

TOSHIBA BiCD Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

## TB67S101AFG, TB67S101AFTG, TB67S101AFNG

### PHASE-in controlled Bipolar Stepping Motor Driver

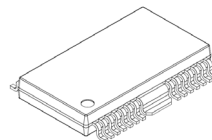
The TB67S101A is a two-phase bipolar stepping motor driver using a PWM chopper. An interface is PHASE in control. Fabricated with the BiCD process, rating is 50 V/4.0 A.

### Features

- BiCD process integrated monolithic IC.
- Capable of controlling 1 bipolar stepping motor.
- PWM controlled constant-current drive.
- Allows full, half, quarter step operation.
- Low on-resistance (High + Low side=0.49Ω(typ)) MOSFET output stage.
- High efficiency motor current control mechanism (Advanced Dynamic Mixed Decay)
- High voltage and current (For specification, please refer to absolute maximum ratings and operation ranges)
- Built-in error detection circuits (Thermal shutdown (TSD), over-current shutdown (ISD), and power-on reset (POR))
- Built-in VCC regulator for internal circuit use.
- Chopping frequency of a motor can be customized by external resistance and condenser.
- Multi package lineup
  - TB67S101AFG: HSOP28-P-450-0.80
  - TB67S101AFTG: P-WQFN48-0707-0.50-003
  - TB67S101AFNG: HTSSOP48-P-300-0.50

Note) Please be careful about thermal conditions during use.

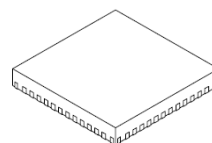
#### FG



HSOP28-P-0450-0.80

Weight 0.79g (Typ.)

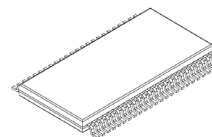
#### FTG



P-WQFN48-0707-0.50-003

Weight 0.10g (Typ.)

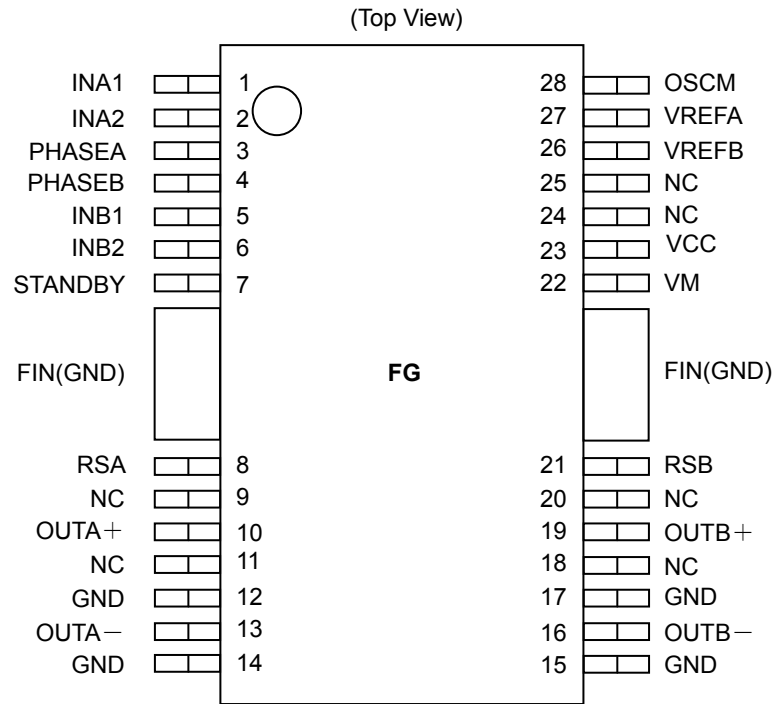
#### FNG



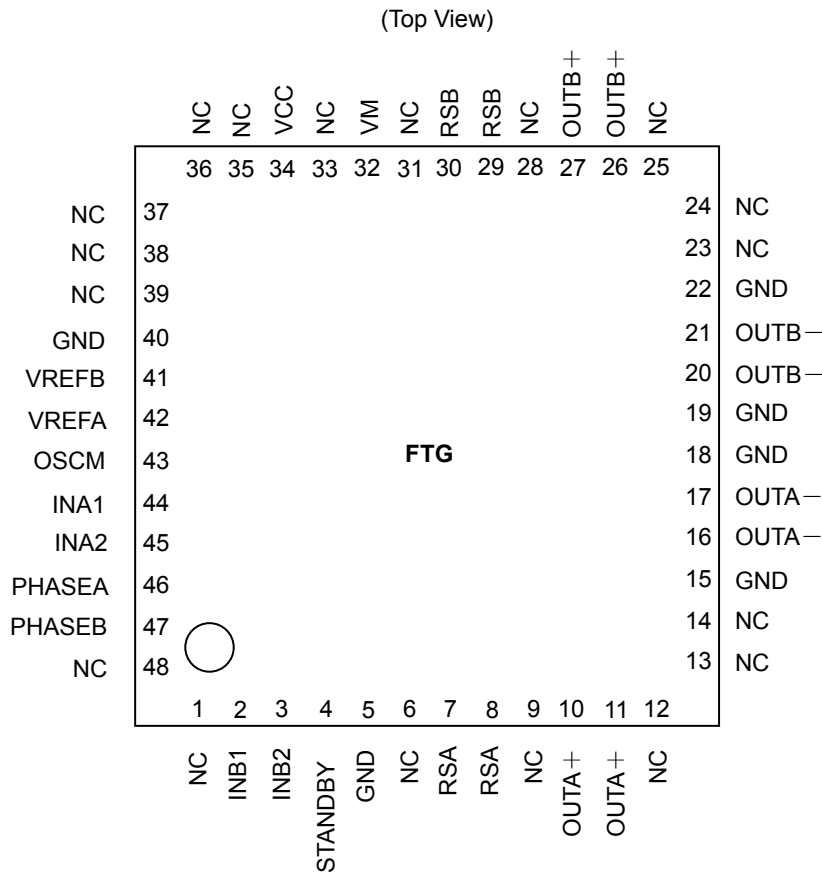
HTSSOP48-P-300-0.50

Weight 0.21g (typ.)

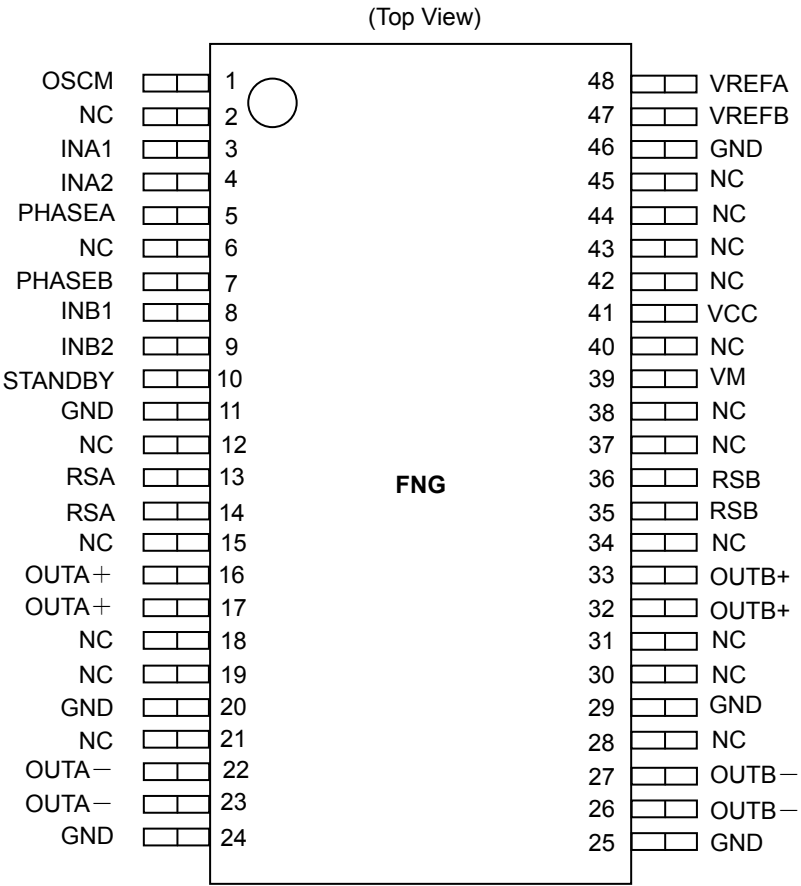
1. Pin assignment (TB67S101A)



Please mount the FIN of the HSOP package to the GND area of the PCB.

