## LB1940T, LB1940U

#### Allowable Operating Range at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

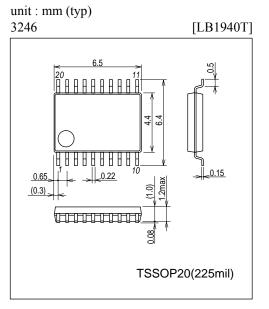
Decemeter	Cumbal	Conditions		unit			
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	unit	
Function-guaranteed voltage range	VOPR1	VOPR1 V <sub>DD</sub> system, VS = 2.0V			6.5	V	
	VOPR2	VS system, V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V	1.6		7.5		
Low level input threshold voltage	VIL	ENA1, ENA2, IN1, IN2	-0.3		1.0	V	
High level input threshold voltage	VIH	ENA1, ENA2, IN1, IN2	2.0		6.0	V	
VC input voltage	VC		0.19		1.0	V	

## **Electrical Characteristics** at Ta = 25°C, VS = 3V, $V_{DD}$ = 5V

D	0					
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ max		unit
Standby current dissipation	ISTB	$VS = V_{DD} = 6.5V$		0.1	1.0	μΑ
Regulator output circuit						
VREF output voltage	VREF	I <sub>OL</sub> = 0 to 1mA	0.85	0.9	0.95	V
SVDD output voltage	VSVDD	I <sub>OL</sub> = 10mA	4.70	4.85		V
H bridge output circuit						
OUT output saturation voltage (at saturation control)	V <sub>O</sub> (sat)1	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V, VS = 2.0V I <sub>O</sub> = 200mA (PNP side)		0.20	0.30	V
	V <sub>O</sub> (sat)2	V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0V, VS = 2.0V I <sub>O</sub> = 200mA (NPN side)		0.10	0.15	V
OUT output current (at constant current control)	IOUT1	$V_{DD}$ = 6.0V, VC = 0.2V, VS = 3.5V R <sub>L</sub> = 5 $\Omega$ (between OUT-OUT), RFB = 2 $\Omega$	94	100	106	mA
	IOUT <sup>2</sup>	$VC = \frac{Rb}{Ra + Rb} VREF (Ra = 70k\Omega, Rb = 20k\Omega) *$ $V_{DD} = 6.0V, VS = 2.0V$ $R_{I} = 5\Omega \text{ (between OUT-OUT), RFB} = 1\Omega$	180	200	220	mA
VS system operating current consumption	IS1	$VC = \frac{Rb}{Ra + Rb} VREF (Ra = 70k\Omega, Rb = 20k\Omega) *$		1.5	3	mA
V <sub>DD</sub> system operating current dissipation	I <sub>DD</sub> 1	$VC = \frac{Rb}{Ra + Rb} VREF (Ra = 70k\Omega, Rb = 20k\Omega) *$ ENA1 = 2V		4	7	mA
VC input current	IVC	V <sub>DD</sub> = 6.0V, VS = 2.0V, VC = 1.9V	0		-1	μΑ
Control input circuit						
Control pin maximum input current	Ιн	V <sub>IH</sub> = 5.5V		80	100	μΑ
	ЧL	V <sub>IL</sub> = GND	-1		0	

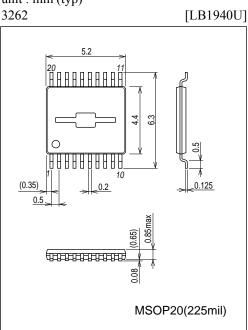
 $^{\ast}$  For Ra and Rb, refer to Application Circuit Diagram.

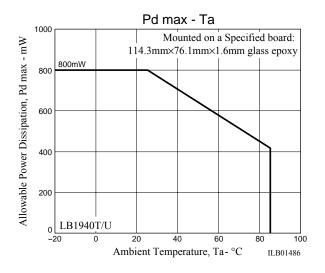
## **Package Dimensions**



### **Package Dimensions**

unit : mm (typ)

