

KA3014

Spindle + 4-CH Motor Driver

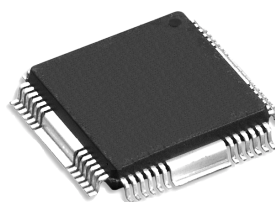
Features

- Built-in power save circuit
- Built-in current limit circuit
- Built-in thermal shutdown circuit (TSD)
- Built-in hall bias
- Built-in FG signal output circuit
- Built-in rotational direction detecting circuit
- Built-in protection circuit for reverse rotation
- Built-in short brake circuit
- Built-in variable-regulator
- Built-in 4-CH balanced transformerless (BTL) driver
- Built-in BTL mute circuit (CH1/2, CH3 and CH4)
- Corresponds to 3.3V DSP

Description

The KA3014 is a monolithic integrated circuit suitable for a 4-ch motor driver which drives the tracking actuator, focus actuator, sled motor, loading motor and 3-phase BLDC spindle motor of the MDP/CAR-MD/CAR-NAVIGATION system.

48-QFPH-1414



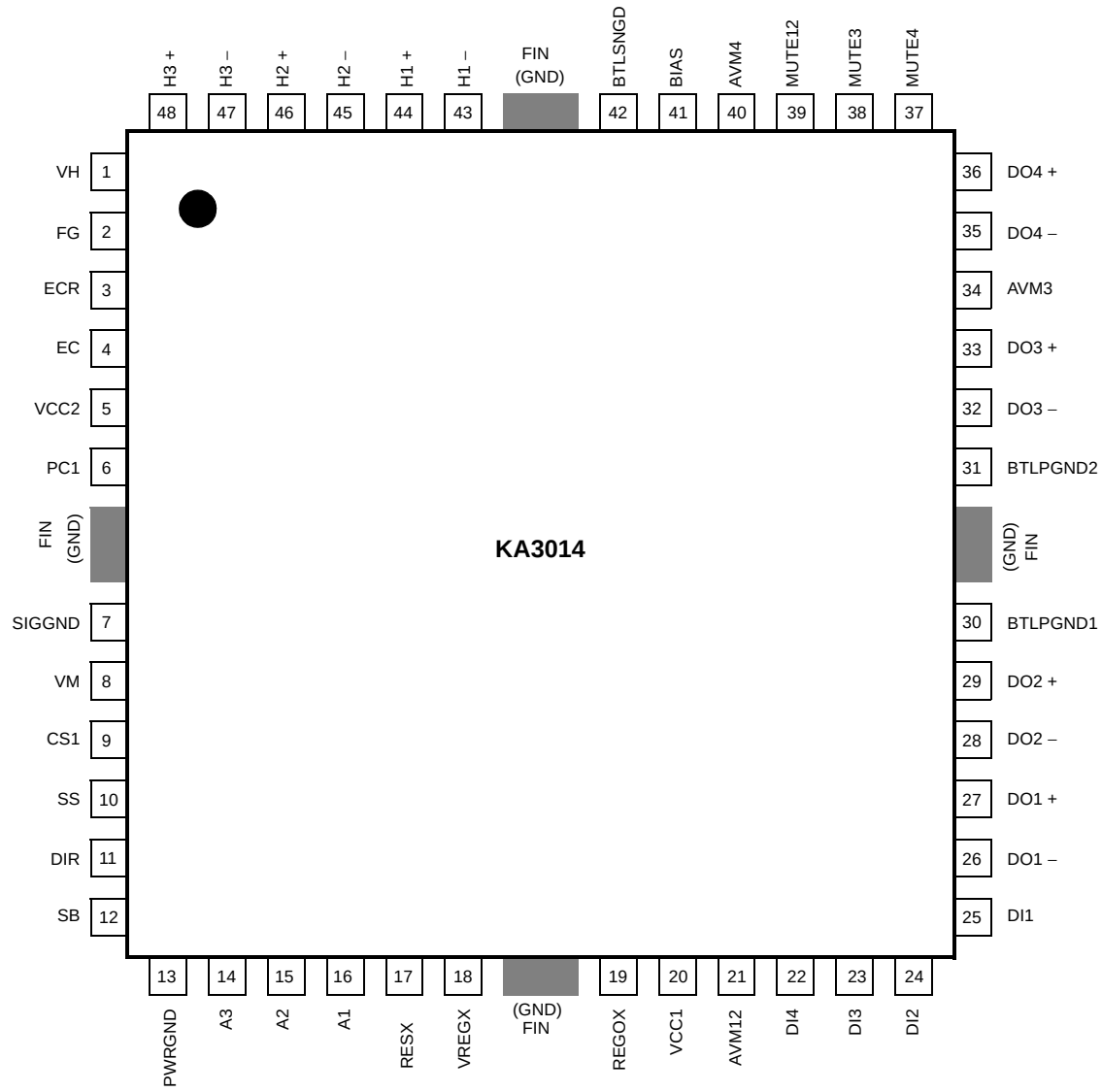
Target Application

- Mini disk player
- Digital video disk player
- Car mini disk player
- Car navigation system

Ordering Information

Device	Package	Operating Temp.
KA3014	48-QFPH-1414	-35°C ~ +85°C

Pin Assignments



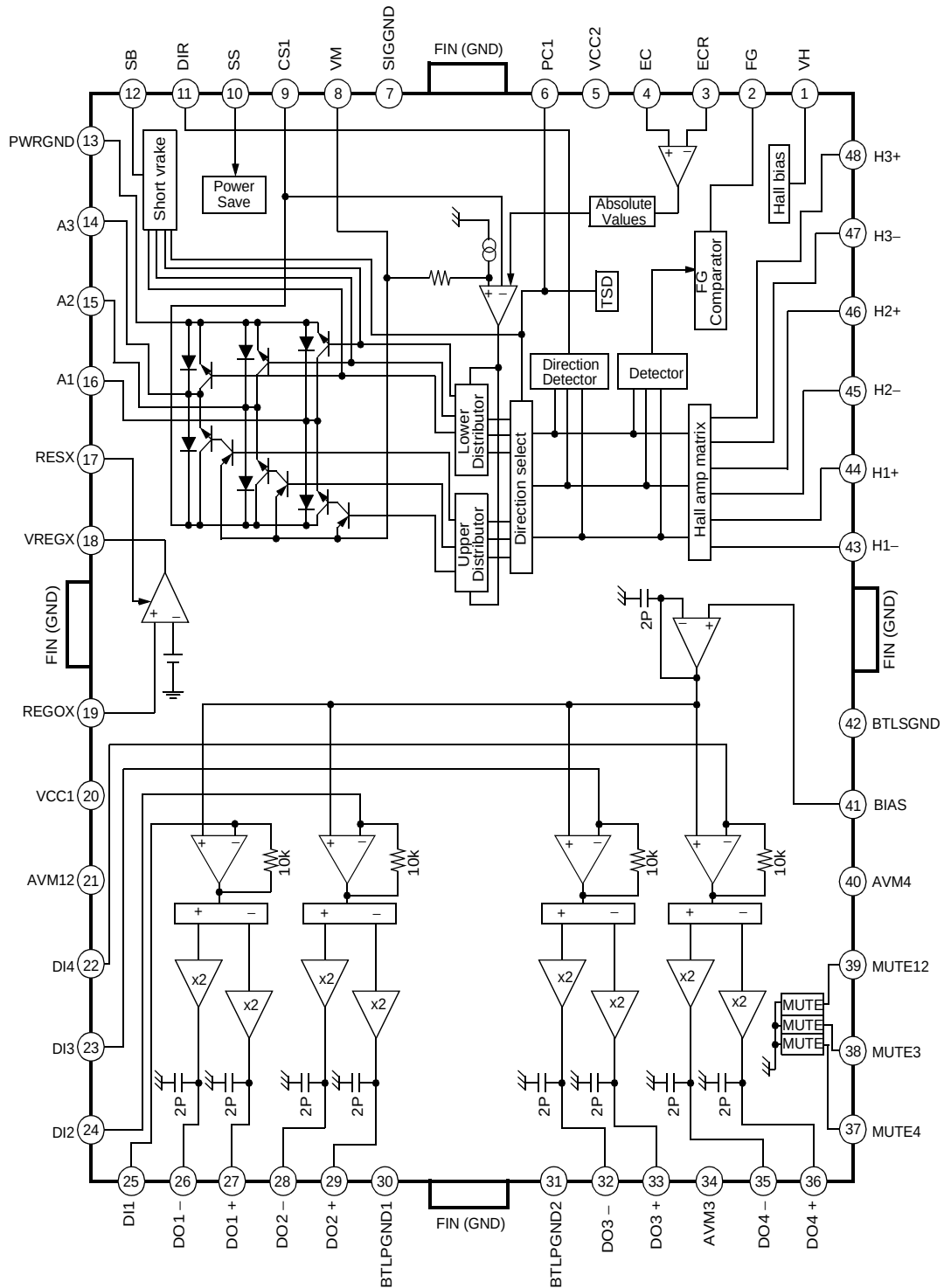
Pin Definitions

Pin Number	Pin Name	I/O	Pin Function Description
1	VH	I	Hall bias
2	FG	O	FG signal output
3	ECR	I	Torque control reference
4	EC	I	Torque control signal
5	VCC2	-	Supply voltage
6	PC1	-	Phase compensation capacitor
7	SIGGND	-	Signal ground
8	VM	-	Motor supply voltage
9	CS1	I	Current sensor
10	S/S	I	Start/stop
11	DIR	O	3-phase rotational direction output
12	SB	I	Short brake
13	PWRGND	-	Power ground
14	A3	O	3-phase output 3
15	A2	O	3-phase output 2
16	A1	O	3-phase output 1
17	RESX	I	Variable regulator reset
18	VREGX	O	Variable regulator
19	REGOX	O	Variable regulator output
20	VCC1	-	Supply voltage
21	AVM12	-	BTL CH-1, 2 motor supply voltage
22	DI4	I	BTL drive input 4
23	DI3	I	BTL drive input 3
24	DI2	I	BTL drive input 2
25	DI1	I	BTL drive input 1
26	DO1–	O	BTL drive 1 output (–)
27	DO1+	O	BTL drive 1 output (+)
28	DO2–	O	BTL drive 2 output (–)
29	DO2+	O	BTL drive 2 output (+)
30	BTLPGND1	-	BTL power ground 1
31	BTLPGND2	–	BTL power ground 2

