

TOSHIBA Bipolar Linear Integrated Circuit Silicon Monolithic

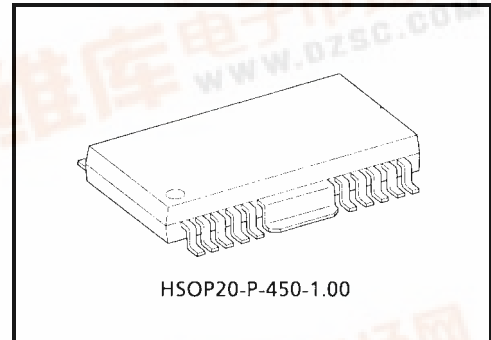
# TA8050F

## 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

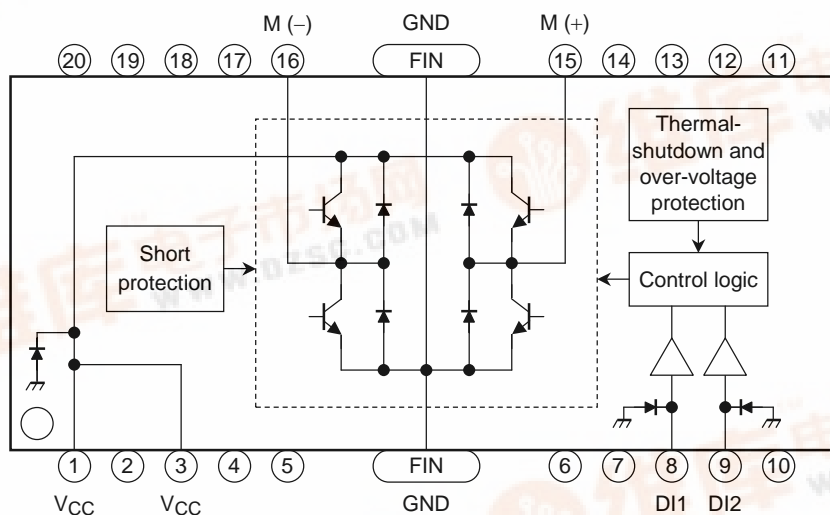
- Bidirectional DC motor driver
- Current capacity : 1.5 A
- Four modes : Forward, Reverse, Stop, and Brake
- Recommended operating supply voltage range :  $V_{CC} = 6\sim 16\text{ V}$
- Protective functions : Thermal Shutdown, Short Circuit Protection, and Overvoltage Shutdown
- Built-in diode for counteracting counter electromotive force
- HSOP-20 Pin power flat package



HSOP20-P-450-1.00

Weight: 0.79 g (typ.)

### 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 (+)	Connects to the DC motor. Both the sink and the source have a current capacity of 1.5 A. Diodes for absorbing counter electromotive force are contained on the V <sub>CC</sub> 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

Input		Output		
DI1	DI2	M (+)	M (-)	
H	H	L	L	(Note 1)
L	H	L	H	
H	L	H	L	
L	L	OFF (high impedance)		(Note 2)

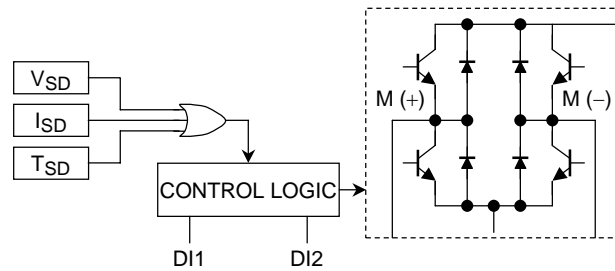
Note 1: Brake mode comes into effect when both M (+) and M (-) go low.

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 ( $V_{SD}$ ), overcurrent ( $I_{SD}$ ), and overheat ( $T_{SD}$ ). 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 ( $V_{SD}$ )**

- **Basic operation**

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

- **Detailed explanation**

The  $V_{SD}$  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 ( $T_{SD}$ )**

- **Basic operation**

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

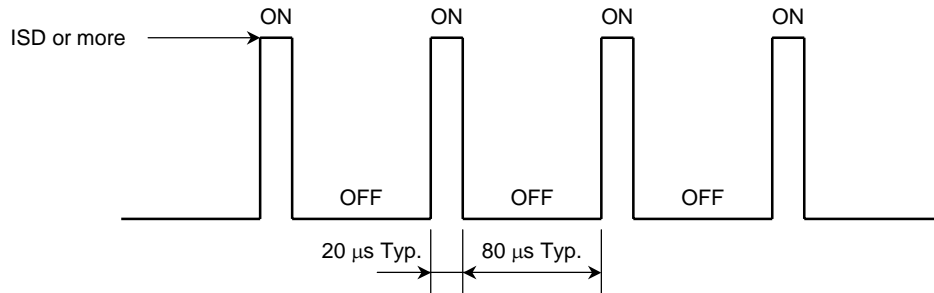
- **Detailed explanation**

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 ( $I_{SD}$ )