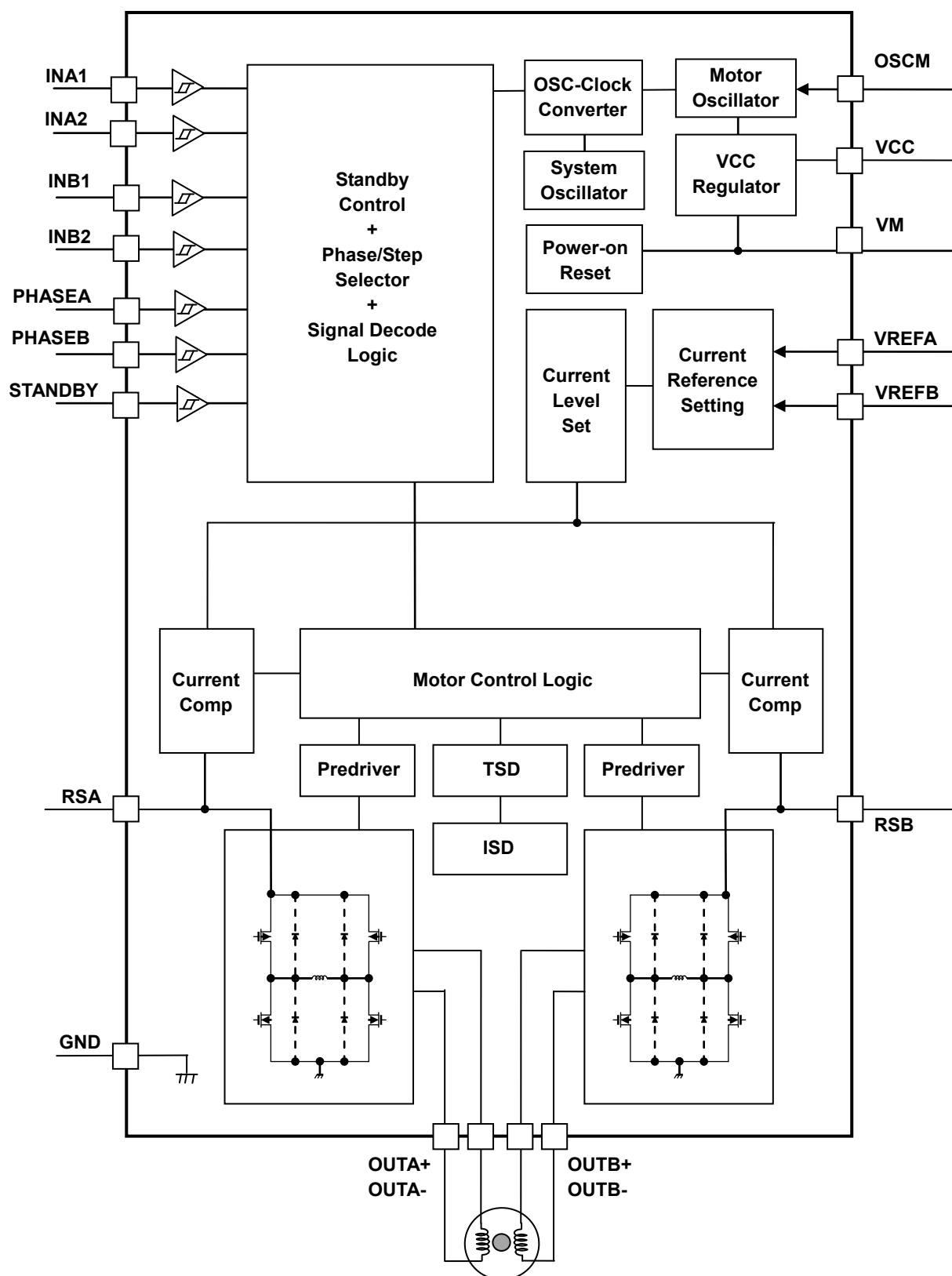


Please mount the four corner pins of the QFN package and the exposed pad to the GND area of the PCB.



Please mount the exposed pad of the HTSSOP package to the GND area of the PCB.

## 2. TB67S101A Block diagram



Functional blocks/circuits/constants in the block chart etc. may be omitted or simplified for explanatory purposes.

**Application Notes**

All the grounding wires of the TB67S101A must run on the solder mask on the PCB and be externally terminated at only one point. Also, a grounding method should be considered for efficient heat dissipation.

Careful attention should be paid to the layout of the output, VDD(VM) and GND traces, to avoid short circuits across output pins or to the power supply or ground. If such a short circuit occurs, the device may be permanently damaged.

Also, the utmost care should be taken for pattern designing and implementation of the device since it has power supply pins (VM, RS, OUT, GND) through which a particularly large current may run. If these pins are wired incorrectly, an operation error may occur or the device may be destroyed.

The logic input pins must also be wired correctly. Otherwise, the device may be damaged owing to a current running through the IC that is larger than the specified current.

### 3. Pin explanations

#### TB67S101AFG (HSOP28)

Pin No.1 – 28

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	INA1	Motor Ach excitation control input 1
2	INA2	Motor Ach excitation control input 2
3	PHASEA	Current direction signal input for motor Ach
4	PHASEB	Current direction signal input for motor Bch
5	INB1	Motor Bch excitation control input 1
6	INB2	Motor Bch excitation control input 2
7	STANDBY	All-function-initializing and Low power dissipation mode
8	RSA	Motor Ach current sense pin
9	NC	Non-connection pin
10	OUTA+	Motor Ach (+) output pin
11	NC	Non-connection pin
12	GND	Ground pin
13	OUTA–	Motor Ach (-) output pin
14	GND	Ground pin
15	GND	Ground pin
16	OUTB–	Motor Bch (-) output pin
17	GND	Ground pin
18	NC	Non-connection pin
19	OUTB+	Motor Bch (+) output pin
20	NC	Non-connection pin
21	RSB	Motor Bch current sense pin
22	VM	Motor power supply pin
23	VCC	Internal VCC regulator monitor pin
24	NC	Non-connection pin
25	NC	Non-connection pin
26	VREFB	Motor Bch output set pin
27	VREFA	Motor Ach output set pin
28	OSCM	Oscillating circuit frequency for chopping set pin

Please do not run patterns under NC pins.

## 3. Pin explanations

### TB67S101AFTG (QFN48)

Pin No.1 – 28

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	NC	Non-connection pin
2	INB1	Motor Bch excitation control input 1
3	INB2	Motor Bch excitation control input 2
4	STANDBY	All-function-initializing and Low power dissipation mode
5	GND	Ground pin
6	NC	Non-connection pin
7	RSA(*)	Motor Ach current sense pin
8	RSA(*)	Motor Ach current sense pin
9	NC	Non-connection pin
10	OUTA+ (*)	Motor Ach (+) output pin
11	OUTA+ (*)	Motor Ach (+) output pin
12	NC	Non-connection pin
13	NC	Non-connection pin
14	NC	Non-connection pin
15	GND	Ground pin
16	OUTA- (*)	Motor Ach (-) output pin
17	OUTA- (*)	Motor Ach (-) output pin
18	GND	Ground pin
19	GND	Ground pin
20	OUTB- (*)	Motor Bch (-) output pin
21	OUTB- (*)	Motor Bch (-) output pin
22	GND	Ground pin
23	NC	Non-connection pin
24	NC	Non-connection pin
25	NC	Non-connection pin
26	OUTB+ (*)	Motor Bch (+) output pin
27	OUTB+ (*)	Motor Bch (+) output pin
28	NC	Non-connection pin

Pin No.29 – 48

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
29	RSB(*)	Motor Bch current sense pin
30	RSB(*)	Motor Bch current sense pin
31	NC	Non-connection pin
32	VM	Motor power supply pin
33	NC	Non-connection pin
34	VCC	Internal VCC regulator monitor pin
35	NC	Non-connection pin
36	NC	Non-connection pin
37	NC	Non-connection pin
38	NC	Non-connection pin
39	NC	Non-connection pin
40	GND	Ground pin
41	VREFB	Motor Bch output set pin
42	VREFA	Motor Ach output set pin
43	OSCM	Oscillating circuit frequency for chopping set pin
44	INA1	Motor Ach excitation control input 1
45	INA2	Motor Ach excitation control input 2
46	PHASEA	Current direction signal input for motor Ach
47	PHASEB	Current direction signal input for motor Bch
48	NC	Non-connection pin

(\*) Note:

- Please do not run patterns under NC pins.
- Please connect the pins with the same pin name, while using the TB67S101A.



## 3. Pin explanations

### TB67S101AFNG (HTSSOP48)

Pin No.1 – 28

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
1	OSCM	Oscillating circuit frequency for chopping set pin
2	NC	Non-connection pin
3	INA1	Motor Ach excitation control input 1
4	INA2	Motor Ach excitation control input 2
5	PHASEA	Current direction signal input for motor Ach
6	NC	Non-connection pin
7	PHASEB	Current direction signal input for motor Bch
8	INB1	Motor Bch excitation control input 1
9	INB2	Motor Bch excitation control input 2
10	STANDBY	All-function-initializing and Low power dissipation mode
11	GND	Ground pin
12	NC	Non-connection pin
13	RSA(*)	Motor Ach current sense pin
14	RSA(*)	Motor Ach current sense pin
15	NC	Non-connection pin
16	OUTA+(*)	Motor Ach (+) output pin
17	OUTA+(*)	Motor Ach (+) output pin
18	NC	Non-connection pin
19	NC	Non-connection pin
20	GND	Ground pin
21	NC	Non-connection pin
22	OUTA-(*)	Motor Ach (-) output pin
23	OUTA-(*)	Motor Ach (-) output pin
24	GND	Ground pin
25	GND	Ground pin
26	OUTB-(*)	Motor Bch (-) output pin
27	OUTB-(*)	Motor Bch (-) output pin
28	NC	Non-connection pin

Pin No.29 – 48

Pin No.	Pin Name	Function
29	GND	Ground pin
30	NC	Non-connection pin
31	NC	Non-connection pin
32	OUTB+ (*)	Motor Bch (+) output pin
33	OUTB+ (*)	Motor Bch (+) output pin
34	NC	Non-connection pin
35	RSB(*)	Motor Bch current sense pin
36	RSB(*)	Motor Bch current sense pin
37	NC	Non-connection pin
38	NC	Non-connection pin
39	VM	Motor power supply pin
40	NC	Non-connection pin
41	VCC	Internal VCC regulator monitor pin
42	NC	Non-connection pin
43	NC	Non-connection pin
44	NC	Non-connection pin
45	NC	Non-connection pin
46	GND	Ground pin
47	VREFB	Motor Bch output set pin
48	VREFA	Motor Ach output set pin

(\*) Note:

- Please do not run patterns under NC pins.
- Please connect the pins with the same pin name, while using the TB67S101A.

