}{R' + R} \times \ln \left(\frac{V_{CR} - 0.4}{V_{CR} - 1.0} \right) \quad [s]$$

t_{ONMIN} is the minimum ON-time.

C is the external capacitance.

R is the external resistance.

R' is the CR pin internal impedance 5 kΩ(Typ)

V_{CR} is the CR pin voltage.

$$V_{CR} = V \times \frac{R}{R' + R} \quad [V]$$

V is the internal regulator voltage 5V(Typ).

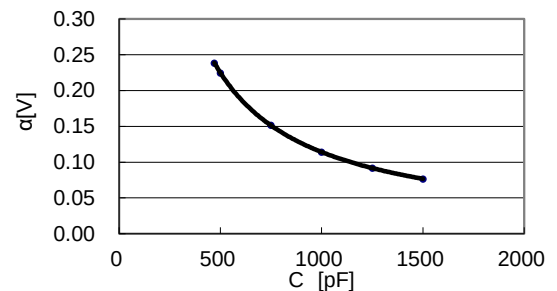
$$t_{DISCHARGE} \approx C \times R \times \ln \left(\frac{1 + \alpha}{0.4} \right) \quad [s]$$

$t_{DISCHARGE}$ is the CR discharge time.

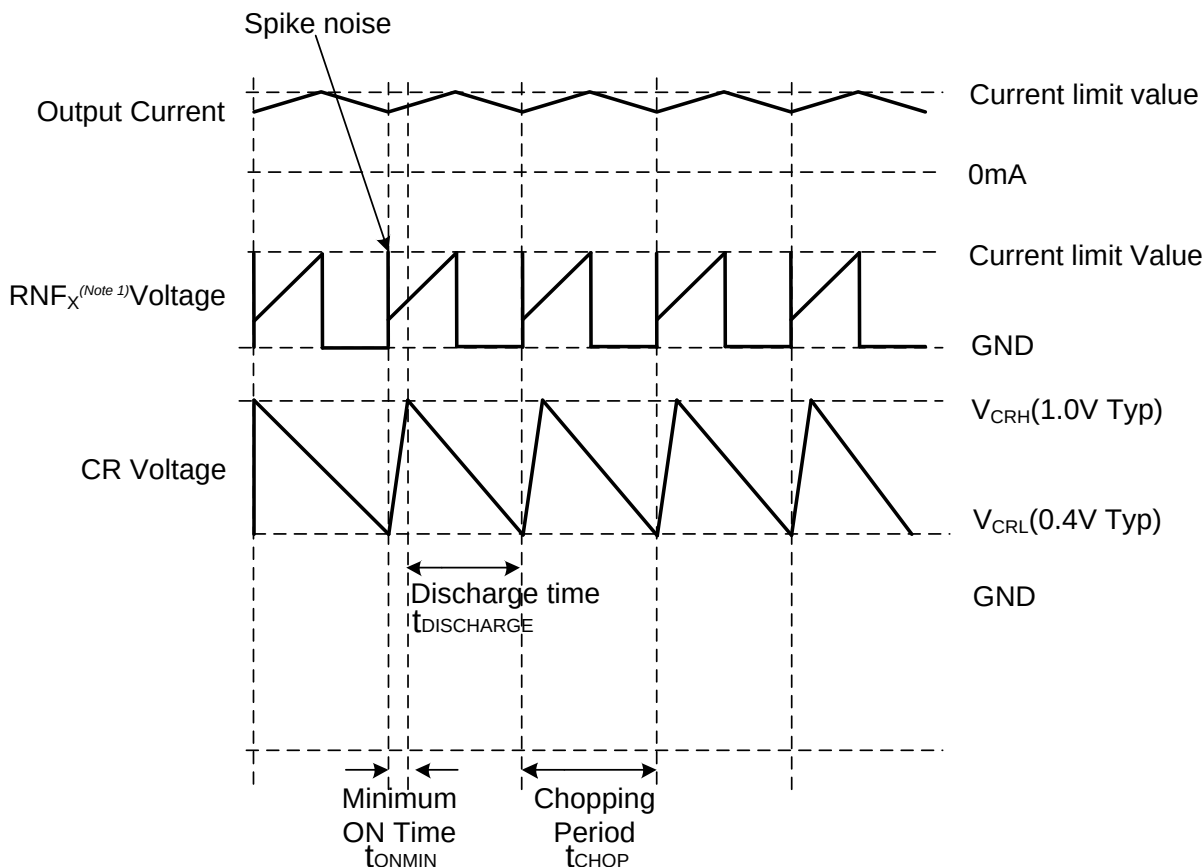
α refer to the right graph.

$$t_{CHOP} = t_{ONMIN} + t_{DISCHARGE} \quad [s]$$

t_{CHOP} is the chopping period.



PWM Constant Current Control – continued



(Note 1) x = 1 or 2

Figure 2. Timing chart of CR voltage, RNF voltage and output current

If this resistance is lower value, CR voltage cannot reach the V_{CRH} voltage level, so 4.7kΩ or more should be connected to the CR pin (4.7 kΩ to 51 kΩ is recommended). A capacitor in the range of 1500 pF to 4700 pF is also recommended. As the capacitance value is several 1000 pF or more, the minimum on time (t_{ONMIN}) also increases, and there is a risk that the output current may exceed the current setting value due to the internal L and R components of the output motor coil. Also, ensure that the chopping period (t_{CHOP}) is not set longer than necessary, as doing so will increase the output ripple, thereby decreasing the average output current and the rotation efficiency. Select optimal value so that motor drive sound, and distortion of output current waveform can be minimized.

