### HIGH-VOLTAGE HIGH-CURRENT DARLINGTON TRANSISTOR ARRAYS

- 500-mA Rated Collector Current (Single Output)
- High-Voltage Outputs . . . 100 V
- Output Clamp Diodes
- Inputs Compatible With Various Types of Logic
- Relay Driver Applications
- Higher-Voltage Versions of ULN2003A and ULN2004A, for Commercial Temperature Range

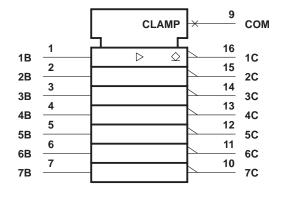
#### **DORNPACKAGE** (TOP VIEW) 1B 16 1 1C 2B ∏ 2 15 2C 3В П 14 1 3C 3 4B 4 13 Π 4C 12 7 5C 5В П 5 6В П 6 11 1 6C 10 7 7C 7В П 7 9 ПСОМ Ε 8

### description

The SN75468 and SN75469 are monolithic high-voltage, high-current Darlington transistor arrays. Each consists of seven npn Darlington pairs that feature high-voltage outputs with common-cathode clamp diodes for switching inductive loads. The collector-current rating of each Darlington pair is 500 mA. The Darlington pairs may be paralleled for higher current capability. Applications include relay drivers, hammer drivers, lamp drivers, display drivers (LED and gas discharge), line drivers, and logic buffers.

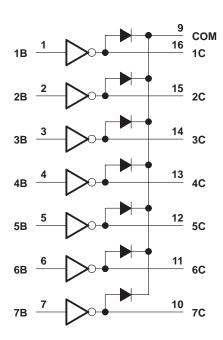
The SN75468 has a 2700- $\Omega$  series base resistor for each Darlington pair for operation directly with TTL or 5-V CMOS. The SN75469 has a 10.5-k $\Omega$  series base resistor to allow its operation directly with CMOS or PMOS that use supply voltages of 6 to 15 V. The required input current is below that of the SN75468.

# logic symbol†



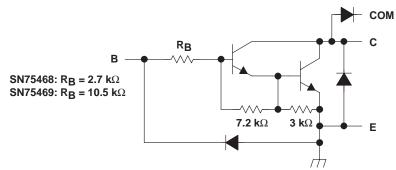
† This symbol is in accordance with ANSI/IEEE Std91-1984 and IEC publication 617-12.

### logic diagram





# schematic (each Darlington pair)



All resistor values shown are nominal.

# absolute maximum ratings at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

| Collector-emitter voltage, V <sub>CE</sub>                   | 100 V                        |
|--|------------------------------|
| Input voltage, V <sub>I</sub> (see Note 1)                   | 30 V                         |
| Peak collector current (see Figures 14 and 15)               | 500 mA                       |
| Output clamp current, I <sub>OK</sub>                        | 500 mA                       |
| Total emitter-terminal current                               | –2.5 A                       |
| Continuous total power dissipation                           | See Dissipation Rating Table |
| Operating free-air temperature range, T <sub>A</sub>         | 0°C to 70°C                  |
| Storage temperature range, T <sub>stq</sub>                  | 65°C to 150°C                |
| Lead temperature 1,6 mm (1/16 inch) from case for 10 seconds | 260°C                        |

NOTE 1: All voltage values are with respect to the emitter/substrate terminal E, unless otherwise noted.

### **DISSIPATION RATING TABLE**

| PACKAGE T <sub>A</sub> ≤ 25°C<br>POWER RATING |         | DERATING FACTOR<br>ABOVE T <sub>A</sub> = 25°C | T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C<br>POWER RATING |  |  |  |
|---|---------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| D   | 950 mW  | 7.6 mW/°C                                      | 608 mW                                |  |  |  |
| N   | 1150 mW | 9.2 mW/°C                                      | 736 mW                                |  |  |  |



