TOSHIBA Bipolar Linear Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

# TA8050F

### 1.5 A DC Motor Driver with Brake Function

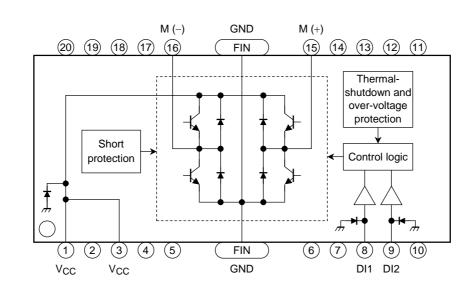
The TA8050F is a 1.5 A motor driver which directly drives a bidirectional DC motor. Inputs DI1 and DI2 are combined to select one of forward, reverse, stop, and brake modes. Since the inputs are TTL-compatible, this IC can be controlled directly from a CPU or other control system. The IC also has various protective functions.

#### Features

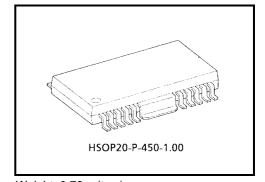
- Bidirectional DC motor driver
- Current capacity : 1.5 A
- Four modes : Forward, Reverse, Stop, and Brake
- Recommended operating supply voltage range



- Weight: 0.79 g (typ.)
- Built-in diode for counteracting counter electromotive force
- HSOP-20 Pin power flat package



#### **Block Diagram and Pin Layout**



# **Pin Description**

Pin No.	Symbol	Description						
1 3	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply pin. This pin has a function to turn off the output when the applied voltage exceeds 27.5 V, thus protecting the IC and the load.						
FIN	GND	Grounded						
8 9	DI1 DI2	Output status control pin. Connects to a PNP-type voltage comparator.						
15	M (+)	onnects to the DC motor. Both the sink and the source have a current capacity of 1.5 A. iodes for absorbing counter electromotive force are contained on the $V_{CC}$ and GND sides.						
16	M (–)	Connects to the DC motor together with pin 15 and has the same function as pin 3. This pin is controlled by the inputs from pins 8 and 9.						
2, 4~7 10~14 17~20	NC	Not connected. (Electrically, this pin is completely open.)						

## Truth Table Input/Output

In	out	Ou		
DI1	DI2	M (+)	M (–)	
н	н	L	L	(Note 1)
L	н	L	Н	
н	L	н	L	
L	L	OFF (high i	(Note 2)	

Note 1: Brake mode comes into effect when both M (+) and M (–) go low.

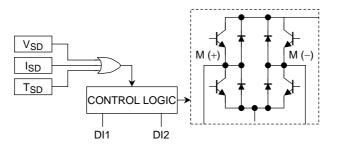
Note 2: Stop mode comes into effect when both M (+) and M (–) turn OFF.

### **Description of Multi-Protective Operation**

The TA8050F has functions for protection from overvoltage (VSD), overcurent (ISD), and overheat (TSD). These functions protect the IC (and the motor load in some cases) from deterioration or destruction due to power-related overstress.

The three functions work independently.

Each function is explained below.



#### 1. Overvoltage protection (V<sub>SD</sub>)

#### • Basic operation

When the voltage supplied to the  $V_{CC}$  pin is up to the  $V_{SD}$  detection voltage, the output is controlled by the input signals. However, when the  $V_{CC}$  voltage exceeds the detection voltage, the output enters high-impedance state regardless of the input signals.

#### • Detailed explanation

The VSD voltage is detected by comparing the Zener voltage with the voltage obtained by dividing VCC with a resistor. When the center voltage of the resistor is higher than the Zener voltage, a transistor off instruction is issued to the control logic. When it is lower than the Zener voltage, the logic is controlled by the input signals from DI1 and DI2.

#### 2. Overheat protection (T<sub>SD</sub>)

#### Basic operation

When the junction (chip) temperature is up to the  $T_{\rm SD}$  detection temperature, the output is controlled by the input signals. When it exceeds the  $T_{\rm SD}$  detection temperature, the output enters high-impedance state regardless of the input signals.

