For brush motors

Reversible motor drivers (1A series)

BA6956AN, BA6287F, BA6285FS, BA6285AFP-Y, BA6920FP-Y

No.09008EAT02

● Overview

The reversible motor driver for output 1.0A for 1 motor can set the output modes to four modes, normal, reverse, stop (idling), and braking in accordance with logic input (2 inputs).

● Features

1) Built-in surge absorption diode
2) By built-in power save circuit, current consumption when a motor stops (idles) can be suppressed
3) Output voltage can be optionally set by reference voltage setting pin
4) Built-in thermal shutdown circuit (TSD)

● Applications

Audio-visual equipment; PC peripherals; Car audios; Car navigation systems; OA equipments

● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C, All voltages are with respect to ground)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings					Unit
		BA6956AN	BA6287F	BA6285FS	BA6285AFP-Y	BA6920FP-Y	
Supply voltage	VCC	18	18	18	30	36	V
Supply voltage	VM	18	18	18	30	36	V
Output current	I_{OMAX}	1*1	1*1	1*1	1*1	1*1	A
Operating temperature	T_{OPR}	-20 ~ 75	-20 ~ 75	-20 ~ 75	-40 ~ 85	-30 ~ 85	°C
Storage temperature	T_{STG}	-55 ~ 150	-55 ~ 150	-55 ~ 150	-55 ~ 150	-55 ~ 150	°C
Power dissipation	Pd	1.19*2	0.689*3	0.813*4	1.45*5	1.45*5	W
Junction temperature	T_{jmax}	150	150	150	150	150	°C

*1 Do not, exceed Pd or ASO.
*2 SIP9 package. Derated at 9.5mW/°C above 25°C.
*3 SOP8 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm FR4 glass-epoxy board with less than 3% copper foil. Derated at 5.52mW/°C above 25°C.
*4 SSOP-A16 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm FR4 glass-epoxy board with less than 3% copper foil. Derated at 6.5mW/°C above 25°C.
*5 HSOP25 package. Mounted on a 70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm FR4 glass-epoxy board with less than 3% copper foil. Derated at 11.6mW/°C above 25°C.

● Operating conditions (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings					Unit
		BA6956AN	BA6287F	BA6285FS	BA6285AFP-Y	BA6920FP-Y	
Supply voltage	VCC	6.5 ~ 15	4.5 ~ 15	4.5 ~ 15	4.5 ~ 24	6.5 ~ 34	V
Supply voltage	VM	6.5 ~ 15	4.5 ~ 15	4.5 ~ 15	4.5 ~ 24	6.5 ~ 34	V
VREF voltage	VREF	< VCC, VM	< VCC, VM	< VCC, VM	< VCC, VM	< VCC, VM	V

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● **Electrical characteristics** (BA6956AN, unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C and VCC=9V, VM=9V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current 1	I_{CC1}	-	29	44	mA	FWD/REV mode
Supply current 2	I_{CC2}	-	56	80	mA	Brake mode
Supply current 3	I_{CC3}	-	0	15	μA	Standby mode
Input threshold voltage H	V_{IH}	2.0	-	VCC	V	
Input threshold voltage L	V_{IL}	0	-	0.8	V	
Input bias current	I_{IH}	50	90	131	μA	V_{IN}=2V
Output saturation voltage	V_{CE}	-	1.7	2.3	V	I_O=0.2A, vertically total
VREF bias current	I_{REF}	-	10	25	μA	I_O=0.2A, VREF=6V

● **Electrical characteristics** (BA6287F, unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C and VCC=9V, VM=9V, VREF=9V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current 1	I_{CC1}	12	24	36	mA	FWD/REV mode
Supply current 2	I_{CC2}	29	48	67	mA	Brake mode
Standby current	I_{ST}	-	0	15	μA	Standby mode
Input threshold voltage H	V_{IH}	2.0	-	VCC	V	
Input threshold voltage L	V_{IL}	0	-	0.8	V	
Input bias current	I_{IH}	45	90	135	μA	V_{IN}=2V
Output saturation voltage	V_{CE}	-	1.0	1.5	V	I_O=0.2A, vertically total
VREF bias current	I_{REF}	6	12	18	mA	I_O=0.2A, FWD or REV mode

● **Electrical characteristics** (BA6285FS, unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C and VCC=9V, VM=9V, VREF=9V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current 1	I_{CC1}	12	24	36	mA	FWD/REV mode
Supply current 2	I_{CC2}	29	48	67	mA	Brake mode
Standby current	I_{ST}	-	0	15	μA	Standby mode
Input threshold voltage H	V_{IH}	2.0	-	VCC	V	
Input threshold voltage L	V_{IL}	0	-	0.8	V	
Input bias current	I_{IH}	45	90	135	μA	V_{IN}=2V
Power save on voltage	V_{PSON}	2.0	-	VCC	V	Standby mode
Power save off voltage	V_{PSOFF}	0	-	0.8	V	Operation
Output saturation voltage	V_{CE}	-	1.0	1.5	V	I_O=0.2A, vertically total
VREF bias current	I_{REF}	6	12	18	mA	I_O=0.2A, FWD or REV mode

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● **Electrical characteristics** (BA6285AFP-Y, unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C and VCC=9V, VM=9V, VREF=9V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current 1	I_{CC1}	10	20	30	mA	FWD/REV mode
Supply current 2	I_{CC2}	21	42	63	mA	Brake mode
Standby current	I_{ST}	-	0	15	μA	Standby mode
Input threshold voltage H	V_{IH}	2.0	-	VCC	V	
Input threshold voltage L	V_{IL}	0	-	0.8	V	
Input bias current	I_{IH}	40	80	120	μA	V_{IN}=2V
Power save on voltage	V_{PSON}	-	-	0.8	V	Operation
Power save off voltage	V_{PSOFF}	2.0	-	VCC	V	Standby mode
Output saturation voltage	V_{CE}	-	1.0	1.5	V	I_O=0.2A, vertically total
VREF bias current	I_{REF}	9	15	21	mA	I_O=0.2A, FWD or REV mode

● **Electrical characteristics** (BA6920FP-Y, unless otherwise specified, Ta=25°C and VCC=12V, VM=12V)