Control Sequence of Stepping Motor

It is possible to drive stepping motor with FULL STEP, HALF STEP, by inputting the following phase switching logic signal.

Examples of control sequence and torque vector

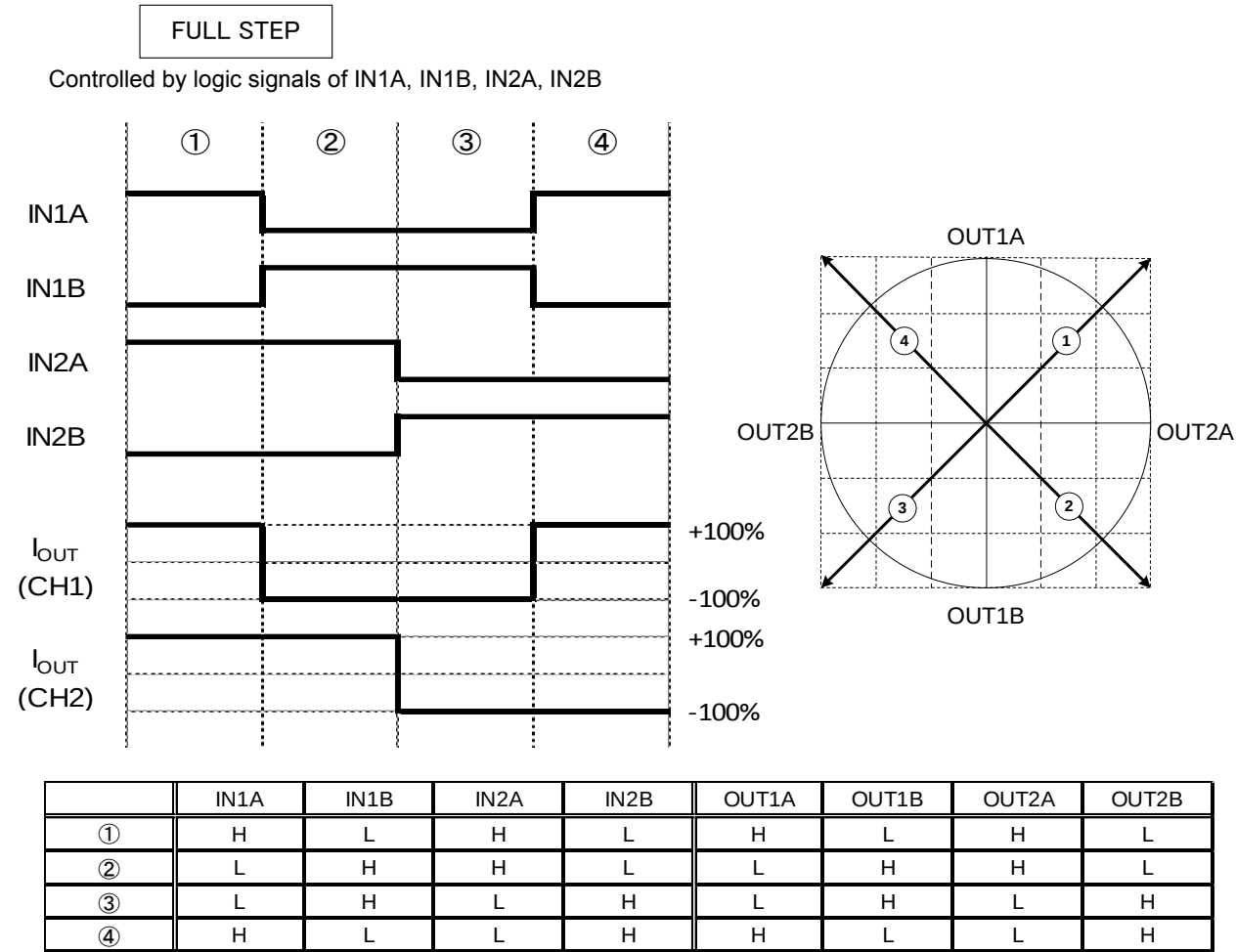
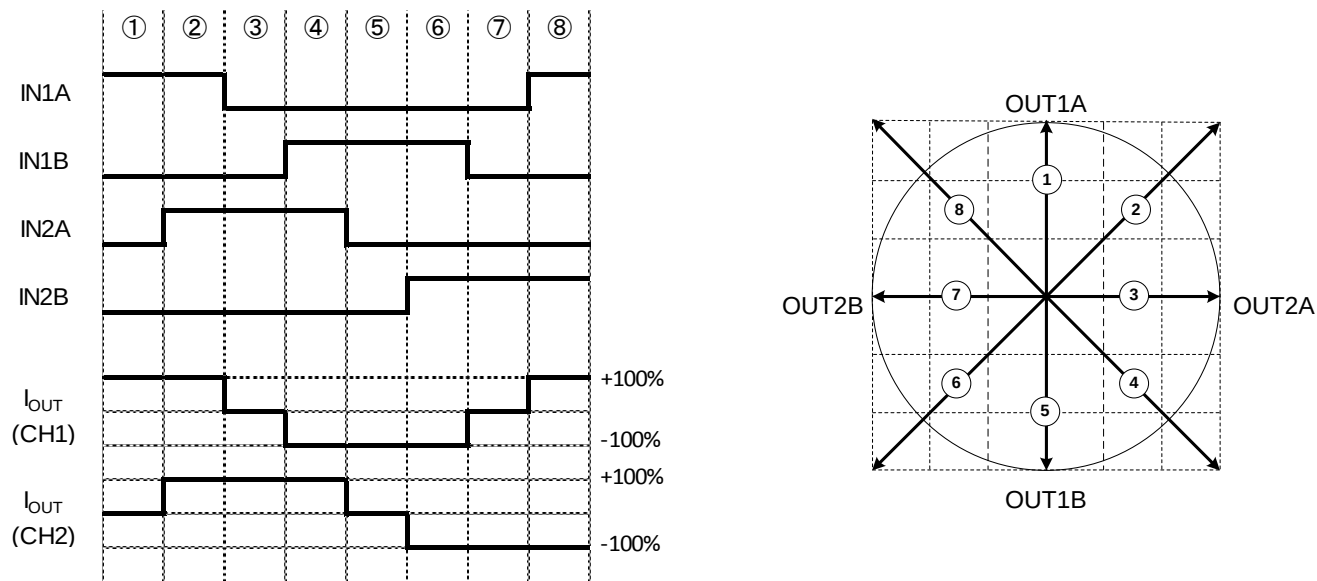