Pin Definitions (Continued)

Pin Number	Pin Name	I/O	Pin Function Description
32	DO3–	O	BTL drive 3 output (–)
33	DO3+	O	BTL drive 3 output (+)
34	AVM3	–	BTL CH3 motor supply voltage
35	DO4–	O	BTL drive 4 output (–)
36	DO4+	O	BTL drive 4 output (+)
37	MUTE4	I	BTL drive mute CH 4
38	MUTE3	I	BTL drive mute CH 3
39	MUTE12	I	BTL drive mute CH 1, 2
40	AVM4	–	BTL CH 4 motor supply voltage
41	BIAS	–	BTL bias voltage
42	BTLSGND	–	BTL drive signal ground
43	H1–	I	Hall1(–) input
44	H1+	I	Hall1(+) input
45	H2–	I	Hall2(–) input
46	H2+	I	Hall2(+) input
47	H3–	I	Hall3(–) input
48	H3+	I	Hall3(+) input

Internal Block Diagram



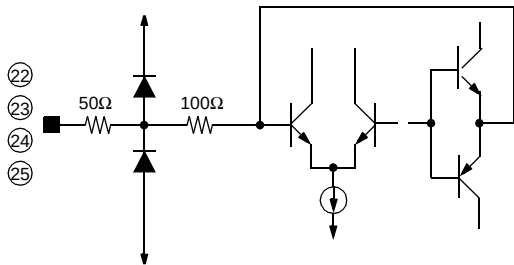
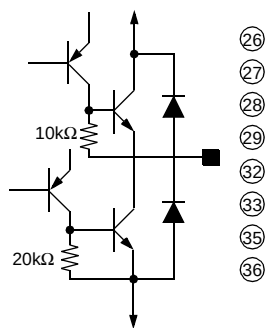
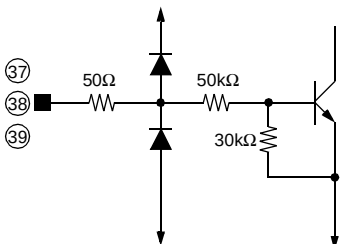
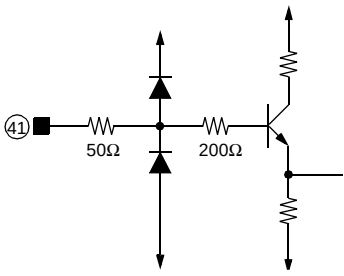
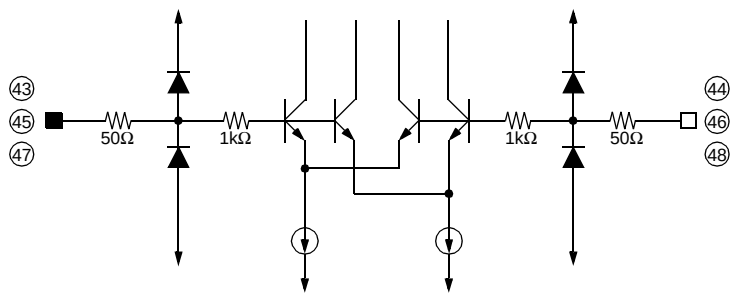
Equivalent Circuits

Hall bias	FG signal output
Torque control reference & signal	Phase compensation capacitor
Current detector	Start / Stop

Equivalent Circuits (Continued)

3-phase rotational direction output	Short brake
3-phase output	Variable regulator reset
Variable regulator	Variable regulator output

Equivalent Circuits (Continued)

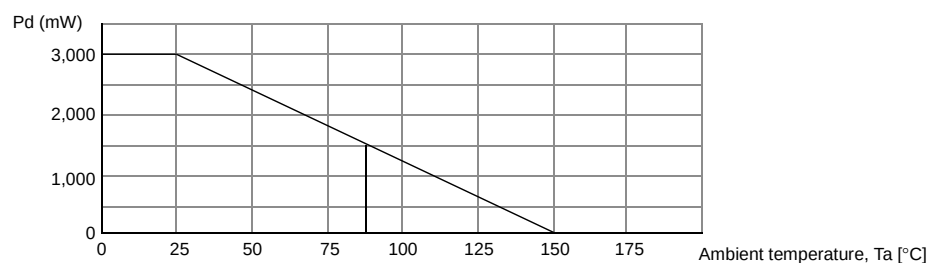
BTL drive input	BTL drive output
 The BTL drive input circuit features a differential input structure. It includes a 50Ω resistor connected to pins 22, 23, 24, and 25. This is followed by a 100Ω resistor and a differential pair of transistors. The circuit is biased with a current source at the tail.	 The BTL drive output circuit is a push-pull stage. It consists of two transistors with a 10kΩ resistor on the left and a 20kΩ resistor on the right. The output is taken from the common-emitter node, which is connected to pins 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 35, and 36.
BTL drive mute	BTL bias voltage
 The BTL drive mute circuit is a single-transistor stage. It has a 50Ω resistor connected to pins 37, 38, and 39. The transistor's base is biased through a 50kΩ resistor and a 30kΩ resistor to ground.	 The BTL bias voltage circuit is a simple transistor stage. It includes a 50Ω resistor connected to pin 41. The transistor's base is biased through a 200Ω resistor, and the emitter is connected to ground.
Hall input	
 The Hall input circuit is a complex differential amplifier. It features a 50Ω resistor connected to pins 43, 45, and 47. The input signal is coupled through a 1kΩ resistor to a differential pair of transistors. The output is taken from the common-emitter node, which is connected to pins 44, 46, and 48. The circuit is biased with a current source at the tail.	

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value	Unit
Supply voltage (BTL signal)	VCC1MAX	15	V
Supply voltage (Spindle signal)	VCC2MAX	7	V
Supply voltage (Spindle motor)	VMMAX	15	V
Supply voltage (BTL motor)	VMBTLMAX	15	V
Power dissipation	P _D	3.0 ^{note}	W
Operating temperature	T _{OPR}	-35 ~ +85	°C
Storage temperature range	T _{STG}	-55 ~ +150	°C
Maximum output current (Spindle part)	I _{OMAXS}	1.3	A
Maximum output current (BTL part)	I _{OMAXB}	1	A

Notes:

1. When mounted on 70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm PCB (Phenolic resin material)
2. Power dissipation is reduced 24mW / °C for using above Ta=25°C
3. Do not exceed P_D and SOA (Safe Operating Area)



Recommended Operating Conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Operating supply voltage (BTL signal)	VCC1	4.5	-	13.2	V
Operating supply voltage (Spindle signal)	VCC2	4.5	-	5.5	V
Operating supply voltage (Spindle motor)	VM	4.5	-	13.2	V
Operating supply voltage (BTL motor)	VMBTL	4.5	-	5.5	V

Electrical Characteristics

(SPINDLE PART, Ta=25°C, VCC2=5V, VM=12V)

