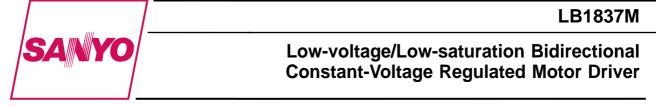
Monolithic Digital IC



Overview

The LB1837M is a low-voltage, low-saturation, two-channel motor driver with a bidirectional braking function that provides constant-voltage regulated output for bidirectional operation. The design of the LB1837M is ideal for video equipment, cameras, and other portable equipment.

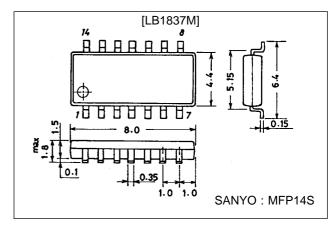
Features

- Wide operating voltage range (3.0 to 9.0 V).
- Low saturation voltage
- V_{O} (sat) = 0.40 V at I_{O} = 200 mA.
- Consumes almost no current in standby mode (0.1 µA or less).
- Permits setting of bidirectional constant-voltage regulated value.
- Built-in reference voltage coupled to input.
- Brake function built in.
- Compact MFP14S package.

Package Dimensions

unit: mm

3111-MFP14S



Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings at Ta = 25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Maximum supply voltage	V _{CC} max		10.5	V
Output current	Im max		250	mA
Applied input voltage	V _{IN}		-0.3 to +10	V
Allowable power dissipation	Pd max	With board ($30 \times 30 \times 1.5 \text{ mm}^3$)	800	mW
Operating temperature	Topr		-20 to +80	۰C
Storage temperature	Tstg		-40 to +125	°C

Allowable Operating Ranges at Ta = 25 °C

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Ratings	Unit
Supply voltage	V _{CC}		3.0 to 9.0	V
Input [H] voltage	VIH		3.0 to 9.0	V
Input [L] voltage	V _{IL}		-0.3 to +0.7	V
Control voltage	V _C		0.2 to 6.0	V

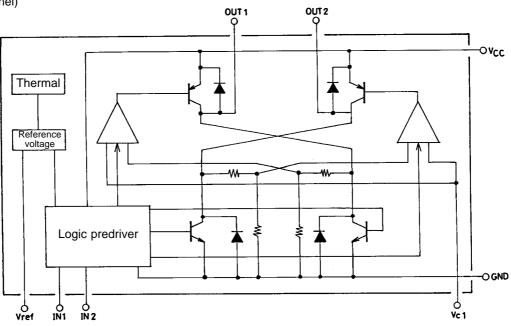
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Electrical Characteristics at Ta = 25 °C, V_{CC} = 6 V

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	min	typ	max	Unit
Supply current	I _{CC} 0 During standby			0.1	10	μA
	I _{CC} 1	(For one channel) During bidirectional operation during control, load open		2	3	mA
	I _{CC} 2	(For one channel) During bidirectional operation during saturation, load open		3	5	mA
	I _{CC} 3	During braking (for one channel)		6.5	9	mA
Output saturation voltage Vsat1 I _O = 100 mA (upper side + lower		I _O = 100 mA (upper side + lower side)		0.3	0.4	V
	Vsat2	I _O = 200 mA (upper side + lower side)		0.4	0.55	V
	Vsat3	I _O = 200 mA (lower side)	0.07	0.10	0.15	V
Reference voltage	Vref	lvref = 1 mA	1.85	2.0	2.15	V
Output voltage voltage characteristics	$\frac{\Delta V_{O}}{\Delta V_{CC}}$	$V_{O} = 5 \text{ V}, V_{CC} = 5.5 \text{ to } 9 \text{ V},$ $I_{O} = 100 \text{ mA}$			20	mV
Output voltage current characteristics	$\frac{\Delta V_{O}}{\Delta I_{CC}}$	$V_{O} = 5 V, V_{CC} = 6 V,$ $I_{O} = 10 to 100 mA$			50	mV
Input current	I _{IN}	$V_{IN} = 5 V$		90	150	μA
Output voltage	V _O	Between OUT and GND	2.5 x V _C		2.7 x V _C	V