Figure 3. FULL STEP Control Sequence

Control Sequence of Stepping Motor – continued

HALF STEP

Controlled by logic signals of IN1, IN2, IN3, IN4



	IN1A	IN1B	IN2A	IN2B	OUT1A	OUT1B	OUT2A	OUT2B
①	H	L	L	L	H	L	OPEN	OPEN
②	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	L
③	L	L	H	L	OPEN	OPEN	H	L
④	L	H	H	L	L	H	H	L
⑤	L	H	L	L	L	H	OPEN	OPEN
⑥	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
⑦	L	L	L	H	OPEN	OPEN	L	H
⑧	H	L	L	H	H	L	L	H

Figure 4. HALF STEP Control Sequence

μ STEP Drive for Stepping Motor

Output current of 1ch and 2ch can be determined by VREF1, VREF2. Output logic of 1ch and 2ch can be determined individually by IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, IN2B. Therefore, linear voltage input by external DAC to VREF1, VREF2 and control IN1A, IN1B, IN2A, IN2B, enable to drive stepping motor in μ STEP mode.

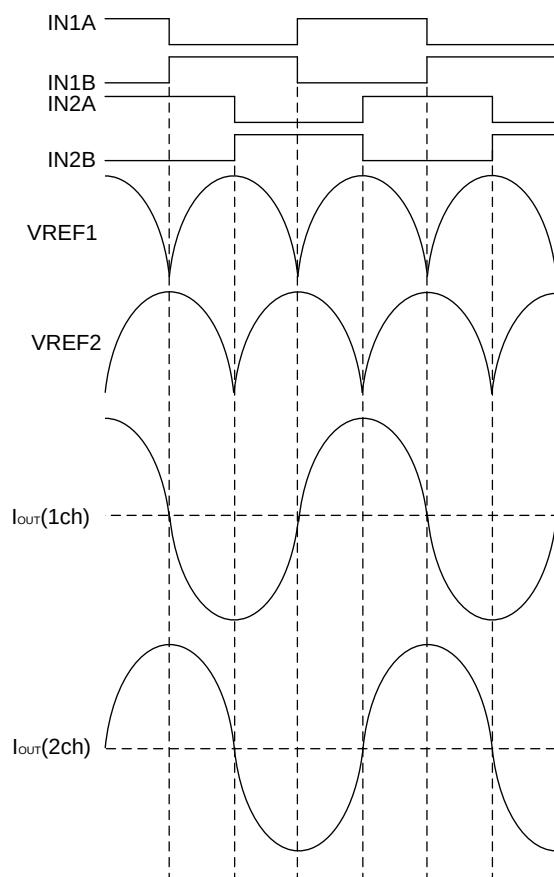


Figure 5. Input Signal and Output Current during Driving μSTEP

Power Dissipation

Confirm that the IC's chip temperature T_j is not over 150 °C in consideration of the IC's power consumption (W), thermal resistance (°C/W) and ambient temperature (T_a). When $T_j=150$ °C is exceeded, the functions as a semiconductor do not operate and problems such as parasitism and leaks occur. Constant use under these circumstances leads to deterioration and eventually destruction of the IC. $T_{jmax}=150$ °C must be strictly obeyed under all circumstances.

Thermal Calculation

The IC's consumed power can be estimated roughly with the supply voltage (V_{CCX} ^(Note 1)), circuit current (I_{CC}), the upper Pch DMOS ON resistance (R_{ONH}) the lower Nch DMOS ON resistance (R_{ONL}) and motor output current value (I_{OUT}).

The calculation method during direct PWM drive, SLOW DECAY, driving 1ch only is shown here:

When using both 1ch and 2ch, calculate for each H bridge.

(Note 1) $x = 1$ or 2

$$W_{VCC} = V_{CCX} \times I_{CC} \quad [W]$$

where:

W_{VCC} is the consumed power of the V_{CC} .

V_{CCX} is the supply voltage.

I_{CC} is the circuit current.

$$W_{DMOS} = W_{ON} + W_{DECAY} \quad [W]$$

$$W_{ON} = (R_{ONH} + R_{ONL}) \times I_{OUT}^2 \times on_duty \quad [W]$$

$$W_{DECAY} = (2 \times R_{ONL}) \times I_{OUT}^2 \times (1 - on_duty) \quad [W]$$

where:

W_{DMOS} is the consumed power of the output DMOS.

