

# Push-Pull Four Channel Driver

## FEATURES

- Output Current 1A Per Channel (600mA for L293D)
- Peak Output Current 2A Per Channel (1.2A for L293D)
- Inhibit Facility
- High Noise Immunity
- Separate Logic Supply
- Over-Temperature Protection

## DESCRIPTION

The L293 and L293D are quad push-pull drivers capable of delivering output currents to 1A or 600mA per channel respectively. Each channel is controlled by a TTL-compatible logic input and each pair of drivers (a full bridge) is equipped with an inhibit input which turns off all four transistors. A separate supply input is provided for the logic so that it may be run off a lower voltage to reduce dissipation.

Additionally the L293D includes the output clamping diodes within the IC for complete interfacing with inductive loads.

Both devices are available in 16-pin Batwing DIP packages. They are also available in Power S01C and Hermetic DIL packages.

## TRUTH TABLE

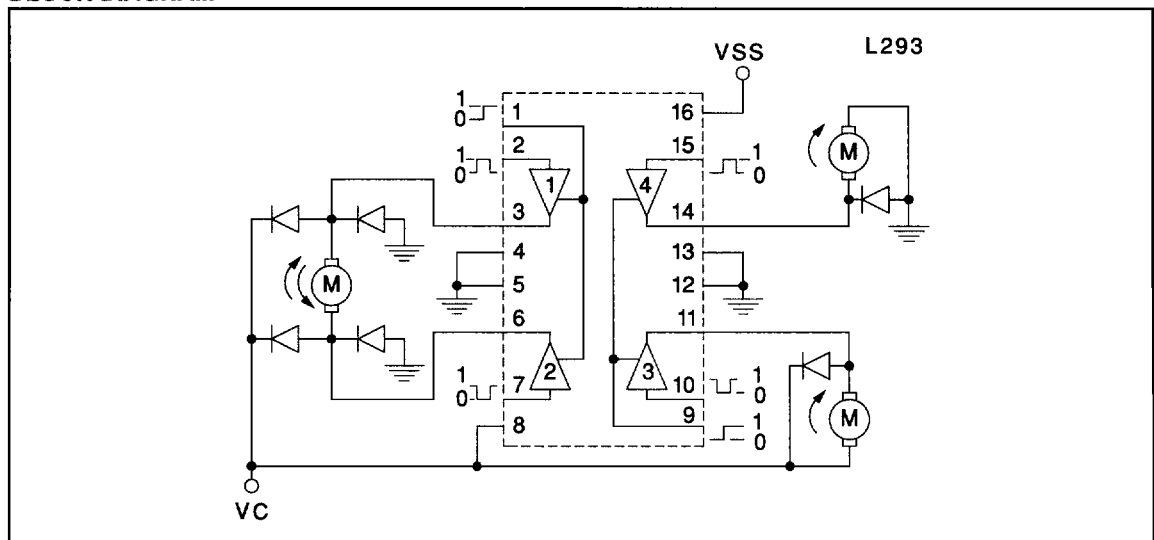
| V <sub>i</sub><br>(each channel) | V <sub>INH</sub> * | V <sub>o</sub> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| H                                | H                  | H              |
| L                                | H                  | L              |
| H                                | L                  | X**            |
| L                                | L                  | X**            |

\*Relative to the considered channel  
\*\*High output impedance

## ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Collector Supply Voltage, V<sub>c</sub> ..... 36V  
 Logic Supply Voltage, V<sub>SS</sub> ..... 36V  
 Input Voltage, V<sub>i</sub> ..... 7V  
 Inhibit Voltage, V<sub>INH</sub> ..... 7V  
 Peak Output Current (Non-Repetitive), I<sub>OUT</sub> (L293) ..... 2A  
 I<sub>OUT</sub> (L293D) ..... 1.2A  
 Total Power Dissipation  
 at T<sub>ground-pins</sub> = 80°C, N Batwing pkg, (Note) ..... 5W  
 Storage and Junction Temperature, T<sub>stg</sub>, T<sub>J</sub> ..... -40 to +150°C  
*Note: Consult packaging section of Databook for thermal limitations and considerations of packages.*