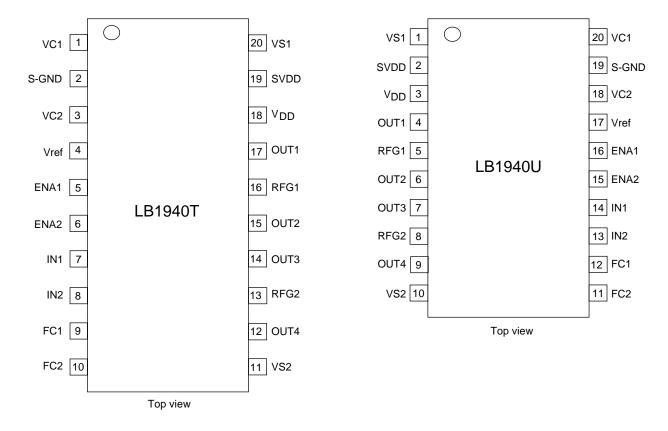




### **True Table**

	Output								
13	NA	=	N		0	UT		SVDD	Mode
1	2	1	2	1	2	3	4	3000	
L	L								Standby (current dissipation zero)
		н		L	н			on	Reverse rotation
Н		L		н	L			on	Forward rotation
	н		н			L	н	on	Reverse rotation
	Π		L			н	L	on	Forward rotation
A blank means "don't care".		A blank means "off".							

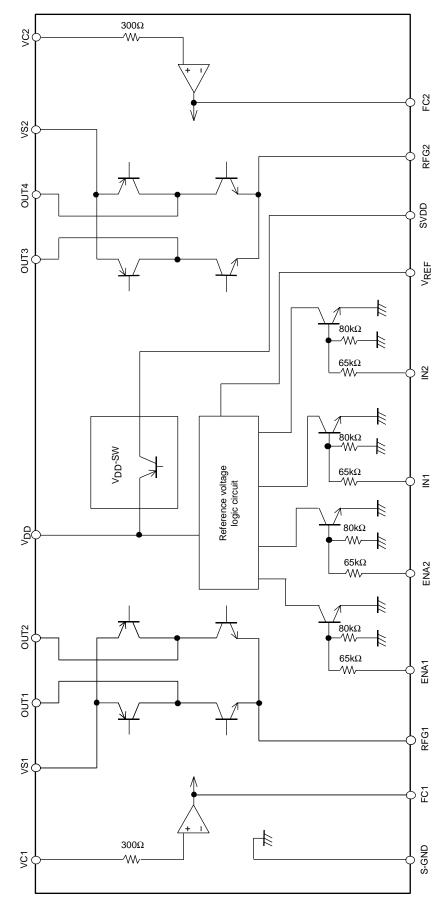
# **Pin Assignment**



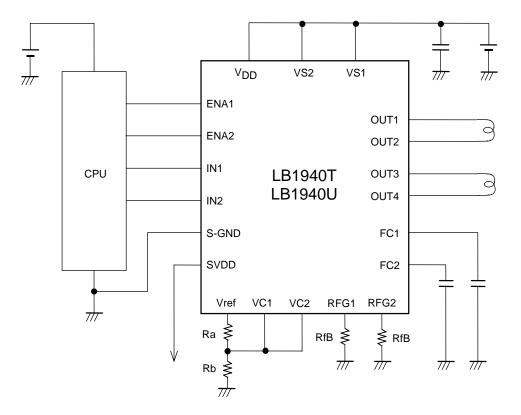
#### **Pin Description**

Pin No. Pin		Pin	Description	Pin	No.	Pin	Description
LB1940T	LB1940U	Name	Description	LB1940T	LB1940U	Name	Description
1	20	VC1	Reference voltage input for 1ch control	11	10	VS2	Motor power supply (+)
2	19	S-GND	GND for control system	12	9	OUT4	Motor drive output 4
3	18	VC2	Reference voltage input for 2ch control	13	8	RFG2	Constant-current detection pin
4	17	Vref	Reference voltage output	14	7	OUT3	Motor drive output 3
5	16	ENA1	Signal input for 1ch control	15	6	OUT2	Motor drive output 2
6	15	ENA2	Signal input for 2ch control	16	5	RFG1	Constant-current detection pin 1
7	14	IN1	Signal input for 1ch control	17	4	OUT1	Motor drive output 1
8	13	IN2	Signal input for 2ch control	18	3	V <sub>DD</sub>	Control system power supply (+)
9	12	FC1	C connection pin for 1ch phase compensation	19	2	SVDD	Control system power output
10	11	FC2	C connection pin for 2ch phase compensation	20	1	VS1	Motor power supply (+)

# **Block Diagram**



### **Application Circuit Diagram**



At constant-current control: The OUT current is controlled so that the RFG pin voltage is equal to the VC input pin voltage.

For example,  $I_{OUT} = 200 \text{mA} (= 0.2 \text{V}/1\Omega)$  when VC = 0.2V and RFB = 1 $\Omega$ .

