

Motor/Actuator Drivers DC Brush Motor Series

Automotive 1ch H Bridge Driver (50V Max)

BD6941FM

General Description

BD6941FM is a reversible motor driver with an output current of 1.25A (1Motor). It can control a DC motor in four modes: Forward, Reverse, Standby, and Brake, using two control logic inputs.

Features

- 1ch DMOS H Bridge Output
- Four Output States (Forward, Reverse, Standby, and Brake) through two Control Logic
- Low Standby Current
- Built-in Output Counter-Electromotive Force Absorption Diode
- Over-Current Protection with Timer (OVP)
- Over Voltage Detection (Switch OFF)
- TSD Detects Junction Temperature and Circuitry Switches OFF the Outputs at High Temperature.
- Built-in Over-Current Protection Monitor Pin (PO)

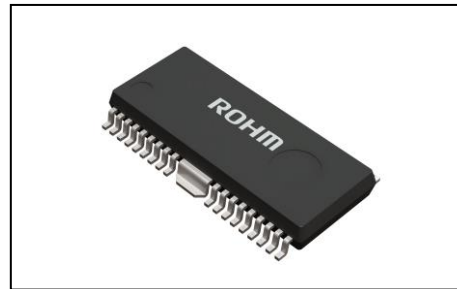
Key Specifications

- Input Supply Voltage Range: 8.0V to 16V
- Output ON Resistor(Total): 0.84Ω(Typ)
- Output Current: 1.25A(Max)
- Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +105°C

Package

HSOP-M36

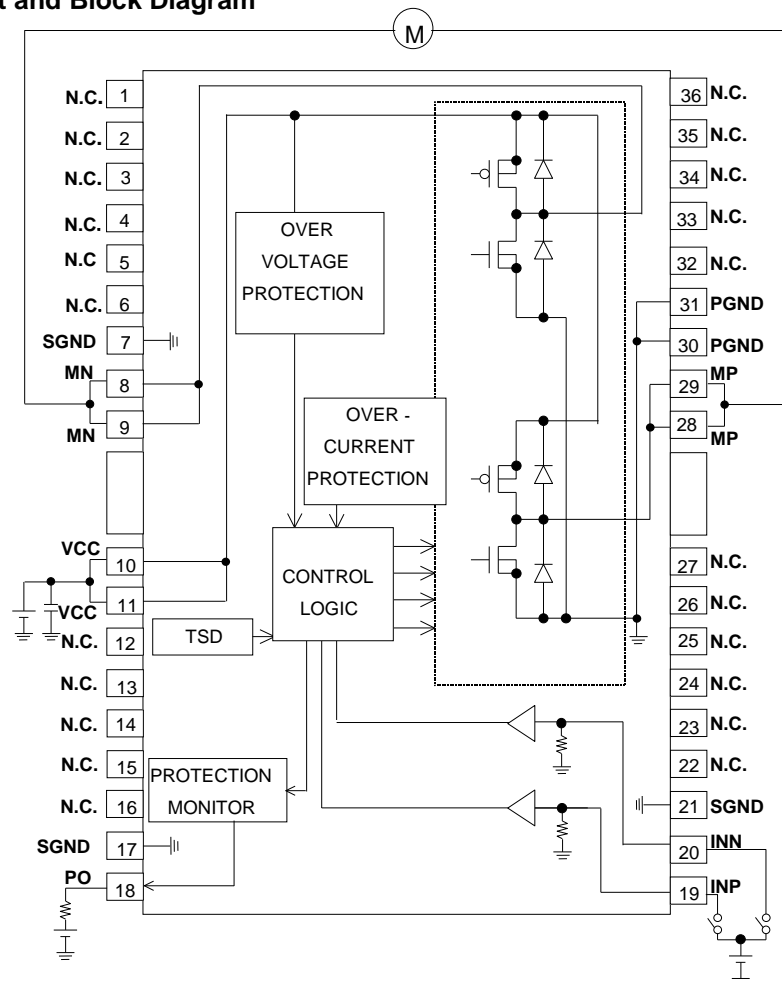
W (Typ) x D (Typ) x H (Max)
18.50mm x 9.90mm x 2.40mm



Applications

Onboard Devices (Vehicle Equipment, etc.)

