

30V/1.5A Stepping Motor Driver

FEATURES

- 4-phase input (W 1-2phase excitation enabled; exclusive OR function incorporated for simultaneous-ON prevention)
- Built-in CR chopping (with frequency selected)
- Built-in thermal protection and low voltage detection circuit
- Built-in 5V power supply
- 28pin Plastic Small Outline Package With Heat Sink (SOP Type)

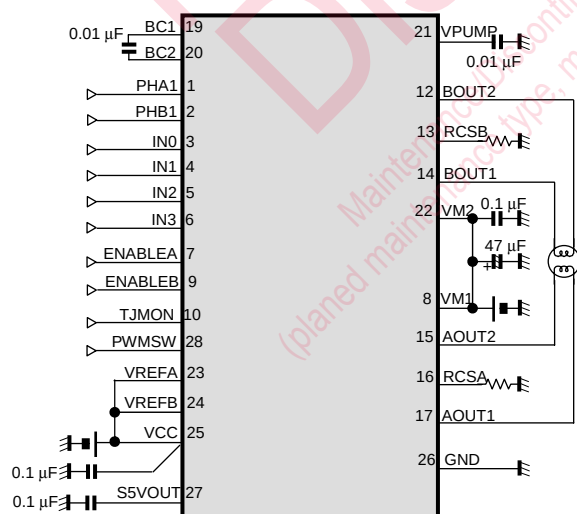
DESCRIPTION

AN44065A is a two channels H-bridge driver LSI. Bipolar stepping motor can be controlled by a single driver LSI. 2-phase, 1-2 (type 2) phase, W1-2 phase can be selected.

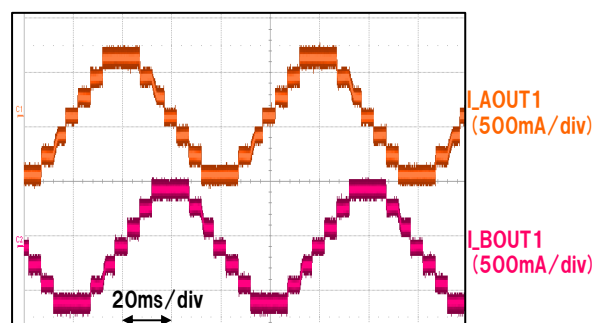
APPLICATIONS

- LSI for stepping motor drives

SIMPLIFIED APPLICATION



Motor Current Waveform



Condition:
VM=24V
Peak motor current: 600mA
excitation mode : W1-2 phase drive

Notes)

This application circuit is an example. The operation of mass production set is not guaranteed. You should perform enough evaluation and verification on the design of mass production set. You are fully responsible for the incorporation of the above application circuit and information in the design of your equipment.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Unit	Note
Supply voltage1 (Pin 8,22)	V_M	30	V	*3
Supply voltage2 (Pin 25)	V_{CC}	-0.3 to +6	V	*3
Power dissipation	P_D	0.717	W	*1
Operating ambient temperature	T_{opr}	-20 to +70	°C	*2
Operating junction temperature	T_j	-20 to +150	°C	*2
Storage temperature	T_{stg}	-55 to +150	°C	*2
Output pin voltage (Pin 12,14,15,17)	V_{OUT}	30	V	*3
Motor drive current (Pin 12,14,15,17)	I_{OUT}	±1.5	A	*3
Flywheel diode current (Pin 12,14,15,17)	I_f	1.5	A	*3
Input Voltage Range	V_{PHA1}, V_{PHB1}	-0.3 to 6	V	—
	$V_{IN0-IN3}$	-0.3 to 6	V	—
	$V_{ENABLEA}, V_{ENABLEB}$	-0.3 to 6	V	—
	V_{RCSA}, V_{RCSB}	-0.5 to 1.5	V	—
	V_{BC1}	VM+0.3	V	—
	V_{BC2}	(VM-1) to 40	V	—
	V_{VPUMP}	(VM-1) to 40	V	—
	V_{VREFA}, V_{VREFB}	-0.3 to 6	V	—
	I_{SSVOUT}	-7 to 0	mA	—
ESD	V_{PWMSW}	-0.3 to 6	V	—
	HBM (Human Body Model)	±2	kV	—
	CDM (Charge Device Model)	±1	kV	—

Notes). This product may sustain permanent damage if subjected to conditions higher than the above stated absolute maximum rating. This rating is the maximum rating and device operating at this range is not guaranteeable as it is higher than our stated recommended operating range.

When subjected under the absolute maximum rating for a long time, the reliability of the product may be affected.

*1: The power dissipation shown is the value in free-air for the independent LSI package.

*2: Except for the storage temperature, operating ambient temperature, and power dissipation all ratings are for $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$. Refer to the package power dissipation prepared else and use under the condition not exceeding the allowable value.

*3: Do not apply current or voltage from outside to any pin not listed above.

In the circuit current, (+) means the current flowing into LSI and (-) means the current flowing out of LSI.

POWER DISSIPATION RATING

Condition	θ_{JA}	PD (Ta=25 °C)	PD (Ta=70 °C)
Mount on PWB *1	48.8 °C/W	2561mW	1639mW
Without PWB	111.6 °C/W	1120mW	717mW

Note). For the actual usage, please refer to the PD-Ta characteristics diagram in the package specification, supply voltage, load and ambient temperature conditions to ensure that there is enough margin follow the power and the thermal design does not exceed the allowable value.

*1: 2Layer:75X75X1.6t(mm)

**CAUTION**

Although this has limited built-in ESD protection circuit, but permanent damage may occur on it. Therefore, proper ESD precautions are recommended to avoid electrostatic damage to the MOS gates

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Note
Supply voltage range	VM1, VM2	18	24	28	V	*1
	V _{CC}	4.5	5	5.5	V	*1
Input Voltage Range	V _{PHA1} , V _{PHB1}	0	-	V _{CC}	V	—
	V _{IN0-IN3}	0	-	V _{CC}	V	—
	V _{ENABLEA} , V _{ENABLEB}	0	-	V _{CC}	V	—
	V _{VREFA} , V _{VREFB}	0	-	5	V	—
	V _{PWMSW}	0	-	V _{CC}	V	—
External Constants	C _{BC}	-	0.01	-	μF	—
	C _{VPUMP}	-	0.01	-	μF	—
	C _{SSVOUT}	-	0.1	-	μF	—
Operating ambient temperature	Ta ^{opr}	-20	-	70	°C	—
Operating junction temperature	Tj ^{opr}	-	-	120	°C	—