#### 4. INPUT/OUTPUT equivalent circuit (TB67S101A)

Pin name	IN/OUT signal	Equivalent circuit
INA1 INA2 PHASEA INB1 INB2 PHASEB STANDBY	Digital Input (VIH/VIL)  VIH: 2.0V(min)~5.5V(max) VIL : 0V(min)~0.8V(max)	
VCC  VREFA VREFB	VCC voltage range 4.75V(min)~5.0V(typ)~5.25V(max)  VREF voltage range 0V~3.6V	
OSCM	OSCM frequency setting range 0.64MHz(min)~1.12MHz(typ)~2.4MHz(max)	
OUTA+ OUTA- OUTB+ OUTB- RSA RSB	VM power supply voltage range 10V(min)~47V(max)  OUTPUT pin voltage 10V(min)~47V(max)	

The equivalent circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

## 5. Function explanation (Stepping motor)

Motor output current (Iout) : The flow from OUT+ to OUT- is plus current. The flow from OUT- to OUT+ is minus current.

### <Full step resolution>

Ach				Bch			
Input			Output	Input			Output
PHASEA	INA1	INA2	Iout(A)	PHASEB	INB1	INB2	Iout(B)
H	H	H	+100%	H	H	H	+100%
L	H	H	-100%	H	H	H	+100%
L	H	H	-100%	L	H	H	-100%
H	H	H	+100%	L	H	H	-100%

Please set INA1, INA2, INB1, and INB2 to Low until VM power supply reaches the proper operating range.

### <Half step resolution>

Ach				Bch			
Input			Output	Input			Output
PHASEA	INA1	INA2	Iout(A)	PHASEB	INB1	INB2	Iout(B)
H	H	H	+100%	H	H	H	+100%
-	L	L	0%	H	H	H	+100%
L	H	H	-100%	H	H	H	+100%
L	H	H	-100%	-	L	L	0%
L	H	H	-100%	L	H	H	-100%
-	L	L	0%	L	H	H	-100%
H	H	H	+100%	L	H	H	-100%
H	H	H	+100%	-	L	L	0%

- : Don't care

### <Quarter step resolution>

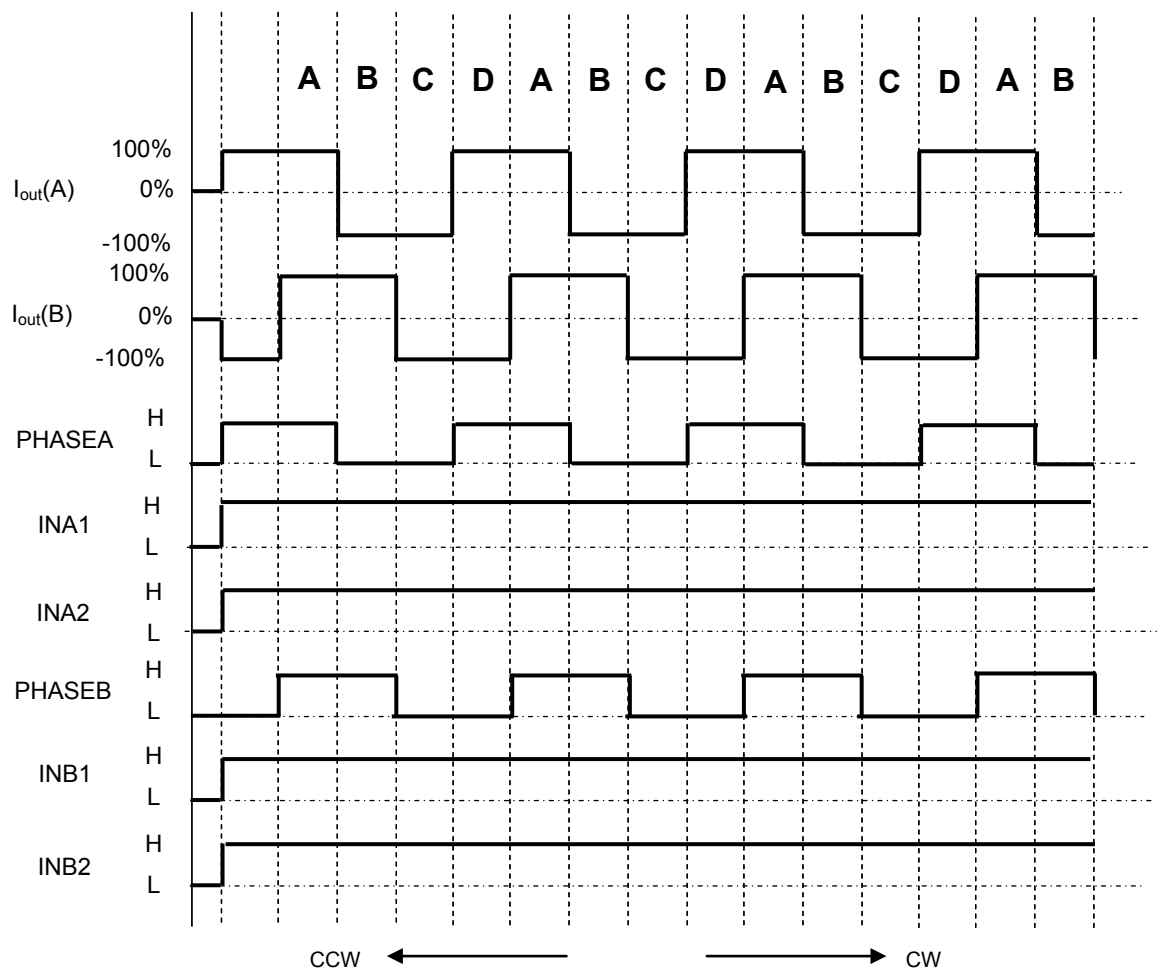
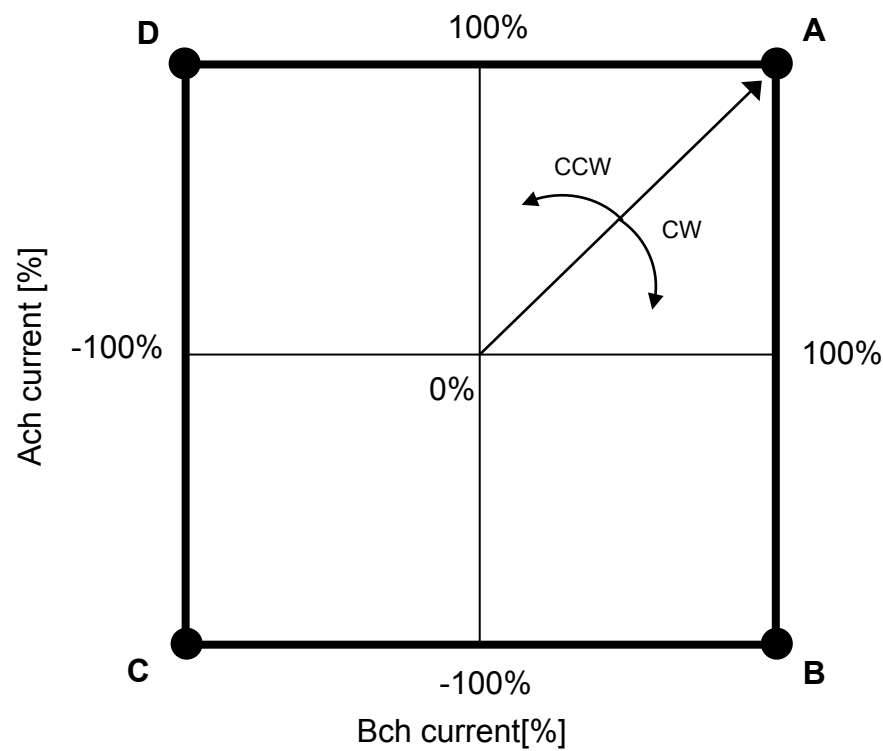
Ach				Bch			
Input			Output	Input			Output
PHASEA	INA1	INA2	Iout(A)	PHASEB	INB1	INB2	Iout(B)
H	H	L	+71%	H	H	L	+71%
H	L	H	+38%	H	H	H	+100%
X	L	L	0%	H	H	H	+100%
L	L	H	-38%	H	H	H	+100%
L	H	L	-71%	H	H	L	+71%
L	H	H	-100%	H	L	H	+38%
L	H	H	-100%	X	L	L	0%
L	H	H	-100%	L	L	H	-38%
L	H	L	-71%	L	H	L	-71%
L	L	H	-38%	L	H	H	-100%
X	L	L	0%	L	H	H	-100%
H	L	H	+38%	L	H	H	-100%
H	H	L	+71%	L	H	L	-71%
H	H	H	+100%	L	L	H	-38%
H	H	H	+100%	X	L	L	0%
H	H	H	+100%	H	L	H	+38%

