**ROHM**
**SEMICONDUCTOR**

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|---|---|
| STRUCTURE | Silicon Monolithic Integrated Circuit |
| PRODUCT SERIES | 1ch. Reversible Motor Driver |
| TYPE | **BD6736FV** |
| FEATURES | ・Full-ON type 1ch. H-bridge Driver |

● Absolute maximum ratings (Ta=25°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|
| Power supply voltage | VCC | -0.5 to +10.0 | V |
| Motor power supply voltage | VM | -0.5 to +10.0 | V |
| Charge pump step-up power supply voltage | VBST | -0.5 to +15.0 | V |
| Control input voltage | VIN | -0.5 to VCC+0.5 | V |
| Power dissipation | Pd | 930[※1] | mW |
| Operating temperature range | Topr | -30 to +75 | °C |
| Junction temperature | Tjmax | 150 | °C |
| Storage temperature range | Tstg | -55 to +150 | °C |
| H-bridge output current DC | Iout | -1000 to +1000[※2] | mA |
| H-bridge output current (100msec) | Iopeak | -3200 to +3200[※2] | mA |

[※1] Reduced by 7.44mW/°C over 25°C, when mounted on a glass epoxy board (70mm × 70mm × 1.6mm).

[※2] Must not exceed Pd, ASO, or Tjmax of 150°C.

● Operating Conditions (Ta= -30°C to +75°C)

| Parameter | Symbol | Min. | Typ. | Max. | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Power supply voltage | VCC | 2.0 | 5.0 | 9.0 | V |
| Motor power supply voltage | VM | 2.0 | 5.0 | 9.0 | V |
| Control input voltage | VIN | 0 | - | VCC | V |
| Logic input frequency | FIN | 0 | - | 100 | kHz |
| Min. logic pulse width | TIN | 0.5 | - | - | μs |

The product described in this specification is a strategic product (and/or service) subject to COCOM regulations.
It should not be exported without authorization from the appropriate government authorities.
This product isn't designed for protection against radioactive rays.

Status of this document: The Japanese version of this document is the formal specification. A customer may use this translation version only for a reference to help reading the formal version. If there are any differences in translation version of this document, formal version takes priority.

●BD6736FV Electrical Characteristics (Unless otherwise specified Ta=25°C, VCC=5.0V, VM=5.0V)

| Parameter | Symbol | Limit | | | Unit | Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Min. | Typ. | Max. | | |
| Overall | | | | | | |
| Circuit current during standby operation | ICCST | - | 0 | 1 | µA | PS=0V |
| Circuit current | ICC | 0.5 | 2.0 | 4.0 | mA | PS=H, FIN=100kHz |
| Power saving | | | | | | |
| High-level input voltage | VPSH | 2.0 | - | VCC | V | |
| Low-level input voltage | VPSL | -0.3 | - | 0.5 | V | |
| High-level input current | IPSH | 25 | 50 | 100 | µA | VPSH=5V |
| Low-level input current | IPSL | -1 | 0 | 1 | µA | VPSL=0V |
| Control input | | | | | | |
| High-level input voltage | VINH | 2.0 | - | VCC | V | |
| Low-level input voltage | VINL | -0.3 | - | 0.7 | V | |
| High-level input current | IINH | 25 | 50 | 100 | µA | VINH=5V |
| Low-level input current | IINL | -1 | 0 | 1 | µA | VINL=0V |
| UVLO | | | | | | |
| UVLO voltage | VUVLO | 1.5 | - | 1.9 | V | |
| Full-ON Drive block | | | | | | |
| Output ON-Resistance | RON | - | 0.35 | 0.5 | Ω | Io=±500mA on high and low sides in total |

●Package Outline

●Pin Arrangement (Top View)
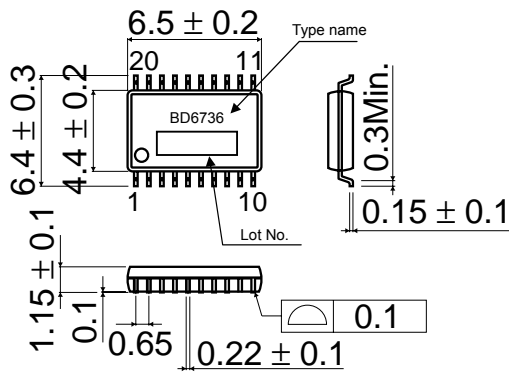


Fig.1 SSOP-B20 Package (Unit: mm)

| Pin | Name | | Name | Pin |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | VM | | VCC | 20 |
| 2 | N.C. | | PS | 19 |
| 3 | OUTA | | INA | 18 |
| 4 | OUTA | | INB | 17 |
| 5 | MGND | | PWM | 16 |
| 6 | MGND | | CPL1 | 15 |
| 7 | OUTB | | CPL2 | 14 |
| 8 | OUTB | | CPH1 | 13 |
| 9 | VM | | CPH2 | 12 |
| 10 | GND | | BST | 11 |
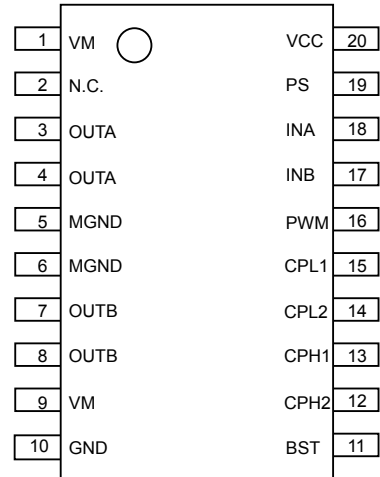
Fig.2 BD6736FV Pin Arrangement (Top View)