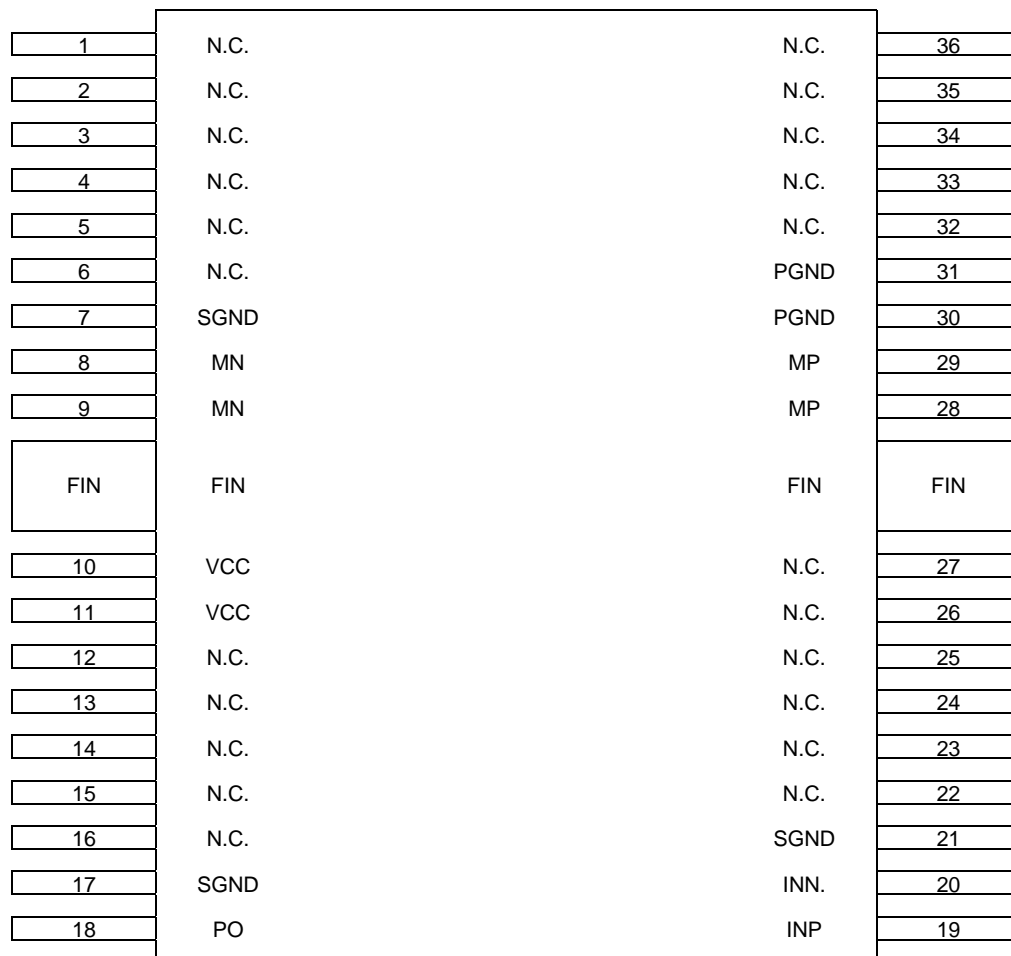
Typical Application Circuit and Block Diagram



○Product structure : Silicon monolithic integrated circuit ○This product has no designed protection against radioactive rays

Pin Configuration

TOP VIEW



Pin Descriptions

Pin No.	Terminal Name	Function
1-6	N.C.	N.C.
7	SGND	Signal GND pin
8	MN	Motor output pin
9	MN	Motor output pin
FIN	FIN	FIN
10	VCC	Power supply pin
11	VCC	Power supply pin
12-16	N.C.	N.C.
17	SGND	Signal GND PIN
18	PO	Protection monitor
19	INP	Logic input pin
20	INN	Logic input pin
21	SGND	Signal GND pin
22-27	N.C.	N.C.
FIN	FIN	FIN
28	MP	Motor output pin
29	MP	Motor output pin
30	PGND	Power GND Pin
31	PGND	Power GND Pin
32-36	N.C.	N.C.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit	Unit
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	50	V
Input Voltage	V _{INP} , V _{INN}	-0.3 to +20	V
Output Current	I _{OUT}	1.25 (Note 1)	A
Power Dissipation	P _d	2.80 (Note 2)	W
Operating Temperature	T _{opr}	-40 to +105	°C
Storage Temperature	T _{stg}	-55 to +150	°C
Junction Temperature	T _{jmax}	150	°C

(Note 1) Not to exceed P_d and ASO.

(Note 2) Mounted on a glass epoxy PCB (70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm).

To use at temperature above Ta=25°C reduce 22.4mW/°C.

Caution: 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.

Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
Supply Voltage	V _{CC}	8	12	16	V

Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, V_{CC}=8V to 16V, Ta=-40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit			Unit	Conditions
		Min	Typ	Max		
Circuit Current 1	I _{CC1}	-	0	10	μA	Standby mode
Circuit Current 2	I _{CC2}	-	3	8	mA	Forward or reverse mode
Circuit Current 3	I _{CC3}	-	3	8	mA	Brake mode
Input Voltage "H" Level	V _{IH}	3.0	-	-	V	
Input Voltage "L" Level	V _{IL}	-	-	1.0	V	
"H" Level Input Current	I _{IH}	-	50	100	μA	V _{IN} =5.0V, flowing in current
"L" Level Input Current	I _{IL}	-	0	10	μA	V _{IN} =0V, flowing out current
Output On Voltage 1	V _{ON1}	-	0.84	1.5	V	V _{CC} =12V, I _{OUT} =0.5A, total drop
Output On Voltage 2	V _{ON2}	-	-	1.7	V	V _{CC} =8V to 16V, I _{OUT} =0.5A, total drop
Output Leakage Current "H"	I _{LH}	-	0	10	μA	V _{OUT} =0V
Output Leakage Current "L"	I _{LL}	-	0	10	μA	V _{OUT} =V _{CC}
Upper Free-Wheeling Diode Forward Voltage	V _{FH}	0.3	1.0	1.5	V	I _F =0.6A
Lower Free-Wheeling Diode Forward Voltage	V _{FL}	0.3	1.0	1.5	V	I _F =0.6A
Protection Monitor Voltage	V _{LPO}	-	-	0.6	V	I _{PO} =3mA
Protection Monitor Leakage Current	I _{LPO}	-	0	10	μA	V _{PO} =V _{CC}
Over-Current Protection Switch On Current	I _{OCP}	1.5	-	3.5	A	
Over Voltage Lockout Switch On Voltage	V _{OVF}	25	30	35	V	

