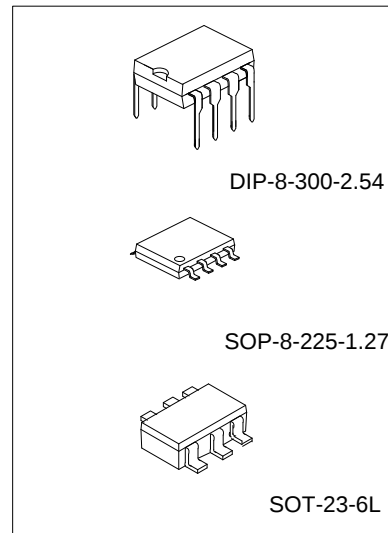


### DESCRIPTION

WD6208 is a special integrated circuit designed for controlling and driving bidirectional motor. The input of the circuit is compatible with TTL / CMOS level and has good anti-interference performance; the internal logic control circuit can control the bidirectional Magda forward rotation, reverse rotation and braking; the power tube of the circuit can pass a typical continuous current of 100mA; the clamp diode built in the circuit can release the reverse impact current of inductive load.

### FEATURES

- \* Low static working current
- \* Wide power supply voltage range: 4.5v-15v
- \* Continuous current output capacity of each channel (Typical value: 100mA)
- \* Lower saturation voltage drop
- \* The output has four states of forward rotation, reverse rotation, braking and high resistance
- \* TTL / CMOS output level is compatible and can be connected to CPU directly
- \* Output built-in clamp diode, suitable for inductive load
- \* Control and drive are integrated into a single IC
- \* With pin high voltage protection function
- \* Antistatic capacity: 4000V(HBM)
- \* Operating temperature range: -40°C~+85°C



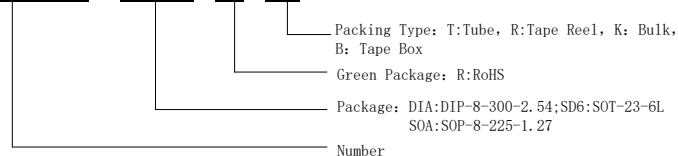
### APPLICATION

- \* Bidirectional motor
- \* IR-CUT driver

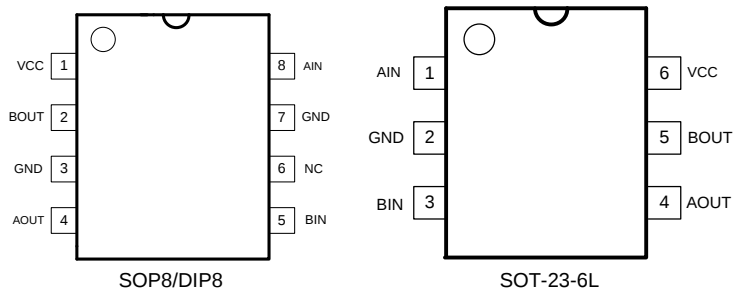
### ORDERING INFORMATION

| Ordering Number | Package        | Print Number | Free | Packing   |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|------|-----------|
| WD6208-DIA-R-T  | DIP-8-300-2.54 | WD6208       | RoHS | Tube      |
| WD6208-SOA-R-T  | SOP-8-225-1.27 | WD6208       | RoHS | Tube      |
| WD6208-SOA-R-R  | SOP-8-225-1.27 | WD6208       | RoHS | Tape Reel |
| WD6208-SD6-R-R  | SOT-23-6L      | WD6208       | RoHS | Tape Reel |