Note) *1: The values under the condition not exceeding the above absolute maximum ratings and the power dissipation.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Note) $V_M = 24\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

*1 : Typical Value checked by design.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Limits			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Output Drivers							
High-level output saturation voltage	V _{OH}	I = − 1.0 A	V _M − 0.75	V _M − 0.5	—	V	—
Low-level output saturation voltage	V _{OL}	I = 1.0 A	—	0.55	0.825	V	—
Flywheel diode forward voltage	V _{DI}	I = 1.0 A	0.5	1.0	1.5	V	—
Output leakage current 1	I _{LEAK1}	V _{OUT} = 30 V, V _{RCS} = 0 V	—	10	50	μA	—
Supply current (with two circuits turned off)	I _M	ENABLEA = ENABLEB = 5V	—	3.7	5.7	mA	—
Output slew rate 1	VT _r	Rising edge	—	240	—	V/μs	*1
Output slew rate 2	VT _f	Falling edge	—	240	—	V/μs	*1
Dead time	T _D	—	—	2.2	—	μs	*1
I/O Block							
Supply current	I _{CC}	ENABLEA = ENABLEB = 5V	—	1.4	2.2	mA	—
High-level IN input voltage	V _{INH}	—	2.2	—	V _{CC}	V	—
Low-level IN input voltage	V _{INL}	—	GND	—	0.6	V	—
High-level IN input current	I _{INH}	IN0 = IN1 = IN2 = IN3 = 5V	−10	—	10	μA	—
Low-level IN input current	I _{INL}	IN0 = IN1 = IN2 = IN3 = 0V	−15	—	15	μA	—
High-level PHA1/PHB1 input voltage	V _{PHAH} V _{PHBH}	—	2.2	—	V _{CC}	V	—
Low-level PHA1/PHB1 input voltage	V _{PHAL} V _{PHBL}	—	GND	—	0.6	V	—
High-level PHA1/PHB1 input current	I _{PHAH} I _{PHBH}	PHA1 = PHB1 = 5V	25	50	100	μA	—
Low-level PHA1/PHB1 input current	I _{PHAL} I _{PHBL}	PHA1 = PHB1 = 0V	−15	—	15	μA	—
High-level ENABLEA/ENABLEB input voltage	V _{ENABLEAH} V _{ENABLEBH}	—	2.2	—	V _{CC}	V	—
Low-level ENABLEA/ENABLEB input voltage	V _{ENABLEAL} V _{ENABLEBL}	—	GND	—	0.6	V	—
High-level ENABLEA/ENABLEB input current	I _{ENABLEAH} I _{ENABLEBH}	ENABLEA = NABLEB = 5V	−10	—	10	μA	—
Low-level ENABLEA/ENABLEB input current	I _{ENABLEAL} I _{ENABLEBL}	ENABLEA = ENABLEB = 0V	−15	—	15	μA	—
High-level PWMSW input voltage	V _{PWMSWH}	—	2.2	—	V _{CC}	V	—
Low-level PWMSW input voltage	V _{PWMSWL}	—	GND	—	0.6	V	—
High-level PWMSW input current	I _{PWMSWH}	PWMSW = 5V	25	50	100	μA	—
Low-level PWMSW input current	I _{PWMSWL}	PWMSW = 0V	−15	—	15	μA	—

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Note) $V_M = 24\text{ V}$, $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$, $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C} \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Limits			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Torque Control Block							
Input bias current	I_{REFA} I_{REFB}	$V_{\text{REFA}} = V_{\text{REFB}} = 5\text{ V}$	70	99.5	130	μA	—
PWM frequency1	f_{PWM1}	$\text{PWMSW} = 0\text{ V}$	38	58	78	kHz	—
PWM frequency2	f_{PWM2}	$\text{PWMSW} = 5\text{ V}$	19	29	39	kHz	—
Pulse blanking time	T_{B}	$V_{\text{REFA}} = V_{\text{REFB}} = 0\text{ V}$	0.6	1.2	1.8	μs	—
Cmp threshold H (100%)	$V_{\text{T}_{\text{H}}}$	$\text{IN0} = \text{IN1} = 0\text{ V}$ $\text{IN2} = \text{IN3} = 0\text{ V}$	479	503	528	mV	—
Cmp threshold C (67%)	$V_{\text{T}_{\text{C}}}$	$\text{IN0} = 5\text{ V}$, $\text{IN1} = 0\text{ V}$ $\text{IN2} = 5\text{ V}$, $\text{IN3} = 0\text{ V}$	308	333	359	mV	—
Cmp threshold L (33%)	$V_{\text{T}_{\text{L}}}$	$\text{IN0} = 0\text{ V}$, $\text{IN1} = 5\text{ V}$ $\text{IN2} = 0\text{ V}$, $\text{IN3} = 5\text{ V}$	151	167	184	mV	—
Reference Voltage Block							
Reference voltage	V_{S5VOUT}	$V_{\text{M}} = 24\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{S5VOUT}} = -2.5\text{ mA}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	—
Output impedance	Z_{S5VOUT}	$V_{\text{M}} = 24\text{ V}$, $I_{\text{S5VOUT}} = -5\text{ mA}$	—	14	21	Ω	—

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

Note) VM = 24 V , VCC=5V, T_a = 25°C±2°C unless otherwise specified.

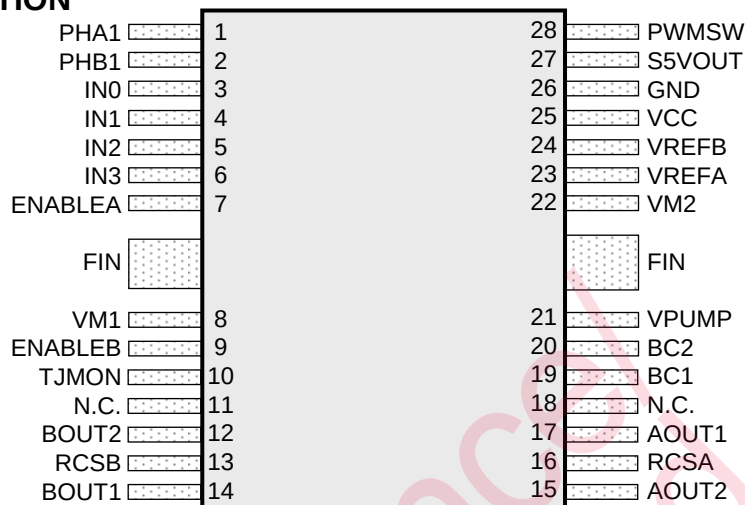
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Limits			Unit	Note
			Min	Typ	Max		
Thermal Protection							
Thermal protection operating temperature	TSD _{on}	—	—	155	—	°C	*1
Thermal protection hysteresis width	ΔTSD	—	—	45	—	°C	*1

Note) *1 : Typical Value checked by design.

