LB1832V



# Low-Saturation 1.5-Channel 3 V Drive Bidirectional Driver

### Overview

The LB1832V is a bidirectional driver IC that includes an on-chip low-voltage low-saturation 1.5-channel bridge and is provided in a miniature package. It is therefore optimal for cameras that use 3 V lithium batteries. This IC allows direct drive from the control microprocessor and supports control of standby, forward, reverse, and braking operations for two motors, i.e. the film take-up and lens drive motors, from three inputs.

### **Features**

- Supports low-voltage drive.
  - When the same power supply is used for  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{S}$ :  $V_{CC} = V_{S} = 1.6$  V min.
  - When different power supplies are used for  $V_{CC}$  and  $V_{S}$ :  $V_{S} = 1.0$  V min,  $V_{CC} = 2.5$  V min.
- Low saturation voltage (Upper side transistor plus lower side transistor remaining voltage: 0.6 V (typ) at 1 A)
- Zero current drain in standby mode
- 1.5-channel bidirectional driver that can be directly driven from the control microprocessor
- · Separate logic and motor power supply connections
- Brake function
- Built-in spark killer diode
- Miniature package (SSOP-24)



## **Package Dimensions**

unit: mm

#### 3175A-SSOP24



# Specifications

### Absolute Maximum Ratings at $Ta = 25^{\circ}C$

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Movinum ounnhuvelte se	V <sub>CC</sub> max		-0.3 to +8.0	V
Maximum supply voltage	V <sub>S</sub> max		-0.3 to +8.0	V
Output applied voltage	V <sub>OUT</sub>		-0.3 to V <sub>S</sub> + V <sub>SF</sub>	V
Input applied voltage	V <sub>IN</sub>		-0.3 to +0.8	V
GND pin current	I <sub>GND</sub>		2.0	A
	Pd max1	Independent IC	550	mW
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max2	Mounted on the specified printed circuit board $(40 \times 30 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^3 \text{ glass epoxy})$	1000	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +75	°C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +150	°C

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

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
	V <sub>E</sub>	$V_{CC} = V_S$ ; Using the same power supply	1.6 to 7.0	V
Supply voltage	V <sub>CC</sub>	Using separate power supplies for $V_{CC}$ and $V_{S}$	2.5 to 7.0	V
	VS		1.0 to 7.0	V
Input high-level voltage	V <sub>IH</sub>		1.6 to 7.0	V
Input low-level voltage	V <sub>IL</sub>		-0.3 to +0.4	V

### Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25°C, $V_{CC}$ = $V_S$ = 3 V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit	
	I <sub>CC</sub> 0	Standby: I <sub>CC</sub> + I <sub>S</sub>		0.1	3	μA	
Current drain	I <sub>CC</sub> 1	Icc		3.5	5	mA	
Current drain	I <sub>S</sub> 1	Forward/reverse: I <sub>S</sub>		65	85	mA	
	I <sub>S</sub> 2	Brake: I <sub>S</sub>		60	80	mA	
Output saturation voltage (upper + lower)	V <sub>O</sub> (sat)1	$I_{OUT} = 500 \text{ mA} (V_{CC} = V_S = 2 \text{ V})$		0.3	0.4	V	
	V <sub>O</sub> (sat)2	$I_{OUT} = 1 \text{ A} (V_{CC} = V_S = 2.2 \text{ V})$		0.6	0.8	V	
Variation in output applied voltage		I <sub>OUT</sub> = 500 mA	-20	0	+20	%	
Sustainable output voltage	V <sub>O (SUS)</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 A	9			V	
Input current	I <sub>IN</sub>	$V_{IN} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{CC} = 7 \text{ V}$			100	μA	
[Spark killer diode]							
Reverse current	I <sub>S</sub> (leak)	$V_{CC}, V_S = 7 V$			10	μΑ	
Forward voltage	V <sub>SF</sub>	I <sub>OUT</sub> = 1 A			1.7	V	

#### **Pin Assignment**



Note: 1. V<sub>S</sub> (motor power supply pins)
Connect either pins 1 and 2 or pins 11 and 12. The wiring resistance falls if all four are connected.
2. P-GND (motor power supply ground pins)

- Connect all four of these pins
- 3. S-GND (Control power supply ground pin) Connect to the microprocessor ground.

#### **Block Diagram**



Note: The two P-GND pins must be connected to a ground as close as possible to the IC.

#### **Truth Table**

Input		Output			Mode			
IN0	IN1	IN2	OUT1	OUT21	OUT3	Mode		
L	L	L				Standby		
н	L	L						
L	н	L	н	L			Forward	
L	L	н	L	н		ch1	Reverse	
L	н	н	L	L			Brake	
н	н	L		L	н		Forward	
н	L	н		н	L	ch2	Reverse	
н	н	Н		L	L		Brake	

Note: Blanks are off.

#### **Application Circuit Examples**

When separate power supplies are used for  $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize CC}}$  and  $V_{\mbox{\scriptsize S}}$ 



When the same power supply is used for  $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{CC}}$  and  $\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{S}}$ 



Note: There are no limitations on the magnitude relationships between  $V_{CC},\,V_S,\,\text{and}\,\,V_{IN}.$ 



7 8 ٩ Vo (sat) – Ta  $\frac{V_{CC} = V_S = IN}{I_O = 500 \text{mA}}$  $V_E = 1.6V$ 

 $\overline{V_{S} = IN = 3V}$ 



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