Typical Performance Curves

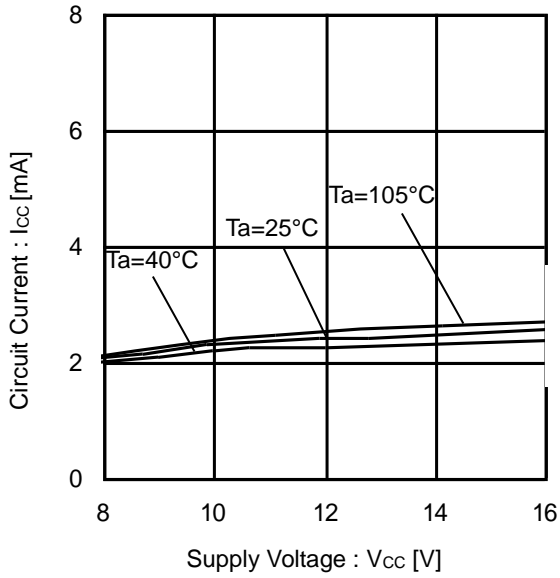


Figure 1. Circuit Current vs Supply Voltage (Forward · Reverse · Brake)

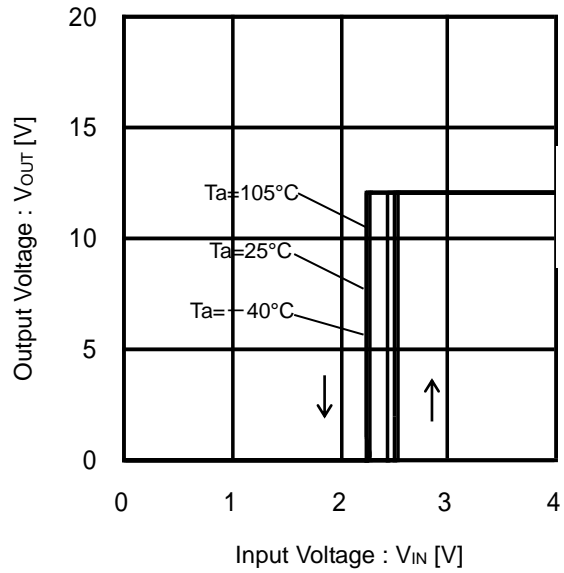


Figure 2. Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

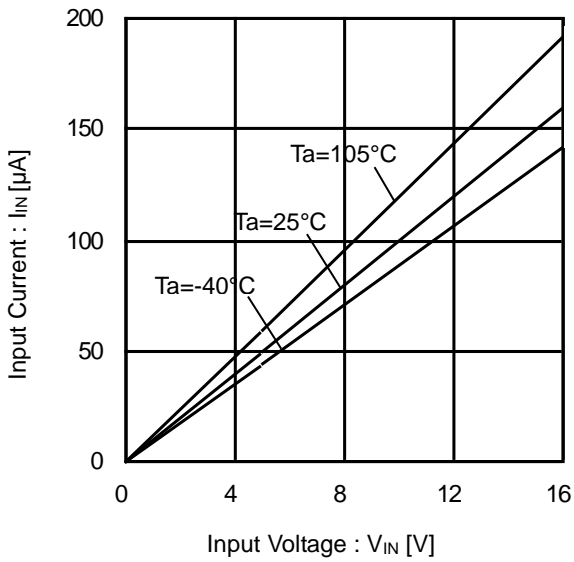


Figure 3. Input Current vs Input Voltage ("H" Level Input Current)

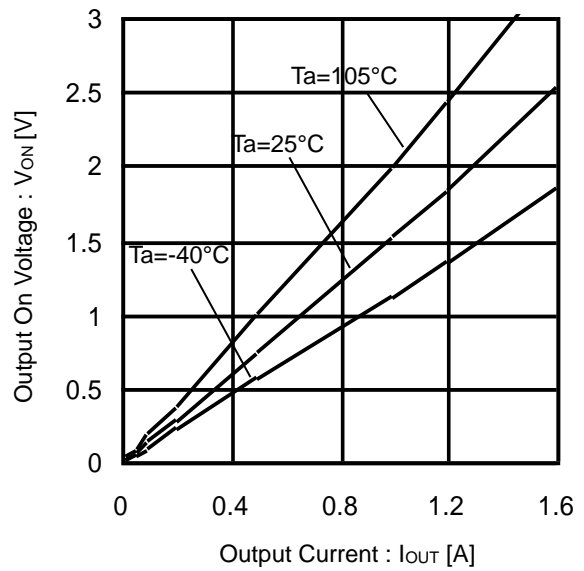


Figure 4. Output On Voltage vs Output Current (V_{cc}=12V)