Maintenance/Discontinued
 Maintenance/Discontinued includes following four Product lifecycle stage.
 (planned maintenance type, maintenance type, planned discontinued type, discontinued type)

PIN CONFIGURATION

Top View

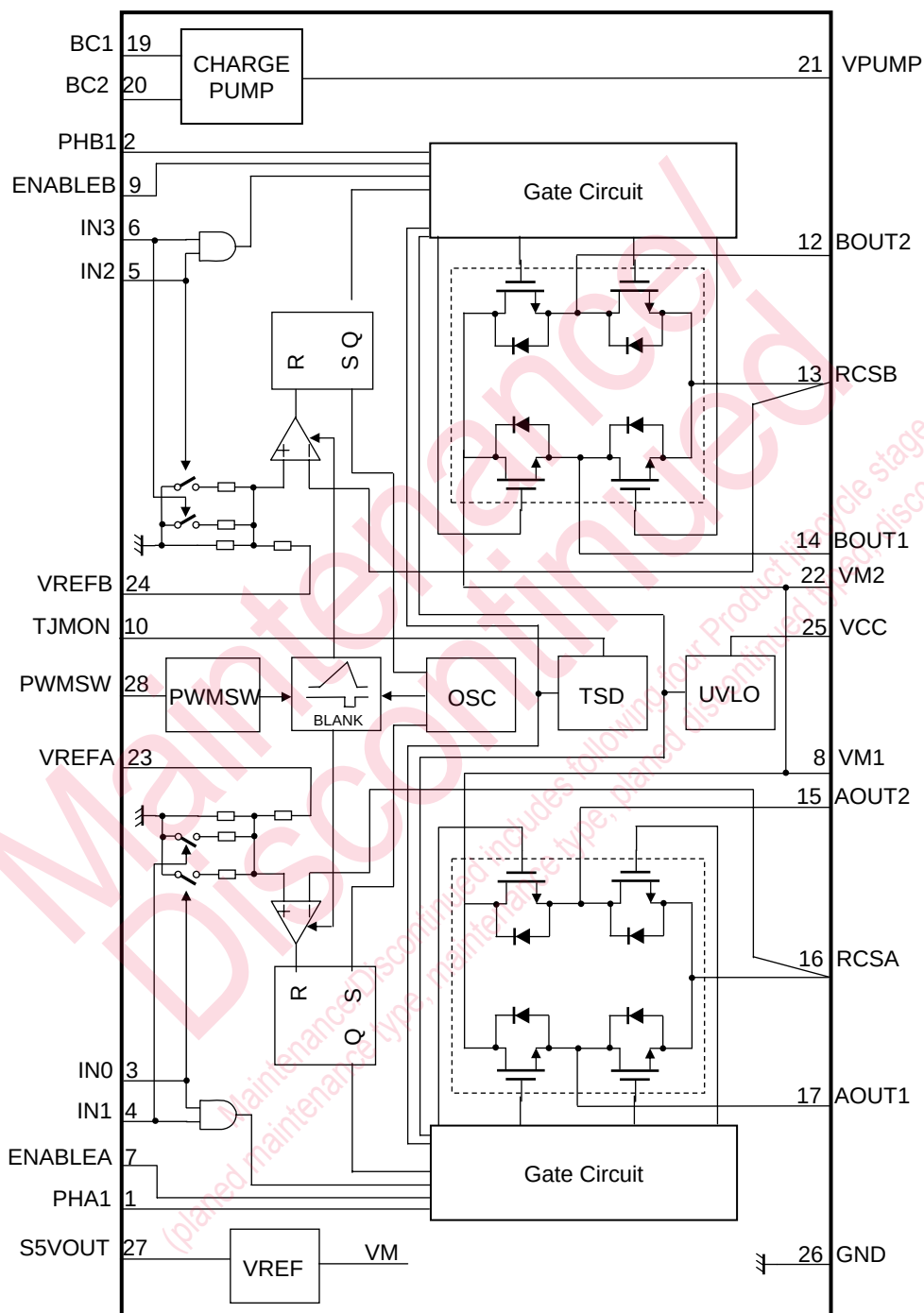


PIN FUNCTIONS

Pin No.	Pin name	Type	Description
1	PHA1	Input	Phase A phase selection input
2	PHB1	Input	Phase B phase selection input
3	IN0	Input	Phase A output torque control 1
4	IN1	Input	Phase A output torque control 2
5	IN2	Input	Phase B output torque control 1
6	IN3	Input	Phase B output torque control 2
7	ENABLEA	Input	Phase A Enable/Disable CTL
8	VM1	Power supply	Motor power supply 1
9	ENABLEB	Input	Phase B Enable/Disable CTL
10	TJMON	Output	VBE monitor use
11, 18	N.C.	—	—
12	BOUT2	Output	Phase B motor drive output 2
13	RCSB	Input / Output	Phase B current detection
14	BOUT1	Output	Phase B motor drive output 1
15	AOUT2	Output	Phase A motor drive output 2
16	RCSA	Input / Output	Phase A current detection
17	AOUT1	Output	Phase A motor drive output 1
19	BC1	Output	Charge Pump capacitor connection 1
20	BC2	Output	Charge Pump capacitor connection 2
21	VPUMP	Output	Charge Pump circuit output
22	VM2	Power supply	Motor power supply 2
23	VREFA	Input	Phase A torque reference voltage input
24	VREFB	Input	Phase B torque reference voltage input
25	VCC	Power supply	Signal power supply
26	GND	Ground	Signal ground
27	S5VOUT	Output	Internal reference voltage (5V output)
28	PWMSW	Input	PWM frequency selection input
FIN	FIN	earth	—

Notes) Concerning detail about pin description, please refer to OPERATION and APPLICATION INFORMATION section.

FUNCTIONAL BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note) This block diagram is for explaining functions. The part of the block diagram may be omitted, or it may be simplified.