- **Basic operation**

When the output current ( $M (+)$  or  $M (-)$ ,  $I_{sink}$  or  $I_{source}$ ) is up to the  $I_{SD}$  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  $V_{BE}$  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  $I_{SD}$  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
	V <sub>CC</sub>	60 (1 s)	
Input voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>	-0.3~V <sub>CC</sub>	V
Output current	I <sub>O(AVE)</sub>	1.5	A
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)

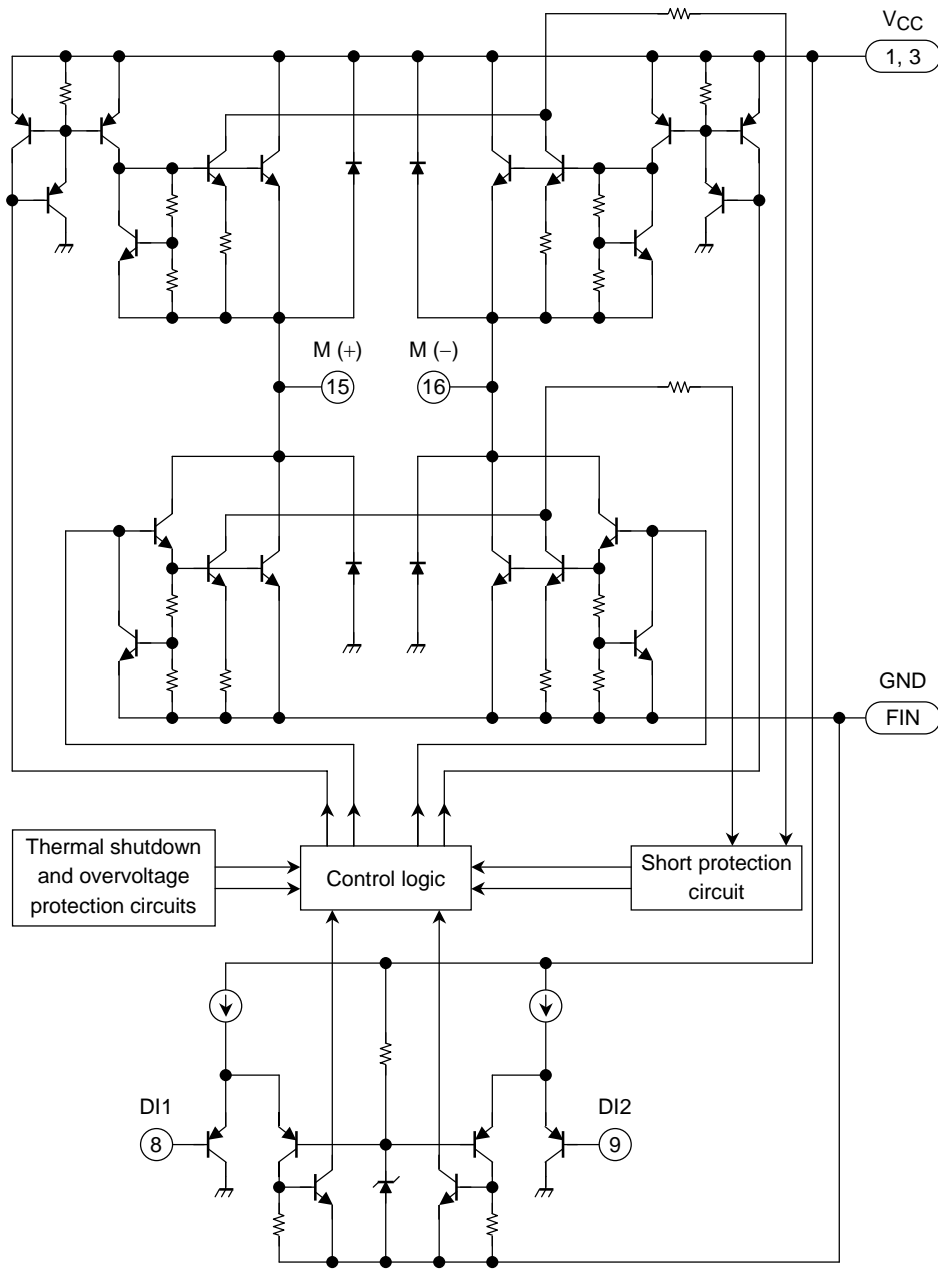
Characteristics	Rating	Unit	Test Condition
Rθj-a	125	°C/W	—
Rθj-c	13	°C/W	—
PD1	1.0	W	Without radiation board
PD2	1.5	W	60 × 30 × 1.6 mm 50%Cu mounted
PD3	3.2	W	50 × 50 × 1.0 mm Iron board mounted
PD4	9.6	W	Infinite radiation board mounted