W_{ON} is the consumed power during output ON.

W_{DECAY} is the consumed power during current decay.

R_{ONH} is the upper Pch DMOS ON resistance.

R_{ONL} is the lower Nch DMOS ON resistance.

I_{OUT} is the motor output current value.

on_duty PWM on duty
 $= t_{ON} / t_{CHOP}$

t_{ON} varies depending on the L and R values of the motor coil and the current set value. Confirm by actual measurement, or make an approximate calculation.

t_{CHOP} is the chopping period, which depends on the external CR pin. Refer to [P.9](#) for details.

IC number	Upper Pch DMOS ON Resistance $R_{ONH}[\Omega]$ (Typ)	Lower Nch DMOS ON Resistance $R_{ONL}[\Omega]$ (Typ)
BD64220EFV	0.40	0.25

$$W_{total} = W_{VCC} + W_{DMOS} \quad [W]$$

$$T_j = T_a + \theta_{ja} \times W_{total} \quad [^{\circ}C]$$

where:

W_{total} is the consumed total power of IC.

T_j is the junction temperature.

T_a is the ambient temperature.

θ_{ja} is the thermal resistance value.

However, the thermal resistance value θ_{ja} [°C/W] differs greatly depending on circuit board conditions. The calculated values above are only theoretical. For actual thermal design, perform sufficient thermal evaluation for the application board used, and create the thermal design with enough margin not to exceed $T_{jmax}=150$ °C. Although unnecessary with normal use, if the IC is used under especially strict heat conditions, consider externally attaching a Schottky diode between the motor output pin and GND to abate heat from the IC.

Power Dissipation – continued

○Temperature Monitoring

In respect of BD64220EFV, there is a way to directly measure the approximate chip temperature by using the TEST pin with a protection diode for prevention from electrostatic discharge. However, temperature monitor way is used only for evaluation and experimenting, and must not be used in actual usage conditions.

- (1) Measure the pin voltage when a current of $I_{\text{DIODE}}=50\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ flows from the monitor TEST pin to the GND, without supplying V_{CCX} (Note 1) to the IC. This measurement is for measuring the V_F voltage of the internal diode.
(Note 1) x = 1 or 2
- (2) Measure the temperature characteristics of this pin voltage. (V_F has a linear negative temperature factor against the temperature.) With the results of these temperature characteristics, chip temperature can be calibrated from the TEST pin voltage.
- (3) Supply V_{CCX} , confirm the TEST pin voltage while running the motor, and the chip temperature can be approximated from the results of (2).

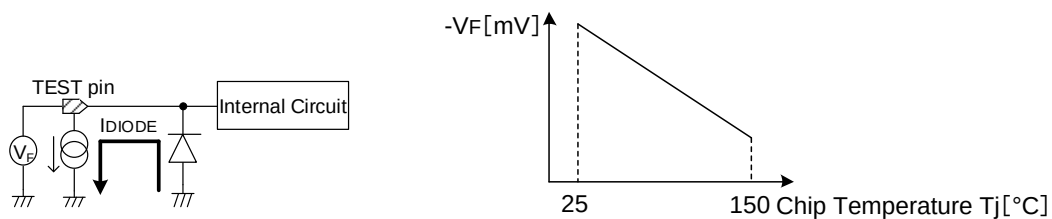
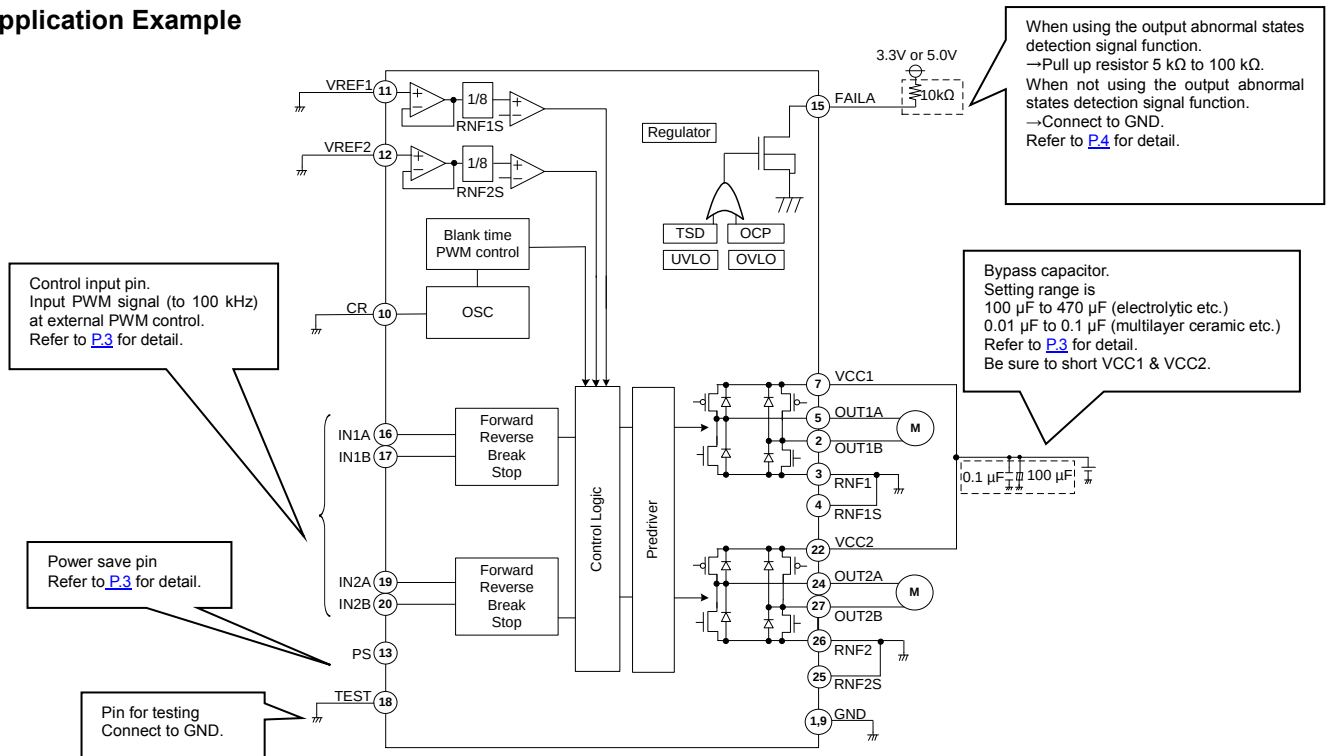