Parameter	Symbol	Limits			Unit	Conditions
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Supply current 1	I_{CC1}	5	8	12	mA	FWD/REV mode
Supply current 2	I_{CC2}	3	5	8	mA	Brake mode
Standby current	I_{ST}	-	0	15	μA	Standby mode
Input threshold voltage H	V_{IH}	3.0	-	VCC	V	
Input threshold voltage L	V_{IL}	0	-	0.8	V	
Input bias current	I_{IH}	100	200	300	μA	V_{IN}=3V
Power save on voltage	V_{PSON}	2.0	-	VCC	V	Standby mode
Power save off voltage	V_{PSOFF}	-	-	0.8	V	Operation
Output saturation voltage	V_{CE}	-	2.2	3.3	V	I_O=0.2A, vertically total
VREF bias current	I_{REF}	-	12	35	μA	I_O=0.1A, VREF=6V

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● **Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data)**

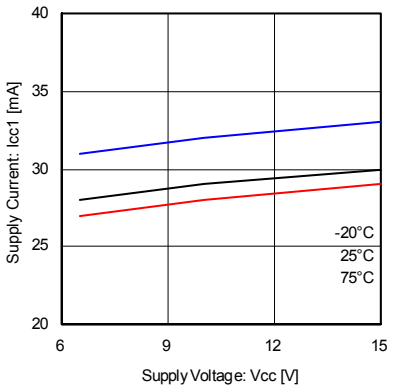


Fig.1 Supply current 1 (forward) (BA6956AN)

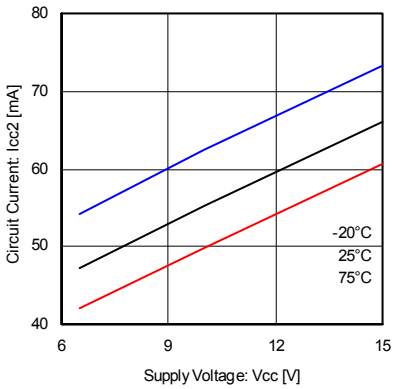


Fig.2 Supply current 2 (brake) (BA6956AN)

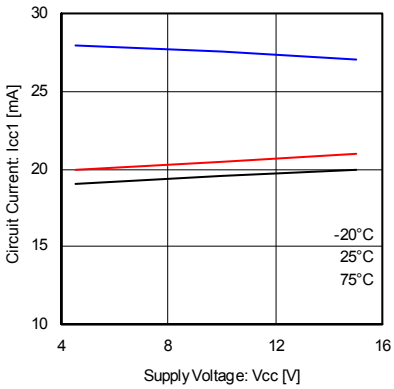


Fig.3 Supply current 1 (forward) (BA6287F)

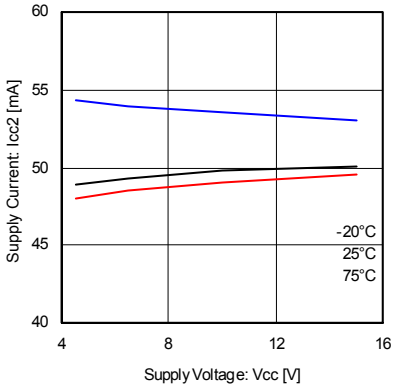


Fig.4 Supply current 2 (brake) (BA6287F)

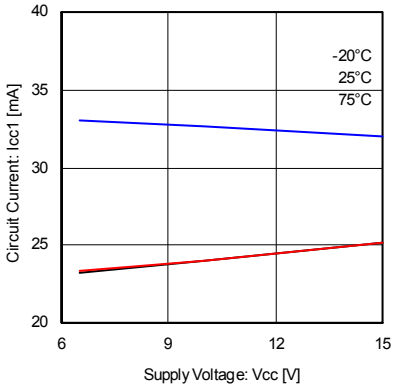


Fig.5 Supply current 1 (forward) (BA6285FS)

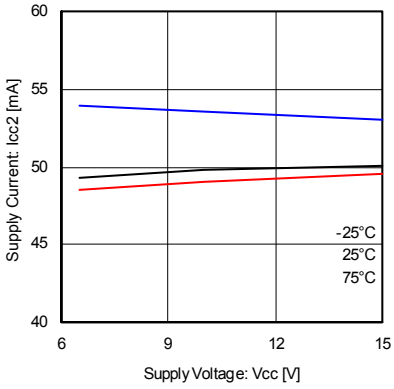


Fig.6 Supply current 2 (brake) (BA6285FS)

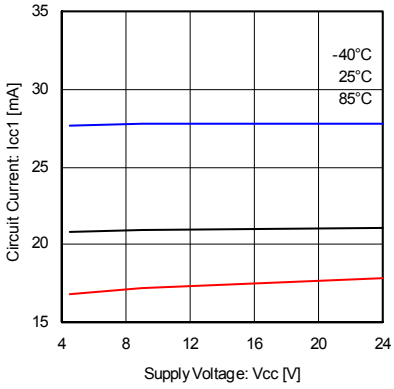


Fig.7 Supply current 1 (forward) (BA6285AFP-Y)

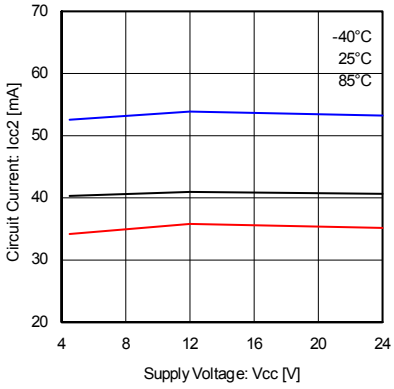


Fig.8 Supply current 2 (brake) (BA6285AFP-Y)

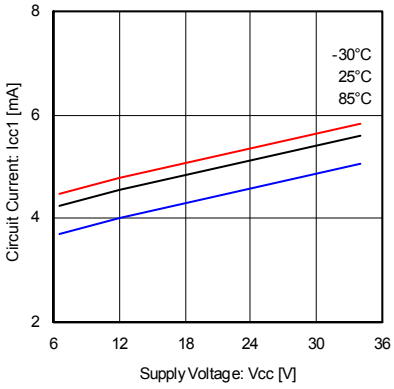


Fig.9 Supply current 1 (forward) (BA6920FP-Y)