- \*: There is no priority relationship between respective input voltages (ENA, IN) and respective supply voltages (V<sub>DD</sub>, VS). For example, operation with V<sub>IN</sub> = 5V, V<sub>DD</sub> = 3V, VS = 2V is possible.
- Note: The input voltage range to the reference voltage input pin VC for constant-current setting is from 0.19V to 1.0V.

#### **Constant current setting**

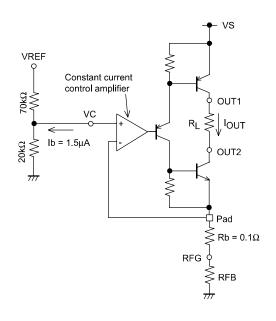
The composition of the constant-control circuit of this IC is as shown in the figure below.

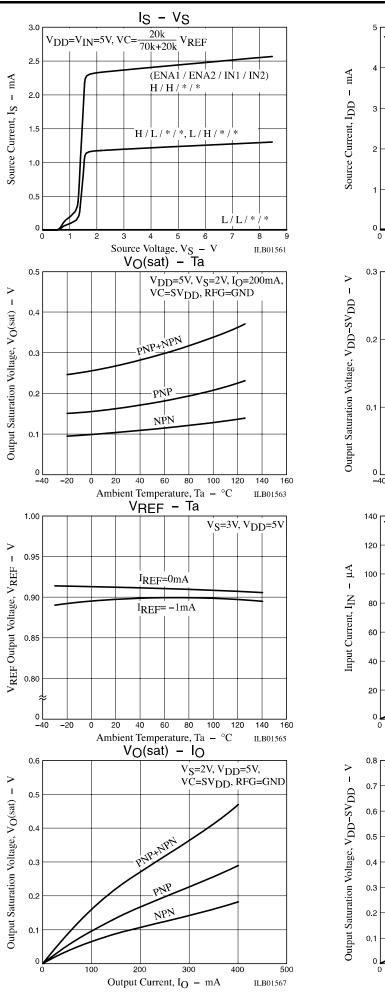
The voltage entered in the VC pin is entered as a reference to the "+" side input of the constant-current control amplifier. The "-" side of this constant-current control amplifier is connected to the RFG pin via the wire bonded resistor Rb (=  $0.1\Omega$ ). The constant-current control circuit consists of comparison of the voltage generated at the external current detection resistor with the above reference voltage.

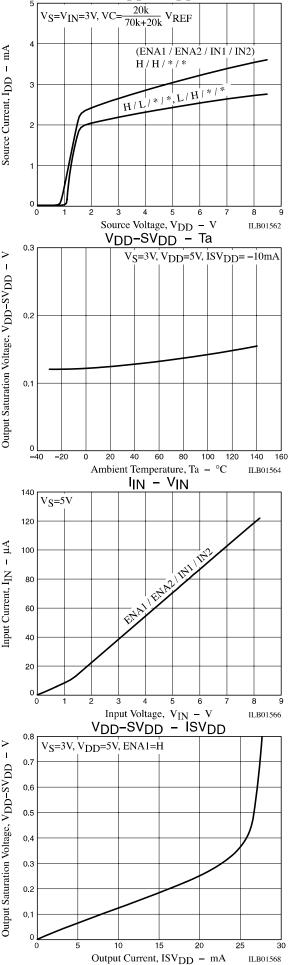
In addition, since the bias current Ib (=  $1.5\mu$ A) flows out of the positive (+) input of the constant current control amplifier during the constant current control, if the voltage is input to the VC pin by dividing the VREF voltage by 4.5 according to the dividing resistance (70k $\Omega$  and 20k $\Omega$ ) as shown in the figure, the formula for calculating the VC voltage is as follows :

 $VC = VREF/4.5 + Ib \times 20k\Omega = VREF/4.5 + 0.03$ 

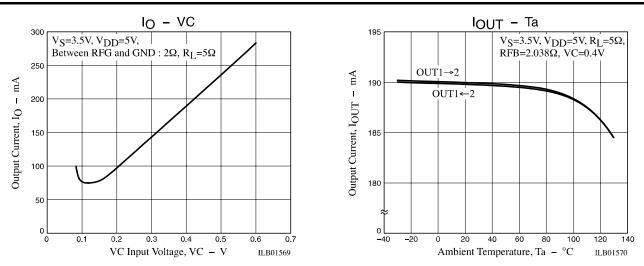
Therefore, the theoretical equation to set the constant current I<sub>OUT</sub> is as follows:  $I_{OUT} = VC/(RFB+Rb) = (VREF/4.5+0.03)/(RFB+Rb)$ 







IDD - VDD



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