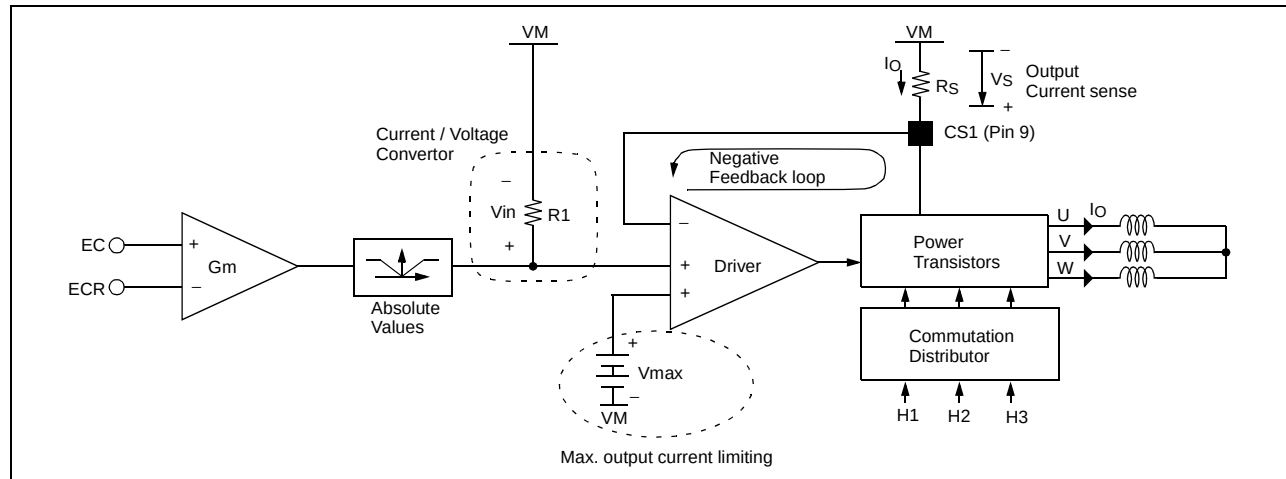
Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
Circuit current 1	ICC 1	Power save=0V	–	0	0.1	mA
Circuit current 2	ICC2	Power save=5V	–	8.0	–	mA
START / STOP						
On voltage range	VPSON	L-H circuit on	2.5	–	–	V
Off voltage range	VPSOFF	H-L circuit off	–	–	0.5	V
HALL BIAS						
Hall bias voltage	VHB	IHB=20mA	–	1.2	1.8	V
HALL AMP						
Hall bias current	IHA	–	–	1	5	μA
In-phase in voltage range	VHAR	–	1.5	–	4.0	V
Minimum in level	VINH	–	60	–	–	mVpp
TORQUE CONTROL						
In voltage range	EC	–	0.5	–	3.3	V
Offset voltage (–)	ECOFF–	ECR=2.5V	–80	–50	–20	mV
Offset voltage (+)	ECOFF+	ECR=2.5V	20	50	80	mV
In current	ECIN	EC=ECR=2.5V	–5	–1	–	μA
In/output gain	GEC	ECR=2.5V, RCS=0.5Ω	0.41	0.51	0.61	A / V
FG						
FG output voltage (H)	VFGH	IFG= –10μA	3.0	–	VCC	V
FG output voltage (L)	VFHL	IFG=10μA	–	–	0.5	V
Input voltage range	VFGR	Hn+, Hn– input D-range	1.5	–	4.0	V
OUTPUT BLOCK						
Saturation voltage (upper TR)	VOH	IO= –300mA	–	0.9	1.6	V
Saturation voltage (lower TR)	VOL	IO=300mA	–	0.2	0.6	V
Torque limit current	ITL	RCS=0.5Ω	560	700	840	mA
DIRECTION DETECTOR						
Dir output voltage (H)	VDIRH	IFG=–10μA	3.0	–	VCC	V
Dir output voltage (L)	VDIRL	IFG=10μA	–	–	0.5	V
SHORT BRAKE						
On voltage range	VSBN	–	2.5	–	VCC	V
Off voltage range	VSBOFF	–	0	–	0.5	V

Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

(BTL DRIVE PART, $T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC1}=12\text{V}$, $V_{MBTL}=12\text{V}$, $R_L=24\Omega$)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
BTL DRIVE PART ($T_a=25^\circ\text{C}$, $V_{CC1}=12\text{V}$, $V_{MBTL}=12\text{V}$, $R_L=24\Omega$)						
Quiescent circuit current	I_{CC}	—	—	9	12	mA
Output offset voltage	V_{OO}	—	−30	—	30	mV
Maximum output Amplitude voltage	V_{OM}	—	9.5	10.5	—	V
Voltage gain	G_{VC}	$V_{IN}=0.1V_{RMS}$, 1kHz	10.5	12.0	13.5	dB
Ripple rejection ratio	RR	$V_{IN}=0.1V_{RMS}$, 120kHz	—	60	—	dB
Slew rate	SR	120Hz, 2Vpp	—	1.0	—	V/ μs
Mute off voltage	V_{MOFF}	—	—	—	0.5	V
Mute on voltage	V_{MON}	—	2.5	—	—	V
VARIABLE-REGULATOR						
Regulator output range	ΔV_{REG}	$I_L=100\text{mA}$	2.0	—	5.25	V
Load regulation	ΔV_{R1}	$I_L=0 \rightarrow 200\text{mA}$	−40	0	10	mV
Line regulation	ΔV_{CC}	$I_L=200\text{mA}$, $V_{CC}=6\text{V} \rightarrow 9\text{V}$	−20	0	30	mV
Regulator output voltage 1	V_{REG1}	$I_L=100\text{mA}$	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
Regulator output voltage 2	V_{REG2}	$I_L=100\text{mA}$	3.135	3.3	3.465	V

Calculation of Gain & Torque Limit Current



0.255 is GM times R1 and it is a fixed value within IC.

$$\text{Gain} = \frac{0.255}{R_S}$$

V_{max} (see above block diagram) is set to 350mV.

$$|I_t|[\text{mA}] = \frac{V_{max}}{R_S} = \frac{350[\text{mV}]}{R_S}$$

Application Information

1. MUTE FUNCTION

- Mute control voltage condition

When using the mute function, the applied control voltage condition is as follows.

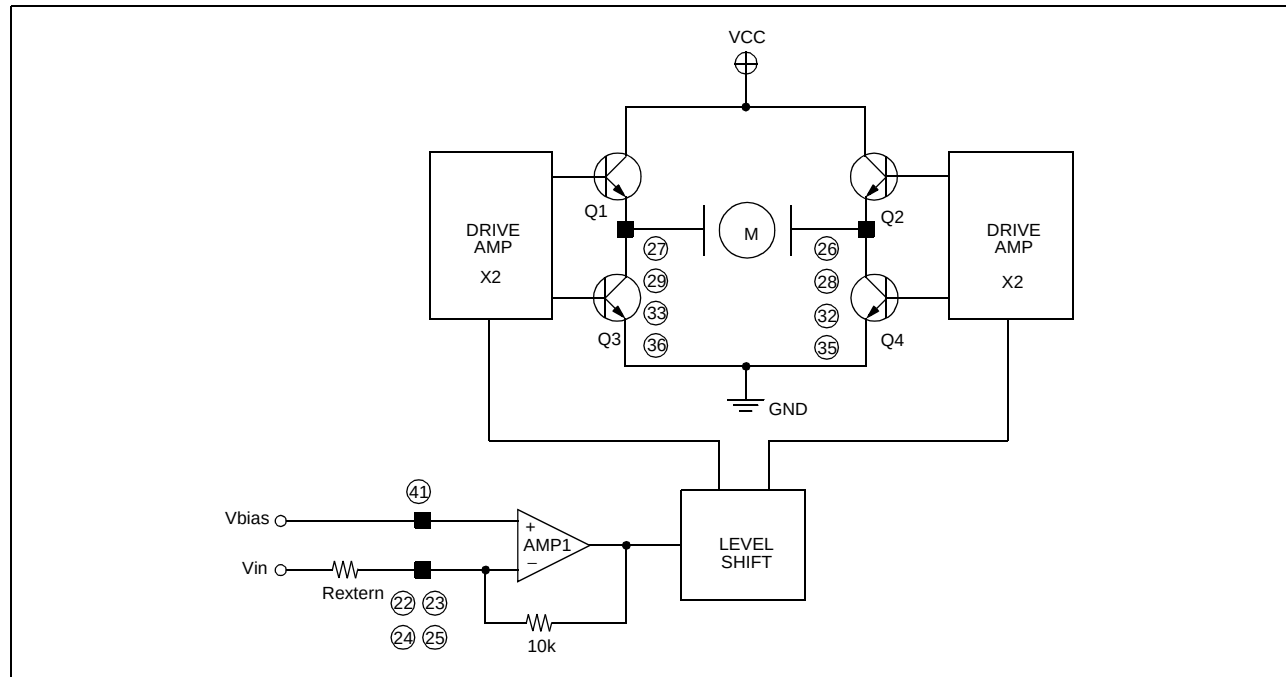
Mute on voltage	2.5[V] above	Mute function operation
Mute off voltage	Open or 0.5[V] below	Normal operation

- Individual channel mute function

These pins are used for individual channel mute operation.

- When the mute pins (pin 37, 38 and 39) are open or the voltages at the mute pins are below 0.5[V], the mute circuit is stopped and BTL output circuits operate normally.
- When the mute pins (pin 37, 38 and 39) are above 2.5[V], the mute circuits are activated so that the BTL output circuit is muted.
- If the junction temperature rises above 175°C, then the thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit is activated and all the output circuits (4-CH BTL drivers and 3-phase BLDC driver) are muted.

