

TOSHIBA BIPOLAR DIGITAL INTEGRATED CIRCUIT SILICON MONOLITHIC

TD62705P, TD62705F, TD62706P, TD62706F

6CH HIGH-VOLTAGE SOURCE DRIVER

The TD62705P, TD62705F and TD62706P, TD62706F are comprised of six source current transistor array.

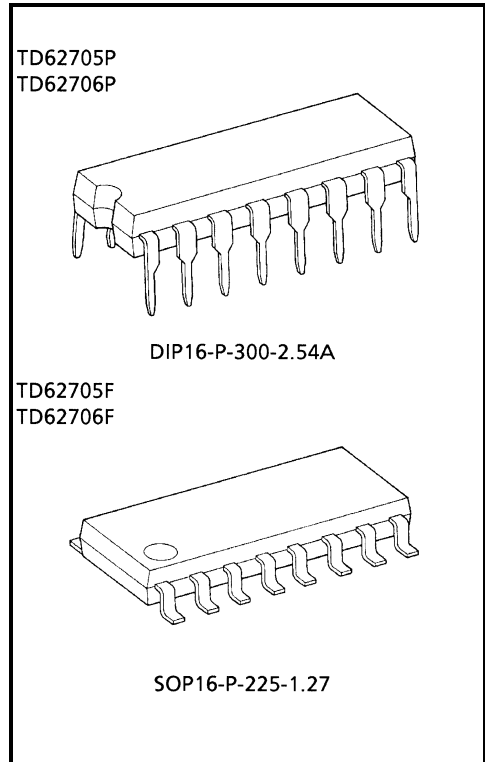
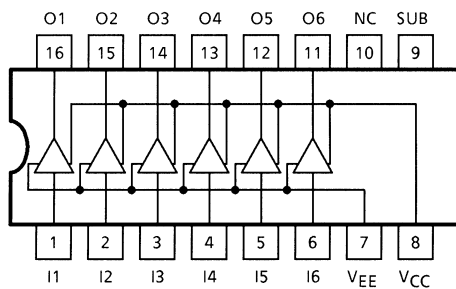
These drivers are specifically designed for fluorescent display applications.

For proper operation, the substrate (SUB) must be connected to the most negative voltage.

FEATURES

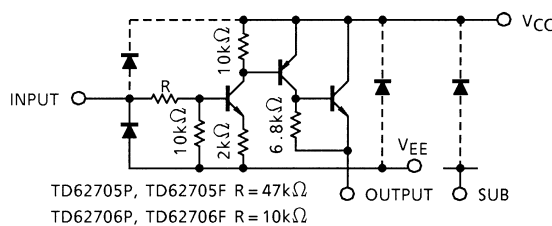
- High output voltage : $V_{CC} - V_{OUT} = 60 \text{ V (Min)}$
- Output current (single output) : $I_{OUT} = -50 \text{ mA (Max)}$
- Input compatible with various types of logic
 TD62705P, TD62705F $R_{IN} = 47 \text{ k}\Omega$: 6~25 V PMOS, CMOS
 TD62706P, TD62706F $R_{IN} = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$: TTL, 5 V CMOS
- Package type-P: DIP-16 pin
- Package type-F: SOP-16 pin

PIN CONNECTION (TOP VIEW)



Weight
 DIP16-P-300-2.54A: 1.11 g (Typ.)
 SOP16-P-225-1.27 : 0.16 g (Typ.)

SCHEMATICS (EACH DRIVER)



Note: The input and output parasitic diodes cannot be used as clamp diodes.

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS (Ta = 25°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	RATING	UNIT
Supply Voltage		$V_{CC} - V_{EE}$	30	V
		$V_{CC} - V_{SUB}$	60	
Output Voltage		$V_{CC} - V_{OUT}$	-60	V
Input Voltage		$V_{IN} - V_{EE}$	$V_{CC} - V_{EE}$	V
Output Current		I_{OUT}	-50	mA / ch
Input Current		I_{IN}	±10	mA
Power Dissipation	P	P_D (Note 2)	1.0	W
	F		0.625 (Note 1)	
Operating Temperature		T_{opr}	-40~85	°C
Storage Temperature		T_{stg}	-55~150	°C

Note 1: On Glass Epoxy PCB (30 × 30 × 1.6 mm Cu 50%)

Note 2: Delated above 25°C in the proportion 8.0 mw / °C (P Type), 5.0 mw / °C (F Type).