Typical Performance Curves – continued

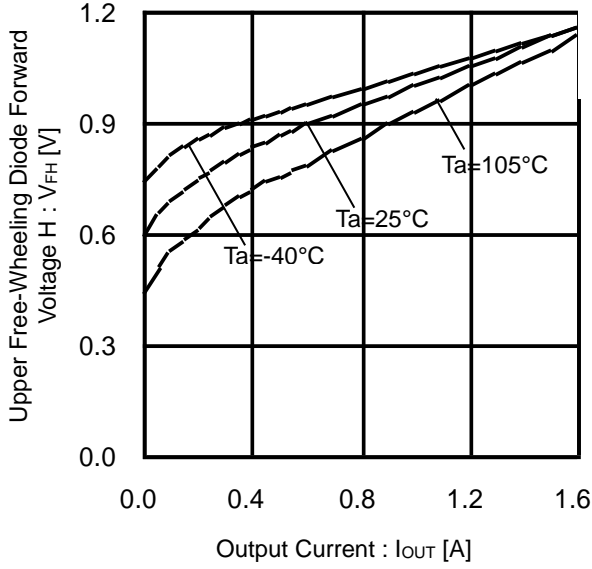


Figure 5. Upper Free-Wheeling Diode Forward Voltage H vs Output Current

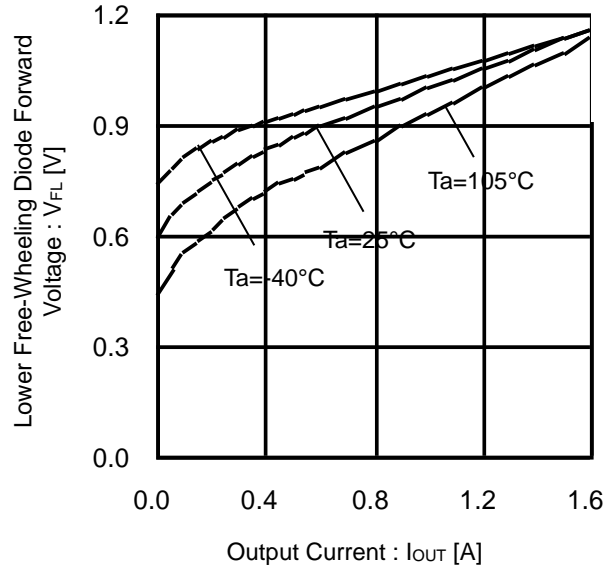


Figure 6. Upper Free-Wheeling Diode Forward Voltage L vs Output Current

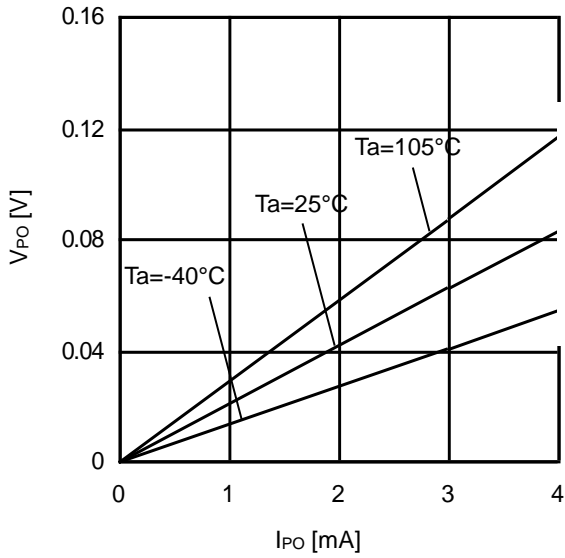


Figure 7. V_{PO} vs I_{PO} (Protection Monitor Voltage)