X : Don't care

### Others

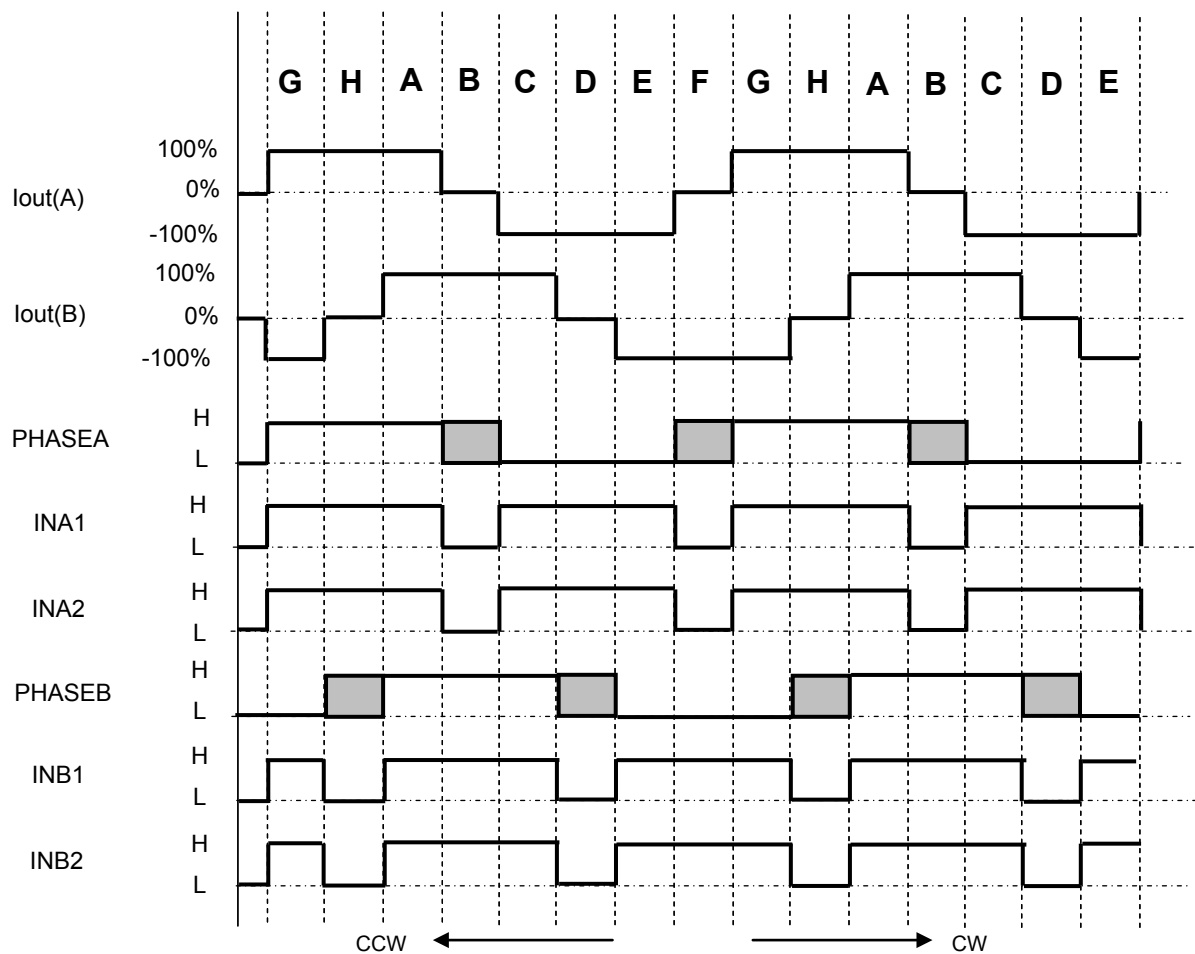
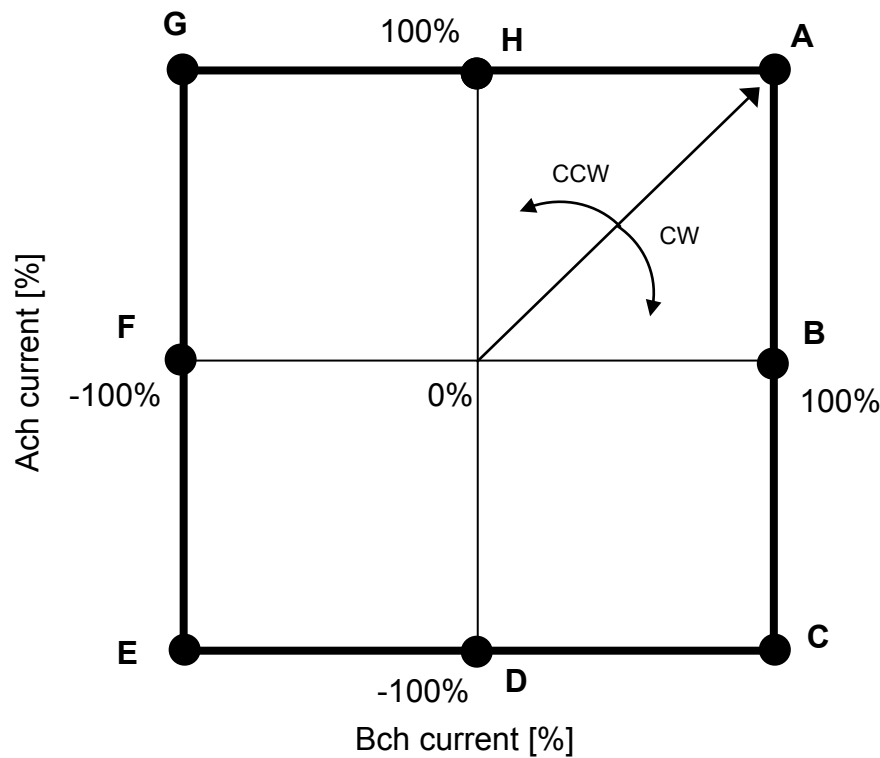
Pin Name	H	L	Notes
INA1, INA2 INB1, INB2	The current value of each ch is set up with 2 input 4 value.		Please refer to the above-mentioned current value setting table.
PHASEA PHASEB	OUT+: H OUT-: L	OUT+: L OUT-: H	In PHASE=H, Charge current flows in the direction of OUT- from OUT+.
STANDBY	Standby release	Standby mode	In STANDBY= L, an internal oscillating circuit and a motor output part are stopped. (The drive of a motor cannot be performed.)

Current phasor (Full step resolution)



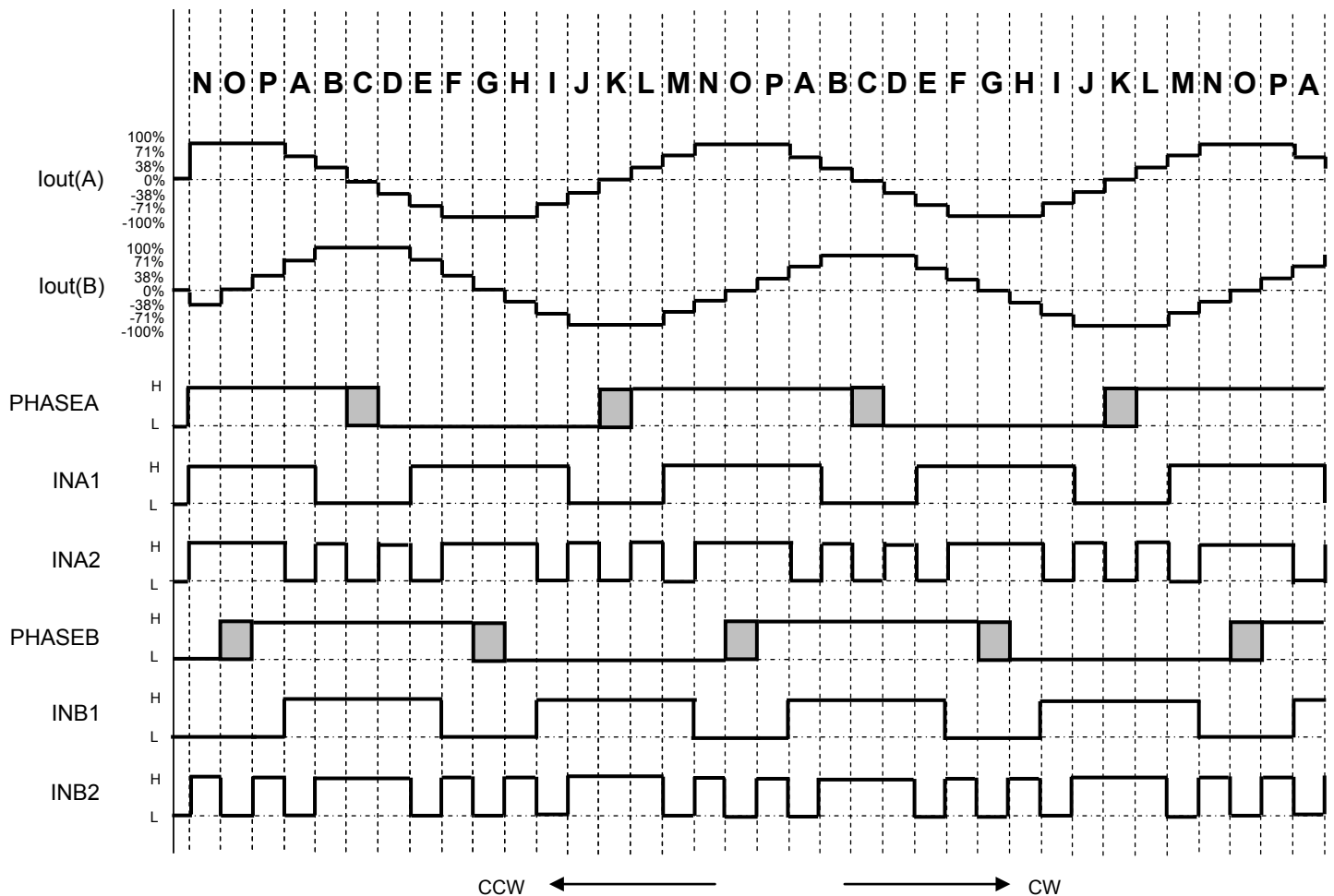
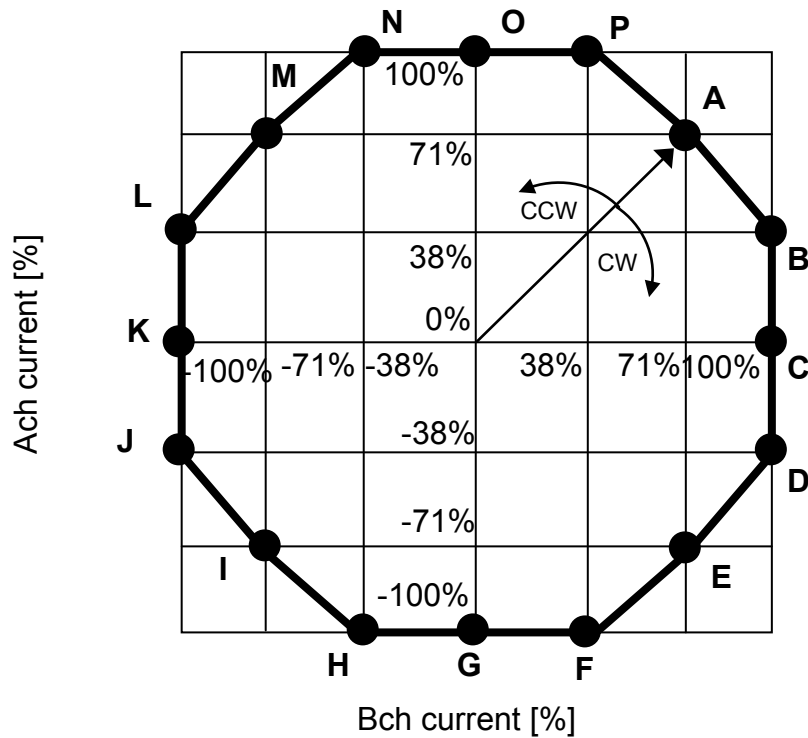
Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purpose.  
Please set INA1, INA2, INB1, and INB2 to Low until VM power supply reaches the proper operating range.

