# **Electrical Characteristics** at Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC} = 7.2V$

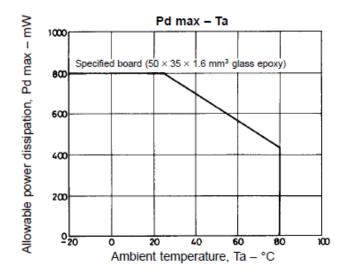
Davanatas	Complete al	Symbol Conditions Ratings min typ max			Linit	
Parameter	Symbol			typ	max	Unit
Supply current I <sub>CC</sub> 0 During standby		During standby		0.1	10	μА
	I <sub>CC</sub> 1	During bidirectional operation, no load		9	13	mA
	I <sub>CC</sub> 2	During braking		12	18	mA
Output saturation voltage (upper side + lower side)	V <sub>sat</sub> 1	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 200mA (upper side + lower side)		0.20	0.30	V
	V <sub>sat</sub> 2	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 400mA (upper side + lower side)		0.40	0.60	V
Reference voltage	V <sub>ref</sub>	I <sub>V</sub> ref = 1mA	1.85	2.0	2.15	V
Set output current	llimit	Resistance between $V_{CC}$ and $V_{M}$ = $1\Omega$ , when LIR = $2V$	165	185	205	mA
Input current	I <sub>IN</sub>	V <sub>IN</sub> = 5V		90	150	μΑ
RD saturation voltage	V <sub>RD</sub> sat	I <sub>O</sub> = 1mA			0.3	V

Output current limit is determined by the following equation (Rf is the sensing resistance between  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{M}$ ):

I limit =  $V_{LIR}/10Rf(A)$ 

The input range for  $V_{\text{LIR}}$  is 0.5 to  $V_{\text{CC}}-1.0(\text{V})$ 

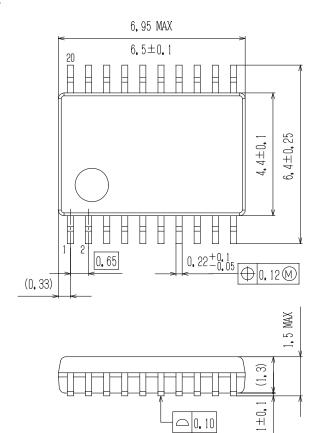
Product parametric performance is indicated in the Electrical Characteristics for the listed test conditions, unless otherwise noted. Product performance may not be indicated by the Electrical Characteristics if operated under different conditions.

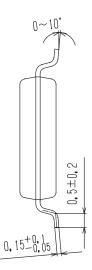


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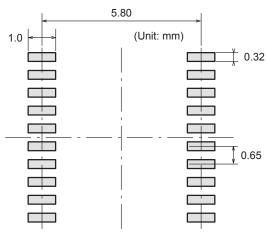
# **Package Dimensions**

SSOP20 (225mil) CASE 565AN ISSUE A





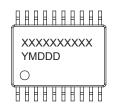
#### **SOLDERING FOOTPRINT\***



NOTE: The measurements are not to guarantee but for reference only.

\*For additional information on our Pb-Free strategy and soldering details, please download the ON Semiconductor Soldering and Mounting Techniques Reference Manual, SOLDERRM/D.

# GENERIC MARKING DIAGRAM\*



XXXXX = Specific Device Code Y = Year

M = Month

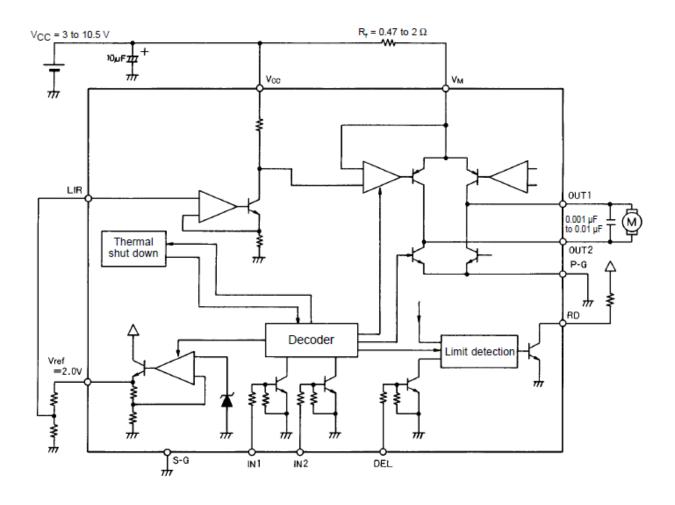
DDD = Additional Traceability Data

\*This information is generic. Please refer to device data sheet for actual part marking.