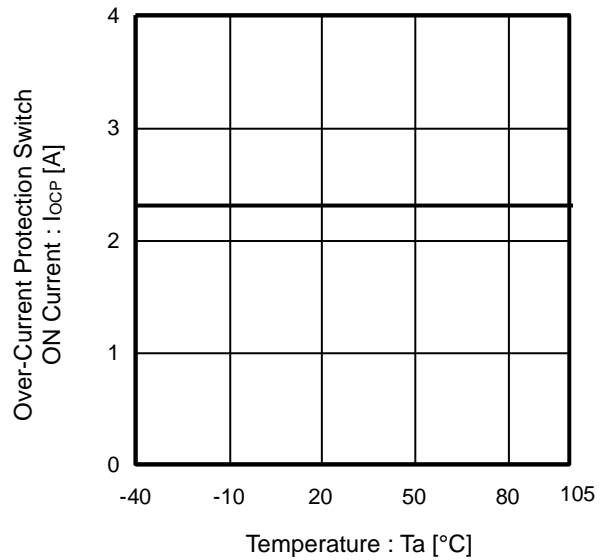


Figure 8. Over-Current Protection Switch on Current vs Temperature

Typical Performance Curves – continued

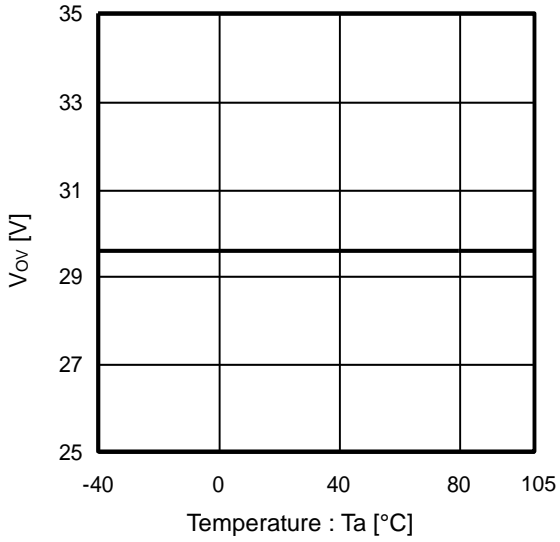


Figure 9. Over Voltage Lockout Switch On Voltage vs Temperature

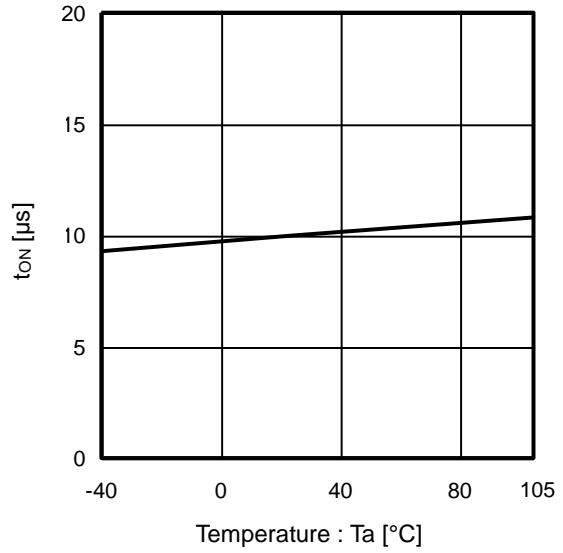


Figure 10. Over-Current Protection Monitor On Time vs Temperature

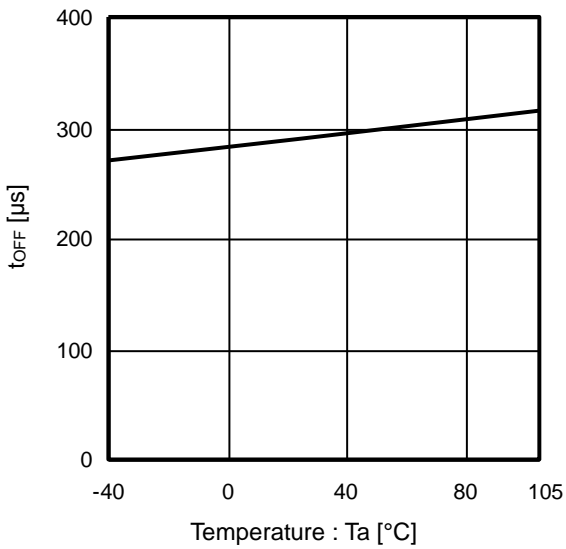


Figure 11. Over-Current Protection Monitor OFF Time vs Temperature

Application Information

1. Signal Table

(1) Input/Output Truth Table

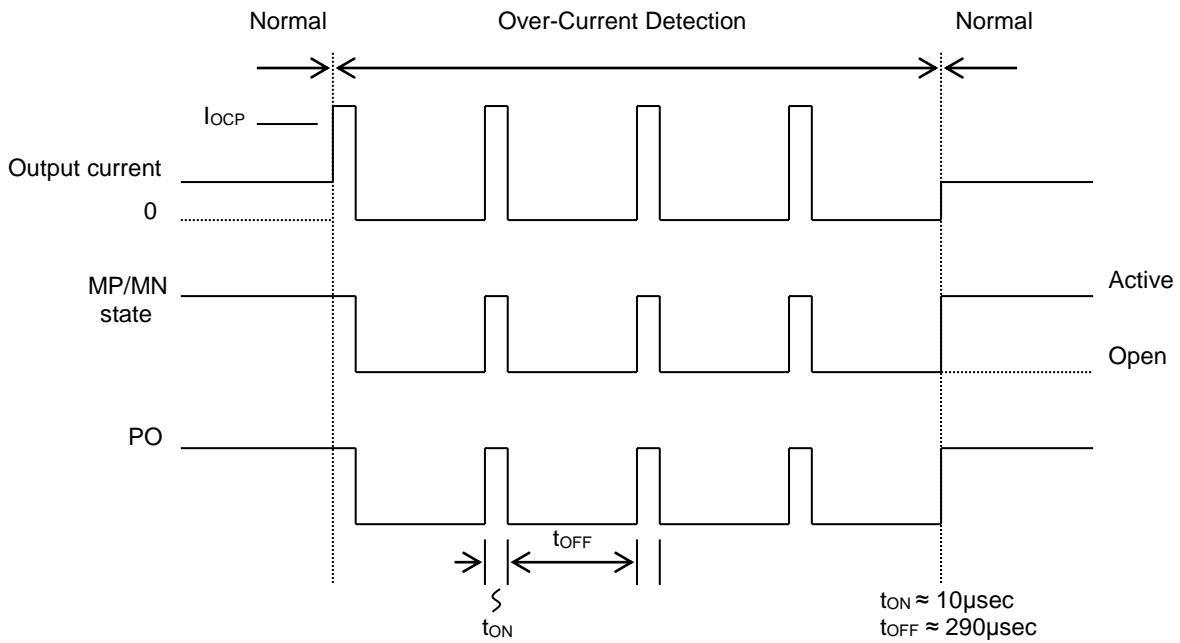
IN		OUT		MODE
INP	INN	MP	MN	
H	H	L	L	BRAKE
H	L	H	L	FORWARD
L	H	L	H	REVERSE
L	L	OPEN	OPEN	STANDBY