Current phasor (Half step resolution)



Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purpose.  
Please set INA1, INA2, INB1, and INB2 to Low until VM power supply reaches the proper operating range.

## Current phasor (Quarter step resolution)



Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

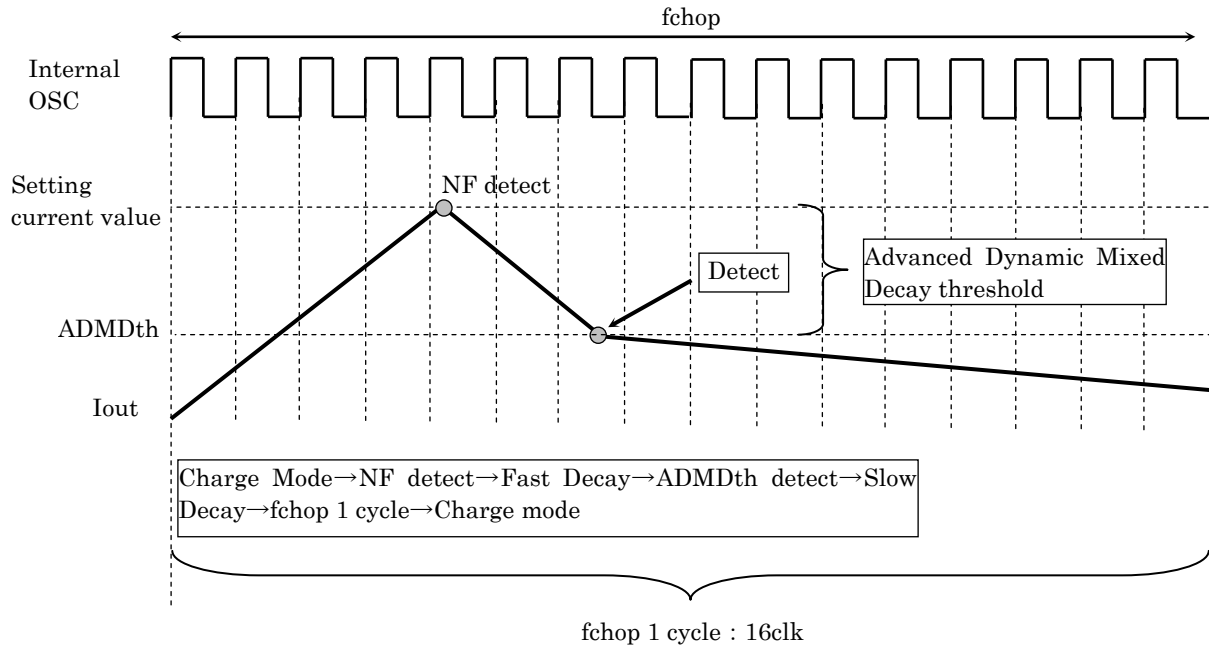
Please set INA1, INA2, INB1, and INB2 to Low until VM power supply reaches the proper operating range.



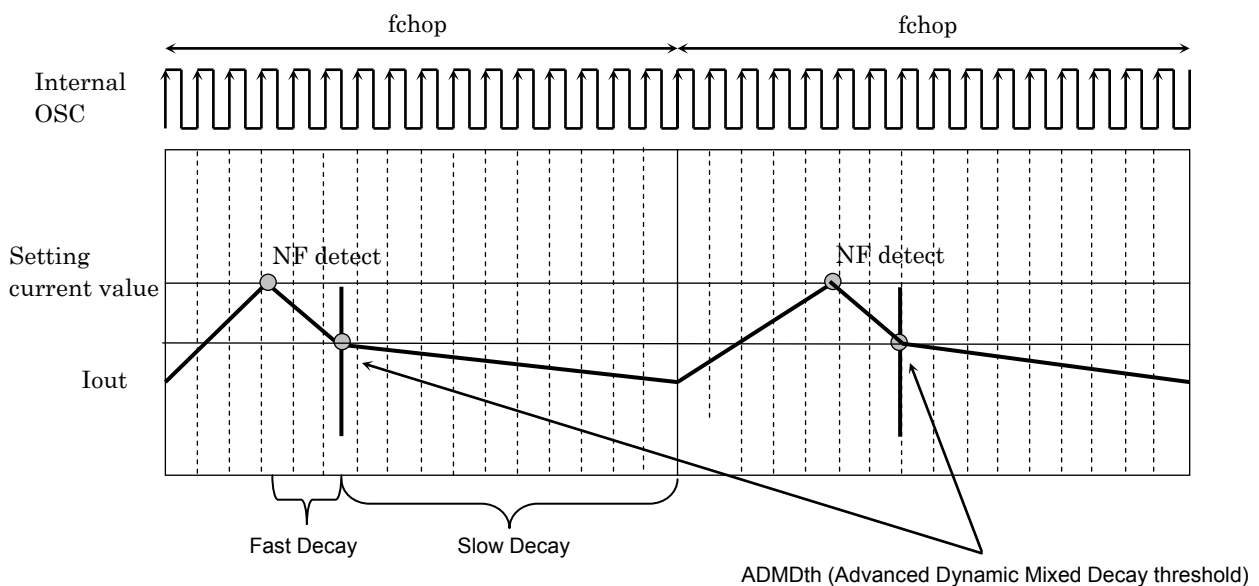
## 6. Decay function

### ADMD(Advanced Dynamic Mixed Decay) constant current control

The Advanced Dynamic Mixed Decay threshold, which determines the current ripple level during current feedback control, is a unique value.