# electrical characteristics, $T_A = 25$ °C (unless otherwise noted)

| PARAMETER           |                                      | TEST CONDITIONS |  | SN75468                 |     |      | SN75469 |     |      | UNIT |      |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------------------------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|------|------|
|                     |                                      | FIGURE          | TEST CONDITIONS                                  |                         | MIN | TYP  | MAX     | MIN | TYP  | MAX  | UNII |
| VI(on)              | On-state input voltage               | 5               | V <sub>CE</sub> = 2 V                            | I <sub>C</sub> = 125 mA |     |      |         |     |      | 5    | V    |
|                     |                                      |                 |  | $I_C = 200 \text{ mA}$  |     |      | 2.4     |     |      | 6    |      |
|                     |                                      |                 |  | $I_C = 250 \text{ mA}$  |     |      | 2.7     |     |      |      |      |
|                     |                                      |                 |  | $I_C = 275 \text{ mA}$  |     |      |         |     |      | 7    |      |
|                     |                                      |                 |  | $I_C = 300 \text{ mA}$  |     |      | 3       |     |      |      |      |
|                     |                                      |                 |  | $I_C = 350 \text{ mA}$  |     |      |         |     |      | 8    |      |
|                     | Collector-emitter saturation voltage |                 | $I_{\parallel} = 250 \ \mu\text{A},$             | $I_C = 100 \text{ mA}$  |     | 0.9  | 1.1     |     | 0.9  | 1.1  | V    |
| VCE(sat)            |                                      | 6               | $I_{I} = 350 \mu A$ ,                            | $I_C = 200 \text{ mA}$  |     | 1    | 1.3     |     | 1    | 1.3  |      |
|                     |                                      |                 | $I_{I} = 500 \mu A$ ,                            | $I_C = 350 \text{ mA}$  |     | 1.2  | 1.6     |     | 1.2  | 1.6  |      |
| ٧F                  | Clamp-diode forward voltage          | 8               | IF = 350 mA                                      |                         |     | 1.7  | 2       |     | 1.7  | 2    | ٧    |
|                     | Collector cutoff current             | 1               | V <sub>CE</sub> = 100 V,                         | I <sub>I</sub> = 0      |     |      | 50      |     |      | 50   |      |
| ICEX                |                                      |                 | V <sub>CE</sub> = 100 V,                         | I <sub>I</sub> = 0      |     |      | 100     |     |      | 100  | μΑ   |
|                     |                                      | 2               | T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C                            | V <sub>I</sub> = 1 V    |     |      |         |     |      | 500  |      |
| I <sub>I(off)</sub> | Off-state input current              | 3               | V <sub>CE</sub> = 50 V,<br>T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C | $I_C = 500 \mu A$ ,     | 50  | 65   |         | 50  | 65   |      | μΑ   |
|                     | Input current                        | 4               | V <sub>I</sub> = 3.85 V                          |                         |     | 0.93 | 1.35    |     |      |      |      |
| II                  |                                      |                 | V <sub>I</sub> = 5 V                             |                         |     |      |         |     | 0.35 | 0.5  | mA   |
|                     |                                      |                 | V <sub>I</sub> = 12 V                            |                         |     |      |         |     | 1    | 1.45 |      |
| ls.                 | Clamp-diode reverse current          | 7               | V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V                           |                         |     |      | 50      |     |      | 50   |      |
| <sup>I</sup> R      |                                      |                 | V <sub>R</sub> = 100 V,                          | T <sub>A</sub> = 70°C   |     |      | 100     |     |      | 100  | μΑ   |
| Ci                  | Input capacitance                    |                 | $V_{I} = 0,$                                     | f = 1 MHz               |     | 15   | 25      |     | 15   | 25   | pF   |

# switching characteristics, $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ free-air temperature

|                  | PARAMETER TEST CONDITIONS                        |                |                               |                 | MIN                | TYP  | MAX | UNIT |
|------------------|--|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------|-----|------|
| tPLH             | Propagation delay time, low-to-high-level output | , ,            | $R_L = 163 \Omega$ ,          | $C_L = 15 pF$ , |                    | 0.25 | 1   | μs   |
| <sup>t</sup> PHL | Propagation delay time, high-to-low-level output | See Figure 9   |                               |                 |                    | 0.25 | 1   | μs   |
| Vон              | High-level output voltage after switching        | $V_S = 50 V$ , | $I_O \approx 300 \text{ mA},$ | See Figure 10   | V <sub>S</sub> −20 |      |     | mV   |

### PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

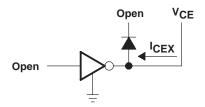


Figure 1. I<sub>CEX</sub>

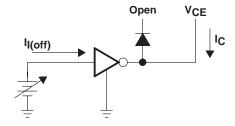


Figure 3. I<sub>I(off)</sub>

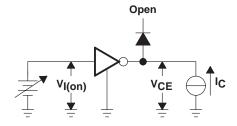


Figure 5. V<sub>I(on)</sub>

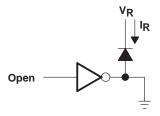


Figure 7. I<sub>R</sub>

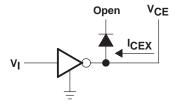


Figure 2. I<sub>CEX</sub>

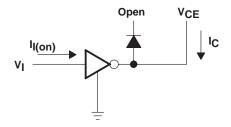
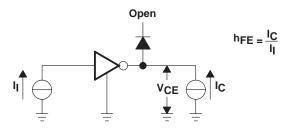


Figure 4. I<sub>I</sub>



NOTE:  $I_I$  is fixed for measuring  $V_{CE(sat)}$ , variable for measuring hFE.