(2) Output Condition

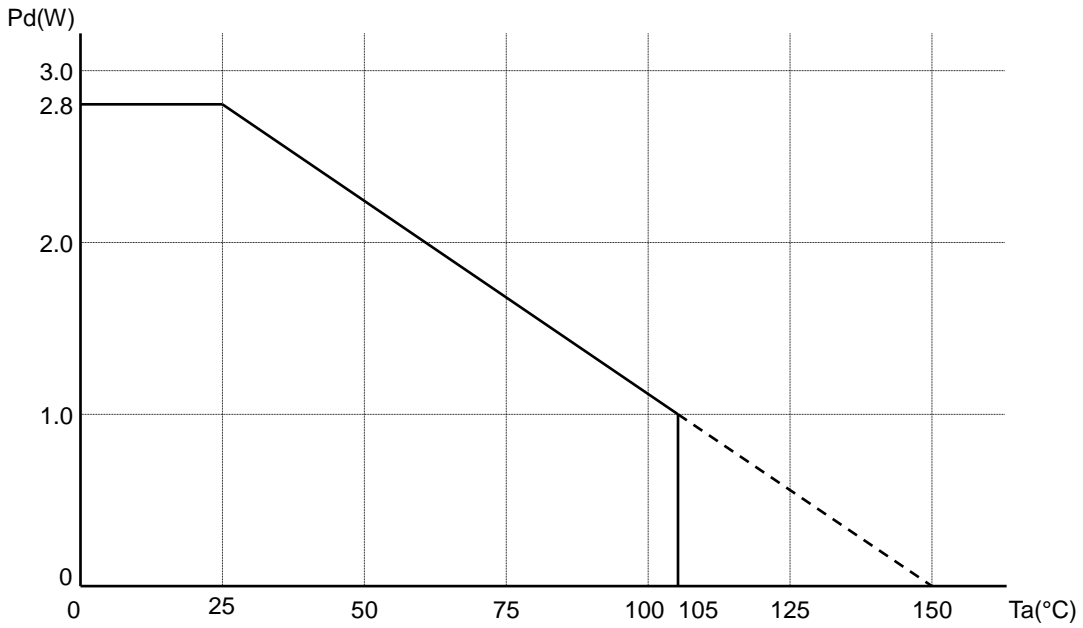
IN		OUT		PO
INP	INN	MODE	LOAD	
H	H	BRAKE	NORMAL	H
			SHORT	L (Note 1)
H/L	L/H	FORWARD/ REVERSE	NORMAL	H
			SHORT	L (Note 1)
L	L	STANDBY	-	H

(Note 1) Refer to timing chart

2. PO Output Timing Chart



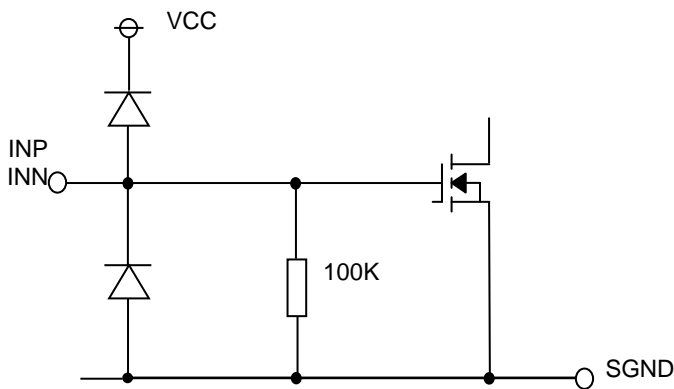
Power Dissipation



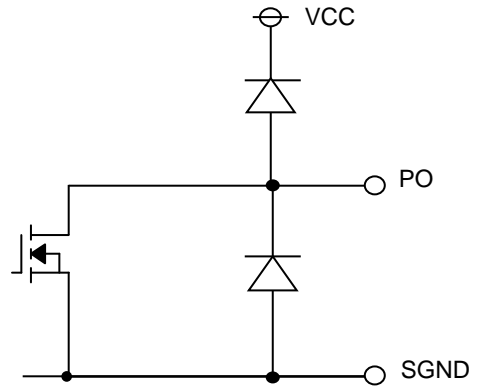
Mounted on a glass epoxy PCB (70mm x 70mm x 1.6mm)
 To use at temperature above Ta=25°C reduce 22.4mW/°C.

