- 600-mA Output Current Capability Per Driver
- Pulsed Current 1.2-A Per Driver
- Output Clamp Diodes for Inductive Transient Suppression
- Wide Supply Voltage Range 4.5 V to 36 V
- Separate Input-Logic Supply
- Thermal Shutdown
- Internal ESD Protection
- High-Noise-Immunity Inputs
- Functional Replacement for SGS L293D

#### description

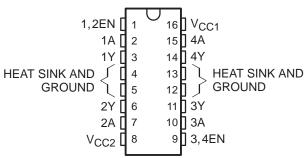
The L293D is a quadruple high-current half-H driver designed to provide bidirectional drive currents of up to 600-mA at voltages from 4.5 V to 36 V. It is designed to drive inductive loads such as relays, solenoids, dc and bipolar stepping motors, as well as other high-current/high-voltage loads in positive-supply applications.

All inputs are TTL-compatible. Each output is a complete totem-pole drive circuit with a Darlington transistor sink and a pseudo-Darlington source. Drivers are enabled in pairs with drivers 1 and 2 enabled by 1,2EN and drivers 3 and 4 enabled by 3,4EN. When an enable input is high, the associated drivers are enabled, and their outputs are active and in phase with their inputs. External high-speed output clamp diodes should be used for inductive transient suppression. When the enable input is low, those drivers are disabled, and their outputs are off and in a high-impedance state. With the proper data inputs, each pair of drivers form a full-H (or bridge) reversible drive suitable for solenoid or motor applications.

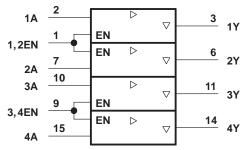
A  $V_{CC1}$  terminal, separate from  $V_{CC2}$ , is provided for the logic inputs to minimize device power dissipation.

The L293D is designed for operation from 0°C to 70°C.

#### NE PACKAGE (TOP VIEW)

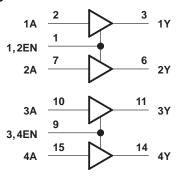


### logic symbol†



<sup>†</sup> This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std 91-1984 and IEC Publication 617-12.

#### logic diagram



# FUNCTION TABLE (each driver)

INP	JTS‡	OUTPUT
Α	EN	Υ
Н	Н	Н
L	Н	L
X	L	Z

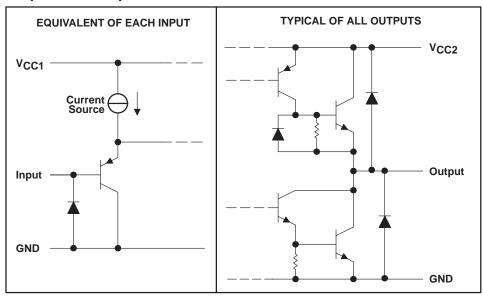
H = high-level, L = low level,

X = irrelevant, Z = high-impedance (off)

In the thermal shutdown mode, the output is in the high-impedance state regardless of the input levels.



#### schematics of inputs and outputs



#### absolute maximum ratings over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

Logic supply voltage range, V <sub>CC1</sub> (see Note 1)
Output supply voltage range, V <sub>CC2</sub>
Input voltage range, V <sub>I</sub>
Output voltage range, V <sub>O</sub> –3 V to V <sub>CC2</sub> + 3 V
Peak output current (nonrepetitive, $t \le 100 \ \mu s$ ) $\pm 1.2 \ A$
Continuous output current, I <sub>O</sub> ±600 mA
Continuous total dissipation at (or below) 25°C free-air temperature (see Notes 2 and 3) 2075 mW
Continuous total dissipation at 80°C case temperature (see Note 3)
Operating case or virtual junction temperature range, T <sub>J</sub> –40°C to 150°C
Storage temperature range, T <sub>stg</sub> –65°C to 150°C
Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds

- NOTES: 1. All voltage values are with respect to the network ground terminal.
  - 2. For operation above 25°C free-air temperature, derate linearly at the rate of 16.6 mW/°C.
  - 3. For operation above 25°C case temperature, derate linearly at the rate of 71.4 mW/°C. Due to variations in individual device electrical characteristics and thermal resistance, the built-in thermal overload protection may be activated at power levels slightly above or below the rated dissipation.

#### recommended operating conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Logic supply voltage, V <sub>CC1</sub>		4.5	7	V
Output supply voltage, V <sub>CC2</sub>		V <sub>CC1</sub>	36	V
High-level input voltage, VIH	V <sub>CC1</sub> ≤ 7 V	2.3	V <sub>CC1</sub>	V
	V <sub>CC1</sub> ≥ 7 V	2.3	7	]
Low-level input voltage, V <sub>IL</sub>	-0.3 <sup>†</sup> 1.5 V		V	
Operating free-air temperature, TA		0	70	°C

<sup>†</sup> The algebraic convention, in which the least positive (most negative) value is designated minimum, is used in this data sheet for logic voltage levels.