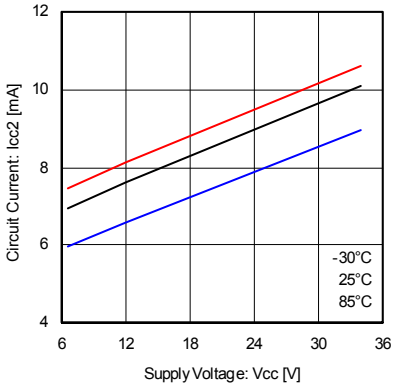


Fig.10 Supply current 2 (brake) (BA6920FP-Y)

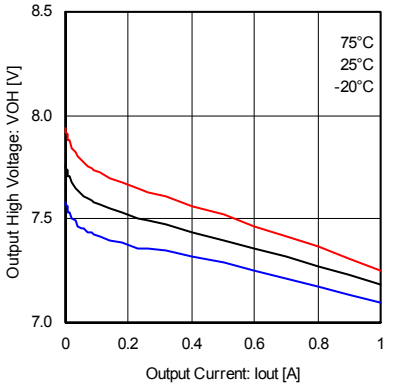


Fig.11 Output high voltage (BA6956AN)

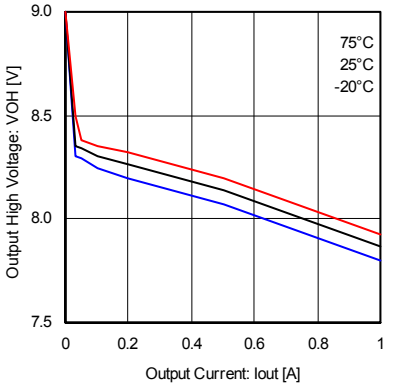


Fig.12 Output high voltage (BA6287F)

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● **Electrical characteristic curves (Reference data) - Continued**

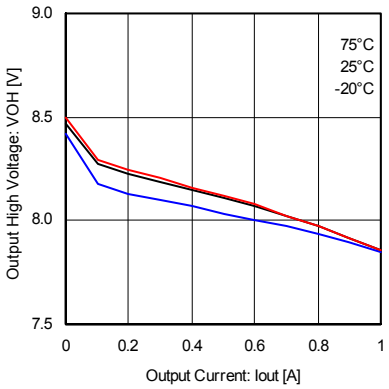


Fig.13 Output high voltage (BA6285FS)

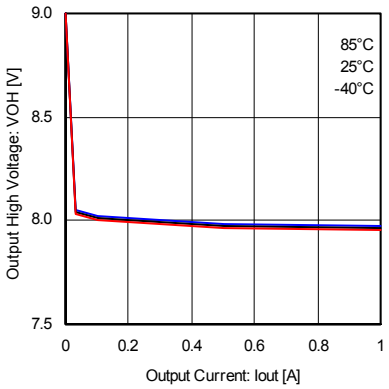


Fig.14 Output high voltage (BA6285AFP-Y)

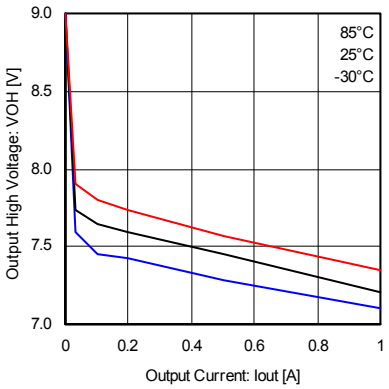


Fig.15 Output high voltage (BA6920FP-Y)

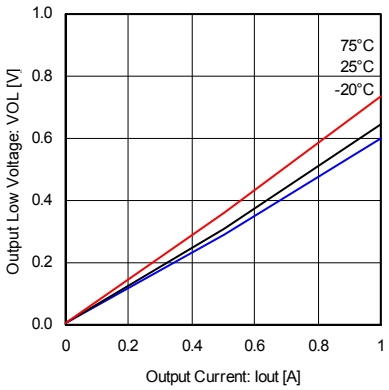


Fig.16 Output low voltage (BA6956AN)

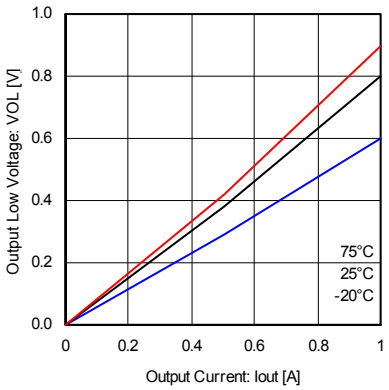


Fig.17 Output low voltage (BA6287F)

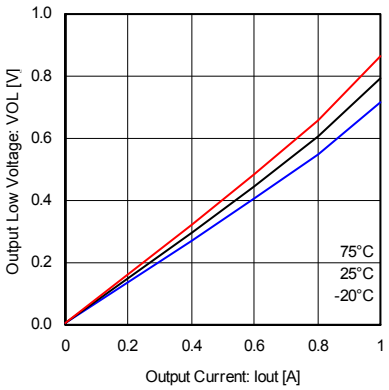


Fig.18 Output low voltage (BA6285FS)

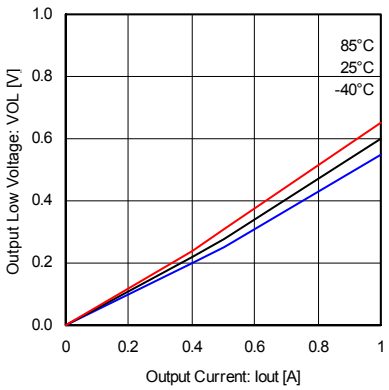


Fig.19 Output low voltage (BA6285AFP-Y)

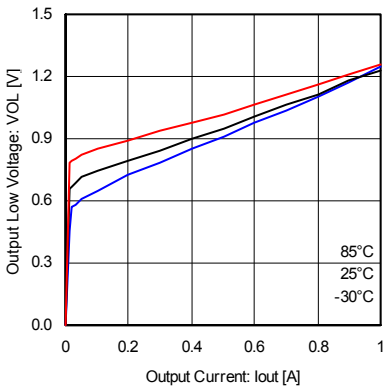


Fig.20 Output low voltage (BA6920FP-Y)