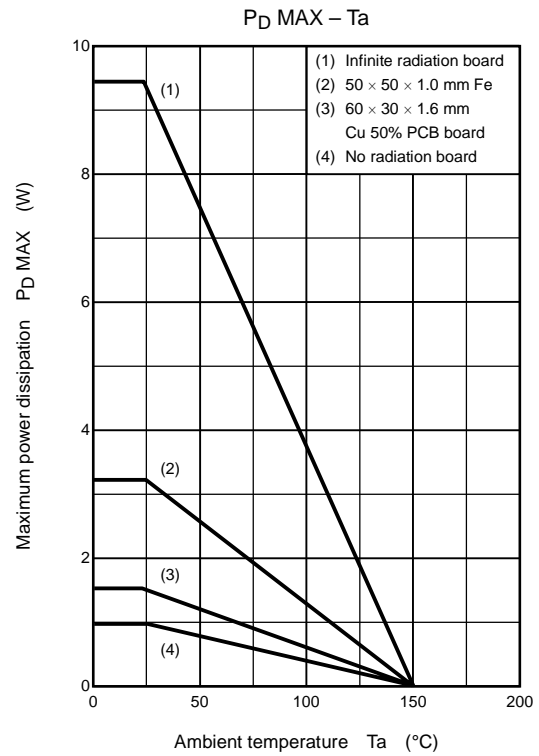
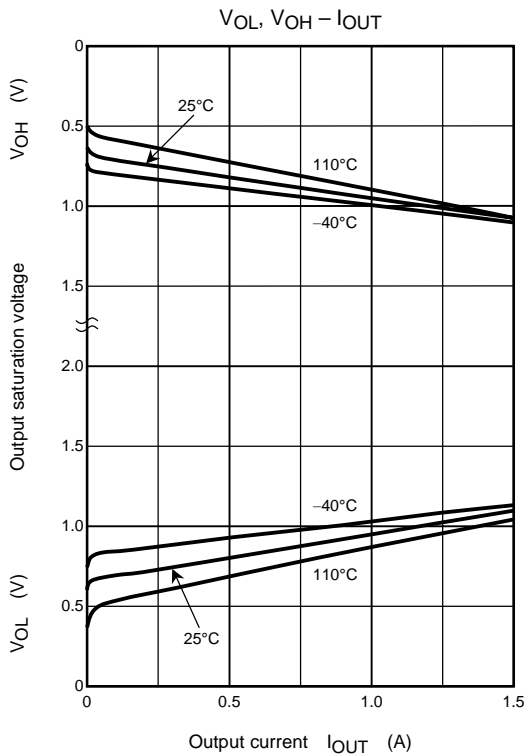
## Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified, V<sub>CC</sub> = 6~16 V, T<sub>c</sub> = -40~110°C)

Characteristics	Symbol	Pin	Test Circuit	Test Condition	Min	Typ.	Max	Unit
Current consumption	I <sub>CC1</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	—	Stop	—	8	15	mA
	I <sub>CC2</sub>		—	Forward/Reverse	—	27	50	
	I <sub>CC3</sub>		—	Brake	—	16	30	
Input voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>	DI1/DI2	—	—	—	—	0.8	V
	V <sub>IH</sub>		—	—	2.0	—	—	
Input current	I <sub>IL</sub>	DI1/DI2	—	V <sub>IN</sub> = 0.4 V	—	—	-100	μA
	I <sub>IH</sub>		—	V <sub>IN</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	—	—	100	
Output saturation voltage	V <sub>sat (total)</sub>	M (+)/M (-)	—	I <sub>O</sub> = 1.5 A, T <sub>c</sub> = 25°C	—	2.2	2.9	V
			—	I <sub>O</sub> = 1.5 A, T <sub>c</sub> = 110°C	—	2.2	2.8	
Output leakage current	I <sub>LEAK-U</sub>	M (+)/M (-)	—	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V	—	—	-100	μA
	I <sub>LEAK-L</sub>		—	V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	—	—	100	
Diodes forward voltage	V <sub>F-U</sub>	M (+)/M (-)	—	I <sub>F</sub> = 1.5 A	—	2.6	—	V
	V <sub>F-L</sub>				—	1.5	—	
Over-current detection	I <sub>SD</sub>		—	—	1.8	3	4	A
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	μS
	t <sub>PHL</sub>		—	—	—	1	10	