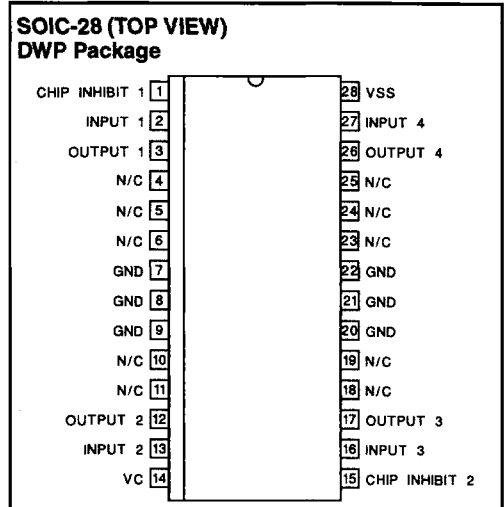
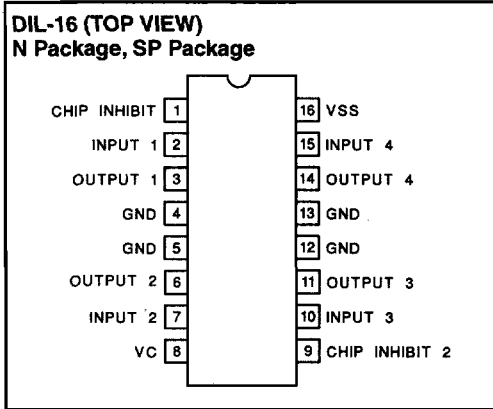
## BLOCK DIAGRAM



Note: Output diodes are internal in L293D.



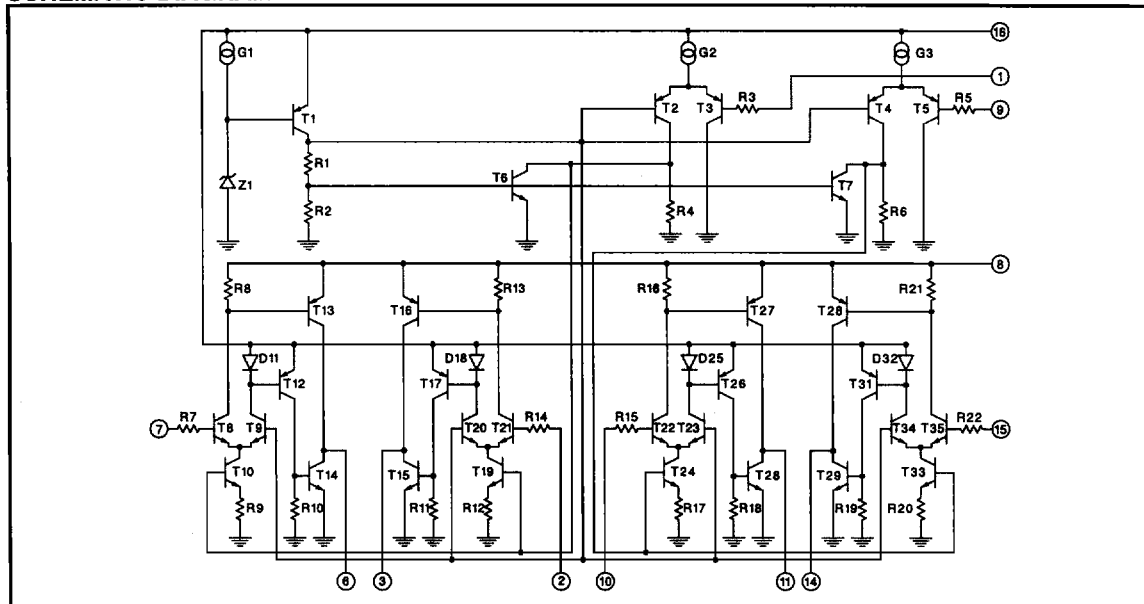
CONNECTION DIAGRAMS



**ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS:** (For each channel,  $V_C = 24V$ ,  $V_{SS} = 5V$ ,  $T_{AMB} = 25^\circ C$ , unless otherwise specified;  $T_A = T_J$ )