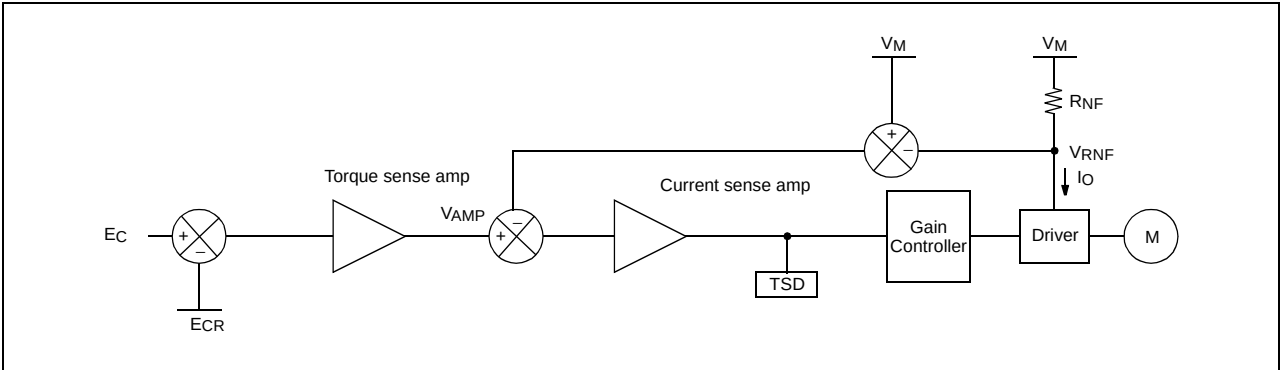
2. 4-CH BALANCED TRANSFORMERLESS (BTL) DRIVER



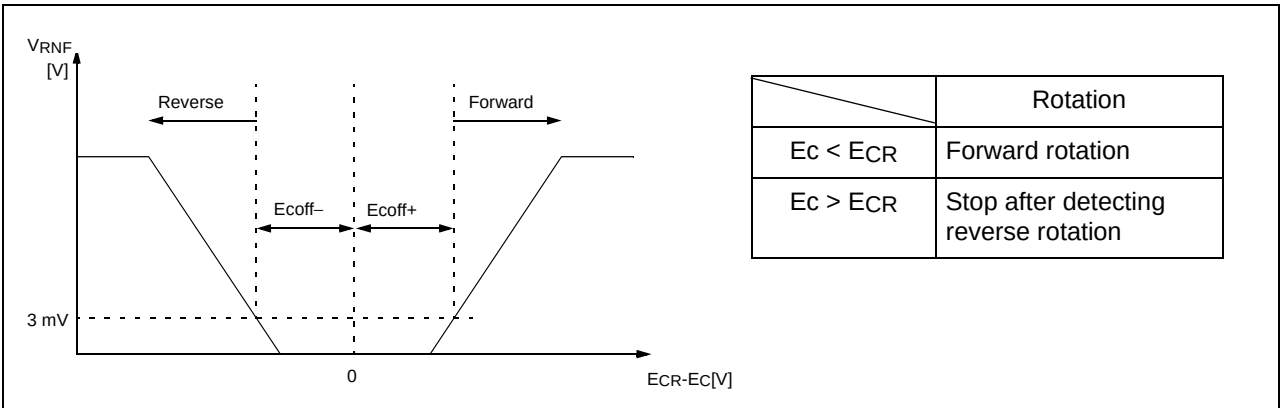
- The voltage, Vbias, is the reference voltage given by the external bias voltage of pin 41.
- The input signals, Vin, through the pins (pin 22, 23, 24 and 25) are amplified 10k/rextern times and then fed to the level shift.
- The level shift produces the current due to the difference between the input signal (Vin) and the arbitrary reference voltage (Vbias). The current produced as + ΔI and - ΔI are fed into the drive buffers.
- The drive buffer operates the power TR of the output stage according to the state of the input signal (Vin).
- The output stage is the BTL driver, and the motor (or actuator) rotates in forward direction when TR Q1 and TR Q4 are on. On the other hand, if TR Q2 and TR Q3 are on, the motor (or actuator) is rotating in reverse direction.
- When the input signal Vin, through the pin (pin 22, 23, 24 and 25) is below the Vbias, then the motor (actuator) moves in forward direction.
- When the input signal Vin, through the pin (pin 22, 23, 24 and 25) is above the Vbias, then the motor (actuator) moves in reverse direction.
- To change the gain, Modify the external resistor's value (Rextern)

3. TORQUE & OUTPUT CURRENT CONTROL

Torque & output current control



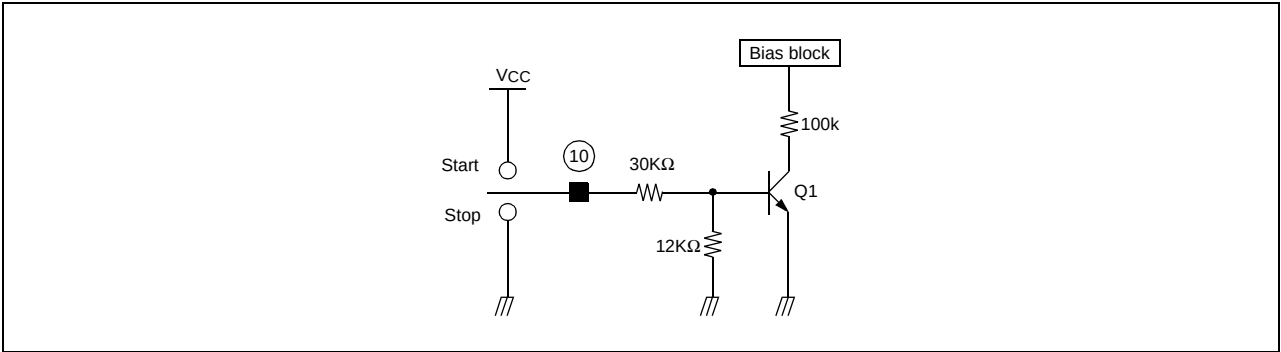
- By amplifying the voltage difference between E_C and E_{CR} from the servo IC, the torque sense amp produces the input (V_{AMP}) for the current sense amp.
- The current sense amp produces the input for the gain controller to allow the output current (I_O) of the driver to be controlled by the input voltage (V_{AMP}), where the output current (I_O) is detected by the sense resistor (R_{NF}) and is converted into V_{RNF} .
- In the end, the signals of the servo IC control the velocity of the motor by controlling the output current (I_O) of the driver.
- When the junction temperature rises up to about 175°C , then the output drive circuit will shut down.
- The range of the torque control input voltage is as shown below.



The input range (E_C) of the torque sense amp is $0.5\text{V} \sim 3.3\text{V}$.

4. POWER SAVE FUNCTION

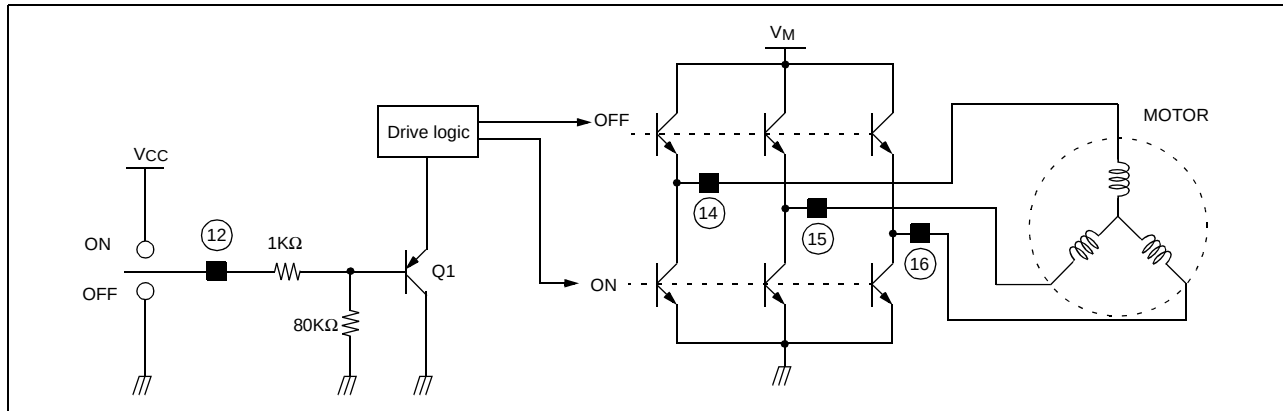
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- The power save circuit is activated by operating TR Q1.
- When the SS (Start / Stop) pin 10 is high (VCC), the TR Q1 is turned on and the bias circuit is enabled. On the other hand, when the SS (Start/Stop) pin 10 is open or low (GND), the TR Q1 is turned off and the bias circuit is disabled.
- The power save operation controlled by SS (pin 10) input conditions is as follows;

Pin #10	KA3014
High	Start
Opin / Low	Stop

5. SHORT BRAKE FUNCTION



When the pick-up moves from the inner to the outer spindle of the MD(Mini Disk), the brake function of the reverse voltage is commonly employed to rate the rotational velocity of the spindle motor.

However, if the spindle motor rotates rapidly, the brake function of the reverse voltage may produce too much heat at the drive IC.