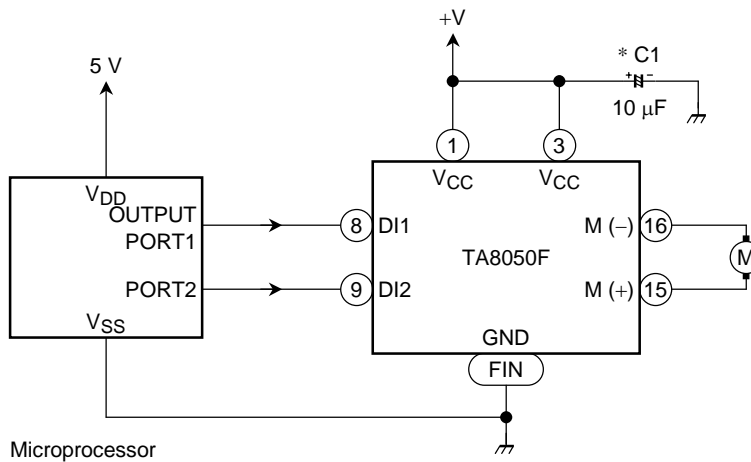
Note 3: The parameter values above are guaranteed in the operating voltage range of 6 V to 16 V. If the guaranteed range is exceeded in practical use, make sure that the IC operates normally in application.

I/O Equivalent Circuit





Example of Application Circuit

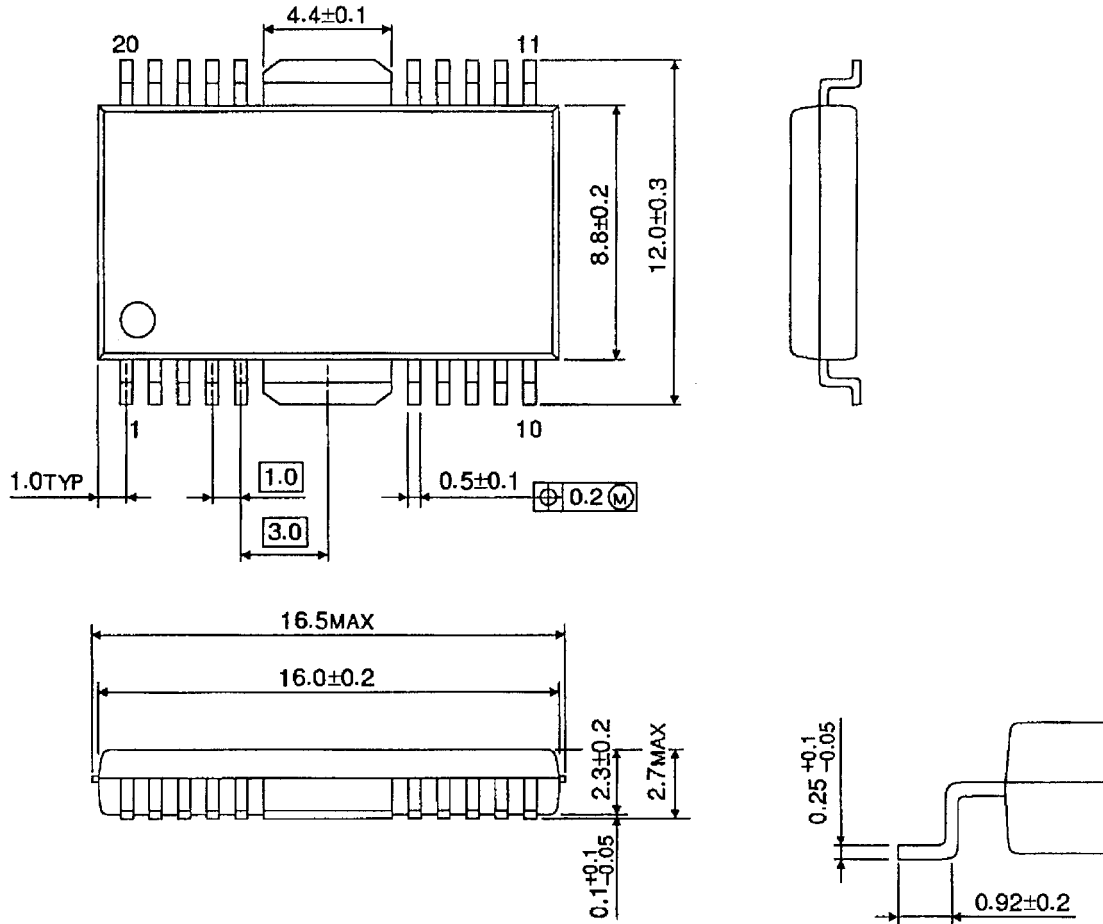


\*: Connect this capacitor as close to the IC as possible.

**Package Dimensions**

HSOP20-P-450-1.00

Unit : mm



Weight: 0.79 g (typ.)



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