Figure 6. Model diagram for measuring chip temperature

Application Example



Input/Output Table

Input			Output		State
PS	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
L	x ^(Note 1)	x	OPEN	OPEN	POWER SAVE (STANDBY)
H	L	L	OPEN	OPEN	STOP
H	H	L	H	L	FORWARD
H	L	H	L	H	REVERSE
H	H	H	L	L	BRAKE

(Note 1) x = High or Low

Example of Direct PWM Control Sequence

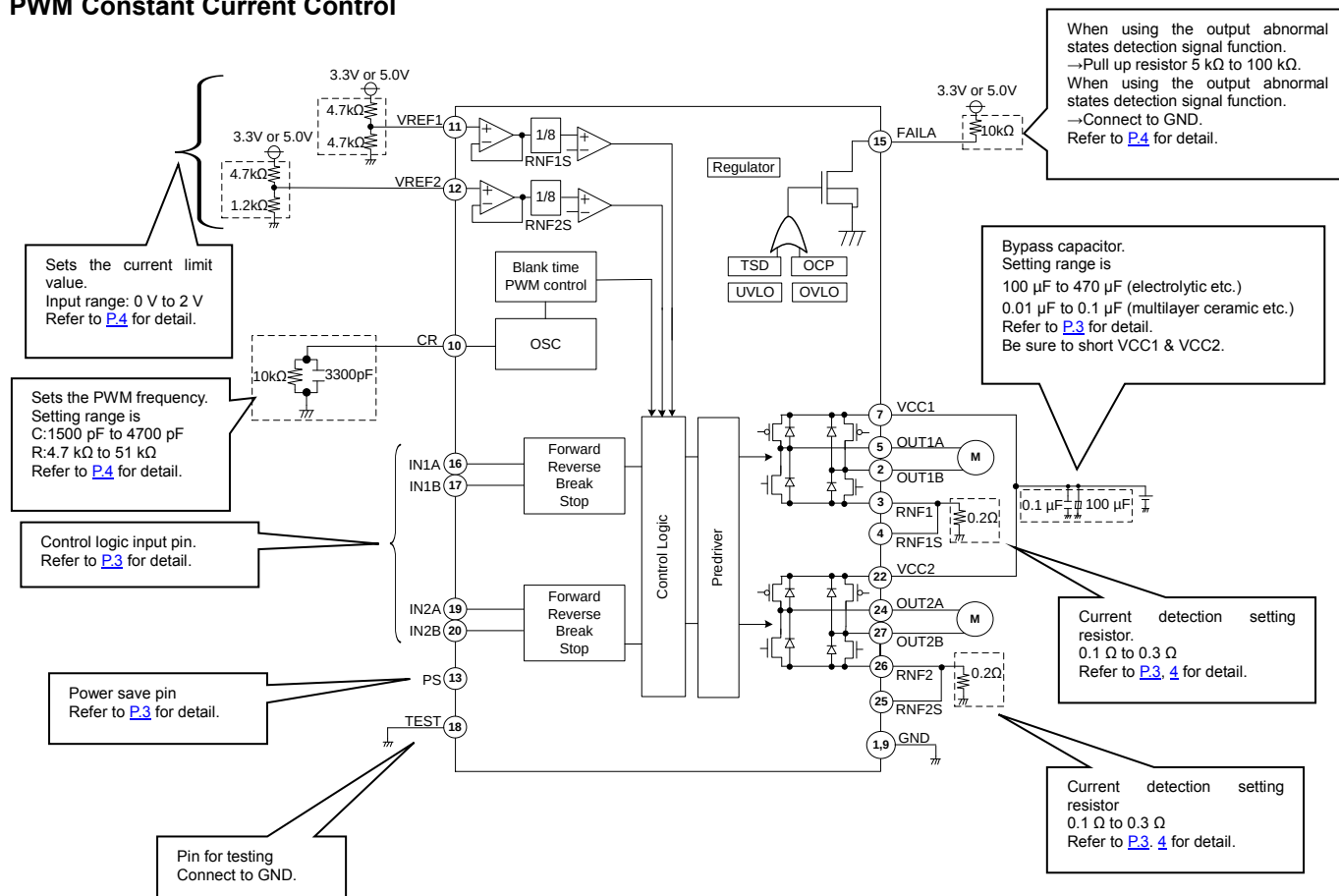
SLOW DECAY (forward rotation)