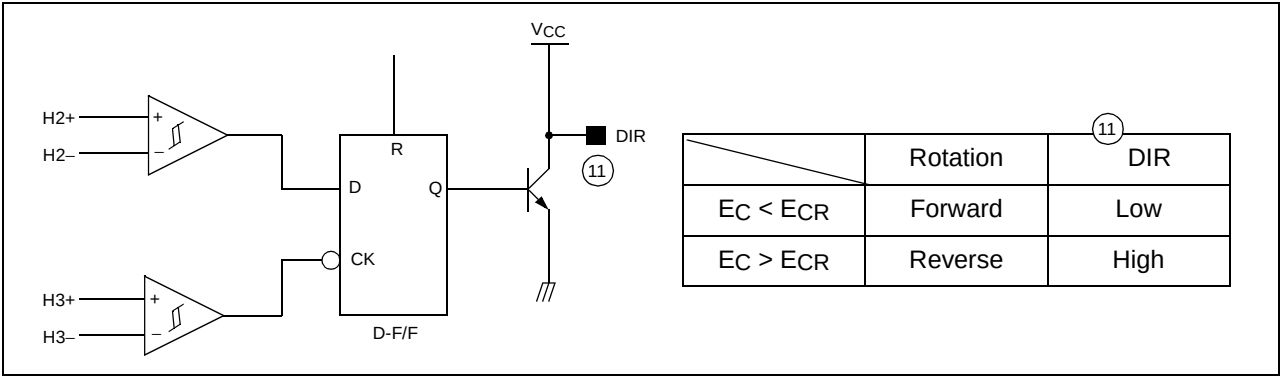
To remove these shortcomings and to enhance efficiency, the short brake function is added to KA3014. When the short brake function is active, all upper power transistors are turned off and the lower power transistors turned on, so as to reduce the rotational velocity of the motor. The short brake operation controlled by SB (pin 12), and the input conditions are as follows.

Pin #12	Short brake
High	On
Low	Off

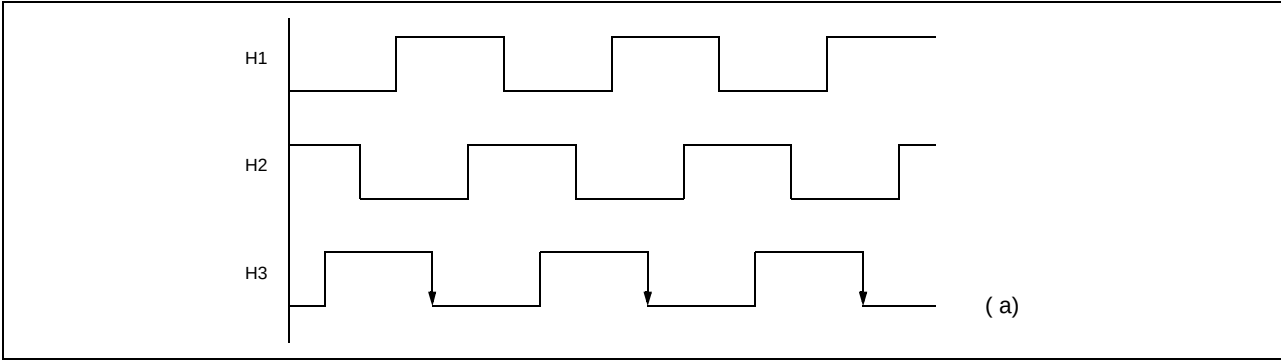
6. THERMAL SHUTDOWN (TSD) FUNCTION

When the junction temperature rises up to 175°C, then the output drive circuit shuts down, when the junction temperature falls off to 160°C, the output drive circuit operates normally. It has the temperature hysteresis of about 15°C.

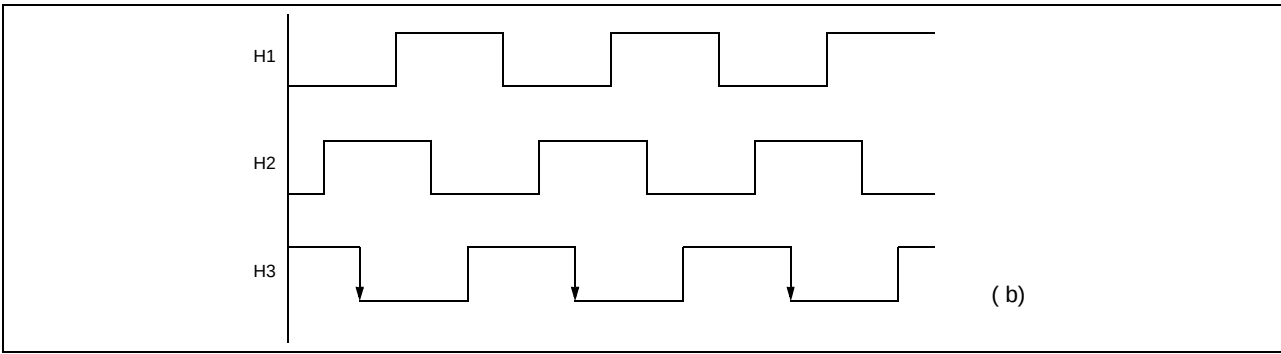
7. ROTATING DIRECTION DETECTION FUNCTION



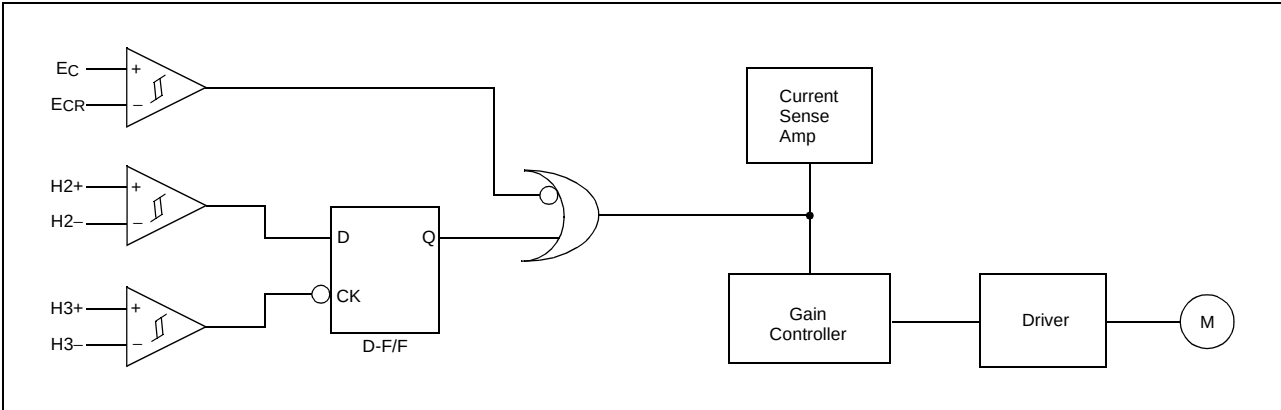
- The forward and reverse rotations of the MD are detected by the circuit, as shown in the above table.
- The rotational direction of the MD can be learned by the output waveforms of the hall sensor and/or the driver.
If the hall sensors turn on in the order, H1→H2→H3, then this indicates reverse rotation. The output waveforms of the hall sensors are as shown below.



Inversely, if the hall sensors turn on in the order, H3 → H2 → H1, then this shows forward rotation. The output waveforms of the hall sensors are as shown below.



8. REVERSE ROTATION PREVENTING FUNCTION

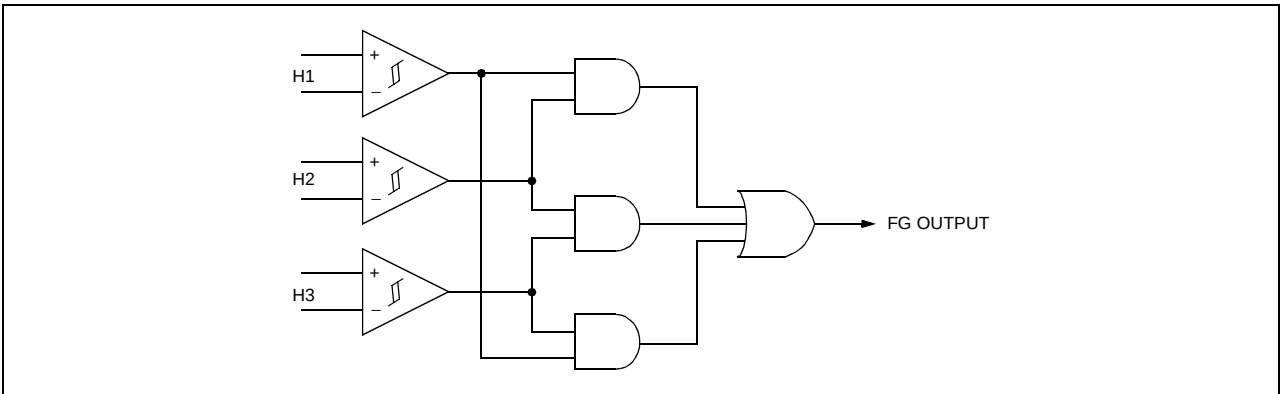


- The forward and reverse rotation of the motor are detected, as shown in the table below. Consequently at reverse rotation, the D-F/F output Q becomes low and cuts off the output current sense amp, resulting in the stoppage of the gain controller function.
- When the MD is rotating in forward direction, $EC > ECR$ is sometimes controlled to retard and/or stop the MD. As the controlling time of $EC > ECR$ gets longer, MD slows down, stops, and then rotates in the reverse direction. To prevent the MD from rotating in the reverse direction, a reverse rotation preventing function is required. Its operational principles are discussed below.