### WD6208 - DIA - R - T

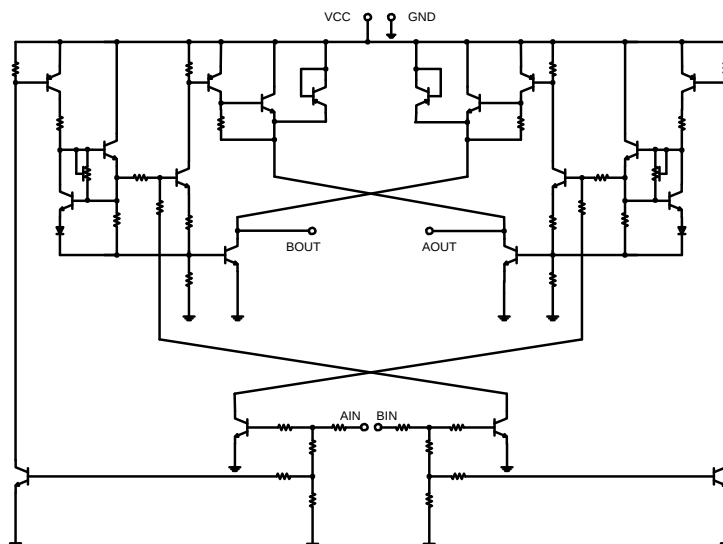


## PIN DEFINITION



| Name | I / O | Function description |
|------|-------|----------------------|
| Vcc  | -     | supply voltage       |
| BOUT | O     | B output pin         |
| GND  | -     | Earthing             |
| AOUT | O     | A output pin         |
| BIN  | I     | B input pin          |
| NC   | -     | NC                   |
| GND  | -     | Earthing             |
| AIN  | I     | A input pin          |

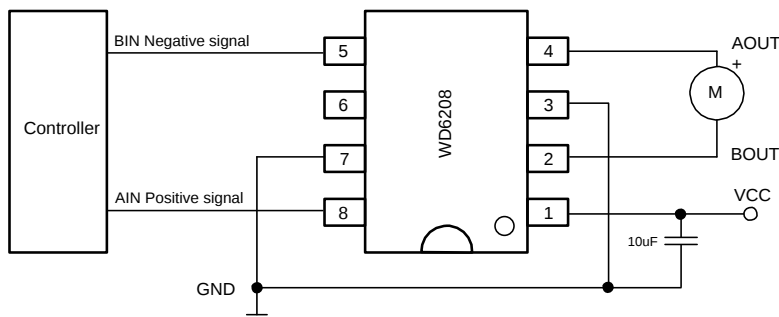
## BLOCK DIAGRAM



### LOGIC TRUTH TABLE

| AIN | BIN | AOUT                | BOUT                |
|-----|-----|---------------------|---------------------|
| H   | L   | H                   | L                   |
| L   | H   | L                   | H                   |
| L   | L   | Z (High resistance) | Z (High resistance) |
| H   | H   | L (brake)           | L (brake)           |

### APPLICATION CIRCUIT DIAGRAM



### ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS(Ta=25°C, Unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristic                                           | Symbol                         | MIN. | TYP. | MAX.            | Unit    |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|-----------------|---------|
| Supply voltage                                           | V <sub>CC</sub>                | 4.5  | 12   | 18              | V       |
| Peak output current                                      | I <sub>Max</sub>               |      |      | 0.5             | A       |
| Input high level                                         | V <sub>HIN</sub>               | 1.5  |      | V <sub>CC</sub> | V       |
| Input low level                                          | V <sub>LIN</sub>               |      |      | 0.7             | V       |
| θ <sub>JA</sub> Package thermal impedance <sup>(1)</sup> | θ <sub>JA</sub> SOP-8-225-1.27 |      |      | 160             | °C/W    |
|                                                          | θ <sub>JA</sub> DIP-8-300-2.54 |      |      | 100             |         |
|                                                          | θ <sub>JA</sub> SOT-23-6L      |      |      | 220             |         |
| Maximum working junction temperature                     | T <sub>J</sub>                 |      |      | 150             | °C      |
| welding temperature                                      |                                |      |      | 260             | °C, 10S |
| Storage temperature range                                | T <sub>stg</sub>               |      |      | 150             | °C      |

Notes:

- (1) The maximum power consumption can be calculated according to the following relationship  $P_D = (T_J - T_A) / \theta_{JA}$ . T<sub>J</sub> represents the junction temperature of the circuit, and T<sub>A</sub> represents the ambient temperature of the circuit. The calculation method of package thermal resistance is in accordance with JESD 51-7.