RECOMMENDED OPERATING CONDITIONS (Ta = -40~85°C)

CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT
Supply Voltage	TD62705P TD62705F	V_{CC}	$V_{EE} = 0 V$	6.0	—	25	V
	TD62706P TD62706F			4.5	—	25	
		V_{SUB}	$V_{CC} = 0 V$	V_{OUT}	—	-55	
Output Voltage		V_{OUT}	$V_{CC} = 0 V$	0	—	-55	V
Output Current		I_{OUT}	—	0	—	-40	mA / ch
Input Voltage	TD62705P TD62705F	V_{IN}	$V_{EE} = 0 V, V_{CC} = 25 V$	0	—	25	V
	TD62706P TD62706F			0	—	7	
Power Dissipation	P	P_D	—	—	—	0.36	W
	F		On PCB (Note)	—	—	0.325	

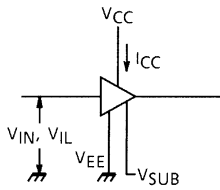
Note: On Glass Epoxy PCB (50 × 50 × 1.6 mm, Cu 50%)

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (Ta = 25°C)

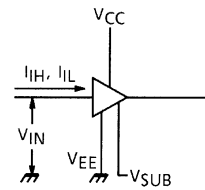
CHARACTERISTIC		SYMBOL	TEST CIR-CUIT	TEST CONDITION	MIN	TYP.	MAX	UNIT	
Input Voltage	"H" Level	TD62705P TD62705F	V _{IH}	1	V _{EE} = 0 V	6.0	—	—	V
		TD62706P TD62706F			V _{EE} = 0 V	2.2	—	—	
	"L" Level	TD62705P TD62705F	V _{IL}	1	V _{EE} = 0 V	—	—	2.2	
		TD62706P TD62706F			V _{EE} = 0 V	—	—	0.8	
Input Current	"H" Level	TD62705P TD62705F	I _{IH}	2	V _{EE} = 0 V, V _{IN} = 6.0 V	—	0.11	0.16	mA
		TD62706P TD62706F			V _{EE} = 0 V, V _{IN} = 2.4 V	—	0.12	0.18	
	"L" Level	I _{IL}	2	V _{EE} = V _{IN} = 0 V, V _{CC} = 25 V	—	—	±1	μA	
Output Leakage Current		I _{CEX}	3	V _{EE} = 0 V, V _{CC} = 25 V V _{IN} = V _{IL} MAX. I _{OUT} = -30 V	—	—	-100	μA	
Collector-Emitter Saturation Voltage		V _{CE (sat)}	4	V _{EE} = 0 V, V _{CC} = V _{CC} MIN. V _{IN} = V _{IH} MIN. I _{OUT} = -40 mA	—	—	V _{CC} - 2.5	V	
Supply Current (Output On)	TD62705P TD62705F	I _{CC}	1	V _{EE} = 0 V, V _{CC} = 25 V V _{IN} = V _{IN} MAX. I _{OUT} = 0 mA	—	—	32	mA	
	TD62706P TD62706F				—	—	25		
Turn-On Delay		t _{ON}	5	R _L = 1.4 kΩ, C _L = 15 pF	—	0.2	—	μs	
Turn-Off Delay		t _{OFF}			—	1.5	—	μs	

TEST CIRCUIT

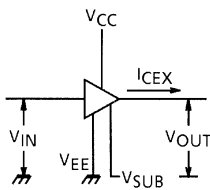
1. V_{IH} , V_{IL} , I_{CC}



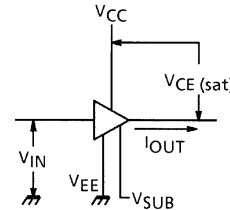
2. I_{IH} , I_{IL}



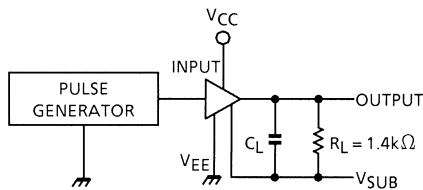
3. I_{CEX}



4. $V_{CE(sat)}$



5. t_{ON} , t_{OFF}



$C_L = 15 \text{ pF}$
(Includes probe and jig capacitance)