Rotation	H2	H3	D-F/F	Reverse rotation preventer	
				$EC < ECR$	$EC > ECR$
Forward	H	$H \rightarrow L$	H	Forward	Brake and stop
Reverse	L	$H \rightarrow L$	L	–	stop

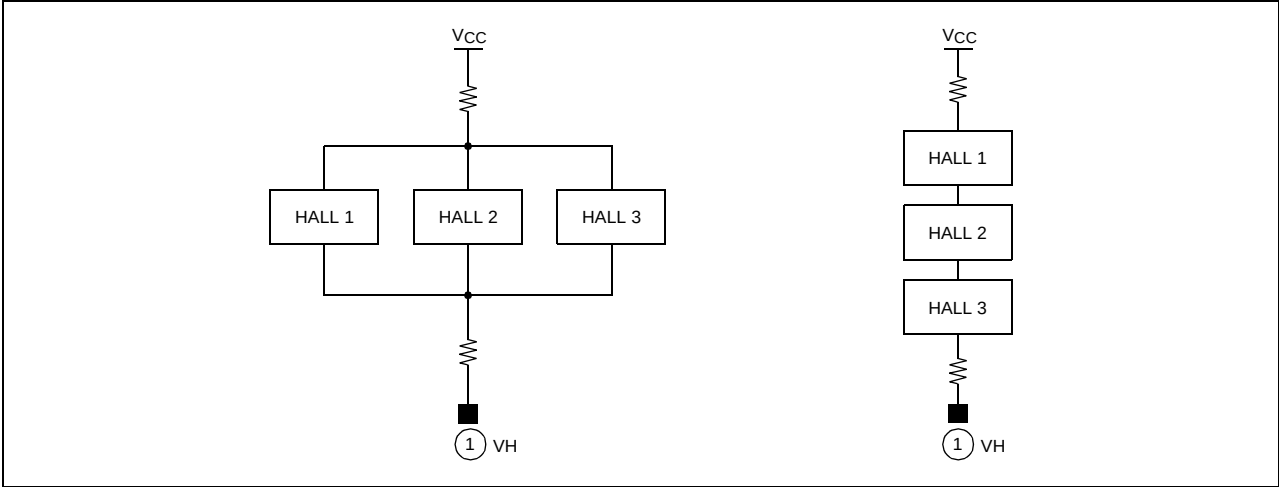
9. FG OUTPUT FUNCTION

The FG output detects the number of rotations of the MD. This is generated from zero-crossing of the hall sensor output wave-forms. The FG output circuit is as shown below.



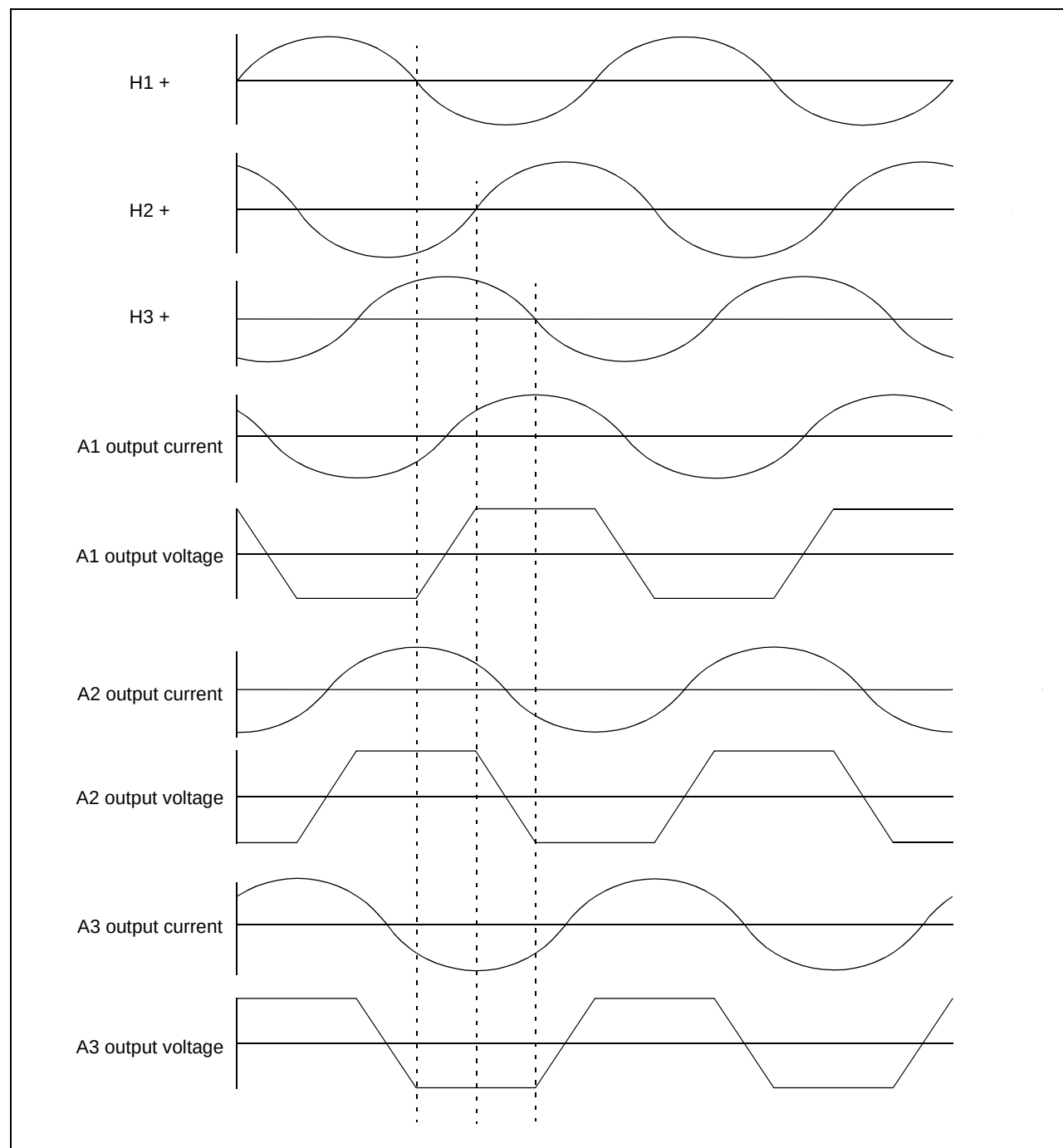
10. HALL SENSOR CONNECTION

External hall sensors are used in series or in parallel connection as shown below.