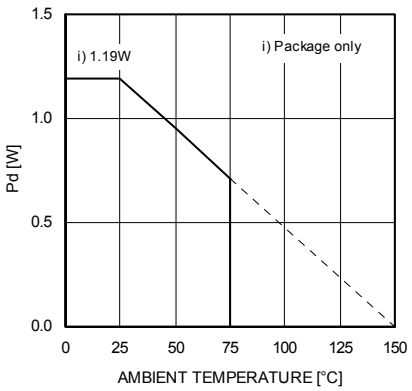


Fig.21 Thermal derating curve (SIP9)

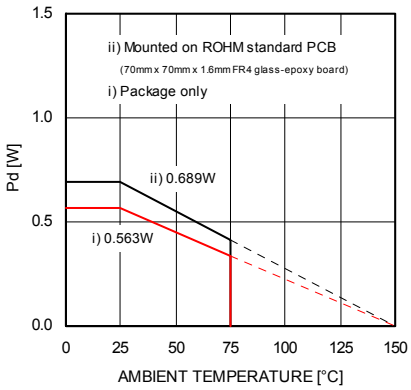


Fig.22 Thermal derating curve (SOP8)

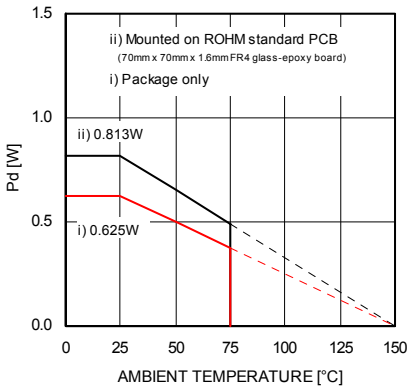


Fig.23 Thermal derating curve (SSOP-A16)

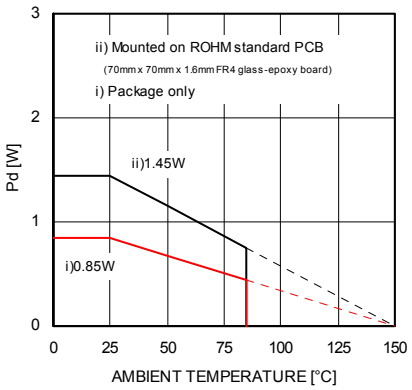


Fig.24 Thermal derating curve (HSOP25)

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● **Block diagram and pin configuration**

BA6956AN

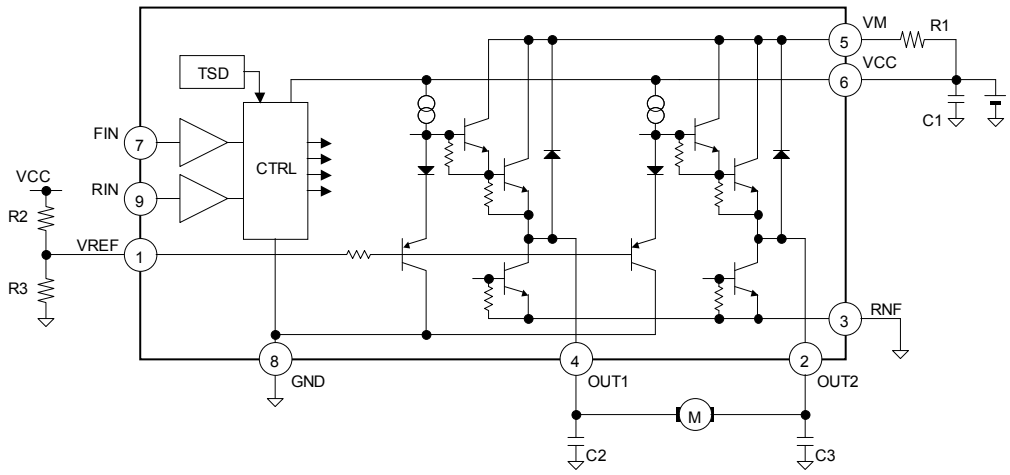


Fig.25 BA6956AN

Table 1 BA6956AN

Pin	Name	Function
1	VREF	Reference voltage setting pin
2	OUT2	Driver output
3	RNF	Power ground
4	OUT1	Driver output
5	VM	Power supply (driver stage)
6	VCC	Power supply (small signal)
7	FIN	Control input (forward)
8	GND	GND
9	RIN	Control input (reverse)

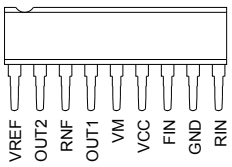


Fig.26 BA6956AN (SIP9)

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● **Block diagram and pin configuration**

BA6287F

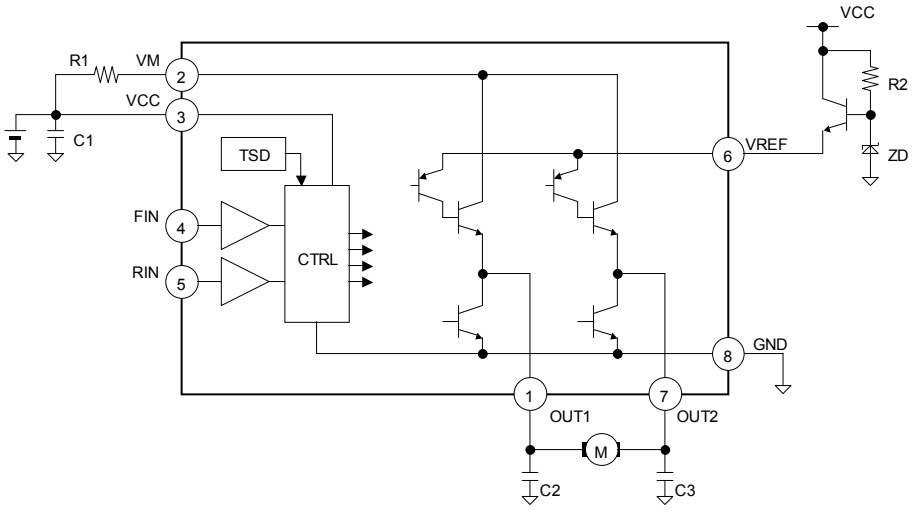


Fig.27 BA6287F

Table 2 BA6287F

Pin	Name	Function
1	OUT1	Driver output
2	VM	Power supply (driver stage)
3	VCC	Power supply (small signal)
4	FIN	Control input (forward)
5	RIN	Control input (reverse)
6	VREF	Reference voltage setting pin
7	OUT2	Driver output
8	GND	GND

