ASSP DUAL REVERSIBLE MOTOR DRIVER

MB3863

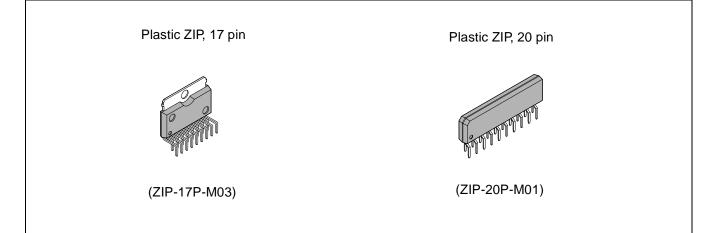
DESCRIPTION

The MB3863 is an IC motor driver with two independent reverse control functions. It drives motor drives of frontloading VCRs and auto-reverse cassette decks and stepping motors by reversible control at TTL and CMOS levels. A heat protection circuit is incorporated to prevent damage by overheating.

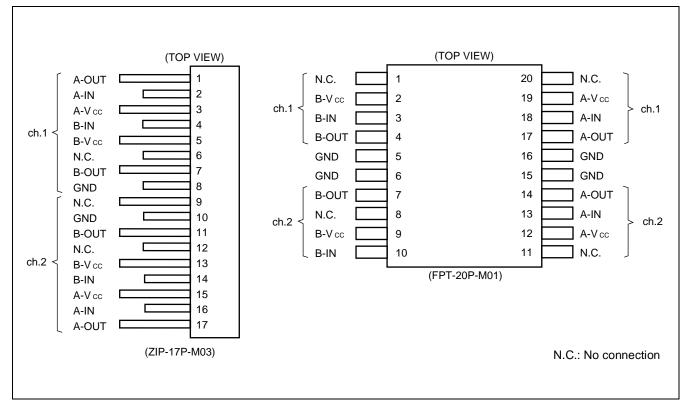
■ FEATURES

- Wide voltage range: Vcc = +4 to +36V
- Motor drive current: 500 mA (1.2 A for surge current)
- Two internal independent drivers
- Internal heat protection circuit
- Control at TTL and CMOS level
- Stand-by mode
- Brake function to stop motors
- Surge absorption diode
- Stepping motor application
- Symmetrical pin layout

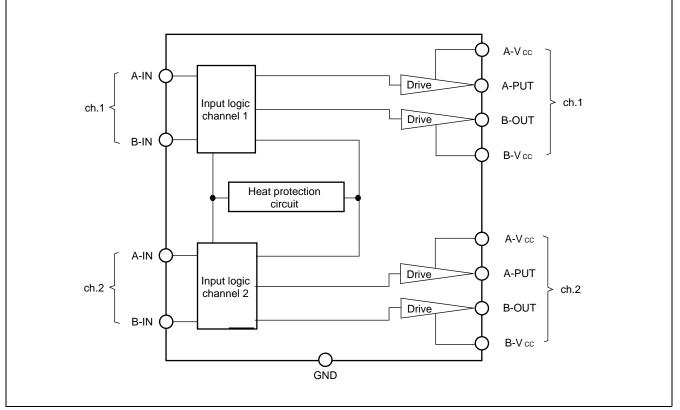
■ PACKAGE



■ PIN ASSIGNMENT



■ BLOCK DIAGRAM



■ ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage	Vcc	+38	V
Output Current	lo	550	mA
Maximum Output Current (within 5 ms)	IOmax	1.2	A
	Da	6.5 (ZIP-17)	W
Allowable Loss	Po	1.6 (SOP-20)	- VV
Operating Temperature	Тор	-20 to +75	°C
Storage Temperature	Tstg	-55 to +150	°C

■ RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Parameter		Symbol	Ratings	Unit
Supply Voltage		Vcc	+4 to +36	V
Output Current		lo	0 to 500	mA
	High level	Viн	2.4 to Vcc +0.3	V
Input Voltage	Low level	Vı∟	0 to 0.4	V