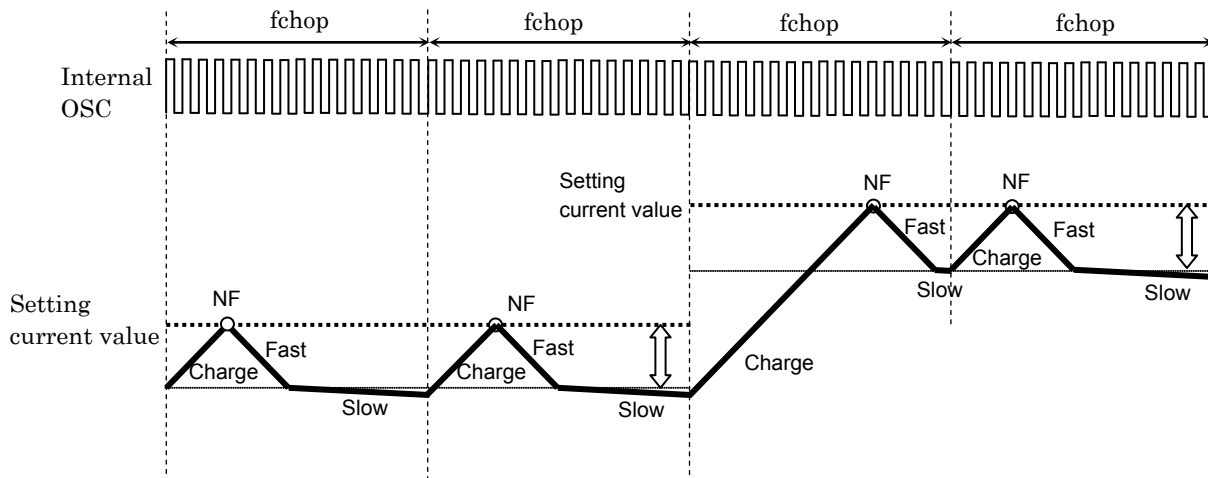
### Auto Decay Mode current waveform



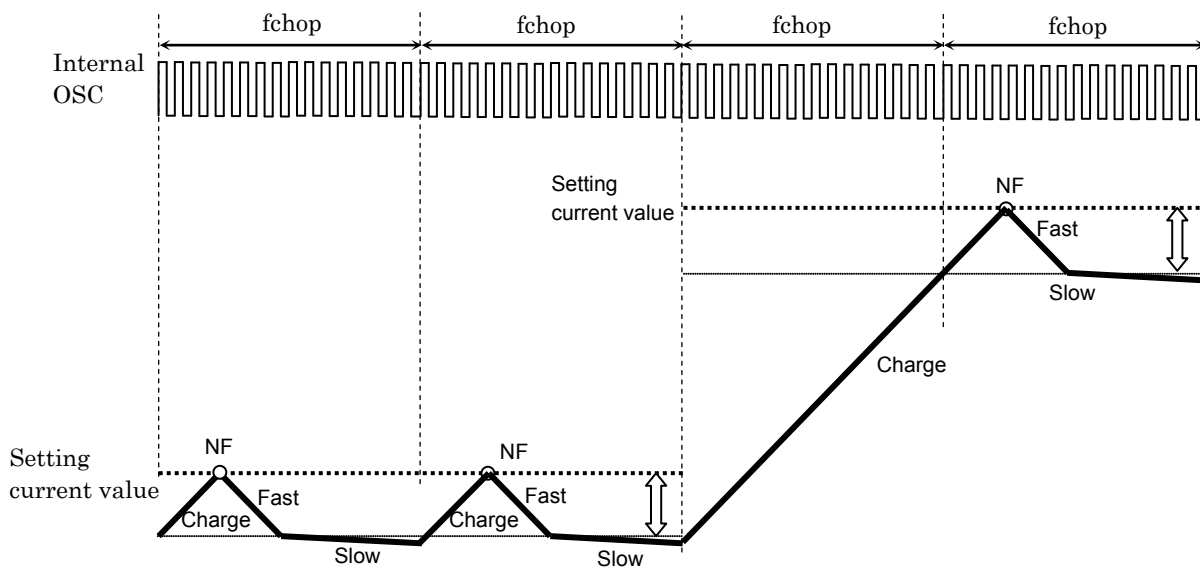
Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

## ADMD current waveform

•When the next current step is higher :



•When Charge period is more than 1 fchop cycle :



When the Charge period is longer than fchop cycle, the Charge period will be extended until the motor current reaches the NF threshold. Once the current reaches the next current step, then the sequence will go on to decay mode.

The diagram illustrates the timing relationship between the Internal OSC and the Setting current value signals. The Internal OSC is a periodic square wave with a period of  $f_{chop}$ . The Setting current value signal is a multi-level signal that transitions between 'Charge', 'Fast', and 'Slow' states. The signal is divided into four segments by vertical dashed lines, each corresponding to one  $f_{chop}$  period. The signal transitions from 'Charge' to 'Fast' and 'Slow' states, and back to 'Charge'. A horizontal dotted line represents the 'Setting current value' threshold. The signal transitions from 'Charge' to 'Fast' when the current value is above the threshold, and back to 'Charge' when it is below the threshold. A text box explains: 'The operation mode will be switched to 'Charge' to monitor the motor current with the RS comparator; then will be switched to 'Fast' because the motor current is above the threshold.'

Internal OSC

Setting current value

$f_{chop}$

NF

Charge

Fast

Slow

Charge

Fast

Slow

Setting current value

Charge

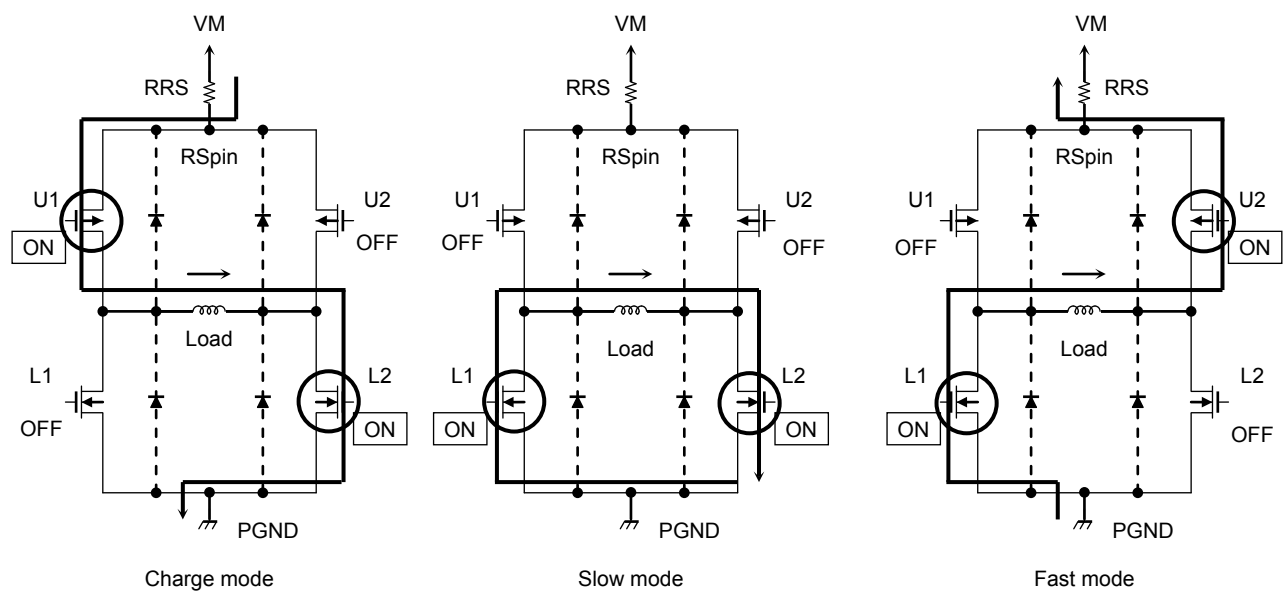
Fast

Slow

The operation mode will be switched to 'Charge' to monitor the motor current with the RS comparator; then will be switched to 'Fast' because the motor current is above the threshold.

If the motor current is still above the ADMD threshold after reaching 1  $f_{chop}$  cycle, the output stage function will stay 'Fast' until the current reaches the ADMDth.

7. Output transistor function mode



Output transistor function

MODE	U1	U2	L1	L2
CHARGE	ON	OFF	OFF	ON
SLOW	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
FAST	OFF	ON	ON	OFF

Note: This table shows an example of when the current flows as indicated by the arrows in the figures shown above. If the current flows in the opposite direction, refer to the following table.

MODE	U1	U2	L1	L2
CHARGE	OFF	ON	ON	OFF
SLOW	OFF	OFF	ON	ON
FAST	ON	OFF	OFF	ON

This IC controls the motor current to be constant by 3 modes listed above.

The equivalent circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

## 8. Calculation of the Predefined Output Current

For PWM constant-current control, this IC uses a clock generated by the OSCM oscillator.

The peak output current (Setting current value) can be set via the current-sensing resistor (RS) and the reference voltage (Vref), as follows:

$$I_{out(max)} = V_{ref(gain)} \times \frac{V_{ref(V)}}{R_{RS}(\Omega)}$$

Vref(gain) : the Vref decay rate is 1/ 5.0 (typ.)

For example : In the case of a 100% setup

when Vref = 3.0 V, Torque=100%, RS=0.51Ω, the motor constant current (Setting current value) will be calculated as:

$$I_{out} = 3.0V / 5.0 / 0.51\Omega = 1.18 A$$

## 9. Calculation of the OSCM oscillation frequency (chopper reference frequency)

An approximation of the OSCM oscillation frequency (fOSCM) and chopper frequency (fchop) can be calculated by the following expressions.

$$f_{OSCM} = 1 / [0.56 \times \{C \times (R1 + 500)\}]$$

.....C, R1: External components for OSCM (C=270pF, R1=5.1kΩ => fOSCM =About 1.12MHz(Typ.))

$$f_{chop} = f_{OSCM} / 16$$

.....fOSCM=1.12MHz => fchop =About 70kHz

If chopping frequency is raised, Rippl of current will become small and wave-like reproducibility will improve. However, the gate loss inside IC goes up and generation of heat becomes large.

By lowering chopping frequency, reduction in generation of heat is expectable. However, Rippl of current may become large. It is a standard about about 70 kHz. A setup in the range of 50 to 100 kHz is recommended.

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

Characteristics		Symbol	Rating	Unit	Remarks
Motor power supply		VM	50	V	-
Motor output voltage		Vout	50	V	-
Motor output current		Iout	4.0	A	Note1
Internal Logic power supply		VCC	6.0	V	When externally applied.
Logic input voltage		VIN(H)	6.0	V	-
		VIN(L)	-0.4	V	-
Vref input voltage		Vref	5.0	V	-
Power dissipation	QFN48	PD	1.3	W	Note2
	HTSSOP48	PD	1.3	W	Note2
	HSOP28	PD	1.15	W	Note2
Operating temperature		TOPR	-20~85	°C	-
Storage temperature		TSTR	-55~150	°C	-
Junction temperature		Tj(max)	150	°C	-

Note 1: Usually, the maximum current value at the time should use 70% or less of the absolute maximum ratings for a standard on thermal rating. The maximum output current may be further limited in view of thermal considerations, depending on ambient temperature and board conditions.