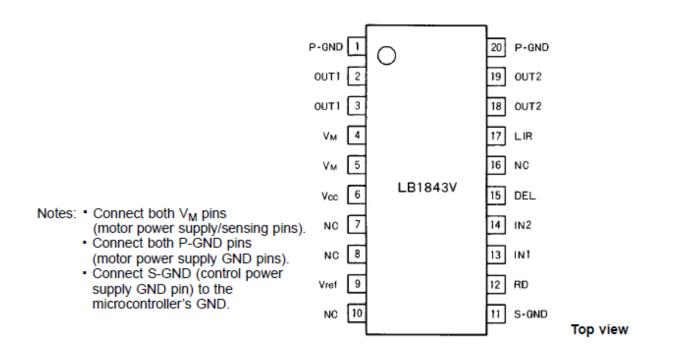
Pb-Free indicator, "G" or microdot " ■", may or may not be present.

No.4385-3/10

# **Block Diagram and Sample Application Circuit**



# **Pin Assignment**



# **Pin Functions**

Pin Funct	Pin name	Pin Function	Equivalent Circuit	
13 14	IN1 IN2	Control signal input pin Control signal input pin	VCC VCC	
			50K 80K 4K S-GND	
15	DEL	Control signal input pin	62K	
4,5	VM	Output current detect pin	82K S	
2,3 18,19	OUT1 OUT2	Out pin Out pin	VM	
			O P-GND	

Continued on next page.

# LB1843V

Continued from p			
9	Vref	Reference voltage output pin	VCCO  5.6K  10K  S-GNDO
12	RD	Lock detect signal output pin	12K S-GND
17	LIR	Output current setting pin	VCC O  200  S-GNDO
6	V <sub>CC</sub>	Power supply voltage pin	
11	S-GND	Signal ground pin	
1,20	P-GND	Power ground pin	
7,8,10,16	NC	No connect	

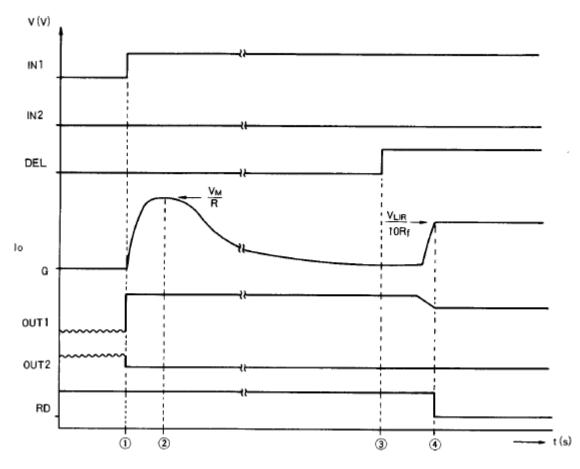
#### **Truth Table**

Input		Output		Mada
IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT2	Mode
L	L	Off	Off	Standby
Н	L	Н	L	Forward
L	Н	L	Н	Reverse
Н	Н	L	L	Brake

### **Output Current Limitation and Detector Output**

DEL	OUT output	RD
Н	Limit	L
	Non-limit	Off
L	Saturated	Off

## **Sample Application Timing Chart**



### Sample application timing chart

- 1) Connect a DC motor (RL = R) between OUT1 and OUT2, and with the RD pin pulled up, input a forward rotation signal (IN1 = high, IN2 = low).
  - Because the output is used in the saturated state at startup, set the DEL input to low.
- 2) The DC motor starts up, and the startup current (IST = VM/R) flows to the motor.
- 3) The DC motor rotates in the normal state. At this point, set the DEL input to high.
- 4) If the DC motor locks, the motor current IM increases to the point of Ilimit (= VLIR/(10Rf)), the output current limiter operates to limit the output current. At the same time, RD is output low from the set current detection circuit.

#### Reference voltage (Vref)

The Vref output is linked to the input; if either IN1 or IN2 is high, the reference voltage is output.

#### **Output current limiter**

The schematic for the output current limiter is shown below.