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

				$(VCC = Z^2)$	+v, v in =	2.4V, Ia =	= +25 C)	
Param	otor	Symbol	Conditions	Values			Unit	
Faran	elei	Symbol	Conditions	Min.	Тур.	Max.		
Stand-by Supply Voltage		Icco	Vcc = +24V, $VIA = VIB = 0V$	—	—	100	μΑ	
		Icc1	lo = 0 mA	—	24	38	mA	
Supply Voltage		Icc2	lo = 500 mA	—	24	—	mA	
		Іссз	IO = 0 mA, VIA = VIB = +2.4V	—	37		mA	
Output Voltage	High level	Vон	lo = 500 mA	22.65	23	—	V	
	Low level	Vol	lo = 500 mA	—	0.35	0.65	V	
Saturated Output Voltage		Vsat	lo = 500 mA	—	1.35	2.00	V	
Input Current		Т	VIN = +2.4V	—	250	400	μΑ	
Surge Absorption Diode Voltage in Forward Direction		Iiн Vf	lo = 1.2A	_	2.0	_	V	

(Vcc = 24V, VIN = 2.4V, Ta = +25°C)

■ OPERATIONS

1. Forward and Reverse

Switching control mode A or B pairs Q2 and Q3, or Q1 and Q4, respectively, while reversing the supply current to the motor for each switching. When Q2 and Q3 are in use, B-OUT and A-OUT are High level and Low level, respectively. In this case, current flows B-OUT motor A-OUT, causing forward operation as described in the table below.

When Q1 and Q4 are in use, current flows in the reverse direction to the above flow, causing reverse motor operation.

2. Brake

Control mode C operates Q3 and Q4 while stopping Q1 and Q3.

Since A-OUT and B-OUT are held at Low level, both poles of the motor are short-circuited and the motor is stopped.

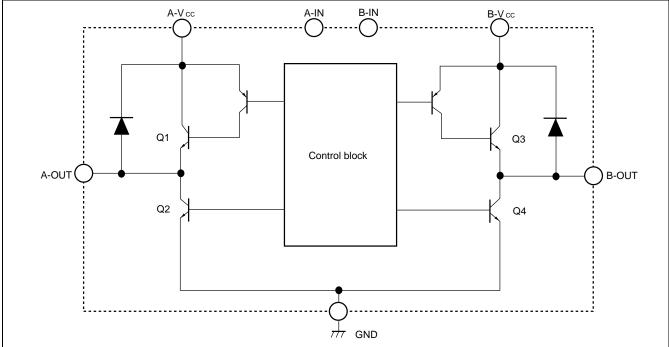
3. Stand-by

Control mode D turns Q1 to Q4 OFF and the motor has no current flow.

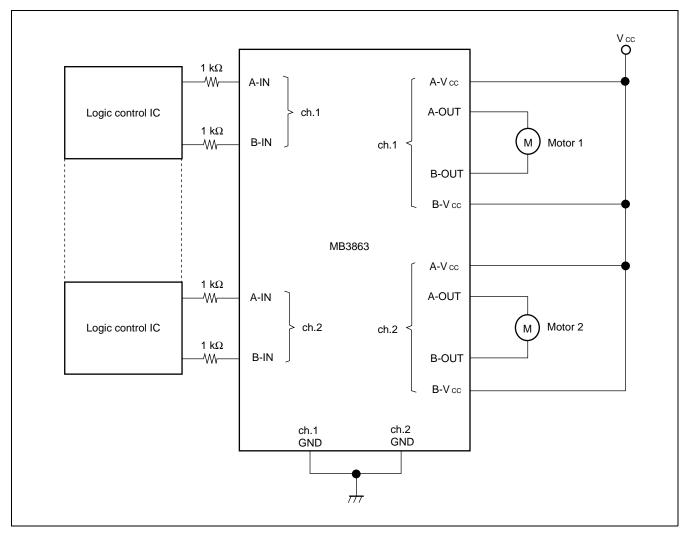
In this mode, the power current is less than 100 μ A.