### RECOMMENDED WORKING CONDITIONS (Ta=25°C, Unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristic                             | Symbol           | Condition            | MIN. | TYP. | MAX. | Unit |
|--------------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| Supply voltage                             | V <sub>CC</sub>  |                      | 4.5  |      | 15   | V    |
| Continuous output current                  | I <sub>OUT</sub> | V <sub>CC</sub> =12V |      |      | 0.1  | A    |
| Operating temperature range <sup>(1)</sup> | T <sub>A</sub>   |                      | -40  |      | 85   | °C   |
| Power consumption <sup>(2)</sup>           | P <sub>D</sub>   | SOP-8-225-1.27       |      |      | 625  | mW   |
|                                            |                  | DIP-8-300-2.54       |      |      | 1250 |      |
|                                            |                  | SOT-23-6L            |      |      | 600  |      |

Notes(1). T<sub>A</sub> Indicates the ambient temperature of the circuit

(2). The calculation method of circuit power consumption is

$$P_D = I_{OUT} \times V_{O(sat)} + (I_{VCC} - I_{OUT}) \times V_{CC} + V_{IA} \times I_{IA} + V_{IB} \times I_{IB}$$

I<sub>OUT</sub> represents the output current of the circuit, that is, the current of the drive motor; V<sub>O(SAT)</sub> Indicates the output saturation voltage drop of the circuit; I<sub>VCC</sub> Indicates the current flowing into the V<sub>CC</sub> at the power supply end; V<sub>CC</sub> represents the voltage of V<sub>CC</sub> at the power supply end; V<sub>IA</sub> and V<sub>IB</sub> represent the input voltage of AIN and BIN respectively; I<sub>IA</sub> and I<sub>IB</sub> represent the input current of AIN and BIN respectively;

In order to make the circuit work safely and normally, it is necessary to ensure that the power consumption of the circuit is within the allowable range.

### ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V<sub>CC</sub>=12V, Ta=25°C, unless otherwise specified)

| Characteristic                                | Symbol              | Test Conditions                                         | Min | Typ | Max | Units |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Quiescent current                             | I <sub>Q</sub>      | V <sub>AIN</sub> =0, V <sub>BIN</sub> =0                |     | 0.1 | 2.0 | uA    |
| Working current <sup>(1)</sup>                | I <sub>VCC</sub>    | V <sub>AIN</sub> =5V or V <sub>BIN</sub> =5V<br>No load |     | 22  |     | mA    |
| Input current                                 | I <sub>IN</sub>     | V <sub>AIN</sub> =5V, V <sub>BIN</sub> =5V              |     | 500 | 700 | uA    |
| Output saturation voltage drop <sup>(2)</sup> | V <sub>O(sat)</sub> | I <sub>OUT</sub> =100mA                                 |     | 1.0 | 1.2 | V     |
| Continuous output current                     | I <sub>OUT</sub>    |                                                         | 0.2 |     |     | A     |
| Peak output current                           | I <sub>max</sub>    | V <sub>CC</sub> =12V                                    |     |     | 0.5 | A     |

Notes:

(1) The working current is the current consumed inside the circuit at no load. The greater the working current is, the greater the power consumption inside the circuit itself is. The calculation formula of power consumption is:  
P<sub>D</sub>= I<sub>VCC</sub>×V<sub>CC</sub>;

(2) The output saturation voltage is the supply voltage minus the voltage at both ends of the motor, that is, V<sub>O(SAT)</sub> = V<sub>CC</sub>-V<sub>M</sub> (voltage at both ends of the motor). The larger the saturation voltage is, the greater the power consumption of the circuit itself is. P<sub>D</sub>=I<sub>OUT</sub>×V<sub>O(SAT)</sub>

## PACKAGE OUTLINE