OPERATION

Control mode

1.Truth table

ENABLEA/ENABLEB	PHA1/PHB1	AOUT1/BOUT1	AOUT2/BOUT2
"L"	"H"	"H"	"L"
"L"	"L"	"L"	"H"
"H"	—	OFF	OFF

IN0/IN2	IN1/IN3	Output Current
"L"	"L"	$(V_{REF} / 10) \times (1 / R_s) = I_{OUT}$
"H"	"L"	$(V_{REF} / 10) \times (1 / R_s) \times (2 / 3) = I_{OUT}$
"L"	"H"	$(V_{REF} / 10) \times (1 / R_s) \times (1 / 3) = I_{OUT}$
"H"	"H"	0

Note) R_s : current detection region

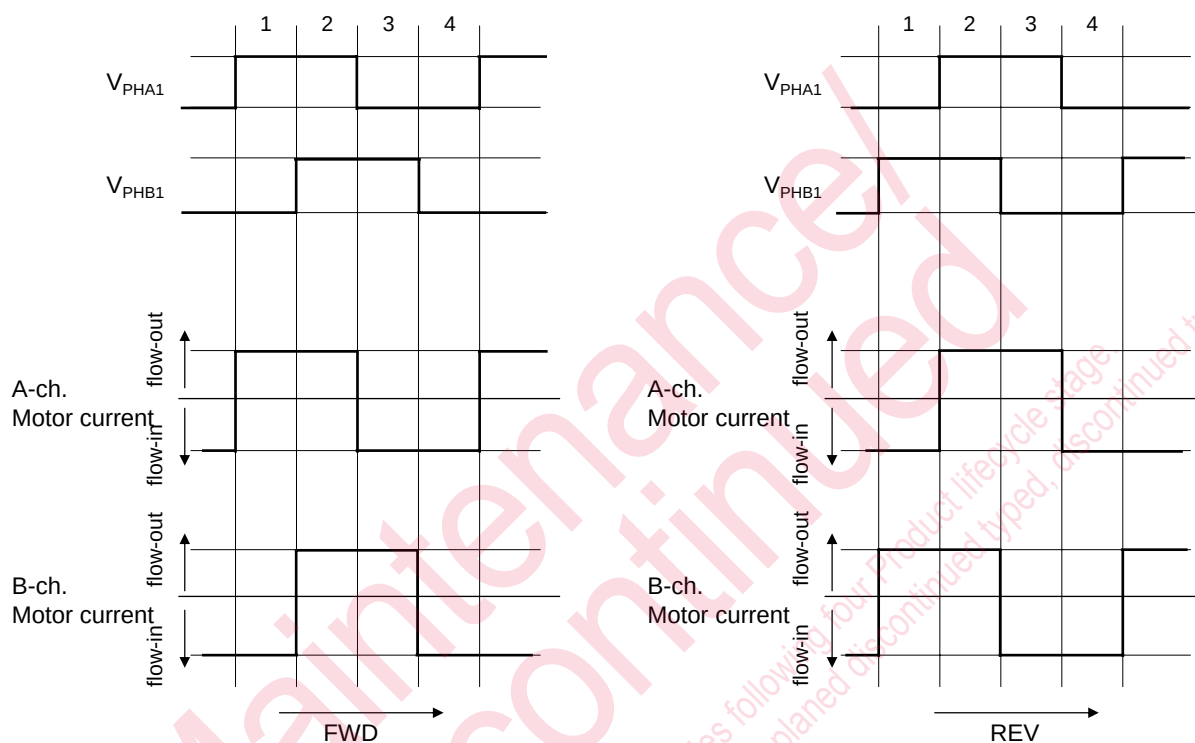
Note) ENABLEA/ENABLEB = "H" or, IN0 = IN1 = "H"/IN2 = IN3 = "H" , output = OFF

OPERATION (continued)

Control mode(continued)

2. drive of full step (4steps sequence)

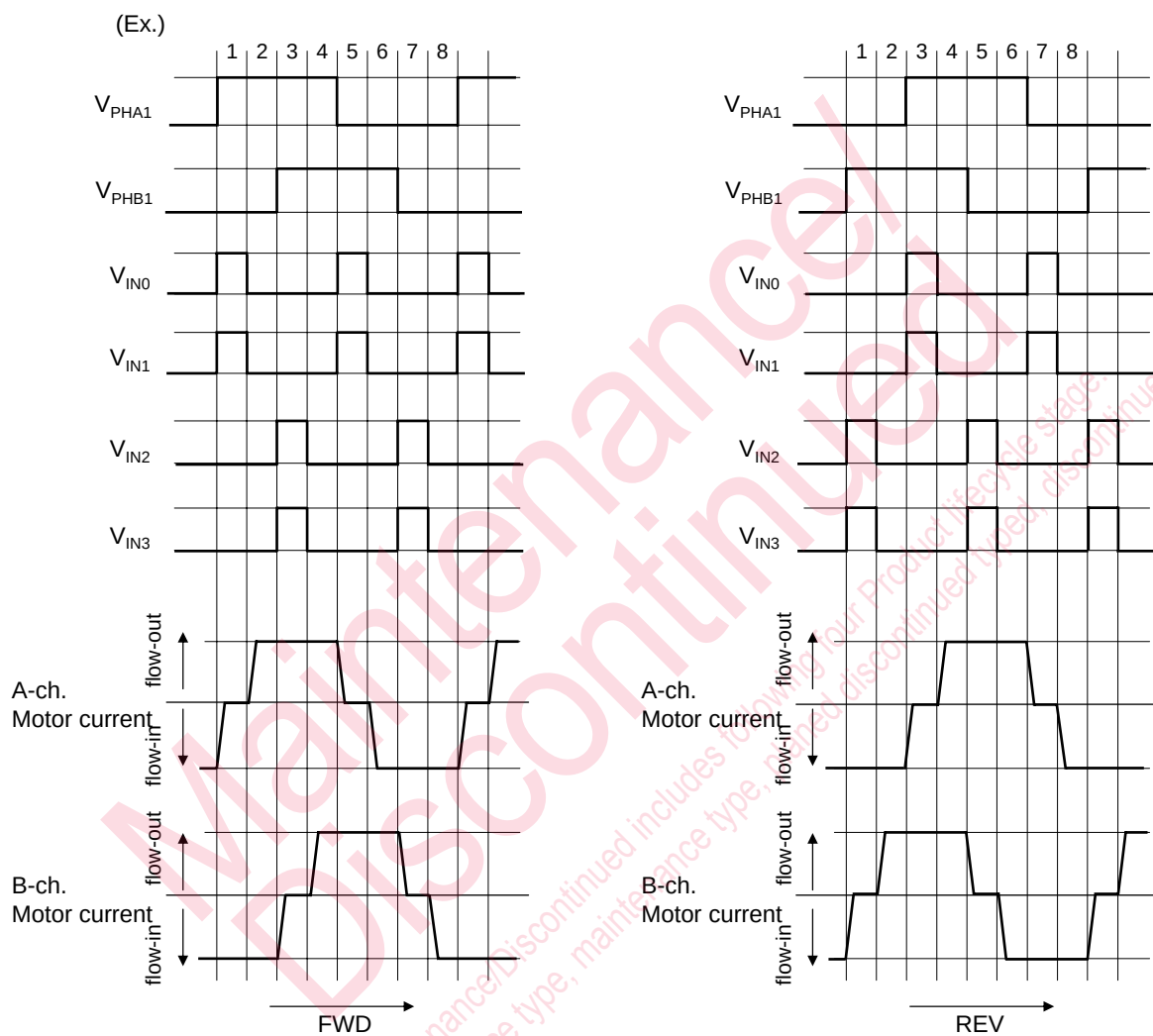
(IN0 to IN3 = const.)