Mode Input mode		mode*	Operation state of output transistor			State of output pin		Output operation mode	
woue	A=IN	B=IN	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	A-OUT	B-OUT	Output operation mode
А	1	0	OFF	ON	ON	OFF	L	Н	Forward (Reverse)
В	0	1	ON	OFF	OFF	ON	Н	L	Reverse (Forward)
С	1	1	OFF	ON	OFF	ON	L	L	Brake
D	0	0	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF		_	Open (High impedance)

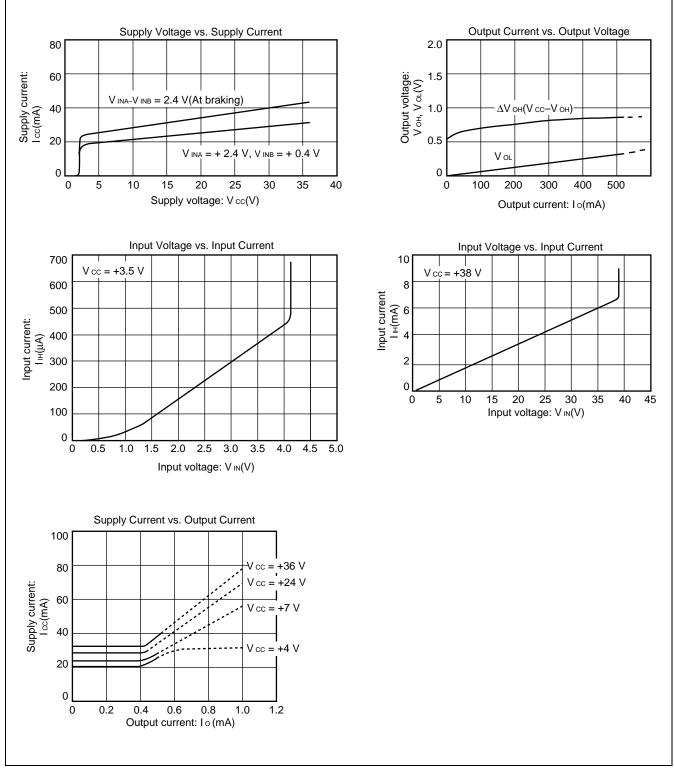
* : Input mode: -1: +2.4V min. -0: +0.4V max.



■ TYPICAL CONNECTION



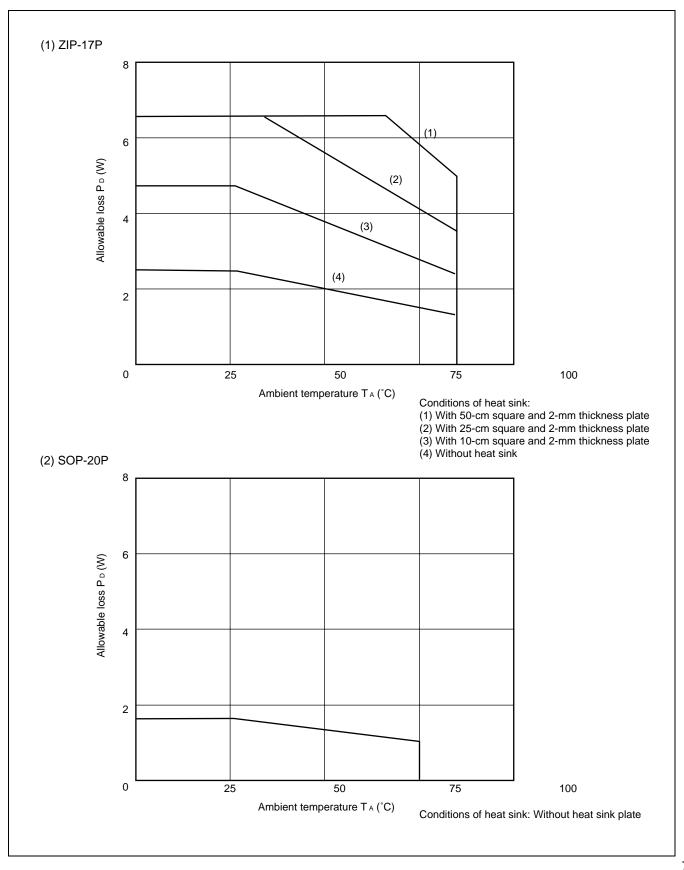
Note: If input voltage is applied when power is not supplied, over-current flows into the device via the input pins. In this case, connect a resistor of at least 1 k Ω in series with the input pins to prevent passage of a large current.