I/O Equivalent Circuits

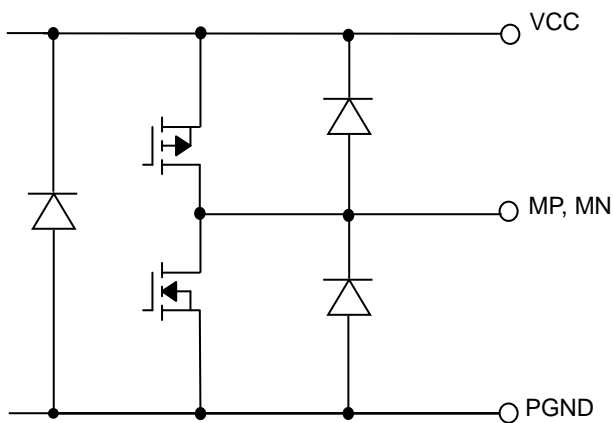
1. INP, INN



2. PO



3. MP, MN



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. Separate the ground and supply lines of the digital and analog blocks to prevent noise in the ground and supply lines of the digital block from affecting the analog block. 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. Thermal Consideration

Should by any chance the power dissipation 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, increase the board size and copper area to prevent exceeding the Pd rating.

6. Recommended Operating Conditions

These conditions represent a range within which the expected characteristics of the IC can be approximately obtained. The electrical characteristics are guaranteed under the conditions of each parameter.

7. 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.

8. Operation Under Strong Electromagnetic Field

Operating the IC in the presence of a strong electromagnetic field may cause the IC to malfunction.

9. 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.

10. 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.

Operational Notes – continued

11. 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.

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 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.

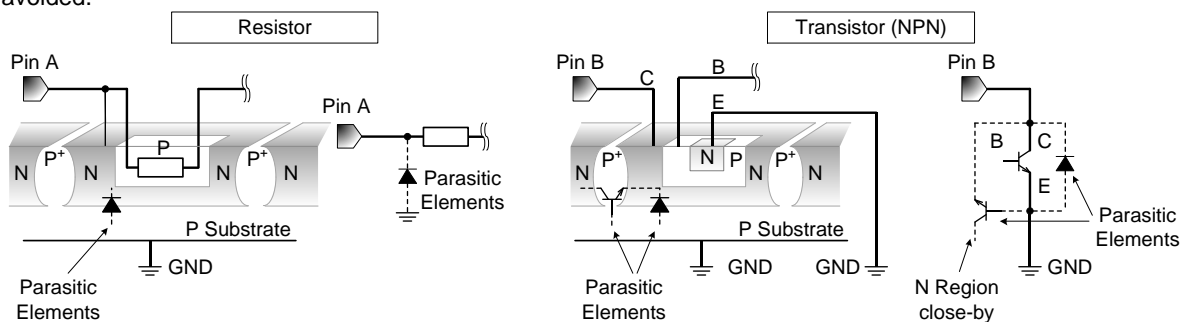


Figure 12. Example of monolithic IC structure

13. 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 power dissipation 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 all 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.

14. 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.

This IC has the function of turning off the output when detecting the over current. More than 2.25A(typ) triggers this function. When detecting the over current for 10 μ sec(typ), this function turns off the output(output terminals become Hi-impedance) for 290 μ sec(typ). After the period of turning off time (290 μ sec), the output current recovers. But if the over current is still detected, this function will work again. This function is for protecting IC because of the output short etc. but the continuing detection of over current might cause the extreme heat and damage the IC. It is recommended to change the IC's state to standby mode by the application. And please pay attention to the power dissipation.

15. Slew Rate of Input terminals

Do not apply the voltage to input pin when the VCC is not applied. And when the VCC is applied, the voltage of input pin must not exceed VCC. It is feared that output get malfunction, as input voltage is swept slowly near the H, L threshold voltage. Please pay attention to input slew rate.

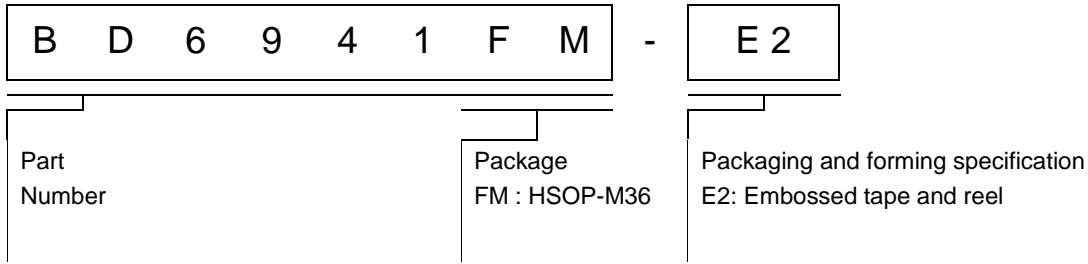
16. Back Electromotive Force (BEMF)

There is a possibility that the BEMF is changed by use of the operating condition, environment and the individual characteristics of motor. Please make sure there is no problem of operating the IC even though the BEMF is changed.

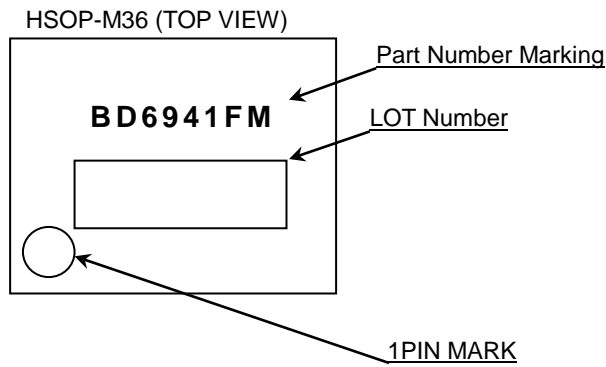
17. Over Voltage Lock-out Function

This IC has the function of turning OFF the output when detecting the over voltage. More than 30V (typ) triggers this function. But in the standby mode, this function does not work. Although this IC has over voltage lockout function, the voltage that exceeds absolute maximum ratings might destroy the IC. Please do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings.