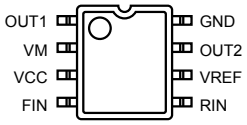


Fig.28 BA6287F (SOP8)

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● **Block diagram and pin configuration**

BA6285FS

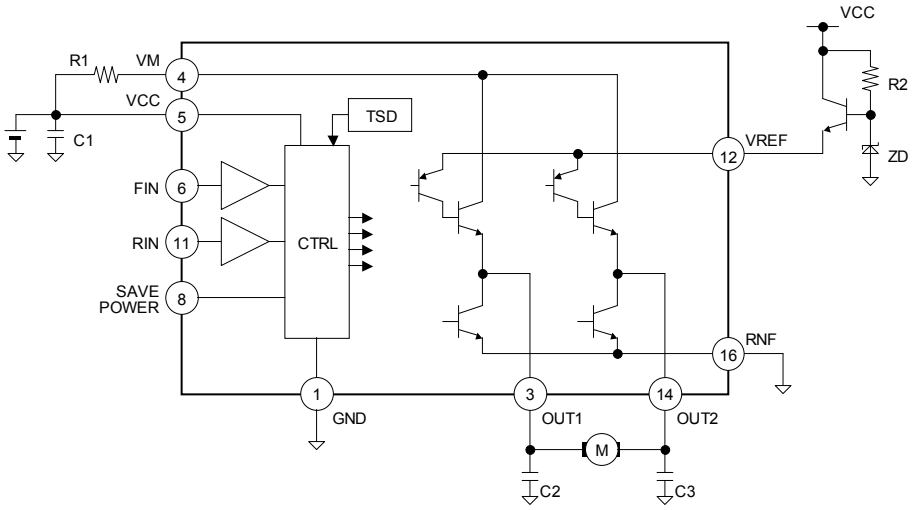


Fig.29 BA6285FS

Table 3 BA6285FS

Pin	Name	Function
1	GND	GND
2	NC	NC
3	OUT1	Driver output
4	VM	Power supply (driver stage)
5	VCC	Power supply (small signal)
6	FIN	Control input (forward)
7	NC	NC
8	PS	Power save enable pin
9	NC	NC
10	NC	NC
11	RIN	Control input (reverse)
12	VREF	Reference voltage setting pin
13	NC	NC
14	OUT2	Driver output
15	NC	NC
16	RNF	Power ground

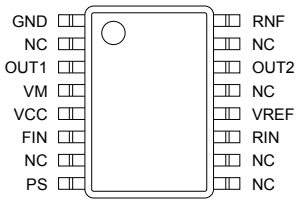


Fig.30 BA6285FS (SSOP-A16)

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● **Block diagram and pin configuration**

BA6285AFP-Y

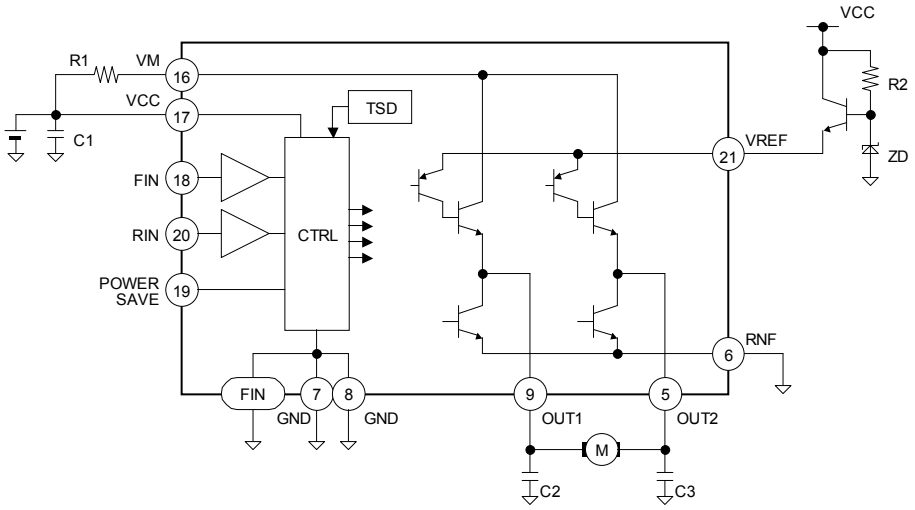


Fig.31 BA6285AFP-Y

Table 4 BA6285AFP-Y

Pin	Name	Function
1	NC	NC
2	NC	NC
3	NC	NC
4	NC	NC
5	OUT2	Driver output
6	RNF	Power ground
7	GND	GND
8	GND	GND
9	OUT1	Driver output
10	NC	NC
11	NC	NC
12	NC	NC
13	NC	NC
14	NC	NC
15	NC	NC
16	VM	Power supply (driver stage)
17	VCC	Power supply (small signal)
18	FIN	Control input (forward)
19	PS	Power save enable pin
20	RIN	Control input (reverse)
21	VREF	Reference voltage setting pin
22	NC	NC
23	NC	NC
24	NC	NC
25	NC	NC
FIN	GND	GND

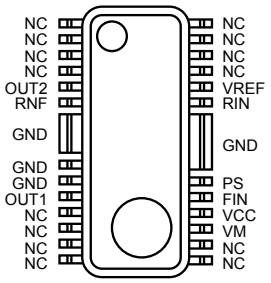


Fig.32 BA6285AFP-Y (HSOP25)

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● **Block diagram and pin configuration**