Note 2: Device alone (Ta =25°C)

Ta: Ambient temperature

Topr: Ambient temperature while the IC is active

Tj: Junction temperature while the IC is active. The maximum junction temperature is limited by the thermal shutdown (TSD) circuitry. It is advisable to keep the maximum current below a certain level so that the maximum junction temperature, Tj (MAX), will not exceed 120°C.

### Caution) Absolute maximum ratings

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.

The value of even one parameter of the absolute maximum ratings should not be exceeded under any circumstances. The TB67S101A does not have overvoltage detection circuit. Therefore, the device is damaged if a voltage exceeding its rated maximum is applied.

All voltage ratings, including supply voltages, must always be followed. The other notes and considerations described later should also be referred to.

## Operation Ranges (Ta=-20 to 85°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit	Remarks
Motor power supply	VM	10	24	47	V	
Motor output current	Iout	-	1.5	3.0	A	Note1
Logic input voltage	VIN(H)	2.0	-	5.5	V	Logic input High Level
	VIN(L)	0	-	0.8	V	Logic input Low Level
Phase input frequency	fPHASE	-	-	400	kHz	
Chopper frequency	fchop(range)	40	70	150	kHz	
Vref input voltage	Vref	GND	2.0	3.6	V	

Note 1: Maximum current for actual usage may be limited by the operating circumstances such as operating conditions (exciting mode, operating time, and so on), ambient temperature, and heat conditions (board condition and so on).

**Electrical Specifications 1 (Ta = 25°C, VM = 24 V, unless specified otherwise)**

Characteristics		Symbol	Test condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Logic input voltage	HIGH	VIN(H)	Logic input pin (*)	2.0	-	5.5	V
	LOW	VIN(L)	Logic input pin (*)	0	-	0.8	V
Logic input hysteresis voltage		VIN(HYS)	Logic input pin (*)	100	-	300	mV
Logic input current	HIGH	IIN(H)	Logic input voltage=3.3V	-	33	-	μA
	LOW	IIN(L)	Logic input voltage=0V	-	-	1	μA
Power consumption		IM1	Output pins=open, STANDBY=L	-	2	3.5	mA
		IM2	Output pins=open, STANDBY=H	-	3.5	5.5	mA
		IM3	Output pins=open Full step resolution	-	5.5	7	mA
Output leakage current	High-side	IOH	VRS=VM=50V, Vout=0V	-	-	1	μA
	Low-side	IOL	VRS=VM=Vout=50V	1	-	-	μA
Motor current channel differential		ΔIout1	Current differential between Ch	-5	0	5	%
Motor current setting accuracy		ΔIout2	Iout=1.5A	-5	0	5	%
RS pin current		IRS	VRS=VM=24V	0	-	10	μA
Motor output ON-resistance (High-side+Low-side)		Ron(S)_PN	Tj=25°C, Forward direction (High-side+Low-side)	—	0.49	0.6	Ω

\*: VIN (H) is defined as the VIN voltage that causes the outputs (OUTA,OUTB) to change when a pin under test is gradually raised from 0 V. VIN (L) is defined as the V IN voltage that causes the outputs (OUTA, OUTB) to change when the pin is then gradually lowered. The difference between VIN (H) and VIN (L) is defined as the input hysteresis.

\*: When the logic signal is applied to the device whilst the VM power supply is not asserted; the device is designed not to function, but for safe usage, please apply the logic signal after the VM power supply is asserted and the VM voltage reaches the proper operating range.

**Electrical Specifications 2 (Ta =25°C, VM = 24 V, unless specified otherwise)**

Characteristics	Symbol	Test condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Vref input current	Iref	Vref=2.0V	-	0	1	μA
VCC voltage	VCC	ICC=5.0mA	4.75	5.0	5.25	V
VCC current	ICC	VCC=5.0V	-	2.5	5	mA
Vref gain rate	Vref(gain)	Vref=2.0V	1/5.2	1/5.0	1/4.8	—
Thermal shutdown(TSD) threshold (Note1)	TjTSD	—	145	160	175	°C
VM recovery voltage	VMR	—	7.0	8.0	9.0	V
Over-current detection (ISD) threshold (Note2)	ISD	—	4.1	4.9	5.7	A

**Note1: About TSD**

When the junction temperature of the device reached the TSD threshold, the TSD circuit is triggered; the internal reset circuit then turns off the output transistors. Noise rejection blanking time is built-in to avoid misdetection. Once the TSD circuit is triggered, the device will be set to standby mode, and can be cleared by reasserting the VM power source, or setting the DMODE pins to standby mode. The TSD circuit is a backup function to detect a thermal error, therefore is not recommended to be used aggressively.

**Note2: About ISD**

When the output current reaches the threshold, the ISD circuit is triggered; the internal reset circuit then turns off the output transistors. Once the ISD circuit is triggered, the device keeps the output off until power-on reset (POR), is reasserted or the device is set to standby mode by DMODE pins. For fail-safe, please insert a fuse to avoid secondary trouble.

**Back-EMF**

While a motor is rotating, there is a timing at which power is fed back to the power supply. At that timing, the motor current recirculates back to the power supply due to the effect of the motor back-EMF.

If the power supply does not have enough sink capability, the power supply and output pins of the device might rise above the rated voltages. The magnitude of the motor back-EMF varies with usage conditions and motor characteristics. It must be fully verified that there is no risk that the TB67S101A or other components will be damaged or fail due to the motor back-EMF.

**Cautions on Overcurrent Shutdown (ISD) and Thermal Shutdown (TSD)**

The ISD and TSD circuits are only intended to provide temporary protection against irregular conditions such as an output short-circuit; they do not necessarily guarantee the complete IC safety.

If the device is used beyond the specified operating ranges, these circuits may not operate properly: then the device may be damaged due to an output short-circuit.

The ISD circuit is only intended to provide a temporary protection against an output short-circuit. If such a condition persists for a long time, the device may be damaged due to overstress. Overcurrent conditions must be removed immediately by external hardware.

**IC Mounting**

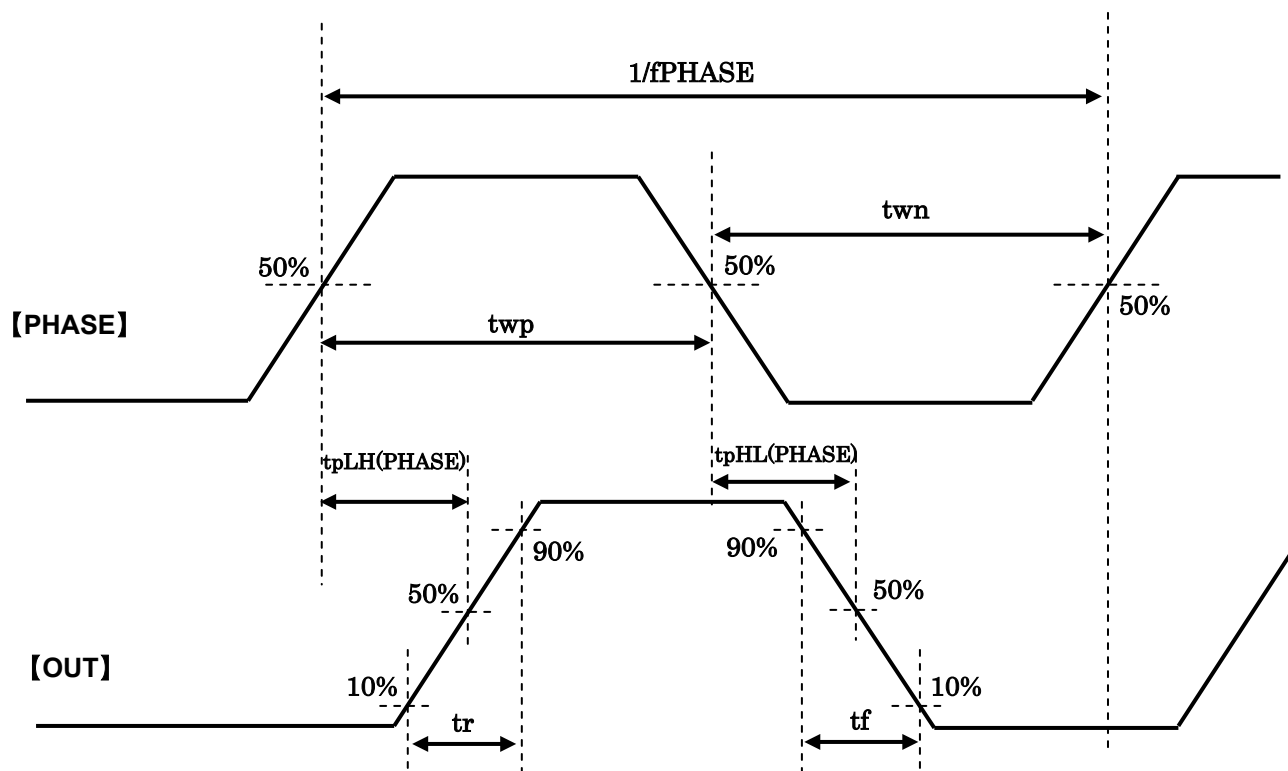
Do not insert devices incorrectly or in the wrong orientation. Otherwise, it may cause breakdown, damage and/or deterioration of the device.