#### • Detailed explanation

The temperature is detected by monitoring  $V_F$  of a diode on the chip. When the diode  $V_F$  is lower than the internal reference voltage, an output transistor-off instruction is issued to the control logic. When it is higher than the internal reference voltage, the logic is controlled by the input signals from DI1 and DI2.

#### 3. Overcurrent protections (I<sub>SD</sub>)

#### Basic operation

When the output current (M (+) or M (–), Isink or Isource) is up to the ISD detection current, the output is controlled by the input signals. When it exceeds the detection current, the output assumes a switching waveform as shown in Figure 1.

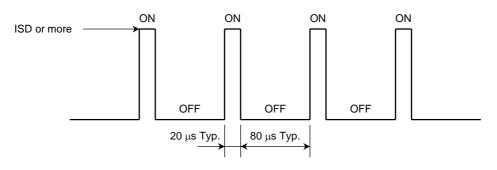


Figure 1 Basic operation

#### • Detailed explanation

The output current is detected by monitoring the VBE from each output transistor. One detection circuit connects to one of the output transistors and leads to the short-circuit protection circuit. When a current exceeding the ISD detection current flows through one of the four output transistors, the short-circuit protection circuit is activated. This circuit contains a timer. When overcurrent condition continues for 20  $\mu$ s (typically), the protection circuit places the output in high-impedance mode and, 80  $\mu$ s (typically) later, returns the IC to ON mode. The switching-waveform output is repeated until overcurrent condition is no longer present.

## Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Rating	Unit	
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	30	V	
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	60 (1 s)	v	
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3~V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
Output current	I <sub>O•AVE</sub>	1.5	А	
Operation temperature	T <sub>opr</sub>	-40~110	°C	
Storage temperature	T <sub>stg</sub>	-55~150	°C	
Lead temperature time	T <sub>sol</sub>	260 (10 s)	°C	

## HSOP20-P-450-1.00 Thermal Resistance Data (Ta = 25°C)

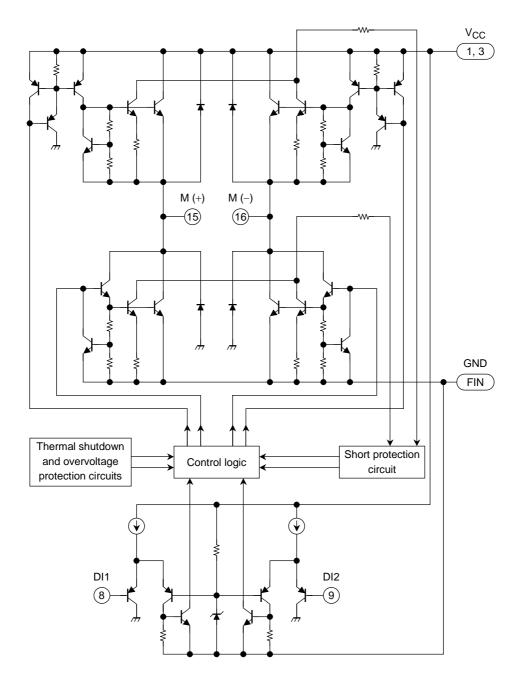
Characteristics	Rating	Unit	Test Condition
Rθj-a	125	°C/W	—
Rθj-c	13	°C/W	—
PD1	1.0	W	Without radiation board
PD2	PD2 1.5 V		$60\times 30\times 1.6$ mm 50%Cu mounted
PD3 3.2		W	$50\times50\times1.0$ mm Iron board mounted
PD4 9.6		W	Infinite radiation board mounted

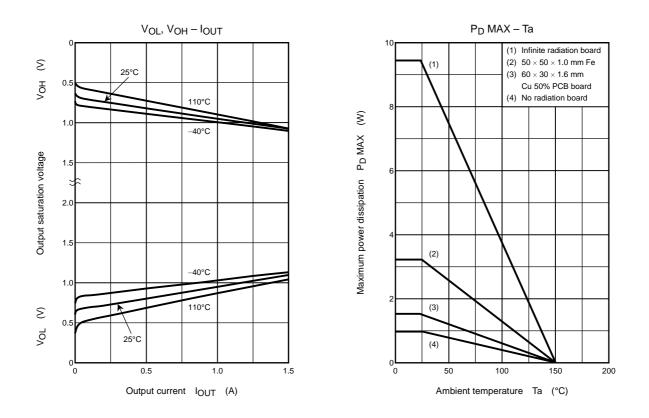
#### Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, $V_{CC} = 6 \sim 16 \text{ V}$ , $T_{C} = -40 \sim 110^{\circ}\text{C}$ )