BA6920FP-Y

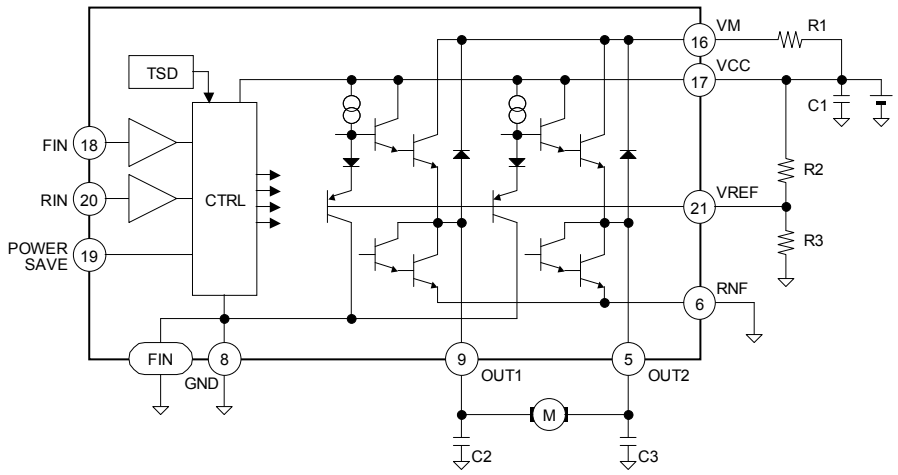


Fig.33 BA6920FP-Y

Table 5 BA6920FP-Y

Pin	Name	Function
1	NC	NC
2	NC	NC
3	NC	NC
4	NC	NC
5	OUT2	Driver output
6	RNF	Power ground
7	NC	NC
8	GND	GND
9	OUT1	Driver output
10	NC	NC
11	NC	NC
12	NC	NC
13	NC	NC
14	NC	NC
15	NC	NC
16	VM	Power supply (driver stage)
17	VCC	Power supply (small signal)
18	FIN	Control input (forward)
19	PS	Power save enable pin
20	RIN	Control input (reverse)
21	VREF	Reference voltage setting pin
22	NC	NC
23	NC	NC
24	NC	NC
25	NC	NC
FIN	GND	GND

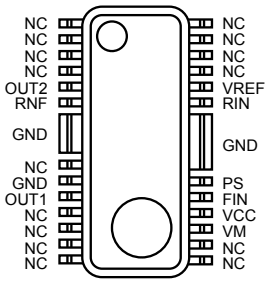


Fig.34 BA6920FP-Y (HSOP25)

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● **External application components**

1) Resistor for the current limitation, R1

This is a current limiting resistor for collector loss reduction and at the time of short-circuited output. It depends on the power supply voltage used, etc., but choose resistance of about 5 to 10Ω. In addition, set resistance with utmost care to voltage drop caused by inrush current that flows when the motor is started.

2) Resistors and zener diode for the output high voltage setting, R2, R3 and ZD

These are the resistors and zener diode used when output high voltage is set. As for the voltage, only (V_{SAT} + V_F) lower than the VREF pin voltage for BA6287F, BA6285FS and BA6285AFP-Y. (Reference values; V_{SAT} ≈ 0.25V, V_F ≈ 0.75V) Zener diode ZD is recommended to be used instead of resistor R3 when the power supply voltage is unstable for BA6956AN and BA6920FP-Y.

3) Stabilization capacitor for the power supply line, C1

Please connect the capacitor of 1μF to 100μF for the stabilization of the power supply line, and confirm the motor operation.

4) Phase compensating capacitor, C2, C3

Noise is generated in output pins or oscillation results in accord with the set mounting state such as power supply circuit, motor characteristics, PCB pattern artwork, etc. As noise oscillation measures, connect 0.01μF to 0.1μF capacitors.

● **Functional descriptions**

1) Operation modes

Table 6 Logic table

IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT2	Operation
L	L	OPEN*	OPEN*	Stop (idling)
H	L	H	L	Forward (OUT1 > OUT2)
L	H	L	H	Reverse (OUT1 < OUT2)
H	H	L	L	Brake (stop)

* OPEN is the off state of all output transistors. Please note that this is the state of the connected diodes, which differs from that of the mechanical relay.
** Output OUT1 and OUT2 become OPEN regardless of the input logic of FIN and RIN when switching to the power save mode with the POWERSAVE pin.

a) Stand-by mode

In stand-by mode, all output power transistors are turned off, and the motor output goes to high impedance.

b) Forward mode

This operating mode is defined as the forward rotation of the motor when the OUT1 pin is high and OUT2 pin is low. When the motor is connected between the OUT1 and OUT2 pins, the current flows from OUT1 to OUT2.

c) Reverse mode

This operating mode is defined as the reverse rotation of the motor when the OUT1 pin is low and OUT2 pin is high. When the motor is connected between the OUT1 and OUT2 pins, the current flows from OUT2 to OUT1.

d) Brake mode

This operating mode is used to quickly stop the motor (short circuit brake).

Note) Switching of rotating direction (FWD/REV)

When the rotating direction is changed over by the motor rotating condition, switch the direction after the motor is temporarily brought to the BRAKE condition or OPEN condition. It is recommended to keep the relevant conditions as follows:

via BRAKE: Longer than braking time*. (* the time required for the output L terminal to achieve potential below GND when brake is activated.)
via OPEN: The time longer than 1 ms is recommended.

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2) Output high voltage setting

This function optionally sets output voltage by the output high voltage setting pin and controls the motor rotating speed. However, when the output high voltage is set to a low level, consumption at IC increases. Carry out thermal design with sufficient margin incorporated with the power dissipation (Pd) under the actual application condition taken into account.

a) BA6287F, BA6285FS, BA6285AFP-Y

The circuit diagram associated with the output high voltage setting VREF pin is as per shown on the right. The output high and low voltages V_{OH} and V_{OL} are expressed by:

$V_{OH} = VREF - (V_{SAT(Q1)} + V_{F(Q2)})$
$V_{OL} = V_{SAT(Q3)}$
(Reference values; $V_{SAT} \approx 0.15V$, $V_F \approx 0.7V$)

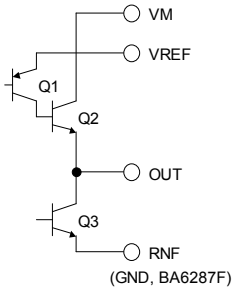


Fig.35 BA6287F, BD6285FS, BA6285AFP-Y

In addition, the relation of VREF voltage to output voltage is expressed by:

$(V_{SAT(Q1)} + V_{F(Q2)}) < VREF < VM - V_{SAT(Q2)} + V_{F(Q2)} + V_{SAT(Q1)}$

Therefore, when the VREF voltage condition is as follows, the output high voltage is restricted.