Equivalent Circuit Block Diagram

(For one channel)

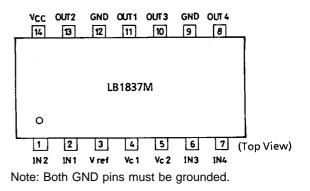


Truth Table

Input		Output		Mode
IN 1/3	IN 2/4	OUT 1/3	OUT 2/4	wode
L	L	OFF	OFF	Standby
н	L	Н	L	Constant-voltage regulated forward operation
L	Н	L	Н	Constant-voltage regulated reverse operation
Н	Н	L	L	Brake

The constant-voltage regulated output V_O (= voltage between H side output and GND) is controlled by 2.5 x V_C. The output is in the saturated state when the V_C input range is 0.2 to 6 V and $V_O \ge V_{CC}$.

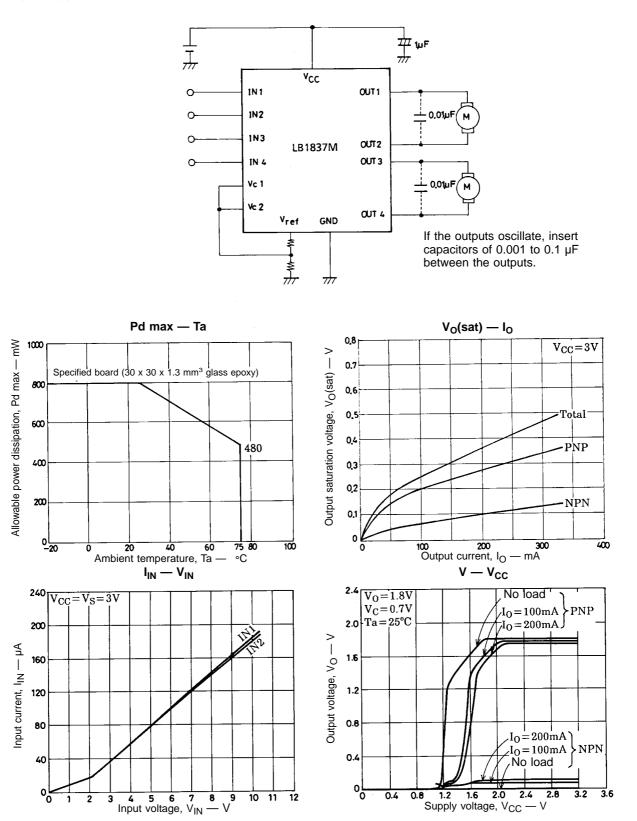
Pin Assignment



Pin Functions

Pin No.	Symbol	Equivalent Circuit Diagram	Pin Function
14	V _{CC}		Power supply pin for output and controller.
9 12	GND		GND pins for output and controller. Both must be grounded.
1 2 6 7	IN2 IN1 IN3 IN4		Input pins that determine the excitation of the outputs. IN1 and IN2 control outputs OUT1 and OUT2; IN3 and IN4 control outputs OUT3 and OUT4. When inputs IN1 through IN4 are all low or open, the device goes into standby mode and current consumption drops to 10 μ A or less. L: -0.3 to +0.7 V H: 3.0 to 9.0 V There are no limitations on the magnitude relationships between the V _{CC} and V _{IN} supply voltages.
8 10 11 13	OUT4 OUT3 OUT1 OUT2	VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC VCC	Output pins. Have built-in spark killer diodes. Braking provides short braking that turns on the lower transistor.
3	Vref	Vref 5.5ka 10ka 403937	Reference voltage (= 2.0 V).
4 5	V _C 1 V _C 2	Vcc Vc1.2 Vc	Input pins that determine the constant- voltage regulated output level. The constant-voltage regulated output V _O (= voltage between H side output and GND) is controlled by V _O = $2.5 \times V_C$. There are no limitations on the magnitude relationships between the V _{CC} , V _C 1 and V _C 2 supply voltages.

Sample Application Circuit



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