Characteristics	Symbol	Pin	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Тур.	Max	Unit	
	I <sub>CC1</sub>			Stop		8	15	mA	
Current consumption	I <sub>CC2</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>		Forward/Reverse	_	27	50		
	I <sub>CC3</sub>			Brake	_	16	30		
Innut voltogo	VIL	DI1/DI2		—	_		0.8	V	
Input voltage	VIH	DIT/DIZ		—	2.0				
land an and	١ <sub>١L</sub>		_	$V_{IN} = 0.4 V$	_	_	-100	μA	
Input current	liH	DI1/DI2		$V_{IN} = V_{CC}$	_		100		
Output acturation weltons	N	M (+)/M (-)	_	I <sub>O</sub> = 1.5 A, Tc = 25°C		2.2	2.9	V	
Output saturation voltage	V <sub>sat (total)</sub>			I <sub>O</sub> = 1.5 A, Tc = 110°C		2.2	2.8		
	I <sub>LEAK-U</sub>		_	$V_{O} = 0 V$		_	-100		
Output leakage current	I <sub>LEAK-L</sub>	M (+)/M (-)		$V_O = V_{CC}$	_		100	μA	
	V <sub>F-U</sub>	M (+)/M (-)	— I <sub>F</sub> = 1.5 A		2.6		N		
Diodes forward voltage	V <sub>F-L</sub>			IF = 1.5 A		1.5		V	
Over-current detection	I <sub>SD</sub>		_		1.8	3	4	А	
Shutdown temperature	T <sub>SD</sub>		—	—	—	150	—	°C	
Over-voltage detection	V <sub>SD</sub>		—		25	27.5	30	V	
Transfer delay time	t <sub>PLH</sub>		_			1	10		
Transfer delay time	t <sub>PHL</sub>		—			1	10	μS	

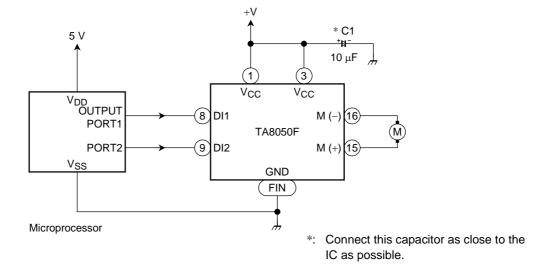
Note 3: The parameter values above are guaranteed in the operating voltage rage of 6 V to 16 V. If the guaranteed range is exceeded in practical use, make sure that the IC operates normally in application.

# I/O Equivalent Circuit

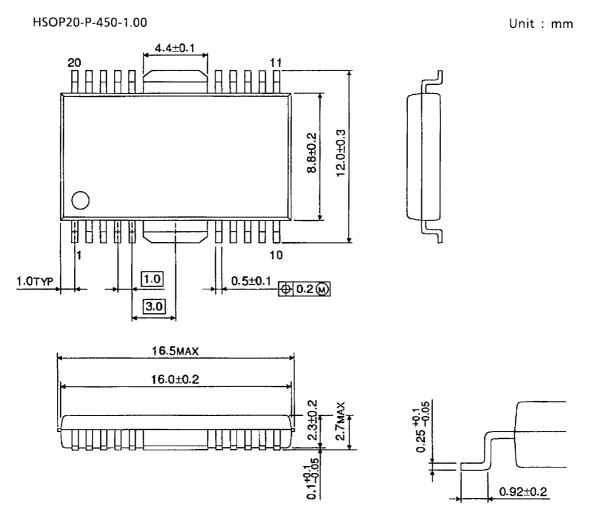




**Example of Application Circuit** 



# Package Dimensions



Weight: 0.79 g (typ.)

#### **RESTRICTIONS ON PRODUCT USE**

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