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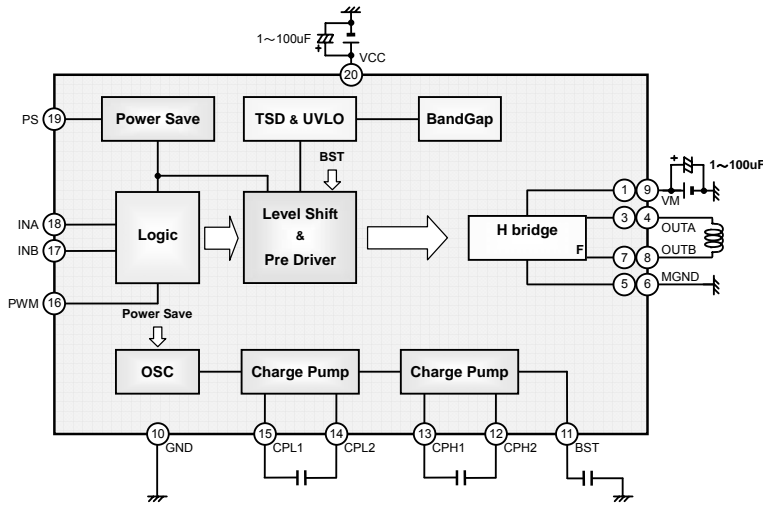
●Block Diagram



Fig.3 BD6736FV Block Diagram

●Pin No. and Pin Name

| No. | Pin ame |
|---|---|
| 1 | VM |
| 2 | N.C. |
| 3 | OUTA |
| 4 | OUTA |
| 5 | MGND |
| 6 | MGND |
| 7 | OUTB |
| 8 | OUTB |
| 9 | VM |
| 10 | GND |
| 11 | BST |
| 12 | CPH2 |
| 13 | CPH1 |
| 14 | CPL2 |
| 15 | CPL1 |
| 16 | PWM |
| 17 | INB |
| 18 | INA |
| 19 | PS |
| 20 | VCC |

● I/O Truth Table

BD6736FV I/O Truth Table

| Input mode | INPUT | | | | OUTPUT | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PS | PWM EN | INA | INB | OUTA | OUTB |
| EN/IN | H | H | L | X | L | L |
| | | | H | L | H | L |
| | | | H | H | L | H |
| IN/IN | | L | L | L | Z | Z |
| | | | H | L | H | L |
| | | | L | H | L | H |
| | | | H | H | L | L |
| - | L | X | X | X | Z | Z |

L: Low, H: High, X: Don't care, Z: High Impedance

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● Operation Notes

  (1)  Absolute maximum ratings

Use of the IC in excess of absolute maximum ratings such as the applied voltage or operating temperature range (Topr) may result in IC damage. Assumptions should not be made regarding the state of the IC (short mode or open mode) when such damage is suffered. The implementation of a physical safety measure such as a fuse should be considered when use of the IC in a special mode where the absolute maximum ratings may be exceeded is anticipated.

  (2)  Power supply pins and lines

None of the VM line for the H-bridge is internally connected to the VCC power supply line, which is only for the control logic or analog circuit. Therefore, the VM and VCC lines can be driven at different voltages. Although these lines can be connected to a common power supply, do not open the power supply pin but connect it to the power supply externally.

Regenerated current may flow as a result of the motor's back electromotive force. Insert capacitors between the power supply and ground pins to serve as a route for regenerated current. Determine the capacitance in full consideration of all the characteristics of the electrolytic capacitor, because the electrolytic capacitor may loose some capacitance at low temperatures. If the connected power supply does not have sufficient current absorption capacity, regenerative current will cause the voltage on the power supply line to rise, which combined with the product and its peripheral circuitry may exceed the absolute maximum ratings. It is recommended to implement a physical safety measure such as the insertion of a voltage clamp diode between the power supply and ground pins.

For this IC with 2 power supplies and a part consists of the CMOS block, it is possible that rush current may flow instantaneously due to the internal powering sequence and delays, and to the unstable internal logic, respectively. Therefore, give special consideration to power coupling capacitance, width of power and ground wirings, and routing of wiring.

  (3)  Ground pins and lines

Ensure a minimum GND pin potential in all operating conditions. Make sure that no pins are at a voltage below the GND at any time, regardless of whether it is a transient signal or not.

When using both small signal GND and large current MGND patterns, it is recommended to isolate the two ground patterns, placing a single ground point at the application's reference point so that the pattern wiring resistance and voltage variations caused by large currents do not cause variations in the small signal ground voltage. Be careful not to change the GND wiring pattern of any external components, either.

The power supply and ground lines must be as short and thick as possible to reduce line impedance.

  (4)  Thermal design

Use a thermal design that allows for a sufficient margin in light of the power dissipation (Pd) in actual operating conditions.

  (5)  Actions in strong magnetic field

Use caution when using the IC in the presence of a strong magnetic field as doing so may cause the IC to malfunction.

  (6)  ASO

When using the IC, set the output transistor for the motor so that it does not exceed absolute maximum ratings or ASO.

  (7)  Thermal shutdown circuit

This IC incorporates a TSD (thermal shutdown) circuit. If the temperature of the chip reaches the following temperature, the motor coil output will be opened. The TSD circuit is designed only to shut the IC off to prevent runaway thermal operation. It is not designed to protect the IC or guarantee its operation. Do not continue to use the IC after operating this circuit or use the IC in an environment where the operation of this circuit is assumed.

| TSD ON temperature [°C] (Typ.) | Hysteresis temperature [°C] (Typ.) |
|---|---|
| 160 | 20 |

  (8)  Application example

The application circuit is recommended for use. Make sure to confirm the adequacy of the characteristics. When using the circuit with changes to the external circuit constants, make sure to leave an adequate margin for external components including static and transitional characteristics as well as dispersion of the IC.

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