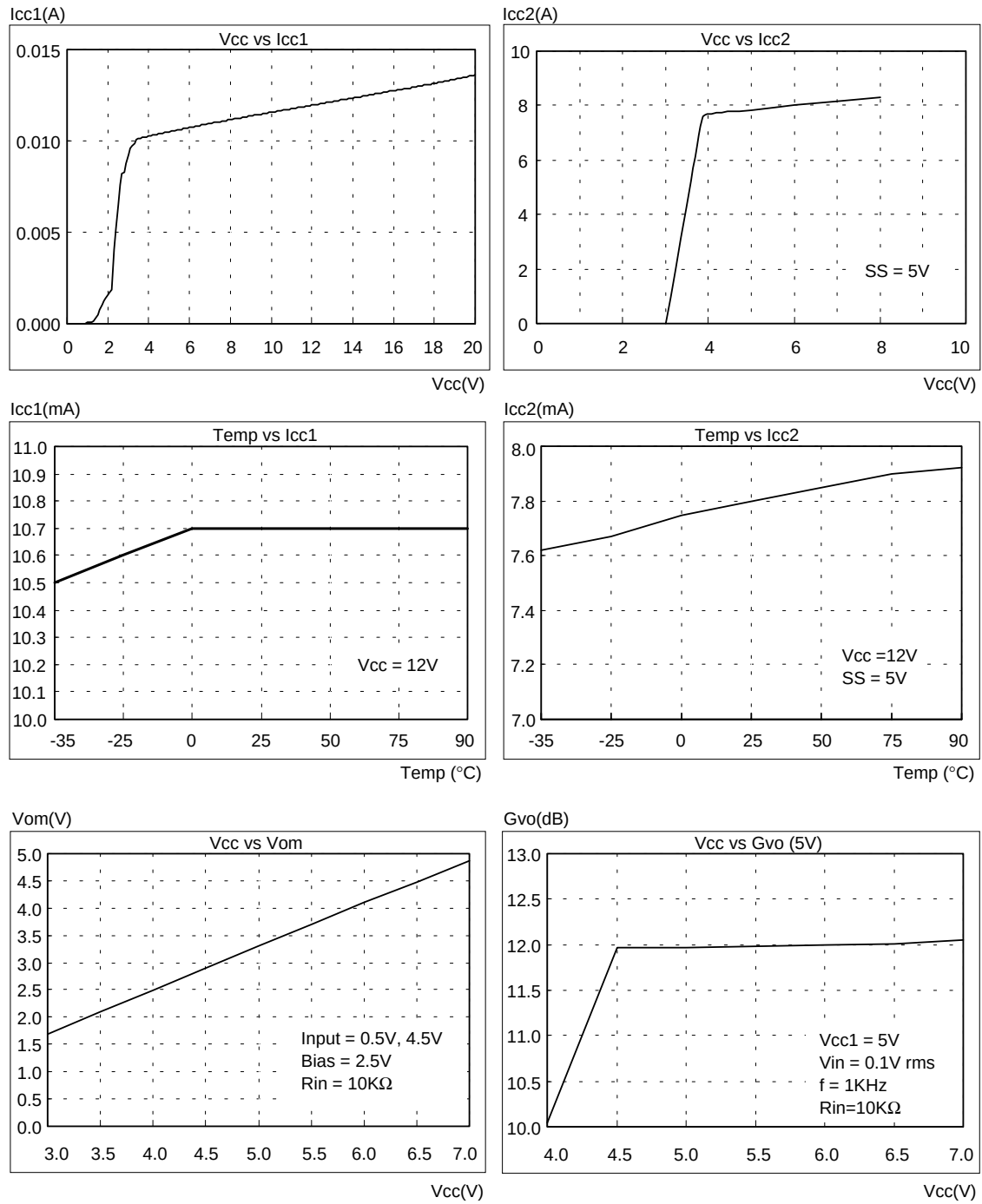


11. HALL INPUT OUTPUT TIMING CHART

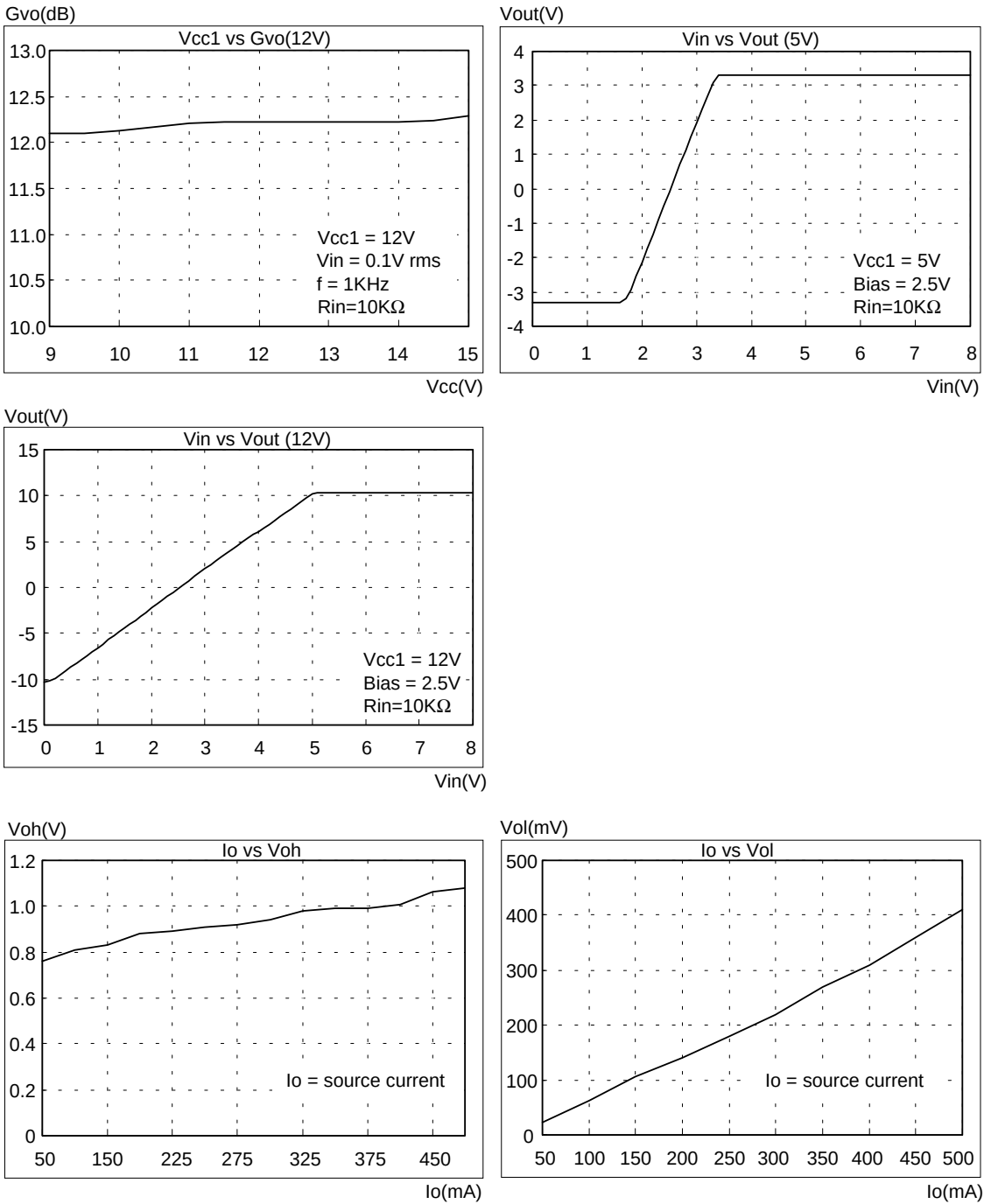
The 3-phase hall signal is amplified in the hall amplifiers and sent to the matrix section, where the signal is further amplified. After the signal is converted to a current in the amplitude control circuit, the current is supplied to the output driver, which then provides a motor drive current. The phases of the hall input signal, output voltage, and output current are shown below.



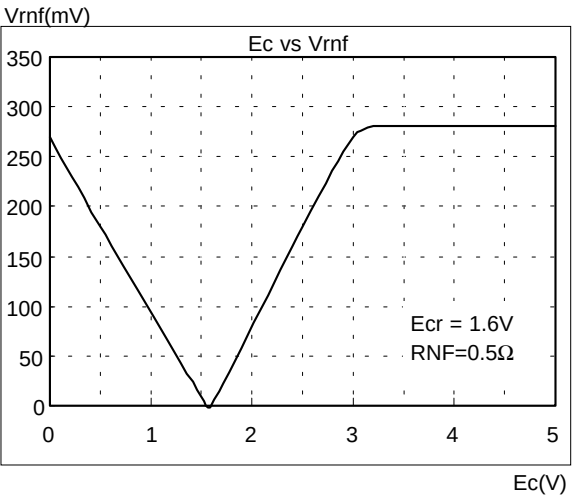
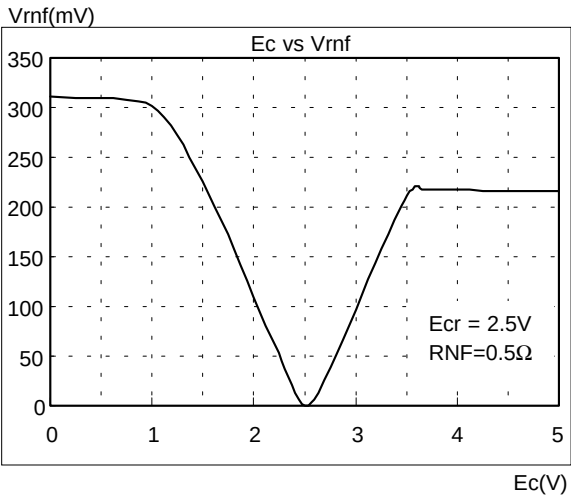
Typical Performance Characteristics



Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)