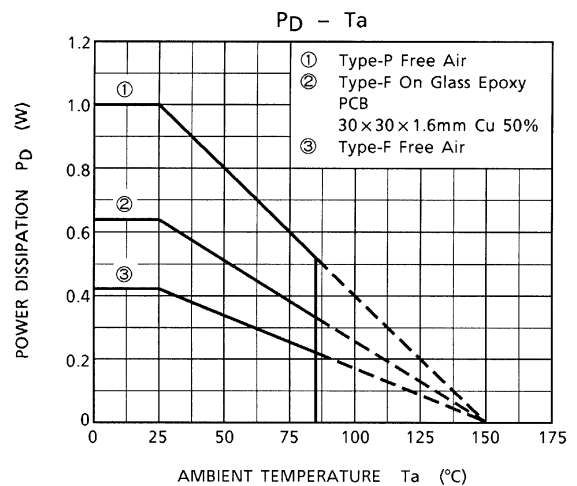
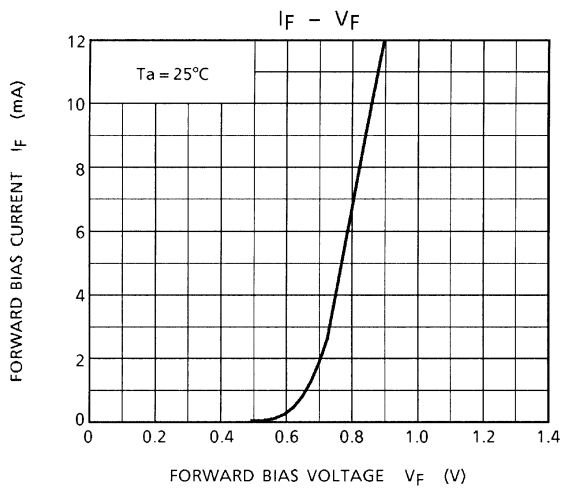
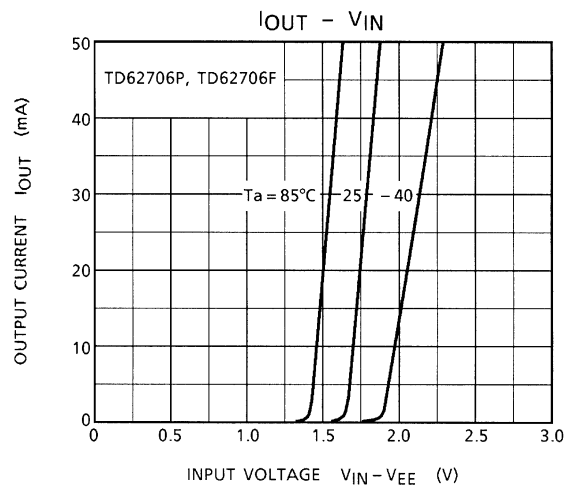
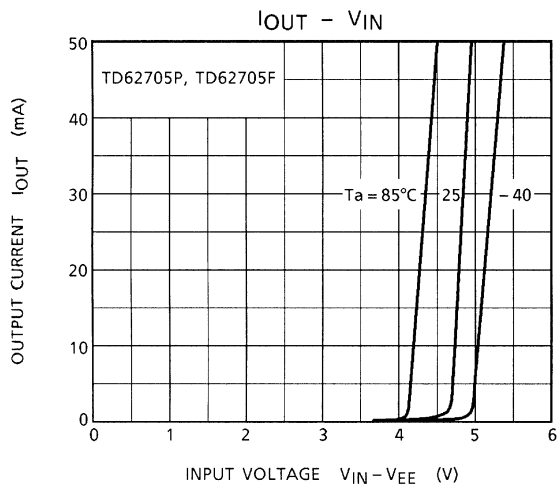
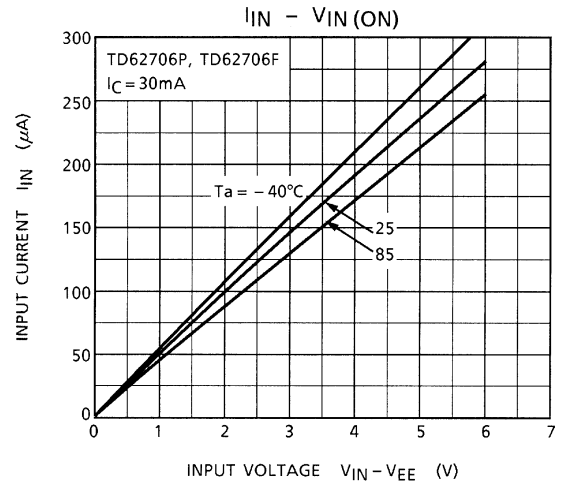
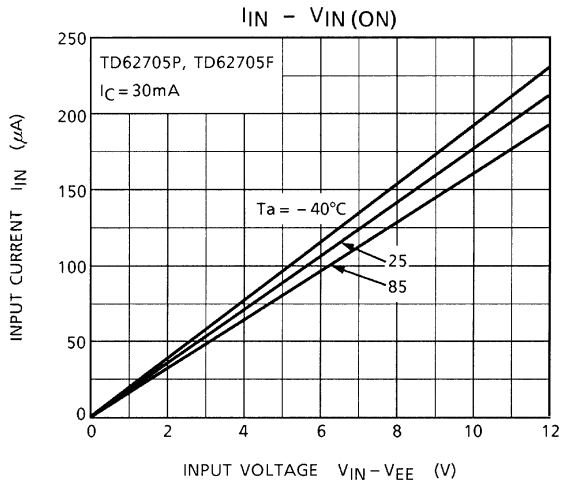
INPUT CONDITION

