Unit : mm

(1.315)

## **AN8818SB**

## 3ch. Linear Driver IC for CD/CD-ROM

#### Overview

The AN8818SB is a 3ch. driver using the power operational amplifier method. It employs the surface mounting type package superior in radiation characteristics.

#### ■ Features

- Wide output D-range is available regardless of the reference voltage on the system
- Input/Output gain setting for the driver enabled by an external resistance
- 3ch. independently controllable PC (Power Cut) feature built-in
- Thermal shut down circuit (with hysteresis) built-in
- Proper heat of IC controllable by separating the output supply for 2ch. and one ch. and independently setting for them
- Accessary operational amplifier built-in
- Relatively easy pattern design by separating and concentrating the input line and output line

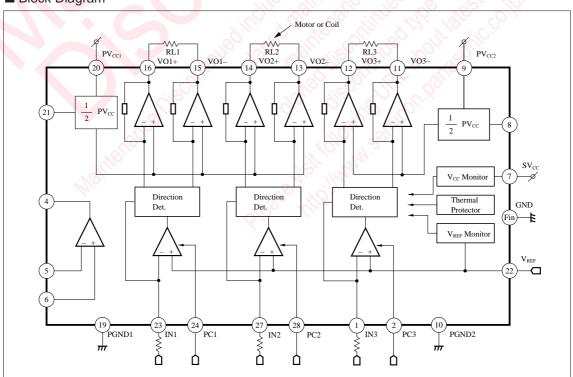
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(5.15) (4.8)

#### Application

Actuator for CD/CD-ROM, motor driver

#### ■ Block Diagram



**Panasonic** 

## ■ Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	Pin No.	Pin Name	
1	Input Pin of Motor Driver 3	16	Normal Rotation Output Pin of Motor Driver 1	
2	PC (Power Cut) Input Pin 3	17	NC	
3	NC	18	NC	
4	Output Pin of Op-Amp.	19	GND 1 for Driver	
5	Reverse Rotation Input Pin of Op-Amp.	20	V <sub>CC</sub> 1 for Driver	
6	Normal Rotation Input Pin of Op-Amp.	21	1/2 PV <sub>CC</sub> Output Pin 1	
7	V <sub>CC</sub>	22	V <sub>REF</sub> Input Pin	
8	1/2 PV <sub>CC</sub> Output Pin 2	23	Input Pin of Motor Driver 1	
9	V <sub>CC</sub> 2 for Driver	24	PC (Power Cut) Input Pin 1	
10	GND 2 for Driver	25	NC	
11	Reverse Rotation Output Pin of Motor Driver 3	26	NC	
12	Normal Rotation Output Pin of Motor Driver 3	27	Input Pin of Motor Driver 2	
13	Reverse Rotation Output Pin of Motor Driver 2	28	PC (Power Cut) Input Pin 2	
14	Normal Rotation Output Pin of Motor Driver 2	Fin	GND	
15	Normal Rotation Output Pin of Motor Driver 1			

## ■ Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Rating	Rating	
Supply Voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	18	V	
Supply Current	$I_{CC}$		mA	
Power Dissipation Note)	$P_{\mathrm{D}}$	3140	mW	
Operating Ambient Temperature	$T_{ m opr}$	−30 ~ + 85	°C	
Storage Temperature	$T_{ m stg}$	-55 ~ + 150	°C	

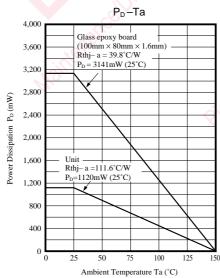
Note) For surface mounting on  $100 \times 80 \times 1.6$  mm double face glass epoxy board.

## ■ Recommended Operating Range (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Range
Operating Supply Voltage Range	SV <sub>CC</sub> Note) PV <sub>CC1</sub> , PV <sub>CC2</sub>	4.5V ~ 14V

Note) Set SV<sub>CC</sub> to the maximum electric potential.