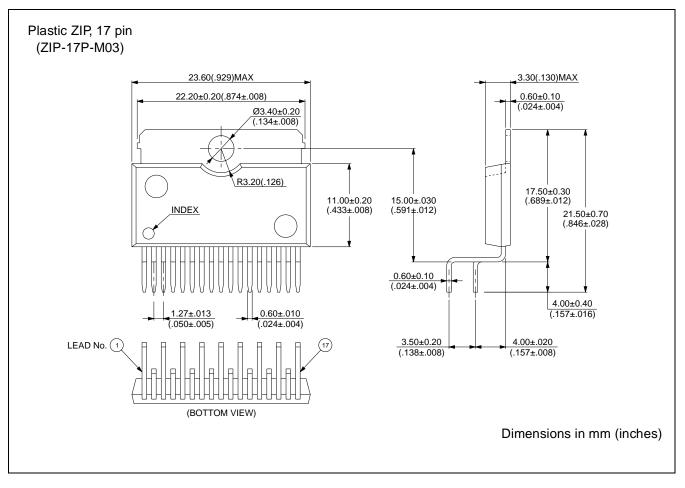
■ TYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC CURVES

Note: The above characteristic curves are at $Ta = +25^{\circ}C$

■ POWER DERATING CHARACTERISTICS

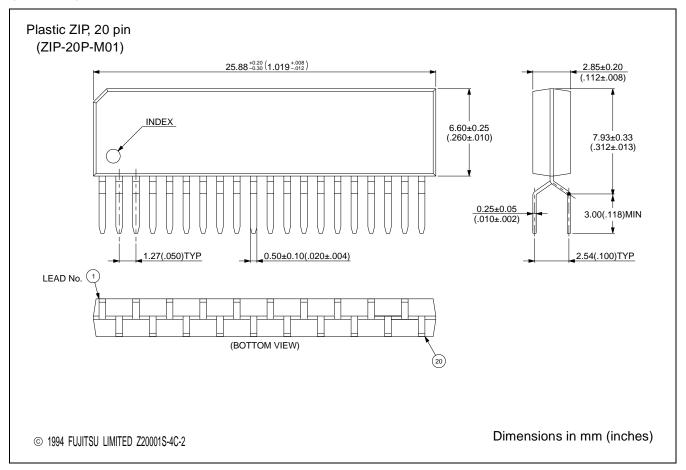


■ PACKAGE DIMENSIONS



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FUJITSU LIMITED

For further information please contact:

Japan

FUJITSU LIMITED Corporate Global Business Support Division Electronic Devices KAWASAKI PLANT, 4-1-1, Kamikodanaka Nakahara-ku, Kawasaki-shi Kanagawa 211-8588, Japan Tel: (044) 754-3763 Fax: (044) 754-3329

http://www.fujitsu.co.jp/

North and South America

FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS, INC. Semiconductor Division 3545 North First Street San Jose, CA 95134-1804, USA Tel: (408) 922-9000 Fax: (408) 922-9179

Customer Response Center *Mon. - Fri.: 7 am - 5 pm (PST)* Tel: (800) 866-8608 Fax: (408) 922-9179

http://www.fujitsumicro.com/

Europe

FUJITSU MIKROELEKTRONIK GmbH Am Siebenstein 6-10 D-63303 Dreieich-Buchschlag Germany Tel: (06103) 690-0 Fax: (06103) 690-122

http://www.fujitsu-ede.com/

Asia Pacific

FUJITSU MICROELECTRONICS ASIA PTE LTD #05-08, 151 Lorong Chuan New Tech Park Singapore 556741 Tel: (65) 281-0770 Fax: (65) 281-0220

http://www.fmap.com.sg/

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