TOSHIBA BiCD Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

TBD62785APG, TBD62785AFWG

8-ch low active source type DMOS transistor array

TBD62785A series product is a DMOS transistor array with 8 circuits. It has a clamp diode for switching inductive loads built-in each output. Please be careful about thermal conditions during use.

Features

• 8 circuits built-in

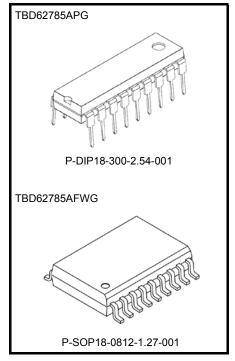
High output voltage: V_{OUT} = 50 V (max)

Large output current: I_{OUT} = -500 mA (max, per 1 ch)

Input voltage (Output on): 0 to V_{CC}-3.5 V
 Input voltage (Output off): V_{CC}-0.4 V to V_{CC}

Package: PG type P-DIP18-300-2.54-001

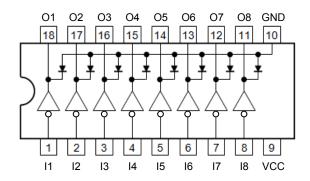
FWG type P-SOP18-0812-1.27-001



Weight

P-DIP18-300-2.54-001 : 1.3 g (typ.) P-SOP18-0812-1.27-001: 0.48 g (typ.)

Pin Connection (top view)



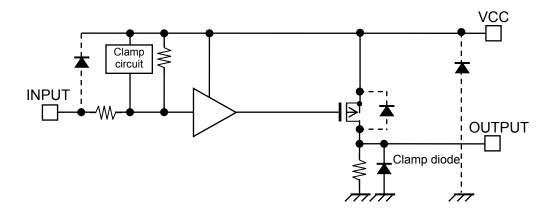
Pin Connection may be omitted partially or simplified for explanatory purposes.



Pin Description

| Pin No. | Pin name | Function |
|---------|----------|------------------|
| 1 | I1 | Input pin |
| 2 | 12 | Input pin |
| 3 | 13 | Input pin |
| 4 | 14 | Input pin |
| 5 | 15 | Input pin |
| 6 | 16 | Input pin |
| 7 | 17 | Input pin |
| 8 | 18 | Input pin |
| 9 | VCC | Power supply pin |
| 10 | GND | GND pin |
| 11 | O8 | Output pin |
| 12 | 07 | Output pin |
| 13 | O6 | Output pin |
| 14 | O5 | Output pin |
| 15 | 04 | Output pin |
| 16 | O3 | Output pin |
| 17 | O2 | Output pin |
| 18 | 01 | Output pin |

Basic Circuit



Basic circuit may be omitted partially or simplified for explanatory purpose.



Absolute Maximum Ratings (Ta = 25°C)

| Characteristics | | Symbol | Rating | Unit |
|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|---|------|
| Power supp | Power supply voltage \ | | -0.5 to 50 | V |
| Output current (per 1 ch) | | I _{OUT} | -500 | mA |
| Input voltage (Note 1) | | V _{IN} | VCC+0.5 However, do not exceed 50 V. | V |
| Clamp diode reverse voltage | | V_R | 50 | V |
| Clamp diode forward current | | I _F | 500 | mA |
| Power dissipation | PG (Note 2) | P _D | 1.47 | |
| | FWG (Note 3) | | 1.31 | W |
| Operating temperature | | T _{opr} | -40 to 85 | °C |
| Storage temperature | | T _{stg} | -55 to 150 | °C |

Note 1: If the voltage more than $V_{CC}+0.5$ is applied to intput pins (I1 to I8), the diode between input pins (I1 to I8) and power supply pin (VCC) is turned ON. It may cause malfunction and destruction of the IC. Please be careful.

Operating Ranges (Ta = -40 to 85°C, unless otherwise specified)

| Character | ristics | Symbol | Condition | | Min | Тур. | Max | Unit |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---|-------------|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|
| Power supply | y voltage | V _{CC} | _ | | 4.5 | _ | 50 | V |
| | PG (Note 1) | - I _{OUT} | 1 circuit ON, Ta = 25 °C | | 0 | _ | -400 | |
| | | | t _{pw} = 25 ms 8 circuits ON Ta = 85°C T _j = 120°C | Duty = 10 % | 0 | _ | -390 | |
| Output current | | | | Duty = 50 % | 0 | _ | -170 | |
| (per 1 ch) | FWG (Note 2) | | 1 circuit ON, Ta = 25 °C | | 0 | _ | -400 | mA |
| | | | t_{pw} = 25 ms 8 circuits ON Ta = 85°C T _j = 120°C | Duty = 10 % | 0 | _ | -370 | |
| | | | | Duty = 50 % | 0 | _ | -160 | |
| Input voltage (0 | Output on) | V _{IN (ON)} | I_{OUT} = -100 mA or more, V_{DS} = 2.0 V | | 0 | _ | V _{CC} -3.5 | V |
| Input voltage (0 | Output off) | V _{IN (OFF)} | I_{OUT} = -100 μ A or less, V_{DS} = 2.0 V | | V _{CC} -0.4 | _ | V _{CC} | V |
| Clamp diode for | ward current | I _F | _ | | _ | _ | 400 | mA |