$VREF > VM - V_{SAT(Q2)} + V_{SAT(Q1)} + V_{F(Q2)}$
$V_{OH} = VM - V_{SAT(Q2)}$

b) BA6956AN, BA6920FP-Y

The circuit diagram associated with the output high voltage setting VREF pin is as per shown on the right. The output high and low voltages V_{OH} and V_{OL} are expressed by:

$V_{OH} = VREF + (V_{F(Q5)} + V_{F(Q4)}) - (V_{F(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)})$
$\approx VREF$
$V_{OL} = V_{SAT(Q6)}$ (BA6956AN)
$V_{OL} = V_{SAT(Q7)} + V_{F(Q6)}$ (BA6920FP-Y)
(Reference values; $V_{SAT} \approx 0.15V$, $V_F \approx 0.7V$)

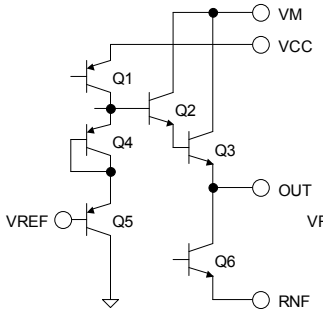


Fig.36 BA6956AN

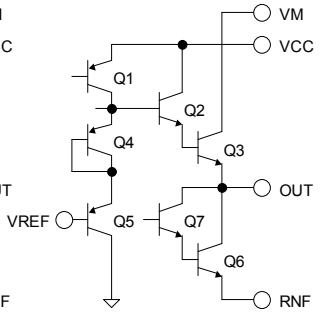


Fig.37 BA6920FP-Y

The output high voltage controllable range is expressed by:

$VREF < VCC - V_{SAT(Q1)} - V_{F(Q4)} - V_{F(Q5)}$
$VREF < VM - (V_{SAT(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)}) + (V_{F(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)}) - (V_{F(Q4)} + V_{F(Q5)})$ (BA6956AN)
$VREF < VM - V_{SAT(Q3)} + (V_{F(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)}) - (V_{F(Q4)} + V_{F(Q5)})$ (BA6920FP-Y)

When the VREF voltage condition is as follows, the output high voltage is restricted.
$VREF > VCC - V_{SAT(Q1)} - V_{F(Q4)} - V_{F(Q5)}$
$VREF > VM - (V_{SAT(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)}) + (V_{F(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)}) - (V_{F(Q4)} + V_{F(Q5)})$ (BA6956AN)
$VREF > VM - V_{SAT(Q3)} + (V_{F(Q2)} + V_{F(Q3)}) - (V_{F(Q4)} + V_{F(Q5)})$ (BA6920FP-Y)

$V_{OH} = VCC - V_{SAT(Q1)} - V_{F(Q2)} - V_{F(Q3)}$
$V_{OH} = VM - V_{SAT(Q2)} - V_{F(Q3)}$ (BA6956AN)
$V_{OH} = VM - V_{SAT(Q3)}$ (BA6920FP-Y)

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● **Interfaces**

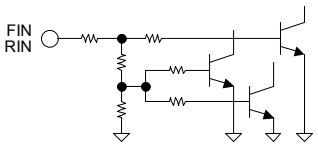
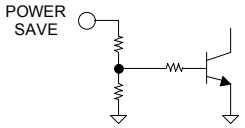


Fig. 38 FIN, RIN



(BA6285FS, BA6285AFP-Y, BA6920FP-Y)

Fig.39 POWER SAVE

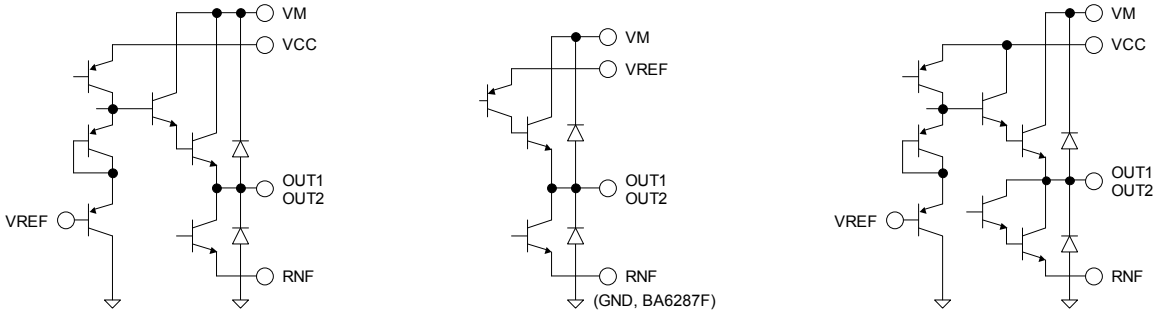


Fig. 40 VCC, VM, OUT1, OUT2, VREF, RNF, GND

● **Notes for use**

1) Absolute maximum ratings

Devices may be destroyed when supply voltage or operating temperature exceeds the absolute maximum rating. Because the cause of this damage cannot be identified as, for example, a short circuit or an open circuit, it is important to consider circuit protection measures – such as adding fuses – if any value in excess of absolute maximum ratings is to be implemented.

2) Connecting the power supply connector backward

Connecting the power supply in reverse polarity can damage the IC. Take precautions against reverse polarity when connecting the power supply lines, such as adding an external direction diode.

3) Power supply lines

Return current generated by the motor's Back-EMF requires countermeasures, such as providing a return current path by inserting capacitors across the power supply and GND (10μF, ceramic capacitor is recommended). In this case, it is important to conclusively confirm that none of the negative effects sometimes seen with electrolytic capacitors – including a capacitance drop at low temperatures - occurs. Also, the connected power supply must have sufficient current absorbing capability. Otherwise, the regenerated current will increase voltage on the power supply line, which may in turn cause problems with the product, including peripheral circuits exceeding the absolute maximum rating. To help protect against damage or degradation, physical safety measures should be taken, such as providing a voltage clamping diode across the power supply and GND.