| PARAMETER                                | SYMBOL       | TEST CONDITION                        | MIN. | TYP. | MAX.     | UNITS   |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|------|------|----------|---------|
| Collector Supply Voltage                 | $V_C$        |                                       |      |      | 36       | V       |
| Logic Supply Voltage                     | $V_{SS}$     |                                       | 4.5  |      | 36       | V       |
| Collector Supply Current                 | $I_C$        | $V_I = L, I_O = 0, V_{INH} = H$       |      | 2    | 6        | mA      |
|                                          |              | $V_I = H, I_O = 0, V_{INH} = H$       |      | 16   | 24       | mA      |
|                                          |              | $V_{INH} = L$                         |      |      | 4        | mA      |
| Total Quiescent Logic Supply Current     | $I_{SS}$     | $V_I = L, I_O = 0, V_{INH} = H$       |      | 44   | 60       | mA      |
|                                          |              | $V_I = H, I_O = 0, V_{INH} = H$       |      | 16   | 22       | mA      |
|                                          |              | $V_{INH} = L$                         |      | 16   | 24       | mA      |
| Input Low Voltage                        | $V_{IL}$     |                                       | -0.3 |      | 1.5      | V       |
| Input High Voltage                       | $V_{IH}$     | $V_{SS} \leq 7V$                      | 2.3  |      | $V_{SS}$ | V       |
|                                          |              | $V_{SS} \geq 7V$                      | 2.3  |      | 7        | V       |
| Low Voltage Input Current                | $I_{IL}$     | $V_I = 0V$                            |      |      | -10      | $\mu A$ |
| High Voltage Input Current               | $I_{IH}$     | $V_I = 4.5V$                          |      | 30   | 100      | $\mu A$ |
| Inhibit Low Voltage                      | $V_{INH, L}$ |                                       | -0.3 |      | 1.5      | V       |
| Inhibit High Voltage                     | $V_{INH, H}$ | $V_{SS} \leq 7V$                      | 2.3  |      | $V_{SS}$ | V       |
|                                          |              | $V_{SS} > 7V$                         | 2.3  |      | 7        | V       |
| Low Voltage Inhibit Current              | $V_{INH, L}$ |                                       |      | -30  | -100     | $\mu A$ |
| High Voltage Inhibit Current             | $V_{INH, H}$ |                                       |      |      | 10       | $\mu A$ |
| Source Output Saturation Voltage         | $V_{CEsatH}$ | $I_O = -1A$ (-0.6A for L293D)         |      | 1.4  | 1.8      | V       |
| Sink Output Saturation Voltage           | $V_{CEsatL}$ | $I_O = 1A$ (0.6A for L293D)           |      | 1.2  | 1.8      | V       |
| Clamp Diode Forward Voltage (L293D only) | $V_F$        | $I_F = 0.6A$                          |      | 1.3  |          | V       |
| Rise Time                                | $T_R$        | 0.1 to 0.9 $V_O$ (See Figure 1)       |      | 100  |          | ns      |
| Fall Time                                | $T_F$        | 0.9 to 0.1 $V_O$ (See Figure 1)       |      | 350  |          | ns      |
| Turn-on Delay                            | $T_{ON}$     | 0.5 $V_I$ to 0.5 $V_O$ (See Figure 1) |      | 750  |          | ns      |
| Turn-off Delay                           | $T_{OFF}$    | 0.5 $V_I$ to 0.5 $V_O$ (See Figure 1) |      | 200  |          | ns      |

**SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM**



**APPLICATION INFORMATION**

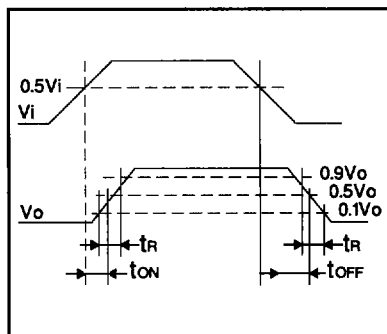


Figure 1: Switching Times

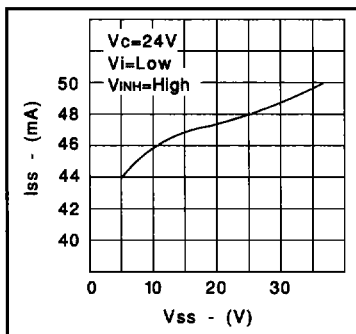


Figure 2: Quiescent Logic Supply Current vs Logic Supply Voltage

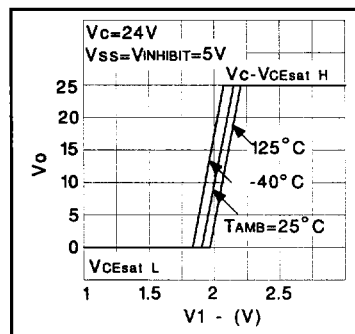


Figure 3: Output Voltage vs Input Voltage

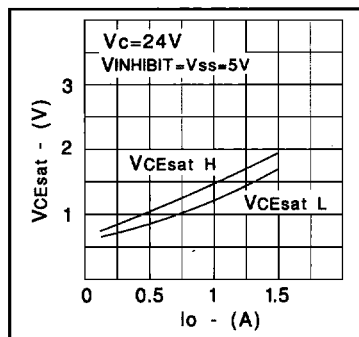


Figure 4: L293 Saturation vs Output Current

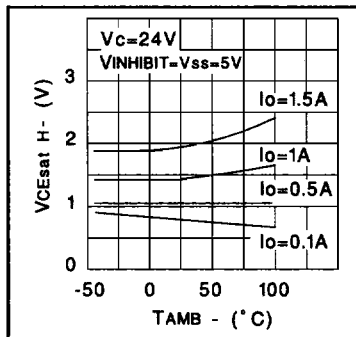


Figure 5: L293 Source Saturation vs Ambient Temperature

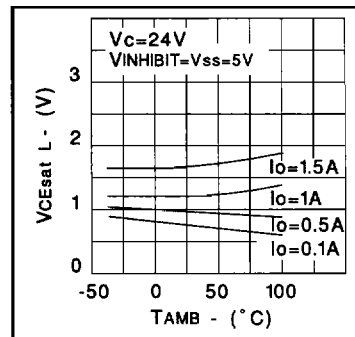


Figure 6: L293 Sink Saturation Voltage vs Ambient Temperature

NOTE: For L293D curves, multiply output current by 0.6.

APPLICATION INFORMATION (Cont.)

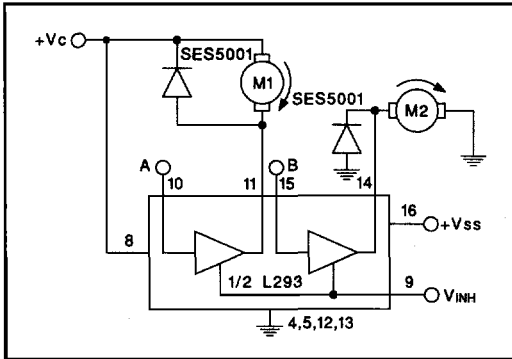


Figure 7: DC Motor Controls (with Connection to Ground and to Supply Voltage)

| VINH | A | M1                      | B | M2                      |
|------|---|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|
| H    | H | Fast Motor Stop         | H | Run                     |
| H    | L | Run                     | L | Fast Motor Stop         |
| L    | X | Free Running Motor Stop | X | Free Running Motor Stop |

L = Low H = High X = Don't Care

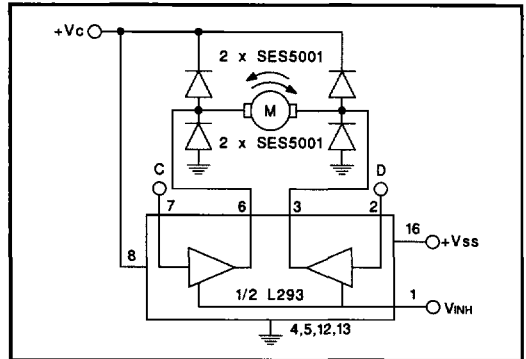


Figure 8: Bidirectional DC Motor Control

| INPUTS   |              | FUNCTION                |
|----------|--------------|-------------------------|
| VINH = H | C = H; D = L | Turn Right              |
|          | C = L; D = H | Turn Left               |
|          | C = D        | Fast Motor Stop         |
| VINH = L | C = X; D = X | Free Running Motor Stop |

