TBD62308A series

Usage considerations
Function of transistor array

There are various kinds of transistor arrays depending on their functions.

**Input active level**

There are two types. The TBD62308A series are low active type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>TBD62308A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High active</td>
<td>Output is ON by inputting “H” level to input pin.</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low active</td>
<td>Output is ON by inputting “L” level to input pin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output clamp diode**

There are two types. The TBD62308A series are built-in type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>TBD62308A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Built-in</td>
<td>Best for the drive of the motor, the relay, and the solenoid. (Capable of driving the LED and the level shift circuit.)</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non Built-in</td>
<td>Best for the drive of the LED and the level shift circuit. (Incapable of driving the motor, the relay and the solenoid.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Output current system**

There are two types. The TBD62308A series are sink type. Connecting point of each load is different.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>TBD62308A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sink type</td>
<td>Output of current sink type (output pull)</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source type</td>
<td>Output of current source type (output push)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Application example

Dynamic drive control is possible by combining transistor arrays of the sink type and the source type.
**Construction of output circuit**

There are three types. The TBD62308A series are DMOS FET type.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>TBD62308A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMOS FET type</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="DMOS FET diagram" /> Features High current drive is possible. Loss of low current range is low.</td>
<td>Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolar transistor</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Bipolar transistor diagram" /> Features High current drive is possible.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darlington type</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Darlington type diagram" /> Features High current drive is possible.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipolar transistor</td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Bipolar transistor diagram" /> Features Loss of low current range is low.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single type</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Single type diagram" /> Features Loss of low current range is low.</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reference: Characteristics graph**

Reference graph of **Output voltage-Output current**

![Graph](image6)

- **DMOS FET type (The TBD62308A series)**
  - High current drive is possible.
  - Loss of low current range is low.
- **Darlington type**
  - High current drive is possible.
- **Single type**
  - Loss of low current range is low.
Basic circuit

* Constant number of internal resistance: $R_1 = 0.5\,\text{k}\Omega$ (typ.), $R_2 = 40\,\text{k}\Omega$ (typ.), $R_3 = 40\,\text{k}\Omega$ (typ.), and $R_4 = 560\,\text{k}\Omega$ (typ.).
* The accuracy of the internal resistance are $\pm 30\%$ (reference value).
* The clamp circuit controls the upper limit of $V_a$. The upper limit of the $V_a$ is about 4V.

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

Control of output ON/OFF

Outputs of the TBD62308A series are constructed by DMOS FET. ON/OFF of output is controlled according to the level of applied voltage to the input pin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>$V_{IN(ON)}$</th>
<th>$V_{IN(OFF)}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TBD62308A series</td>
<td>0V to VCC-3.5</td>
<td>VCC-0.4 to 25V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In case the voltage is inputted through the pull up resistance externally, confirm that it meets the condition of $V_{IN(OFF)}$ on consideration of the voltage fall in the external resistance ($R_{up}$).

Treatment of terminal for unusage channel

Following treatment for pins of unusage channels is recommended.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I1, I2, I3, I4</td>
<td>Output is off in the open state because input pin has pull up processing. However, it is recommended to connect to VCC to avoid malfunction by noise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O1, O2, O3, O4</td>
<td>Open or GND connection is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMON</td>
<td>Open or connection to power supply for load is recommended.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>Open is recommended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Application circuit example

Drive of uni-polar stepping motor (TBD62308APG)
Driving inductive load

In case of driving inductive load such as motor and relay, make sure to use clamp diode of the internal IC.

When clamp diode is not used.

When clamp diode is used.

When clamp diode and zener diode are used.

Please select the zener whose voltage specification is as follows; \( V_{DD} + V_{Z} + V_f < \) output rating (50V)
Waveform in driving uni-polar stepping motor

When clamp diode is used.

**O1 terminal voltage (20V/DIV)**

**O1 terminal current (200mA/DIV)**

Current decreases gradually in switching ON to OFF.

During current path 2, the energy, which is charged in the motor windings connected to O1 terminal, is discharged.

**Test circuit**

- Current path 1
- Current path 2

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Controller

Clamp diode

- $V_{DD}=12V$
- $+100\mu F$
- $V_{CC}=5V$
- $1\mu F$
When clamp diode and zener diode are used.

**O1 terminal voltage (20V/DIV)**

- VDD+Vf of Clamp diode+Vz of Zener diode

**O1 terminal current (200mA/DIV)**

- Current decreases gradually in switching ON to OFF.

During current path 2, the energy, which is charged in the motor windings connected to O1 terminal, is discharged.

During current path 3, the energy, which is charged in the motor windings connected to O2 terminal, is discharged.