Figure 6. h<sub>FE</sub>, V<sub>CE(sat)</sub>

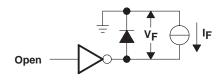


Figure 8. V<sub>F</sub>

# PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

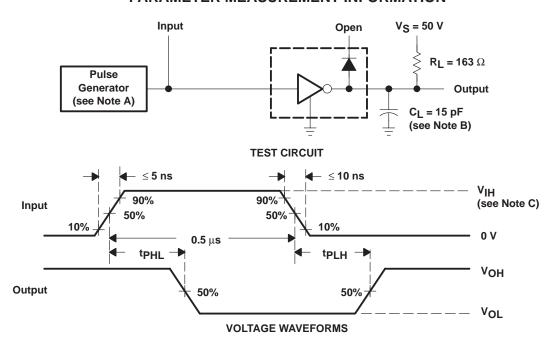


Figure 9. Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

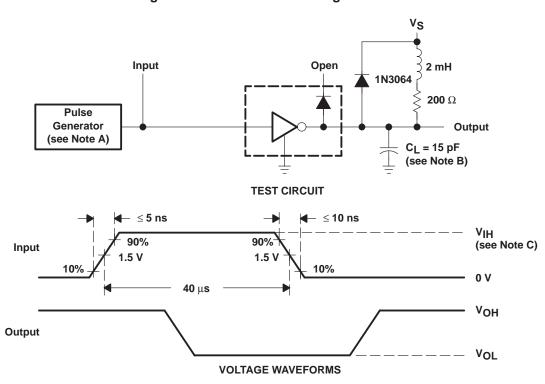


Figure 10. Latch-Up Test Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

NOTES: A. The pulse generator has the following characteristics: PRR = 12.5 kHz,  $Z_O$  = 50  $\Omega$ .

- B. C<sub>L</sub> includes probe and jig capacitance.
- C. For testing the '468,  $V_{IH} = 3 \text{ V}$ ; for the '469,  $V_{IH} = 8 \text{ V}$ .



### TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

COLLECTOR-EMITTER
SATURATION VOLTAGE
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT
(ONE DARLINGTON)

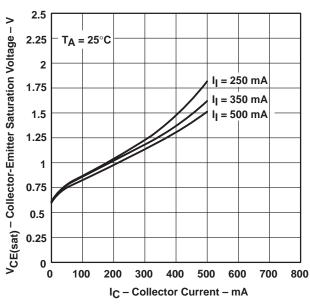


Figure 11

COLLECTOR-EMITTER
SATURATION VOLTAGE
vs
COLLECTOR CURRENT
(TWO DARLINGTONS PARALLELED)

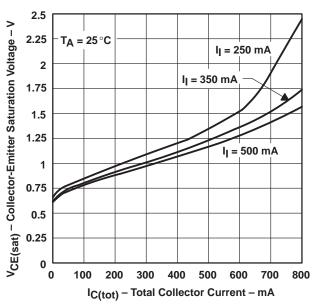


Figure 12

### **COLLECTOR CURRENT**

**INPUT CURRENT** 500  $R_L = 10 \Omega$ 450 T<sub>A</sub> = 25 °C Collector Current – mA 400 V<sub>S</sub> = 10 V 350 **V**S = 8 **V** 300 250 200 150 100 50 0 25 0 50 75 100 125 150 175 I<sub>I</sub> - Input Current - mA



Figure 13

### THERMAL INFORMATION

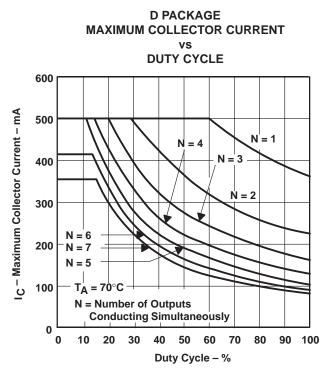


Figure 14

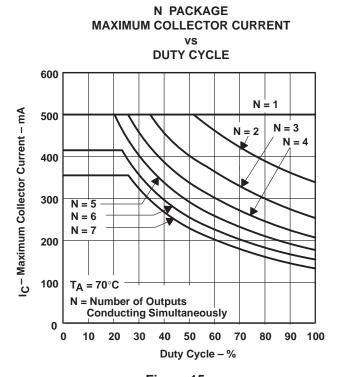


Figure 15

### **APPLICATION INFORMATION**

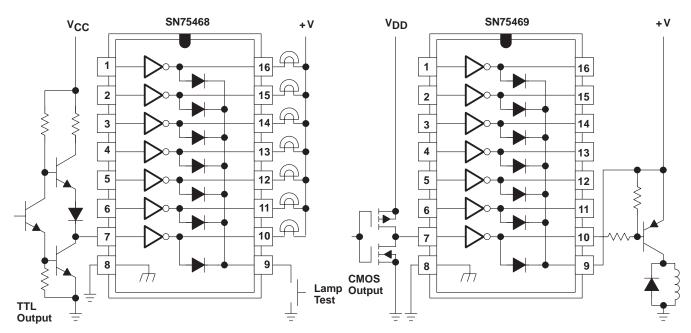


Figure 16. TTL to Load

Figure 17. Buffer for Higher Current Loads

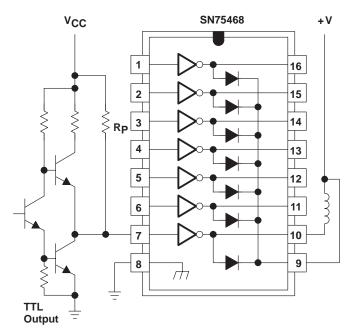


Figure 18. Use of Pullup Resistors to Increase Drive Current

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