OPERATION (continued)

Control mode(continued)

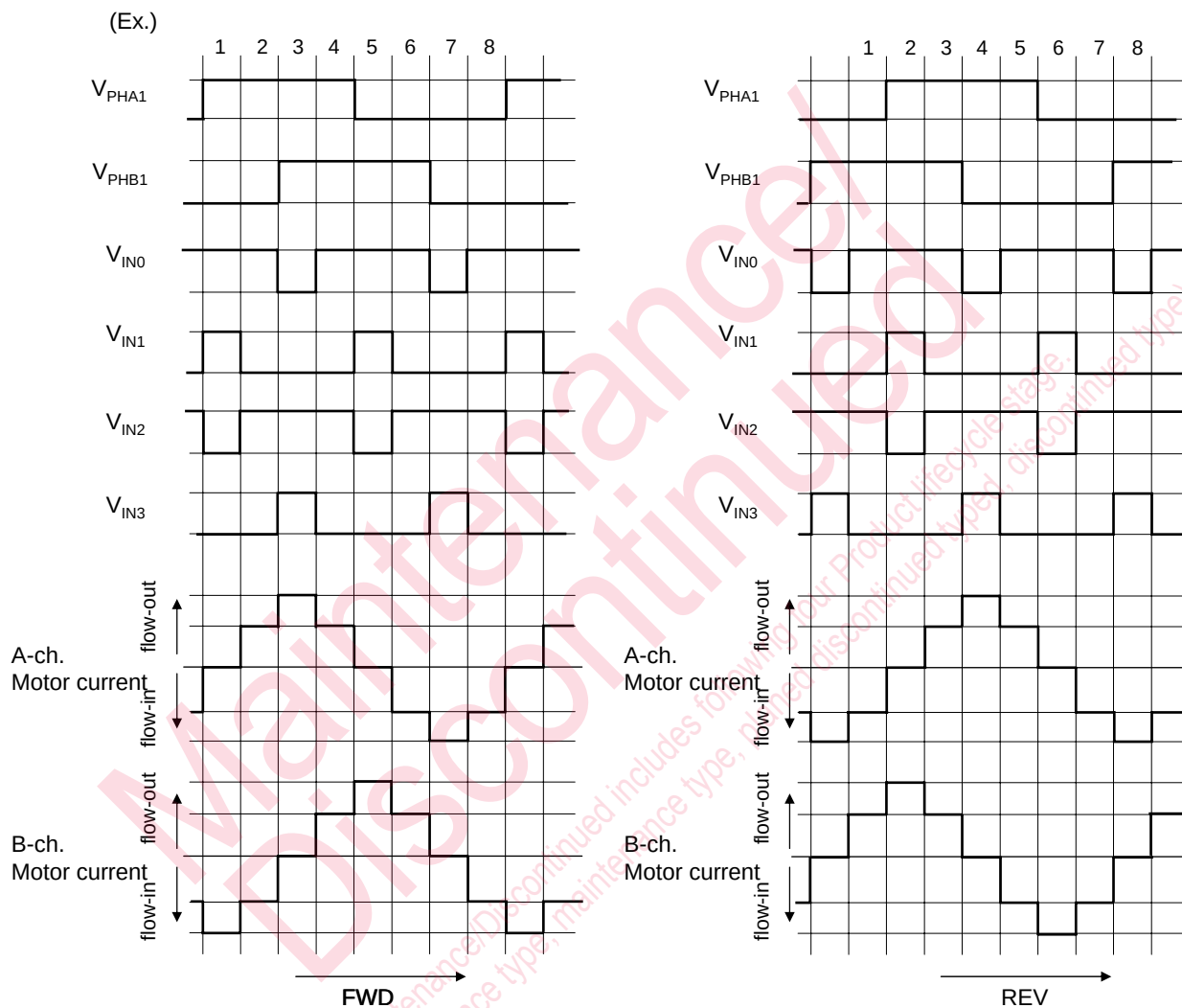
3. drive of half step (8steps sequence)



OPERATION (continued)

Control mode(continued)