Note 1: Stand alone

Note 2: On PCB (size: 75 mm \times 114 mm \times 1.6 mm, Cu area: 20% single-side glass epoxy)

Note 2: Stand alone. When Ta exceeds 25°C, it is necessary to do the derating with 11.8 mW/°C.

Note 3: On PCB (size: 75 mm \times 114 mm \times 1.6 mm, Cu area: 20%, single-side glass epoxy) When Ta exceeds 25°C, it is necessary to do the derating with 10.48 mW/°C.

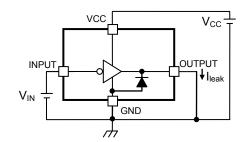


Electrical Characteristics (Ta = 25°C unless otherwise specified)

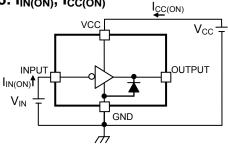
| Characteristics | Symbol | Test circuit | Condition | Min | Тур. | Max | Unit |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|-----|---------------|-----------------|----------|
| Output leakage current | I _{leak} | 1 | V _{CC} = 5.5 V, V _{IN} = V _{CC} Ta = 85 °C | _ | _ | 1.0 | μA |
| | V _{DS} (R _{ON)} | 2 | I_{OUT} = -350 mA, V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} = 5.0 V | _ | 0.56 (1.6) | 1.14 (3.25) | V (Ω) |
| Output voltage (Output ON-resistance) | | | I _{OUT} = -200 mA, V _{IN} = 0 V, V _{CC} = 5.0 V | _ | 0.32 (1.6) | 0.65 (3.25) | |
| | | | I_{OUT} = -100 mA, V_{IN} = 0 V, V_{CC} = 5.0 V | | 0.16 (1.6) | 0.325 (3.25) | |
| Input current | I _{IN(ON)} | 3 | V _{CC} = 5.5 V, V _{IN} = 0 V, Output OPEN | | _ | -50 | μA |
| Input current | I _{IN(OFF)} | 4 | V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = V_{CC} , Output OPEN | _ | _ | -1.0 | μA |
| Current consumption | I _{CC(ON)} | 3 | V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = 0 V, Output OPEN | _ | _ | 4.0 | mA |
| (per 1 ch) | I _{CC(OFF)} | 4 | V_{CC} = 5.5 V, V_{IN} = V_{CC} , Output OPEN | _ | _ | 1.0 | μA |
| Clamp diode forward voltage | V _F | 5 | I _F = 350 mA | _ | _ | 2.0 | V |
| Turn-on delay | ton | | V _{CC} = 5.5 V | _ | 0.2 | _ | |
| Turn-off delay | t _{OFF} | OFF 6 | $R_L = 16 \Omega$ $C_L = 15 pF$ | _ | 1.3 | _ | μs |

Test Circuit

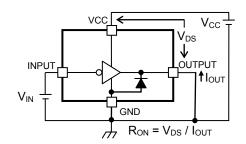
1. I_{leak}



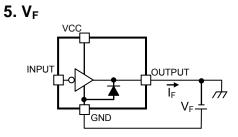
3. I_{IN(ON)}, I_{CC(ON)}

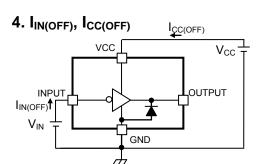


2. $V_{DS}(R_{ON})$



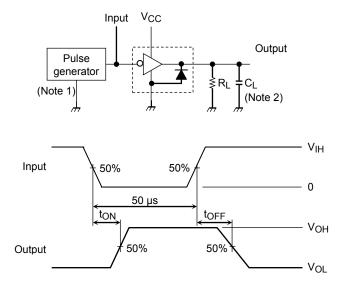






Test circuits may be omitted partially or simplified for explanatory purpose.

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Note 1: Pulse width 50 μ s, Duty cycle 10% Output impedance 50 Ω , $t_r \le 5$ ns, $t_f \le 10$ ns, $V_{IH} = 5.0$ V

Note 2: C_L includes capacitance of the probe and the test board.

Test circuit and timing charts may be omitted partially or simplified for explanatory purpose.

Precautions for Using

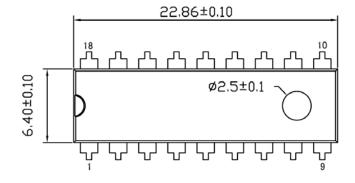
This IC does not incorporate protection circuits for over current and over voltage.