L = Low H = High X = Don't Care

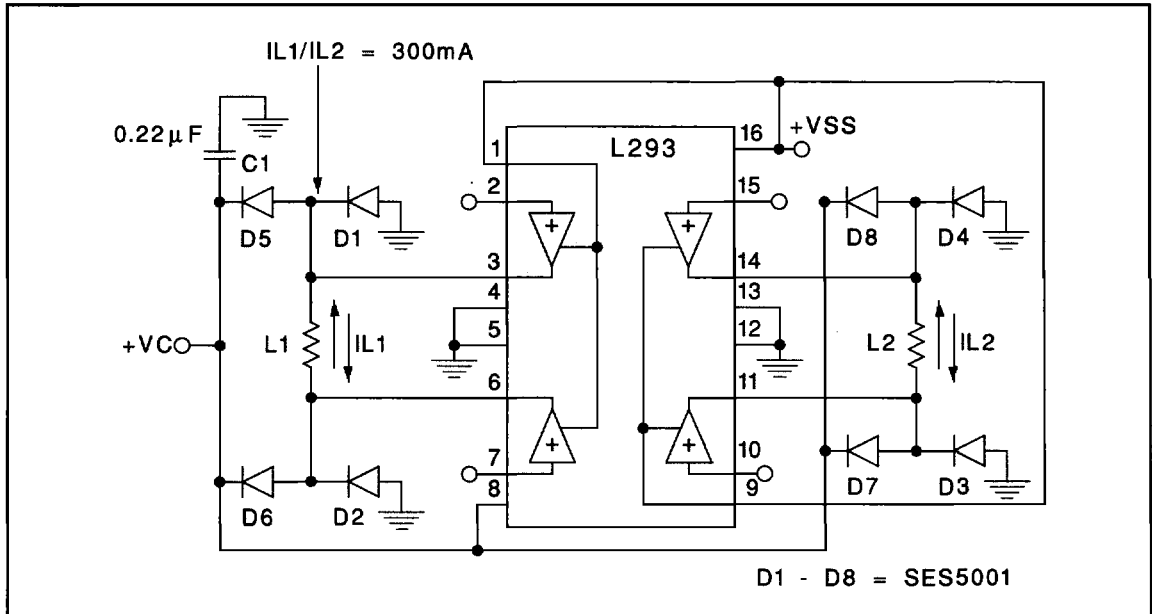


Figure 9: Bipolar Stepping Motor Control

### MOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS

The Rthj-amp of the L293 can be reduced by soldering the GND pins to a suitable copper area of the printed circuit board or to an external heatsink.

The diagram of Figure 13 shows the maximum package power Ptot and the  $\theta_{JA}$  as a function of the side "l" of two equal square copper areas having a thickness of 35 $\mu$  (see

Figure 10). In addition, it is possible to use an external heatsink (see Figure 11).

During soldering the pins' temperature must not exceed 260°C and the soldering time must not be longer than 12 seconds.

The external heatsink or printed circuit copper area must be connected to electrical ground.

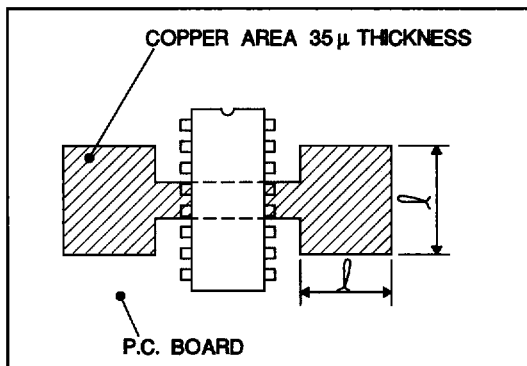


Figure 10: Example of P.C. Board Copper Area which is used as Heatsink

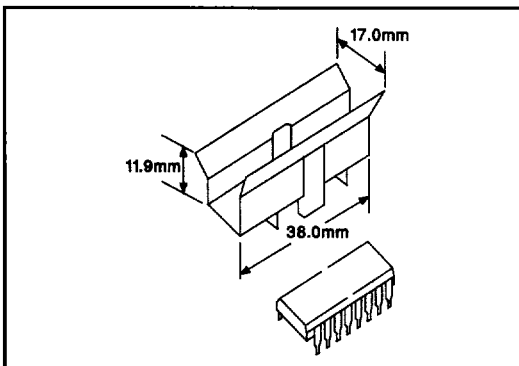


Figure 11: External Heatsink Mounting Example ( $\theta_{JA} = 25^{\circ}\text{C/W}$ )

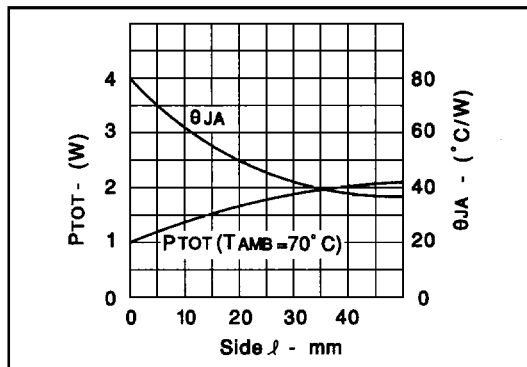


Figure 12: Maximum Package Power and Junction to Ambient Thermal Resistance

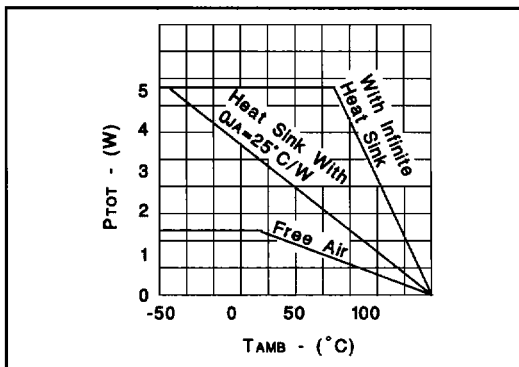


Figure 13: Maximum Allowable Power Dissipation vs Ambient Temperature