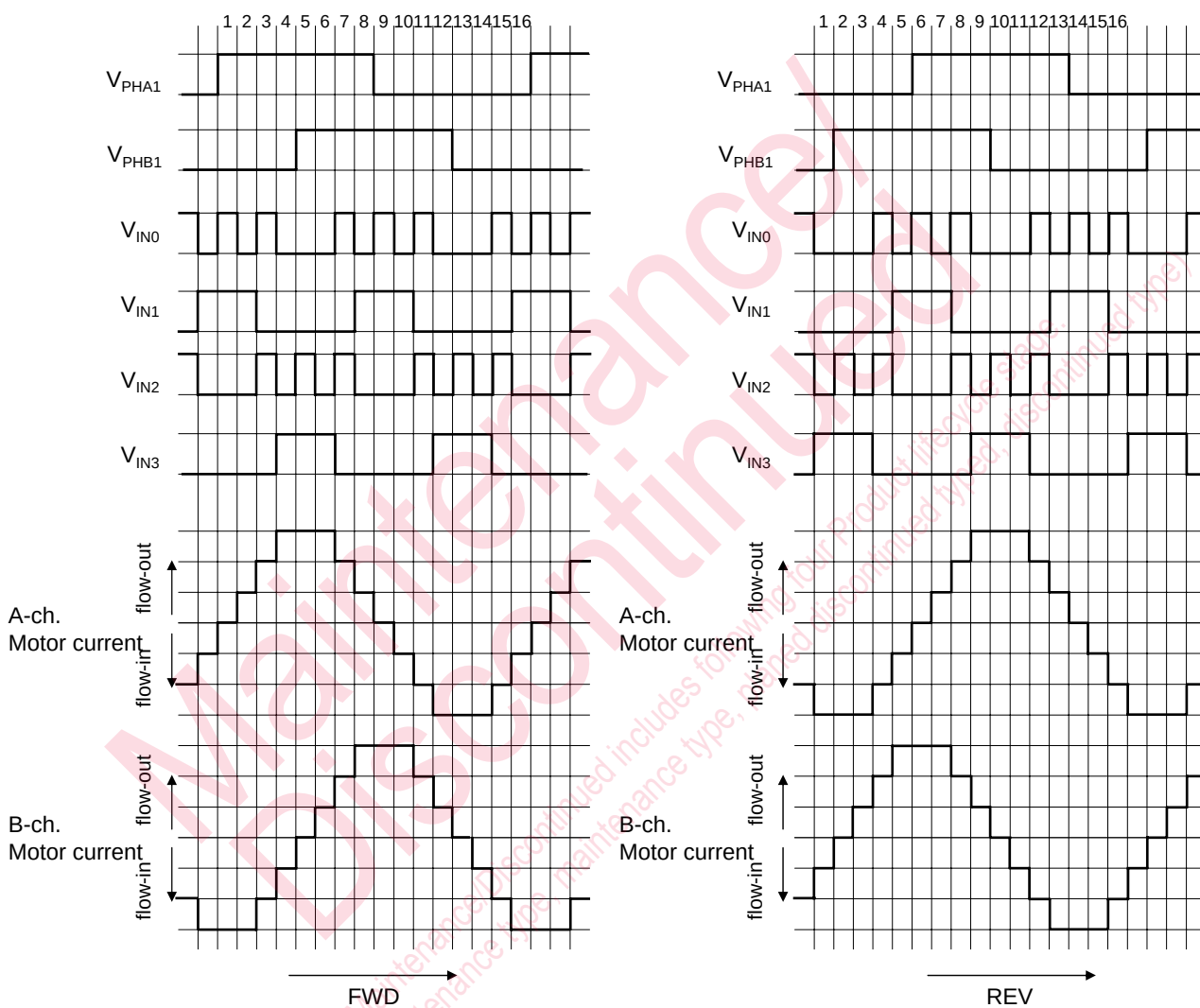
4. 1-2 phase excitation (8steps sequence)



OPERATION (continued)

Control mode(continued)

5. W1-2phase excitation (16steps sequence)



APPLICATIONS INFORMATION

1. Usage Notes

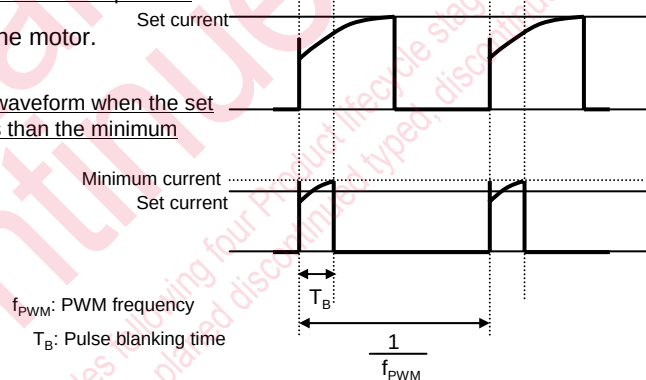
- 1) Set the value of the capacitor between the VPUMP and GND pins so that the voltage on the VPUMP pin (pin 21) will not exceed 40 V in any case regardless of whether it is a transient phenomenon or not while the motor standing by is started.
- 2) This LSI employs a PWM drive method that switches the high-current output of the output transistor. Therefore, the LSI is apt to generate noise that may cause the LSI to malfunction or have fatal damage. To prevent these problems, the power supply must be stable enough. Therefore, the capacitance between the VCC and GND pins must be a minimum of 0.1 μF and the one between the VM and GND pins must be a minimum of 47 μF and as close as possible to the LSI so that PWM noise will not cause the LSI to malfunction or have fatal damage.
- 3) In order to prevent mistakes in current detection resulting noise, this LSI is provided with a pulse blanking time of 1.2 μs (typ.). The motor current will not be less than the current determined by blanking time. Pay utmost attention at the time of minute current control.

The graph on the right-hand side shows the relationship between the pulse blanking time and minute current value.

The increase or decrease in the motor current is determined by the resistance of the internal winding of the motor.

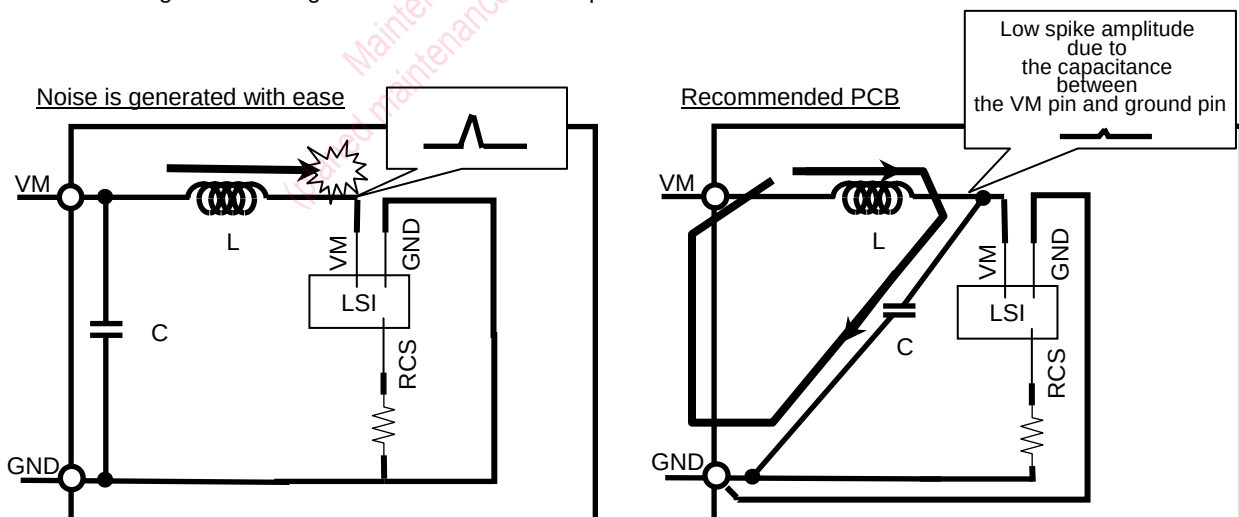
RCS current waveform while in normal operation

RCS current waveform when the set current is less than the minimum current



- 4) A high current flows into the LSI. Therefore, the common impedance of the PCB pattern cannot be ignored. Take the following points into consideration and design the PCB pattern of the motor.