Input			Output		State
PS	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	H	H	L	L	SLOW DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	H	H	L	L	SLOW DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON

FAST DECAY (forward rotation)

Input			Output		State
PS	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	L	H	L	H	FAST DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON
H	L	H	L	H	FAST DECAY
H	H	L	H	L	ON

PWM Constant Current Control

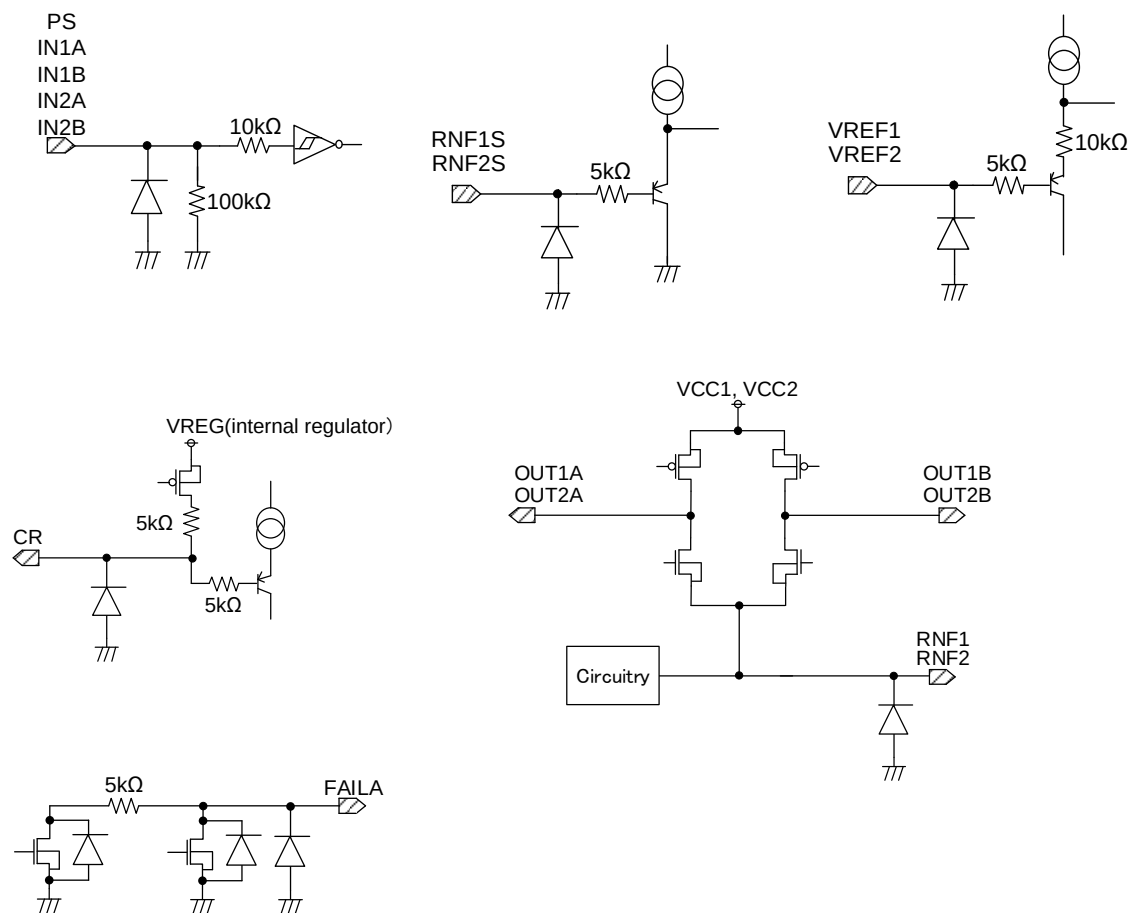


Input/ Output Table

Input			Output		State
PS	IN1A IN2A	IN1B IN2B	OUT1A OUT2A	OUT1B OUT2B	
L	x ^(Note 1)	x	OPEN	OPEN	POWER SAVE (STANDBY)
H	L	L	OPEN	OPEN	STOP
H	H	L	H	L	FORWARD
H	L	H	L	H	REVERSE
H	H	H	L	L	BRAKE

(Note 1) x = High or Low

I/O Equivalence Circuit



Operational Notes

1. Reverse Connection of Power Supply

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply, such as mounting an external diode between the power supply and the IC's power supply pins.

2. Power Supply Lines

Design the PCB layout pattern to provide low impedance supply lines. Furthermore, connect a capacitor to ground at all power supply pins. Consider the effect of temperature and aging on the capacitance value when using electrolytic capacitors.

3. Ground Voltage

Ensure that no pins are at a voltage below that of the ground pin at any time, even during transient condition.

4. Ground Wiring Pattern

When using both small-signal and large-current ground traces, the two ground traces should be routed separately but connected to a single ground at the reference point of the application board to avoid fluctuations in the small-signal ground caused by large currents. Also ensure that the ground traces of external components do not cause variations on the ground voltage. The ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

5. Recommended Operating Conditions

The function and operation of the IC are guaranteed within the range specified by the recommended operating conditions. The characteristic values are guaranteed only under the conditions of each item specified by the electrical characteristics.

6. Inrush Current

When power is first supplied to the IC, it is possible that the internal logic may be unstable and inrush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, especially if the IC has more than one power supply. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, power wiring, width of ground wiring, and routing of connections.