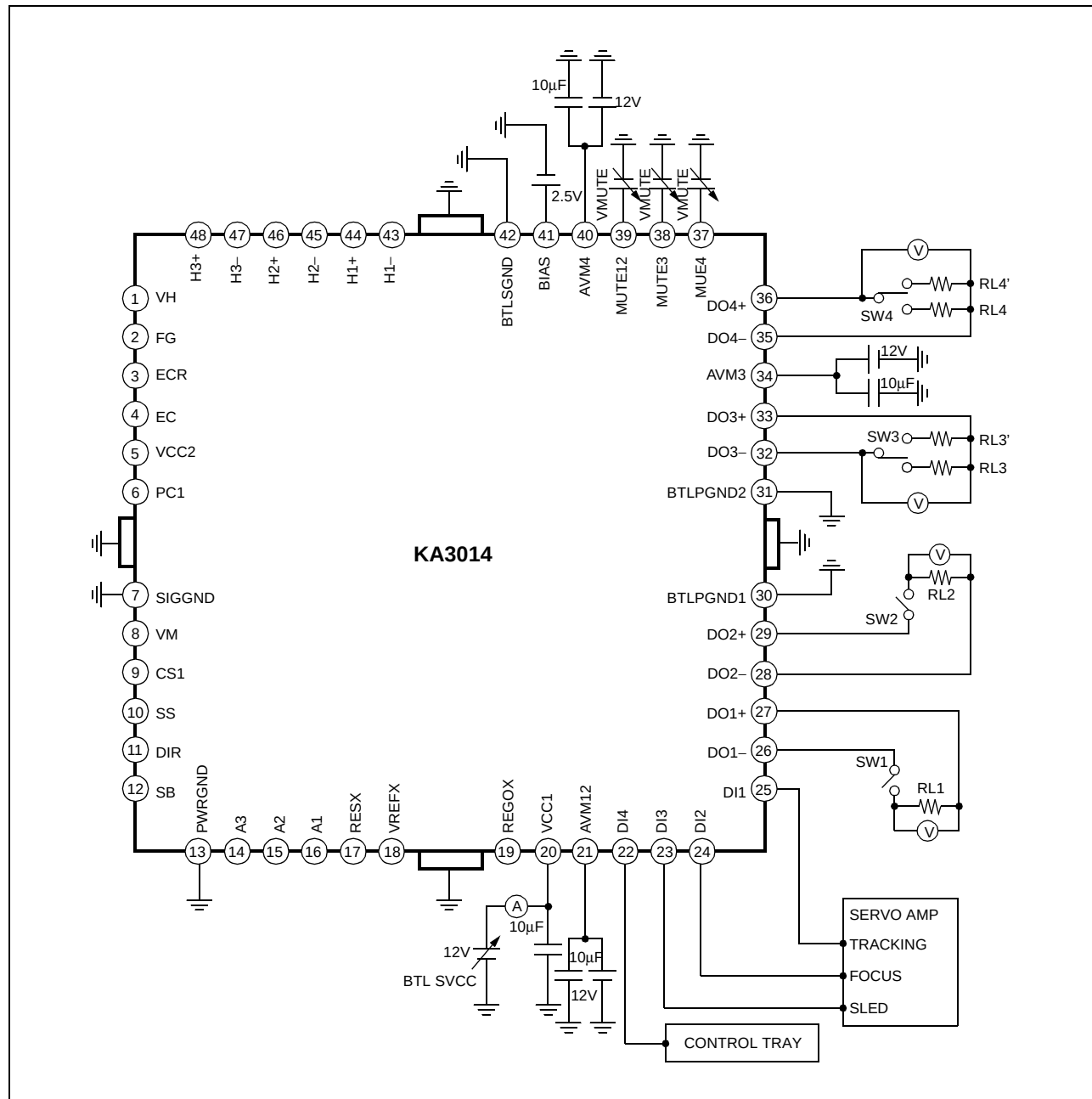


Typical Performance Characteristics (Continued)



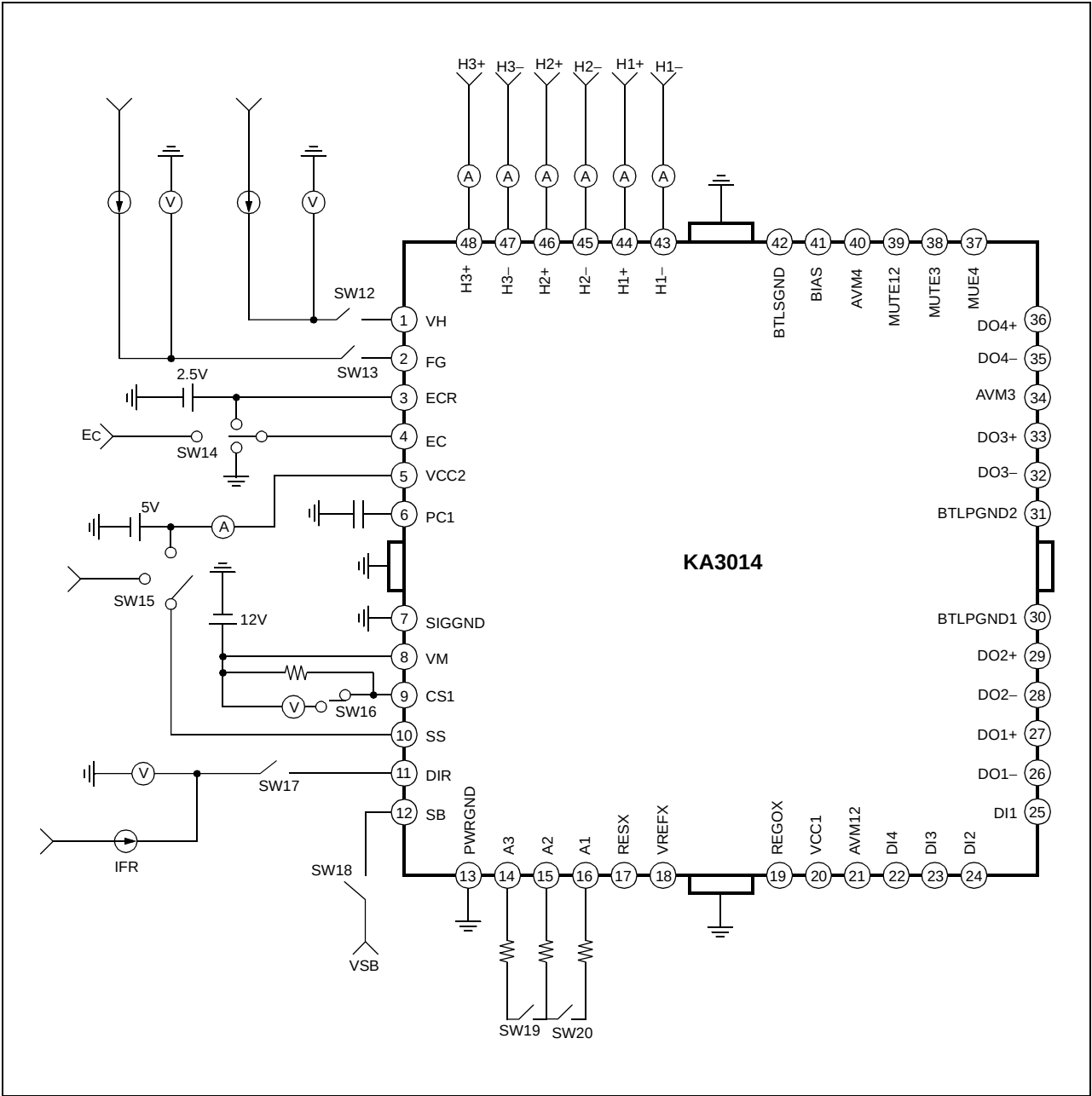
Test Circuits 1

BTL Drive Part

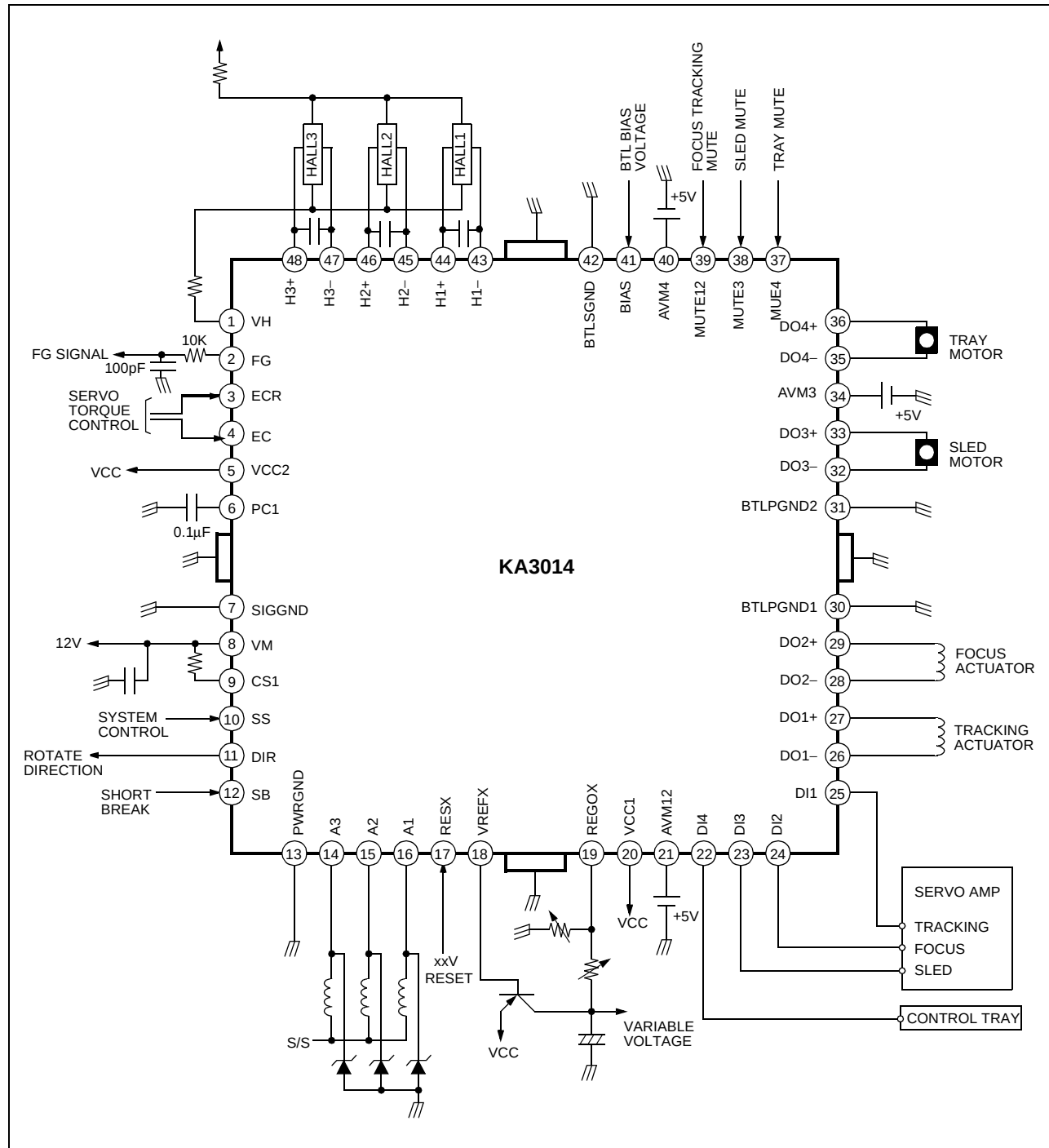


Test Circuits 2

Spindle Motor Drive Part



Application Circuits



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