4) Electrical potential at GND

Keep the GND terminal potential to the minimum potential under any operating condition. In addition, check to determine whether there is any terminal that provides voltage below GND, including the voltage during transient phenomena. When both a small signal GND and high current GND are present, single-point grounding (at the set's reference point) is recommended, in order to separate the small signal and high current GND, and to ensure that voltage changes due to the wiring resistance and high current do not affect the voltage at the small signal GND. In the same way, care must be taken to avoid changes in the GND wire pattern in any external connected component.

5) Thermal design

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (Pd) under actual operating conditions.

6) ASO - Area of Safety Operation

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

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7) Inter-pin shorts and mounting errors

Use caution when positioning the IC for mounting on printed circuit boards. The IC may be damaged if there is any connection error, or if pins are shorted together.

8) Operation in strong electromagnetic fields

Using this product in strong electromagnetic fields may cause IC malfunctions. Use extreme caution with electromagnetic fields.

9) Built-in thermal shutdown (TSD) circuit

The TSD circuit is designed only to shut the IC off to prevent thermal runaway. It is not designed to protect the IC or guarantee its operation in the presence of extreme heat. Do not continue to use the IC after the TSD circuit is activated, and do not operate the IC in an environment where activation of the circuit is assumed.

10) Capacitor between output and GND

In the event a large capacitor is connected between the output and GND, if VCC and VIN are short-circuited with 0V or GND for any reason, the current charged in the capacitor flows into the output and may destroy the IC. Use a capacitor smaller than 0.47μF between output and GND.

11) Testing on application boards

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

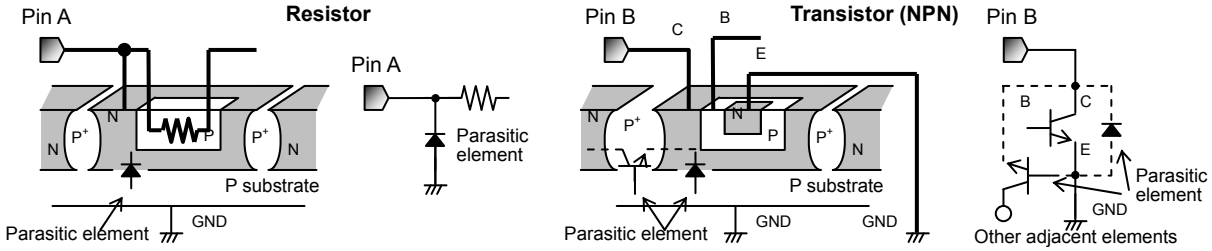
12) Regarding the input pin of the IC

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 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 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, as well as operating malfunctions and physical damage. Therefore, do not use methods by which parasitic diodes operate, such as applying a voltage lower than the GND (P substrate) voltage to an input pin.



Appendix: Example of monolithic IC structure

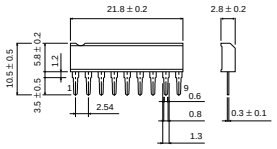
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ROHM part number	Type 6956A 6287 6285 6285A 6920	Package N: SIP9 F: SOP8 FS: SSOP-A16 FP-Y: HSOP25		Packaging spec. E2: Embossed taping None: Container tube

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SIP9

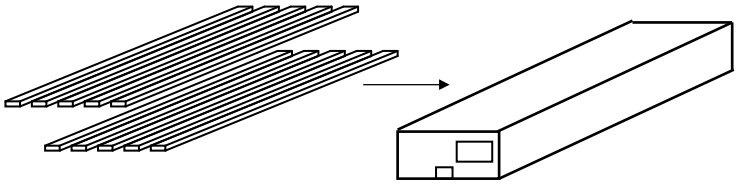
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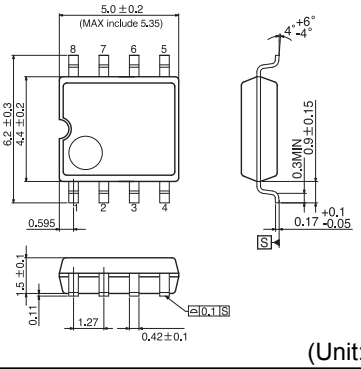
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*Orders should be placed in multiples of package quantity.

SOP8

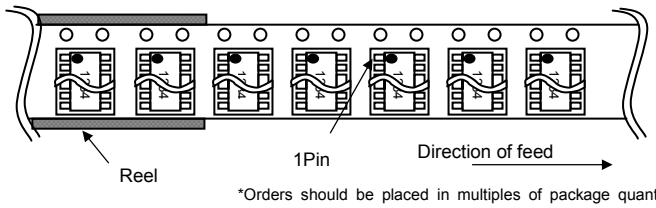
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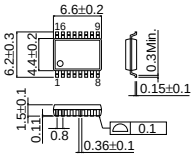
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Quantity	2500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (Holding the reel with the left hand and pulling the tape out with the right, pin 1 will be on the upper left-hand side.)



*Orders should be placed in multiples of package quantity.

SSOP-A16

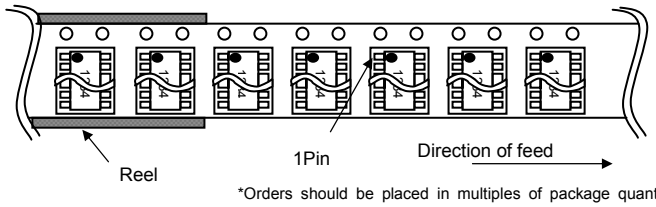
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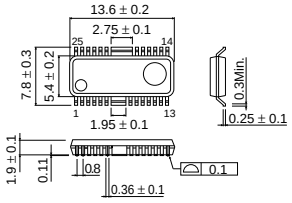
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*Orders should be placed in multiples of package quantity.

HSOP25

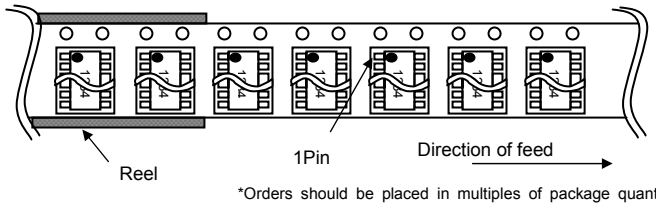
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*Orders should be placed in multiples of package quantity.

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