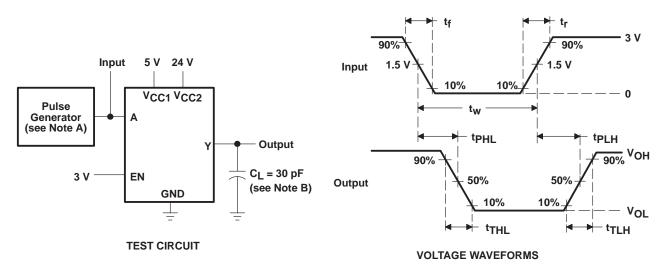
## electrical characteristics, $V_{CC1}$ = 5 V, $V_{CC2}$ = 24 V, $T_A$ = 25°C

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT		
VOH	High-level output voltage		$I_{OH} = -0.6$	A	V <sub>CC2</sub> -1.8	V <sub>CC2</sub> -1.4		V	
VOL	V <sub>OL</sub> Low-level output voltage		I <sub>OL</sub> = 0.6 A			1.2	1.8	V	
Vокн	High-level output clamp voltage $I_{OK} = -0.6$		OK = -0.6 A		V <sub>CC2</sub> +1.3		V		
VOKL	L Low-level output clamp voltage $I_{OK} = -0.6 A$		A		1.3		V		
1	LPak Israel Secret suggest	Α	V <sub>I</sub> = 7 V			0.2	100	μΑ	
lιΗ	High-level input current	EN				0.2	±10		
I <sub>IL</sub> Low-lev	Landard Sand annual	Α	V <sub>I</sub> = 0			-3	-10	μΑ	
	Low-level input current	EN				-2	-100		
				All outputs at high level		13	22		
I <sub>CC1</sub> Logic supply current		IO = 0	All outputs at low level		35	60	<b>⊣</b> ।		
			All outputs at high impedance		8	24			
	Output supply current		IO = 0	All outputs at high level		14	24		
I <sub>CC2</sub>				All outputs at low level		2	6	mA	
				All outputs at high impedance		2	4	<u> </u>	

## switching characteristics, $V_{CC1}$ = 5 V, $V_{CC2}$ = 24 V, $T_A$ = 25°C

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
tPLH	Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output from A input			800		ns
tPHL	Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output from A input	C <sub>L</sub> = 30 pF, See Figure 1		400		ns
tTLH	Transition time, low-to-high-level output			300		ns
tTHL	Transition time, high-to-low-level output			300		ns

#### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION



NOTES: A. The pulse generator has the following characteristics:  $t_f \le 10$  ns,  $t_f \le 10$  ns,  $t_W = 10$   $\mu$ s, PRR = 5 kHz,  $Z_O = 50$   $\Omega$ .

B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.

Figure 1. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

#### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

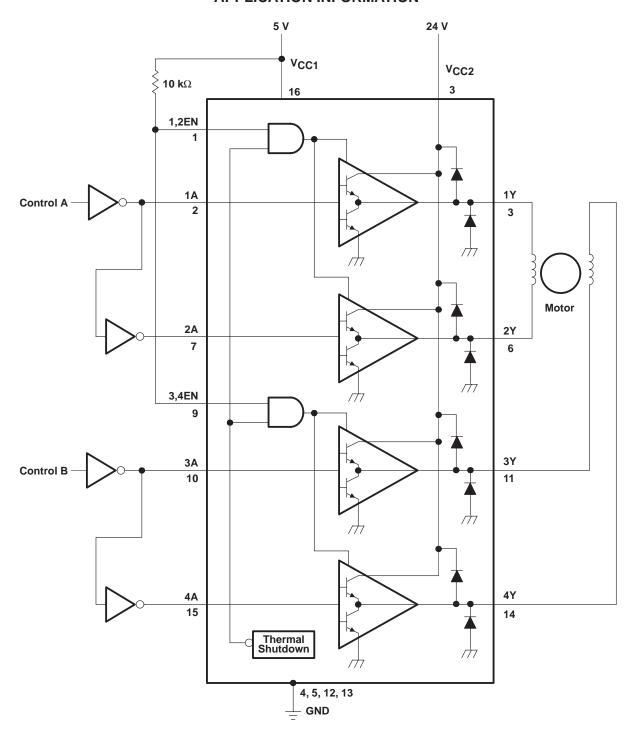


Figure 2. Two-Phase Motor Driver

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