### Test circuit

- **Current path 1**
- **Current path 2**
- **Current path 3**

### Zener diode

- CMZ18 (Vz=18V (typ.))

### Controller

- VDD=12V
- +100μF
- VCC=5V
- 1μF
Loss calculation of the IC

In using the IC, take enough margins to configure by referring to the PD-Ta graph after calculating the loss of the IC from below formula. In the condition of a PD-Ta graph, the drive of a maximum current of 1250 mA per 1ch is possible.

Loss calculation

\[ PD(W) = I_{OUT}(A) \times I_{OUT}(A) \times RON(\Omega) \times ONDuty \times Ch + VIN(V) \times IIN(A) \times Ch + VCC(V) \times ICC(A) \times Ch \]

*RON : Please refer to an electrical characteristic of a data sheet.
*ONDuty : Apply ON term/cycle
  However, when ON term is 25ms or more, apply 1 for ONDuty.
*Ch : Number of driving channels

PD-Ta graph

Conditions: Absolute maximum rating of the junction temperature (Tj) is 150°C.

Thermal resistance (for reference)

PG type : Rth (j-a) = 85 °C/W (alone)
PG type : Rth(j-a) = 46 °C/W (When mounted on single-side glass epoxy, 50 x 50 x 1.6 mm Cu 50%)
FG/FAG type : Rth (j-a) = 139 °C/W (alone)
FG/FAG type : Rth(j-a) = 89 °C/W (When mounted on single-side glass epoxy, 60 x 30 x 1.6 mm Cu 30%)
Reference data

**Reference data**

**IOUT-DUTY CYCLE**
Mounted on the board of TBD62308AFG/FAG

Tj=120°C, Ta=25°C, Pulse width: 25ms or less
VCC=5V, VIN=0V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th>Current per ch when number of operating ch=N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Board condition: 60 × 30 × 1.6 mm Cu 30% single-side glass epoxy

**IOUT-DUTY CYCLE**
Mounted on the board of TBD62308APG

Tj=120°C, Ta=25°C, Pulse width: 25ms or less
VCC=5V, VIN=0V

| N=1 | Current per ch when number of operating ch=N |
| N=2 |
| N=3 |
| N=4 |

Board condition: 50 × 50 × 1.6 mm Cu 50% single-side glass epoxy

The data is for reference, not guaranteed.

**VIN - IIN**

TBD62308A
Ta=25°C, VCC=5V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VIN (V)</th>
<th>IIN (mA)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**VOUT - IOUT**

TBD62308A
VIN=0V, VCC=5V

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOUT (V)</th>
<th>IOUT (A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Board condition: 60 × 30 × 1.6 mm Cu 30% single-side glass epoxy

Current per ch when number of operating ch=N
Characteristics of clamp diode

**VIN (OFF)**
Operation range @IOUT=100μA or less

**VIN (ON)**
Operation range @IOUT=100μA or more

*The data is for reference, not guaranteed.*
Land pattern dimension (reference)

Unit: mm

Notes:
• All linear dimensions are given in millimeters unless otherwise specified.
• This drawing is based on JEITA ET-7501 Level3 and should be treated as a reference only. TOSHIBA is not responsible for any incorrect or incomplete drawings and information.
• You are solely responsible for all aspects of your own land pattern, including but not limited to soldering processes.
• The drawing shown may not accurately represent the actual shape or dimensions.
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Evaluation board

Drawing

Evaluation board of the TBD62308AFAG

Evaluation board of the TBD62308APG

Evaluation board of the TBD62308AFG

Circuit diagram (TBD62308APG)

Connect load.

In case of inductive load, connect to VOUT line.

In case of inductive load, connect to VOUT line.
Notes on Contents

1. Pin Connection Diagrams
   The pin connection diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

2. Basic Circuits
   The basic circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

3. Test Circuits
   The test circuit diagrams may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

4. Timing Charts
   Timing charts may be simplified or some parts of them may be omitted for explanatory purposes.

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 the device breakdown, damage or deterioration, and may result in injury by explosion or combustion.

   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 the device breakdown, damage or deterioration, and may result in injury by explosion or combustion.
   In addition, do not use any device that is applied current in the wrong orientation or incorrectly even just one time.

[3] Use an appropriate power supply fuse to ensure that a large current does not continuously flow in 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 smoke or ignition. To minimize the effects of the flow of a large current in 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 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 can cause smoke or ignition. (The over current can 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
   In using an IC with large current flow such as power amp, regulator or driver, please design the device so that heat is appropriately radiated, not to exceed the specified junction temperature (Tj) at any time and 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, please design the device taking into considerate the effect of IC heat radiation with peripheral components.

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