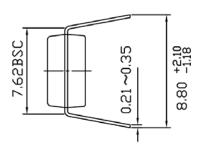
Therefore, if the short-circuit between adjacent pins or between outputs, the short-to-power or ground fault has occurred, the current or voltage beyond the absolute maximum rating is impressed, and IC may be destroyed. When designing, please consider enough in power supply line, output line, and GND line.

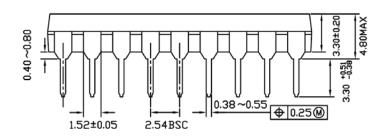
In addition, so as not to continue to flow a current that exceeds the absolute maximum rating of the IC, please insert the appropriate fuse in the power supply line.

Package Dimensions

P-DIP18-300-2.54-001 Unit: mm



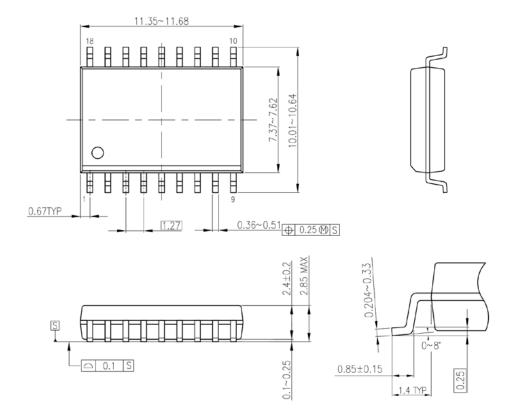




Weight: 1.3 g (typ.)

P-SOP18-0812-1.27-001

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.48 g (typ.)

Notes on Contents

1. Pin Connection

Pin connection may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

2. Basic Circuit

Basic circuit may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

3. Timing Chart

Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purposes.

4. Test circuit

Test circuit may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

IC Usage Considerations

Notes on handling of ICs

- (1) The absolute maximum ratings of a semiconductor device are a set of ratings that must not be exceeded, even for a moment. Do not exceed any of these ratings. Exceeding the rating(s) may cause device breakdown, damage or deterioration, and may result in injury by explosion or combustion.
- (2) Do not insert devices in the wrong orientation or incorrectly. Make sure that the positive and negative terminals of power supplies are connected properly. Otherwise, the current or power consumption may exceed the absolute maximum rating, and exceeding the rating(s) may cause device breakdown, damage or deterioration, and may result in injury by explosion or combustion. In addition, do not use any device inserted in the wrong orientation or incorrectly to which current is applied even just once.
- (3) Use an appropriate power supply fuse to ensure that a large current does not continuously flow in the case of overcurrent and/or IC failure. The IC will fully break down when used under conditions that exceed its absolute maximum ratings, when the wiring is routed improperly or when an abnormal pulse noise occurs from the wiring or load, causing a large current to continuously flow and the breakdown can lead to smoke or ignition. To minimize the effects of the flow of a large current in the case of breakdown, appropriate settings, such as fuse capacity, fusing time and insertion circuit location, are required.
- (4) If your design includes an inductive load such as a motor coil, incorporate a protection circuit into the design to prevent device malfunction or breakdown caused by the current resulting from the inrush current at power ON or the negative current resulting from the back electromotive force at power OFF. IC breakdown may cause injury, smoke or ignition. Use a stable power supply with ICs with built-in protection functions. If the power supply is unstable, the protection function may not operate, causing IC breakdown. IC breakdown may cause injury, smoke or ignition.
- (5) Carefully select external components (such as inputs and negative feedback capacitors) and load components (such as speakers), for example, power amp and regulator. If there is a large amount of leakage current such as from input or negative feedback condenser, the IC output DC voltage will increase. If this output voltage is connected to a speaker with low input withstand voltage, overcurrent or IC failure may cause smoke or ignition. (The overcurrent may cause smoke or ignition from the IC itself.) In particular, please pay attention when using a Bridge Tied Load (BTL) connection-type IC that inputs output DC voltage to a speaker directly.

Points to remember on handling of ICs

Heat Radiation Design

When using an IC with large current flow such as power amp, regulator or driver, design the device so that heat is appropriately radiated, in order not to exceed the specified junction temperature (Tj) at any time or under any condition. These ICs generate heat even during normal use. An inadequate IC heat radiation design can lead to decrease in IC life, deterioration of IC characteristics or IC breakdown. In addition, when designing the device, take into consideration the effect of IC heat radiation with peripheral components.

Back-EMF

When a motor rotates in the reverse direction, stops or slows abruptly, current flows back to the motor's power supply owing to the effect of back-EMF. If the current sink capability of the power supply is small, the device's motor power supply and output pins might be exposed to conditions beyond the absolute maximum ratings. To avoid this problem, take the effect of back-EMF into consideration in system design.

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