The output set current is set according to the reference voltage VLIR applied to the LIR pin. When VLIR is applied, 1/10 of that voltage is generated at both ends of RS in the diagram; this voltage is input on the positive (+) side of the current setting amplifier.

The motor current IM generates voltage equal to (IM 'Rf) at both ends of the external resistor Rf. This voltage is input to the negative (–) side of the same amplifier, and the differential amplifier functions and the output transistors are driven so that these inputs become equal.

The set current value in this instance is determined by the following equation:

Ilimit = VLIR/(10Rf) [A]

#### Set current detector

#### (1) When DEL = high

If the motor current IM has not reached the set current Ilimit, the input voltage on the negative (–) side of the amplifier is greater than the input voltage on the positive (+) side. As a result, the drive current increases and the output PNP transistors reach the saturation state. If this state is detected, the detection signal is sent to the set current detector, and the RD output goes high.

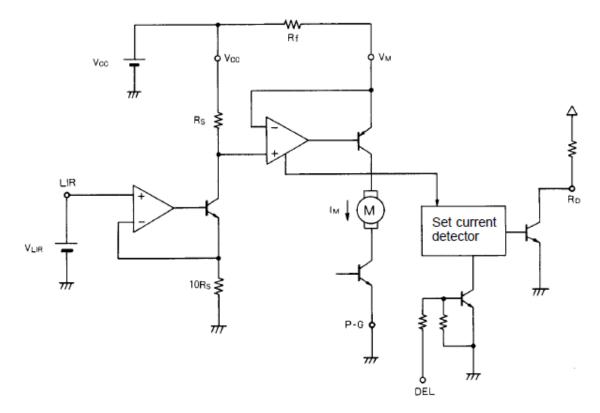
If the motor current IM reaches the set current Ilimit, the output PNP transistor enters the controlled state, and the RD output goes low.

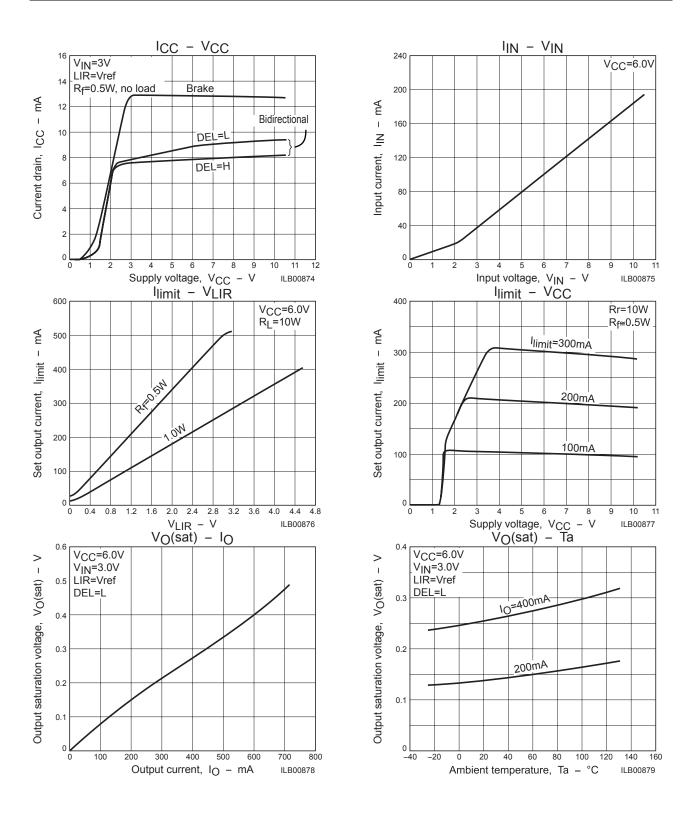
#### (2) When DEL = low

Because the operation of the current setting amplifier is cancelled when a low signal is input to the DEL pin, the output PNP transistors reach the saturation state and the RD output goes high, just as in the case described above. The following table summarizes the states described above.

DEL	OUT output	RD
П	Limit	L
	Non-limit	Off
L	Saturated	Off

# **Output Current Limiter and Set Current Detector Block Diagram**





## **LB1843V**

### ORDERING INFORMATION

Device	Package	Shipping (Qty / Packing)
LB1843V-MPB-E	SSOP20 (225mil) (Pb-Free / Halogen Free)	70 / Fan-Fold
LB1843V-TLM-E	SSOP20 (225mil) (Pb-Free / Halogen Free)	2000 / Tape & Reel

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