A high current flows into the line between the VM1 (pin 8) and VM2 (pin 22) pins. Therefore, noise is generated with ease at the time of switching due to the inductance (L) of the line, which may result in the malfunctioning or destruction of the LSI (see the circuit diagram on the left-hand side). As shown in the circuit diagram on the right-hand side, the escape way of the noise is secured by connecting a capacitor to the connector close to the VM pin of the LSI. This makes it possible to suppress the direct VM pin voltage of the LSI. Make the settings as shown in the circuit diagram on the right-hand side as much as possible.

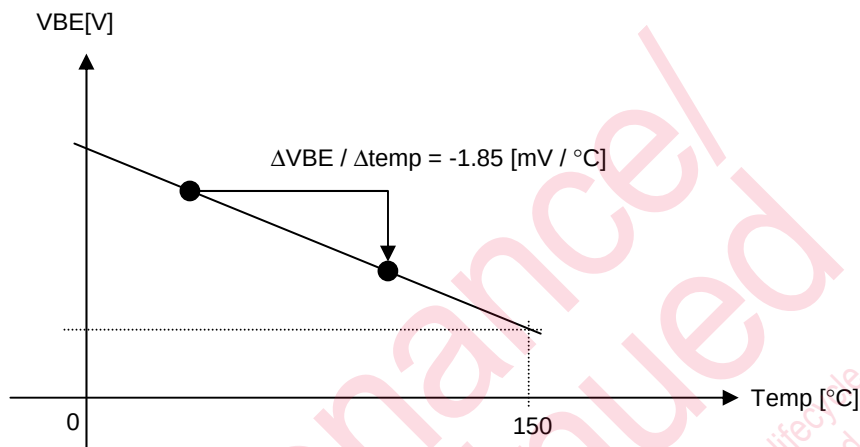


APPLICATIONS INFORMATION (continued)

1. Usage Notes (continued)

- 5) In the case of measuring the chip temperature of the LSI, measure the voltage of TJMON(10pin) and presume chip temperature from following data. Use the following data as reference data. Before applying the LSI to a product, conduct a sufficient reliability test of the LSI along with the evaluation of the product with the LSI incorporated.

The temperature characteristic of TJMON



6) Power Supply Sequence

If two types of power supply are used

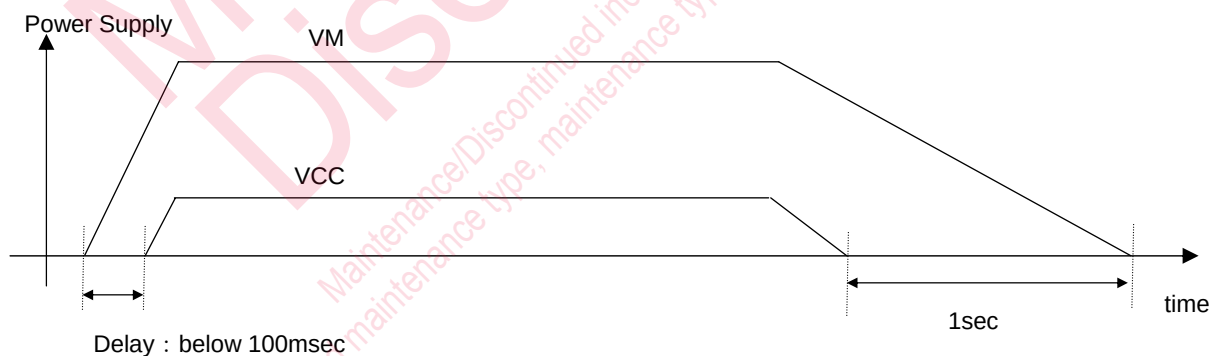
Rise : This LSI is recommended rise of 5V power supply before rise of 24V power supply.

Fall : Although there is no particular rule, check that VM fall time is about 1sec.

When recommended sequence is difficult, take the diagram below indicates into consideration and design.

Also, rise slew rate design

VM : below $0.1\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$, VCC : below $0.1\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$



If one type of power supply is used

Rise slew rate design

VM : below $0.1\text{V}/\mu\text{s}$

- 7) Check the risk that is caused by the failure of external components.

Package Code:HSOP042-P-0400D

Technical drawing of a 28-pin D-sub connector, showing dimensions in millimeters (mm). The drawing includes a top view, a side view, and a detail view of the pin profile.

Top View Dimensions:

- Overall width: 18.40 ± 0.20
- Pin pitch (between pins 1 and 7): 1.20
- Pin pitch (between pins 7 and 14): 0.80
- Pin pitch (between pins 14 and 21): $0.35 \pm 0.10 / -0.05$
- Pin pitch (between pins 21 and 28): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 28 and 35): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 35 and 42): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 42 and 49): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 49 and 56): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 56 and 63): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 63 and 70): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 70 and 77): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 77 and 84): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 84 and 91): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 91 and 98): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 98 and 105): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 105 and 112): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 112 and 119): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 119 and 126): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 126 and 133): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 133 and 140): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 140 and 147): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 147 and 154): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 154 and 161): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 161 and 168): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 168 and 175): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 175 and 182): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 182 and 189): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 189 and 196): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 196 and 203): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 203 and 210): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 210 and 217): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 217 and 224): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 224 and 231): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 231 and 238): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 238 and 245): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 245 and 252): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 252 and 259): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 259 and 266): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 266 and 273): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 273 and 280): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 280 and 287): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 287 and 294): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 294 and 301): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 301 and 308): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 308 and 315): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 315 and 322): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 322 and 329): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 329 and 336): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 336 and 343): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 343 and 350): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 350 and 357): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 357 and 364): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 364 and 371): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 371 and 378): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 378 and 385): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 385 and 392): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 392 and 399): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 399 and 406): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 406 and 413): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 413 and 420): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 420 and 427): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 427 and 434): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 434 and 441): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 441 and 448): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 448 and 455): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 455 and 462): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 462 and 469): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 469 and 476): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 476 and 483): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 483 and 490): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 490 and 497): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 497 and 504): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 504 and 511): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 511 and 518): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 518 and 525): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 525 and 532): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 532 and 539): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 539 and 546): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 546 and 553): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 553 and 560): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 560 and 567): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 567 and 574): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 574 and 581): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 581 and 588): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 588 and 595): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 595 and 602): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 602 and 609): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 609 and 616): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 616 and 623): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 623 and 630): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 630 and 637): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 637 and 644): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 644 and 651): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 651 and 658): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 658 and 665): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 665 and 672): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 672 and 679): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 679 and 686): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 686 and 693): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 693 and 700): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 700 and 707): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 707 and 714): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 714 and 721): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 721 and 728): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 728 and 735): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 735 and 742): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 742 and 749): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 749 and 756): 0.30 ± 0.05
- Pin pitch (between pins 756 and 763): 0.3

Body Material	:	Epoxy Resin
Lead Material	:	Cu Alloy
Lead Finish Method	:	SnBi Plating

IMPORTANT NOTICE

1. The products and product specifications described in this book are subject to change without notice for modification and/or improvement. At the final stage of your design, purchasing, or use of the products, therefore, ask for the most up-to-date Product Standards in advance to make sure that the latest specifications satisfy your requirements.
2. When using the LSI for new models, verify the safety including the long-term reliability for each product.
3. When the application system is designed by using this LSI, be sure to confirm notes in this book.
Be sure to read the notes to descriptions and the usage notes in the book.
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6. This LSI is intended to be used for general electronic equipment.
Consult our sales staff in advance for information on the following applications: Special applications in which exceptional quality and reliability are required, or if the failure or malfunction of this LSI may directly jeopardize life or harm the human body.
Any applications other than the standard applications intended.
 - (1) Space appliance (such as artificial satellite, and rocket)
 - (2) Traffic control equipment (such as for automobile, airplane, train, and ship)
 - (3) Medical equipment for life support
 - (4) Submarine transponder
 - (5) Control equipment for power plant
 - (6) Disaster prevention and security device
 - (7) Weapon
 - (8) Others : Applications of which reliability equivalent to (1) to (7) is required
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9. Please use this product in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations that regulate the inclusion or use of controlled substances, including without limitation, the EU RoHS Directive. Our company shall not be held responsible for any damage incurred as a result of your using the LSI not complying with the applicable laws and regulations.

USAGE NOTES

1. When designing your equipment, comply with the range of absolute maximum rating and the guaranteed operating conditions (operating power supply voltage and operating environment etc.). Especially, please be careful not to exceed the range of absolute maximum rating on the transient state, such as power-on, power-off and mode-switching. Otherwise, we will not be liable for any defect which may arise later in your equipment.

Even when the products are used within the guaranteed values, take into the consideration of incidence of break down and failure mode, possible to occur to semiconductor products. Measures on the systems such as redundant design, arresting the spread of fire or preventing glitch are recommended in order to prevent physical injury, fire, social damages, for example, by using the products.

2. Comply with the instructions for use in order to prevent breakdown and characteristics change due to external factors (ESD, EOS, thermal stress and mechanical stress) at the time of handling, mounting or at customer's process. When using products for which damp-proof packing is required, satisfy the conditions, such as shelf life and the elapsed time since first opening the packages.
3. Pay attention to the direction of LSI. When mounting it in the wrong direction onto the PCB (printed-circuit-board), it might smoke or ignite.
4. Pay attention in the PCB (printed-circuit-board) pattern layout in order to prevent damage due to short circuit between pins. In addition, refer to the Pin Description for the pin configuration.
5. Perform a visual inspection on the PCB before applying power, otherwise damage might happen due to problems such as a solder-bridge between the pins of the semiconductor device. Also, perform a full technical verification on the assembly quality, because the same damage possibly can happen due to conductive substances, such as solder ball, that adhere to the LSI during transportation.

6. The LSI is destructed under an abnormal condition, such as the short-circuiting between the output and VM pins, output and ground pins, or output pins (i.e., load short-circuiting), in which case smoke may be generated. Pay utmost attention to the use of the LSI.

Pay special attention to the following pins so that they are not short-circuited with the VM pin, ground pin, other output pin, or current detection pin.

(1) AOUT1 (pin 17), AOUT2 (pin 15), BOUT1 (pin 14), BOUT2 (pin 12)

(2) BC2 (pin 20), VPUMP (pin 21)

(3) VM1 (pin 8), VM2 (pin 22), VREG (pin 25)

(4) RCSA (pin 16), RCSB (pin 13)

The higher the current capacity of power supply is, the higher the possibility of the above destruction or smoke generation. Therefore, it is recommended to take safety countermeasures, such as the use of a fuse.

7. The protection circuit is for maintaining safety against abnormal operation. Therefore, the protection circuit should not work during normal operation.

Especially for the thermal protection circuit, if the area of safe operation or the absolute maximum rating is momentarily exceeded due to output pin to VM short (Power supply fault), or output pin to GND short (Ground fault), the LSI might be damaged before the thermal protection circuit could operate.

8. Unless specified in the product specifications, make sure that negative voltage or excessive voltage are not applied to the pins because the device might be damaged, which could happen due to negative voltage or excessive voltage generated during the ON and OFF timing when the inductive load of a motor coil or actuator coils of optical pick-up is being driven.
9. The product which has specified ASO (Area of Safe Operation) should be operated in ASO.
10. Verify the risks which might be caused by the malfunctions of external components.
11. Perform thermal design work with consideration of a sufficient margin to keep the power dissipation based on supply voltage, load, and ambient temperature conditions.
(The LSI is recommended that junctions are designed below 70~80% of Absolute Maximum Rating.)

Request for your special attention and precautions in using the technical information and semiconductors described in this book

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Even when the products are used within the guaranteed values, take into the consideration of incidence of break down and failure mode, possible to occur to semiconductor products. Measures on the systems such as redundant design, arresting the spread of fire or preventing glitch are recommended in order to prevent physical injury, fire, social damages, for example, by using the products.
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