TYPE NAME	V_{IN}	V_{CC}	V_{SUB}
TD62705P, TD62705F	0-9V	25V	-30
TD62706P, TD62706F	0-3V	25V	-30

V_{IN} : Pulse Width 50 μs
Duty Cycle 50%
 $t_r \leq 5 \text{ ns}$
 $t_f \leq 10 \text{ ns}$

PRECAUTIONS for USING

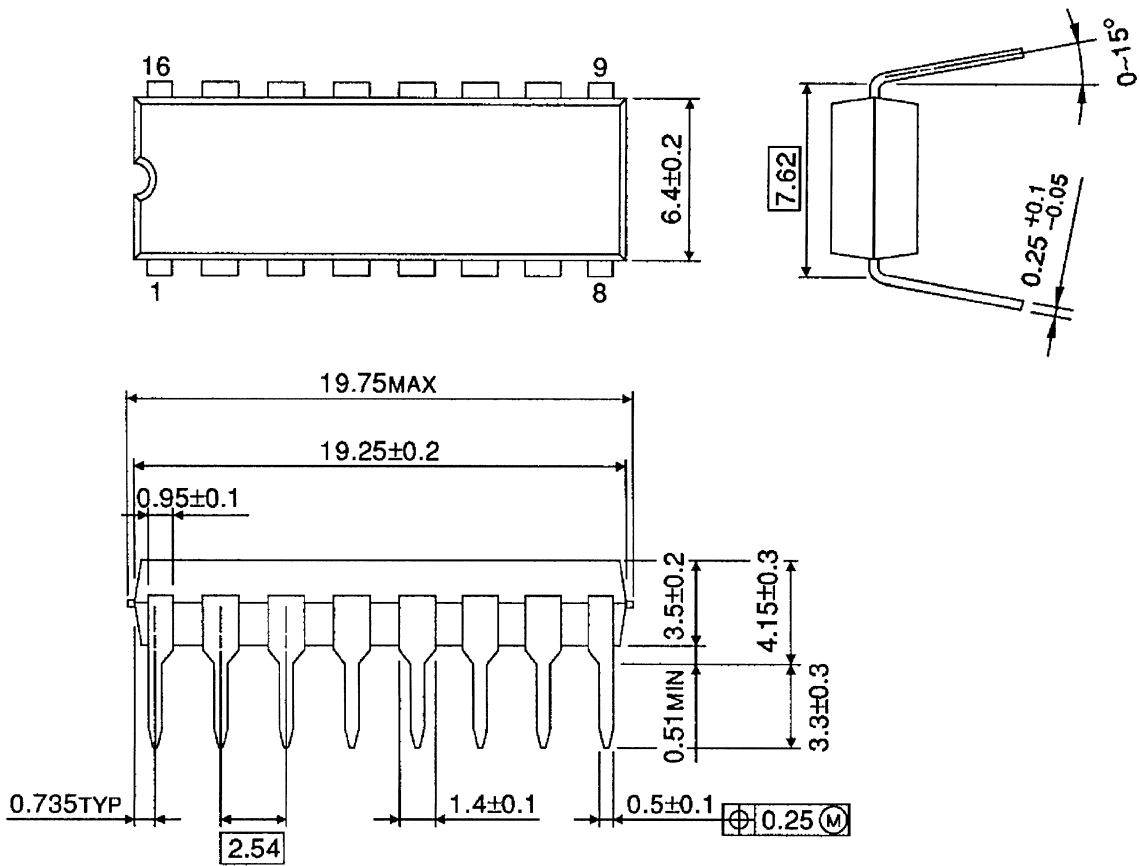
This IC does not integrate protection circuits such as overcurrent and overvoltage protectors. Thus, if excess current or voltage is applied to the IC, the IC may be damaged. Please design the IC so that excess current or voltage will not be applied to the IC. Utmost care is necessary in the design of the output line, V_{CC} and GND (SUB, V_{EE}) line since IC may be destroyed due to short-circuit between outputs, air contamination fault, or fault by improper grounding.



PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

DIP16-P-300-2.54A

Unit: mm

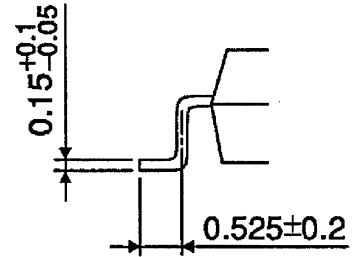
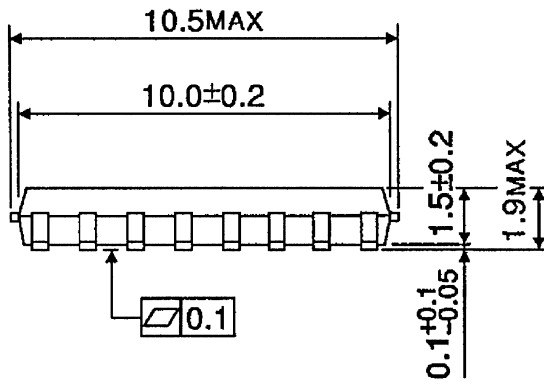
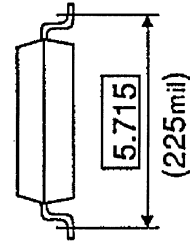
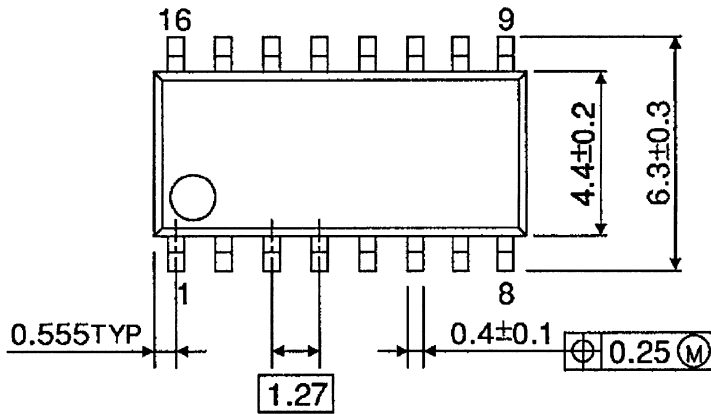


Weight: 1.11 g (Typ.)

PACKAGE DIMENSIONS

SOP16-P-225-1.27

Unit: mm



Weight: 0.16 g (Typ.)

Notes on Contents

1. Block Diagrams

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

2. Test Circuits

Components in the test circuits are used only to obtain and confirm the device characteristics. These components and circuits are not guaranteed to prevent malfunction or failure from occurring in the application equipment.

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 injury by explosion or combustion.
- (2) Use an appropriate power supply fuse to ensure that a large current does not continuously flow in case of over current 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.
- (3) 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.
- (4) Do not insert devices in the wrong orientation or incorrectly.
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 injury by explosion or combustion.
In addition, do not use any device that is applied the current with inserting in the wrong orientation or incorrectly even just one time.
- (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

(1) 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 (T_J) 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 consideration the effect of IC heat radiation with peripheral components.

(2) 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 sink capability of the power supply is small, the device's motor power supply and output pins might be exposed to conditions beyond maximum ratings. To avoid this problem, take the effect of back-EMF into consideration in system design.

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