7. Testing on Application Boards

When testing the IC on an application board, connecting a capacitor directly to a low-impedance output pin may subject the IC to stress. Always discharge capacitors completely after each process or step. The IC's power supply should always be turned off completely before connecting or removing it from the test setup during the inspection process. To prevent damage from static discharge, ground the IC during assembly and use similar precautions during transport and storage.

8. Inter-pin Short and Mounting Errors

Ensure that the direction and position are correct when mounting the IC on the PCB. Incorrect mounting may result in damaging the IC. Avoid nearby pins being shorted to each other especially to ground, power supply and output pin. Inter-pin shorts could be due to many reasons such as metal particles, water droplets (in very humid environment) and unintentional solder bridge deposited in between pins during assembly to name a few.

9. Unused Input Pins

Input pins of an IC are often connected to the gate of a MOS transistor. The gate has extremely high impedance and extremely low capacitance. If left unconnected, the electric field from the outside can easily charge it. The small charge acquired in this way is enough to produce a significant effect on the conduction through the transistor and cause unexpected operation of the IC. So unless otherwise specified, unused input pins should be connected to the power supply or ground line.

Operational Notes – continued

10. Regarding the Input Pin of the IC

This monolithic IC contains P+ isolation and P substrate layers between adjacent elements in order to keep them isolated. P-N junctions are formed at the intersection of the P layers with the N layers of other elements, creating a parasitic diode or transistor. For example (refer to figure below):

When $GND > Pin\ A$ and $GND > Pin\ B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic diode.

When $GND > Pin\ B$, the P-N junction operates as a parasitic transistor.

Parasitic diodes inevitably occur in the structure of the IC. The operation of parasitic diodes can result in mutual interference among circuits, operational faults, or physical damage. Therefore, conditions that cause these diodes to operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND voltage to an input pin (and thus to the P substrate) should be avoided.

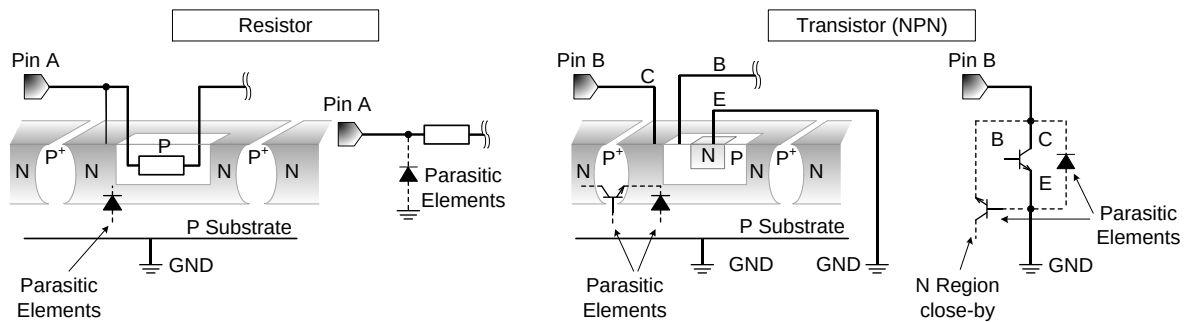


Figure 7. Example of monolithic IC structure

11. Ceramic Capacitor

When using a ceramic capacitor, determine a capacitance value considering the change of capacitance with temperature and the decrease in nominal capacitance due to DC bias and others.

12. Thermal Shutdown Circuit(TSD)

This IC has a built-in thermal shutdown circuit that prevents heat damage to the IC. Normal operation should always be within the IC's maximum junction temperature rating. If however the rating is exceeded for a continued period, the junction temperature (T_j) will rise which will activate the TSD circuit that will turn OFF power output pins. When the T_j falls below the TSD threshold, the circuits are automatically restored to normal operation.

Note that the TSD circuit operates in a situation that exceeds the absolute maximum ratings and therefore, under no circumstances, should the TSD circuit be used in a set design or for any purpose other than protecting the IC from heat damage.

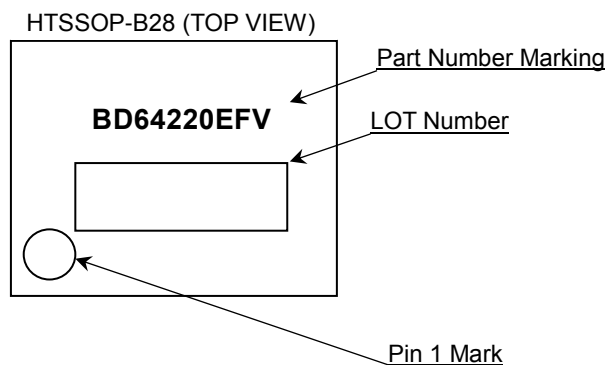
13. Over Current Protection Circuit (OCP)

This IC incorporates an integrated overcurrent protection circuit that is activated when the load is shorted. This protection circuit is effective in preventing damage due to sudden and unexpected incidents. However, the IC should not be used in applications characterized by continuous operation or transitioning of the protection circuit.