## AC Electrical Specification (Ta = 25°C, VM = 24 V, 6.8 mH/5.7 Ω)

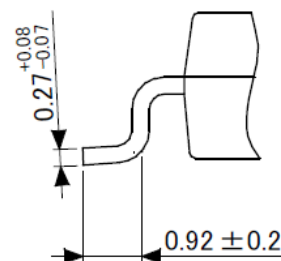
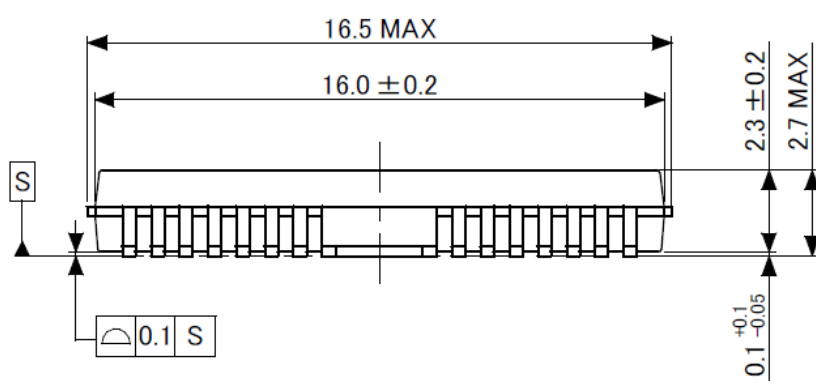
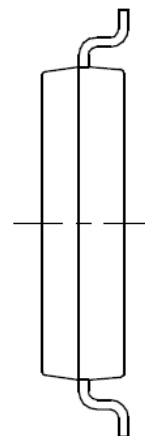
Characteristics	Symbol	Test condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Minimum PHASE pulse width	fPHASE(min)	—	100	-	-	ns
	twp	—	50	-	-	
	twl	—	50	-	-	
Output transistor switching specific	tr	—	30	80	130	ns
	tf	—	40	90	140	
	tpLH(PHASE)	PHASE - Output	250	-	1200	
	tpHL(PHASE)	PHASE - Output	250	-	1200	
Analog noise blanking time	AtBLK	VM=24V, Iout=1.5A Analog tblank	250	400	550	ns
Oscillator frequency accuracy	ΔfOSCM	COSC=270pF, ROSC=5.1kΩ	-15	-	+15	%
Oscillator reference frequency	fOSCM	COSC=270pF, ROSC=5.1kΩ	952	1120	1288	kHz
Chopping frequency	fchop	Output:Active(IOUT =1.5 A), fOSC = 1120 kHz	-	70	-	kHz

## AC Electrical Specification Timing chart

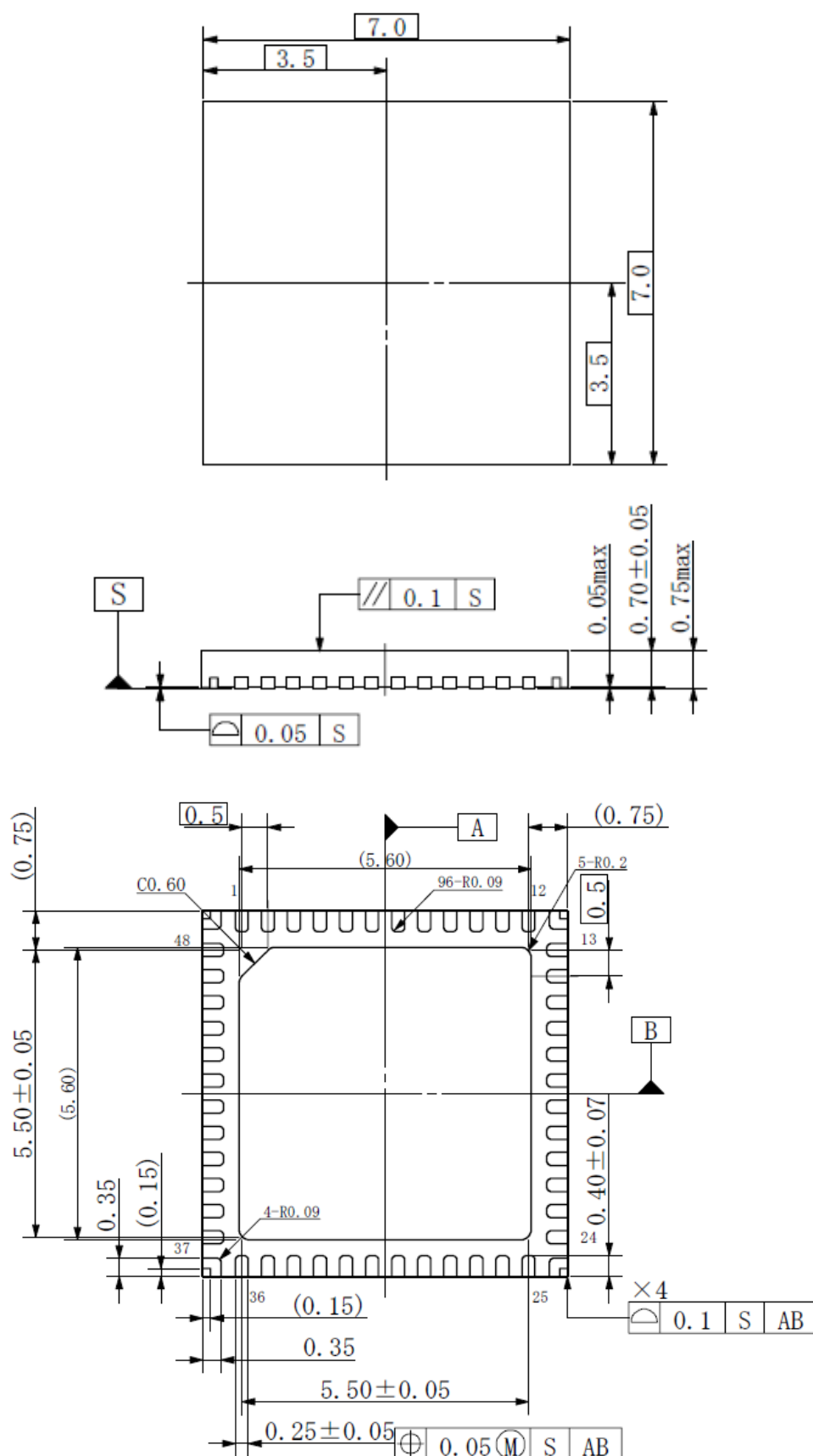


Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purpose.

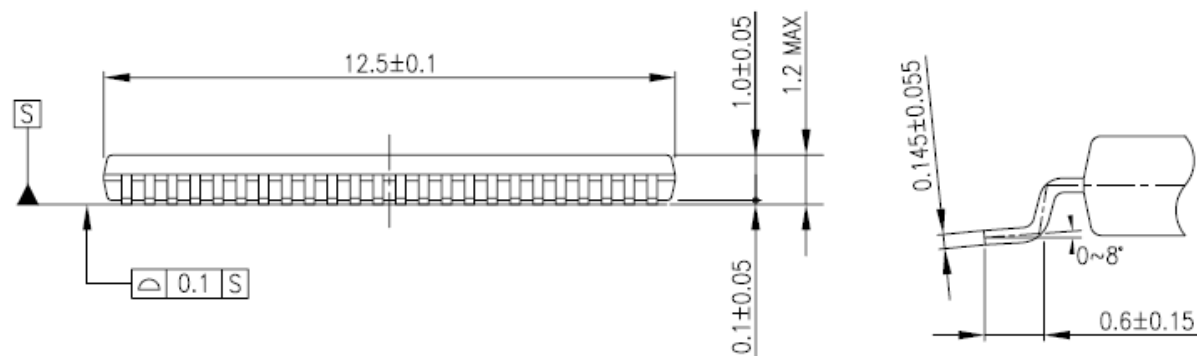
**(unit :mm)**

[illegible]

**(unit :mm)**



**(unit :mm)**



**Notes on Contents****Block Diagrams**

Some of the functional blocks, circuits, or constants in the block diagram may be omitted or simplified for explanatory purposes.

**Equivalent Circuits**

The equivalent circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

**Timing Charts**

Timing charts may be simplified for explanatory purposes.

**Application Circuits**

The application circuits shown in this document are provided for reference purposes only. Thorough evaluation is required, especially at the mass-production design stage.

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**Test Circuits**

Components in the test circuits are used only to obtain and confirm the device characteristics. These components and circuits are not guaranteed to prevent malfunction or failure from occurring in the application equipment.

**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) 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (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**

### **Overcurrent detection Circuit**

Overcurrent detection circuits (referred to as current limiter circuits) do not necessarily protect ICs under all circumstances. If the overcurrent detection circuits operate against the overcurrent, clear the overcurrent status immediately.

Depending on the method of use and usage conditions, exceeding absolute maximum ratings may cause the overcurrent detection circuit to operate improperly or IC breakdown may occur before operation. In addition, depending on the method of use and usage conditions, if overcurrent continues to flow for a long time after operation, the IC may generate heat resulting in breakdown.

### **Thermal Shutdown Circuit**

Thermal shutdown circuits do not necessarily protect ICs under all circumstances. If the thermal shutdown circuits operate against the over-temperature, clear the heat generation status immediately.

Depending on the method of use and usage conditions, exceeding absolute maximum ratings may cause the thermal shutdown circuit to operate improperly or IC breakdown to occur before operation.

### **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 (T<sub>J</sub>) 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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