#### ■ Characteristic Curve

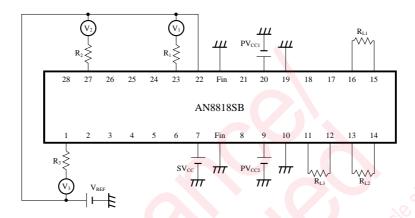


## ■ Electrical Characteristics (Ta=25°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	min.	typ.	max.	Uni
Total Circuit Current	$I_{tot}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$	5	10	15	mA
Drivers 1 and 4						
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{\text{IOF}}$	$\begin{aligned} PV_{CC1} &= PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V \\ R_L &= 8\Omega, \ R_{IN} = 10 k \\ \Omega \end{aligned}$	-10		10	mV
Output Offset Voltage	$V_{OOF}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$ $R_L = 8\Omega, R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$	-50		50	mV
Gain	G	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$ $R_L = 8\Omega, R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$	18	20	22	dB
Maximum Output Amplitude (+)	$V_{L^{+}}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$ $R_L = 8\Omega, R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$	4.4	5.0		V
Maximum Output Amplitude (-)	$V_{L-}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$ $R_L = 8\Omega, R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$		-5.0	-4.4	V
Threshold H	V <sub>PCH</sub>	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$ $R_L = 8\Omega, R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$	2.0		<u>S</u>	V
Threshold L	V <sub>PCL</sub>	$\begin{aligned} PV_{CC1} &= PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V \\ R_L &= 8\Omega,  R_{IN} = 10k\Omega \end{aligned}$		<u> </u>	0.3	V
Reset Circuit				4		
Reset Operation Release Supply Voltage	V <sub>RST</sub>	$I_{IN} = 10\mu A$ , $R_{IN} = 10k\Omega$	3.0	3.2	3.3	V
V <sub>REF</sub> Detection	$V_{REF}$		2.0	_		V
OP Amp.			7/7.			
Input Offset Voltage	$V_{OF}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$	-5		5	mV
Input Bias Current	$I_{BOP}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$		150	500	nA
High-Level Output Voltage	$V_{OH}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$	6.0	_		V
Low-Level Output Voltage	$V_{OL}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$		_	1.7	v
Output Drive Current Sink	$I_{SIN}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$	2.0		<u>—</u> 0	mA
Output Drive Current Source	$I_{SOU}$	$PV_{CC1} = PV_{CC2} = SV_{CC} = 8V$	2.0			mA
Heat Protection Circuit		105 101 19	HH		117	
Operation Temperature Equilibrium Value Note 1)	$T_{THD}$	110, 411, 4C, 18C	()	(180)	(+)	°C
Operation Temperature Hysteresis Width Note 1)	$DT_{THD}$	2) " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	( )	(45)	(-(-)	°C

Note 1) Characteristic value in parentheses is a reference value for design but not a guaranteed value.

#### ■ Cautions for use



When the AN8818SB is used, take into account the following cautions and follow the power dissipation characteristic curve.

(1) Load current, IP1 flowing in loads RL1 and RL2 is supplied through Pin20.

$$I_{P1} = \ \frac{\mid V_{16} \! - \! V_{15} \mid}{R_{L1}} \ + \ \frac{\mid V_{14} \! - \! V_{13} \mid}{R_{L2}}$$

(2) Load current, IP2 flowing in load RL3 is supplied through Pin9.

$$I_{P2} = \frac{\mid V_{12} - V_{11} \mid}{R_{L3}}$$

(3) Dissipation increase ( $\Delta P_d$ ) inside the IC (power output stage) caused by loads  $R_{L1}$ ,  $R_{L2}$ , and  $R_{L3}$  is as follows;

$$\begin{split} \Delta P_{\text{d}} &= (PV_{\text{CC1}} - |V_{16} - V_{15}|) \times \frac{|V_{16} - V_{15}|}{R_{\text{L1}}} + (PV_{\text{CC1}} - |V_{14} - V_{13}|) \times \frac{|V_{14} - V_{13}|}{R_{\text{L2}}} \\ &+ (PV_{\text{CC2}} - |V_{12} - V_{11}|) \times \frac{|V_{12} - V_{11}|}{R_{\text{L3}}} \end{split}$$

(4) Dissipation increase (ΔP<sub>S</sub>) inside the IC (signal block supplied from Pin7 caused by loads R<sub>L1</sub>, R<sub>L2</sub> and R<sub>L3</sub> is almost as follows:

$$\begin{split} \Delta P_S &= 3 \left\{ \frac{V_1}{R_1} \left( 2SV_{CC} + |V_{16} - V_{15}| \right) + \quad \frac{V_2}{R_2} \left( 2SV_{CC} + |V_{14} - V_{13}| \right) \right. \\ &+ \left. \frac{V_3}{R_3} \left( 2SV_{CC} + |V_{12} - V_{11}| \right) \right. \end{split}$$

- (5) Dissipation increase during driver running is  $\Delta P_d + \Delta P_S$ .
- (6) Inside loss under no load (Pd1) is almost as follows;

$$P_{d1} = SV_{CC} \times I (SV_{CC}) + PV_{CC1} \times I (PV_{CC1}) + PV_{CC2} \times I (PV_{CC2})$$

(7) Entire IC inside loss (P<sub>d</sub>) is almost as follows;

$$P_d = P_{d1} + \Delta P_d + \Delta P_S$$

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