Ordering Information

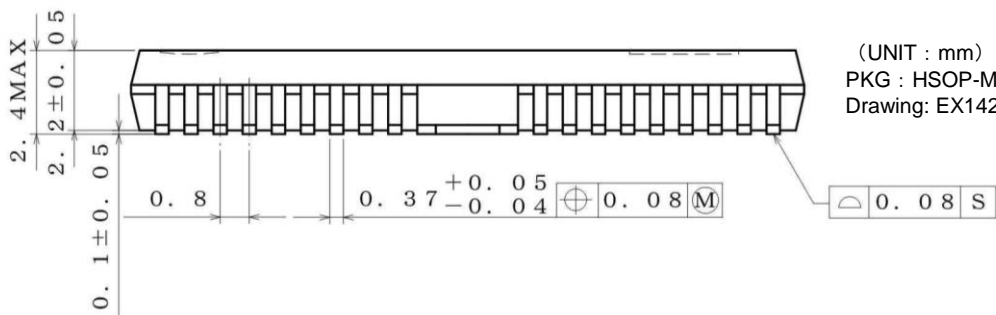
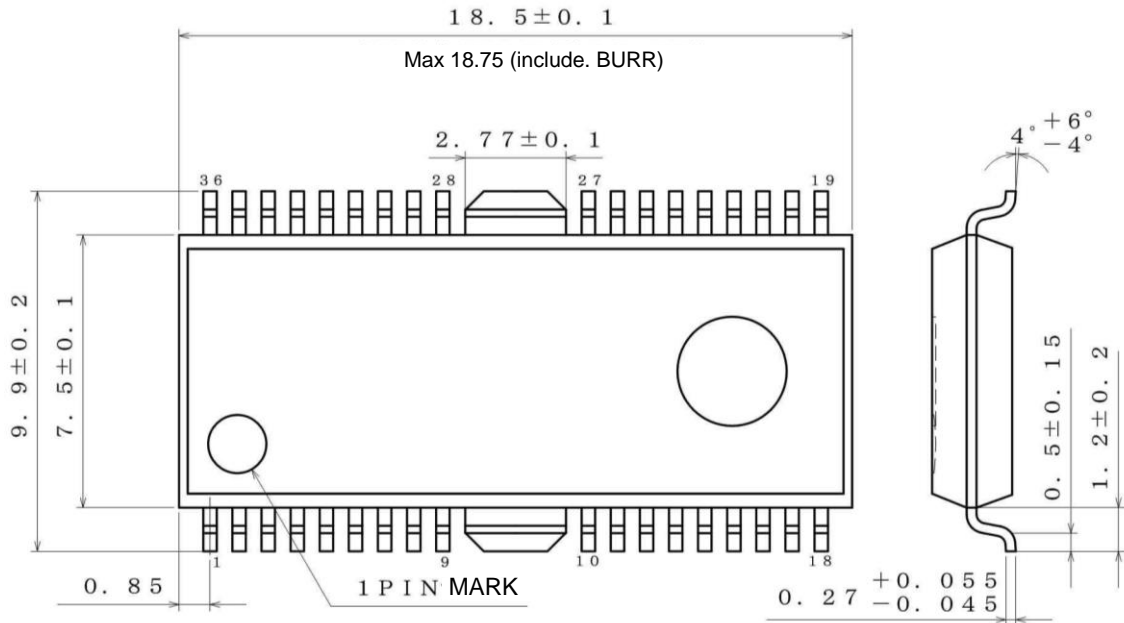


Marking Diagram



Physical Dimension, Tape and Reel Information

Package Name	HSOP-M36
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(UNIT : mm)
 PKG : HSOP-M36
 Drawing: EX142-5001

<Tape and Reel information>

Tape	Embossed carrier tape (with dry pack)
Quantity	1500pcs
Direction of feed	E2 (The direction is the 1pin of product is at the upper left when you hold reel on the left hand and you pull out the tape on the right hand)

1pin
 *Order quantity needs to be multiple of the minimum quantity.

Revision History

Date	Revision	Changes
06.Nov.2015	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 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 (even if you use no-clean type fluxes, cleaning residue of flux is recommended); 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.

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- 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.

For details, please refer to ROHM Mounting specification

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Precaution for Storage / Transportation

1. Product performance and soldered connections may deteriorate if the Products are stored in the places where:
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 - [b] the temperature or humidity exceeds those recommended by ROHM
 - [c] the Products are exposed to direct sunshine or condensation
 - [d] the Products are exposed to high Electrostatic
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3. Store / transport cartons in the correct direction, which is indicated on a carton with a symbol. Otherwise bent leads may occur due to excessive stress applied when dropping of a carton.
4. Use Products within the specified time after opening a humidity barrier bag. Baking is required before using Products of which storage time is exceeding the recommended storage time period.

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