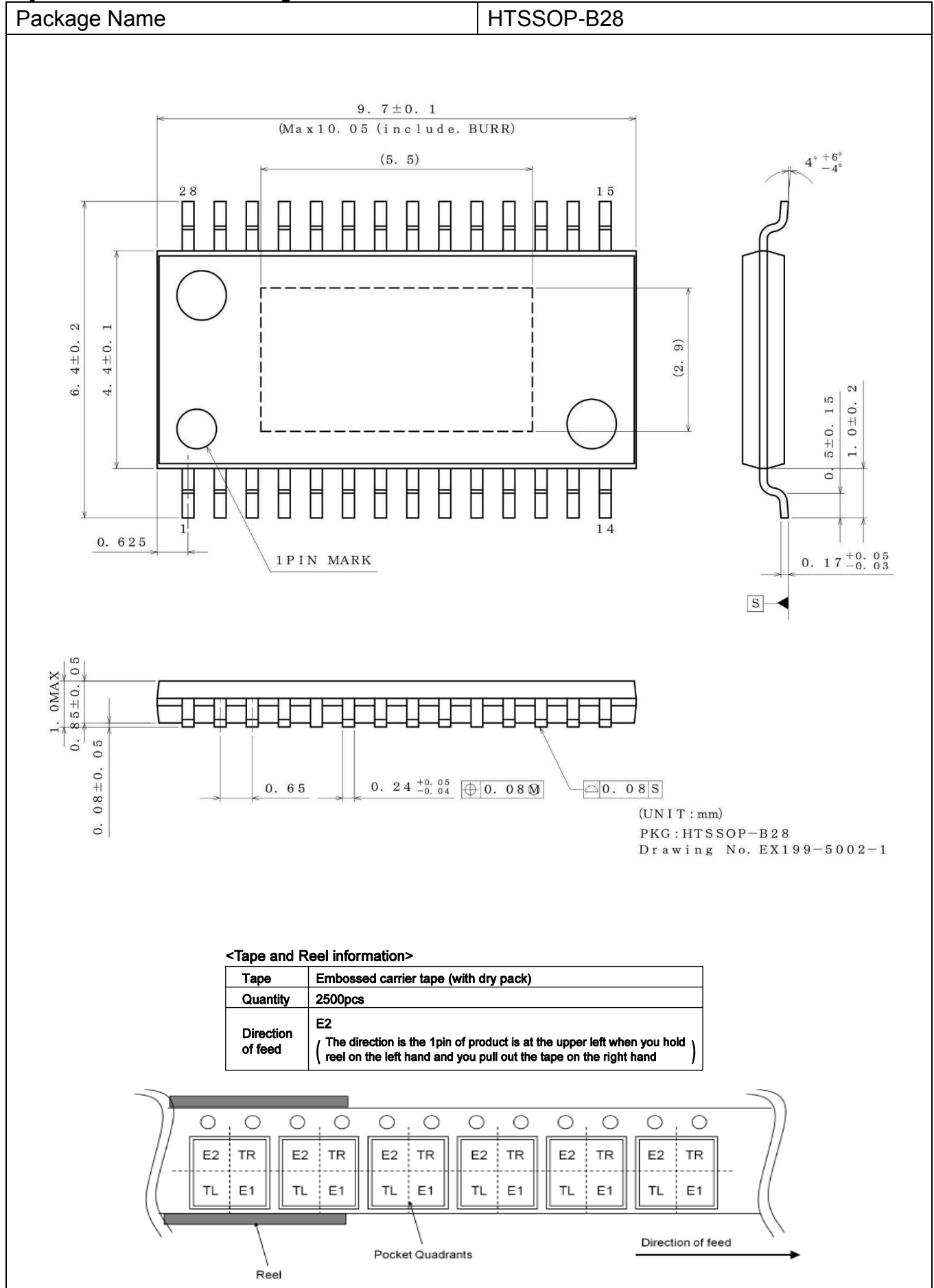
Ordering Information

B D 6 4 2 2 0 E F V										-	E 2
ROHM Model										Package type EFV: HTSSOP-B28	
Packing, Forming specification E2: Reel-wound embossed taping											

Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension and Packing Information



Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
11.Dec.2018	001	New Release

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JAPAN	USA	EU	CHINA
CLASS III	CLASS III	CLASS II b	CLASS III
CLASS IV		CLASS III	

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 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to sea wind or corrosive gases, including Cl₂, H₂S, NH₃, SO₂, and NO₂
 - Use of our Products in places where the Products are exposed to static electricity or electromagnetic waves
 - Use of our Products in proximity to heat-producing components, plastic cords, or other flammable items
 - Sealing or coating our Products with resin or other coating materials
 - Use of our Products without cleaning residue of flux (Exclude cases where no-clean type fluxes is used. However, recommend sufficiently about the residue.) ; or Washing our Products by using water or water-soluble cleaning agents for cleaning residue after soldering
 - Use of the Products in places subject to dew condensation
- The Products are not subject to radiation-proof design.
- Please verify and confirm characteristics of the final or mounted products in using the Products.
- In particular, if a transient load (a large amount of load applied in a short period of time, such as pulse, is applied, confirmation of performance characteristics after on-board mounting is strongly recommended. Avoid applying power exceeding normal rated power; exceeding the power rating under steady-state loading condition may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- De-rate Power Dissipation depending on ambient temperature. When used in sealed area, confirm that it is the use in the range that does not exceed the maximum junction temperature.
- Confirm that operation temperature is within the specified range described in the product specification.
- ROHM shall not be in any way responsible or liable for failure induced under deviant condition from what is defined in this document.

Precaution for Mounting / Circuit board design

- When a highly active halogenous (chlorine, bromine, etc.) flux is used, the residue of flux may negatively affect product performance and reliability.
- In principle, the reflow soldering method must be used on a surface-mount products, the flow soldering method must be used on a through hole mount products. If the flow soldering method is preferred on a surface-mount products, please consult with the ROHM representative in advance.

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 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
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