

## Description

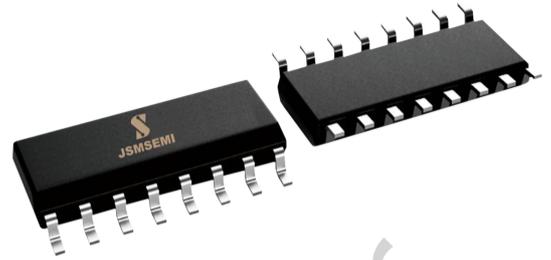
The ULN2003, ULN2004, are high voltage, high current Darlington arrays each containing seven open collector Darlington pairs with common emitters.

Each channel rated at 500mA and can withstand peak currents of 600mA. Suppression diodes are included for inductive load driving and the inputs are pinned opposite the outputs to simplify board layout.

The versions interface to all common logic families:

--ULN2003(5VTTL, CMOS)

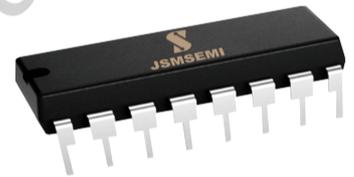
--ULN2004(6-15VCMOS, PMOS)



SOP-16

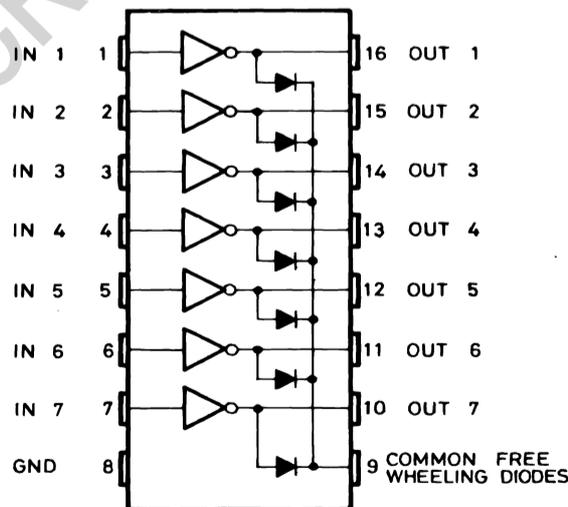
## Features

- Seven Darlington pairs per package
- Output current 500 mA per driver (600 mA peak)
- Output voltage 50 V
- Integrated suppression diodes for inductive loads
- Outputs can be paralleled for higher current
- TTL/CMOS/PMOS/DTL compatible inputs
- Inputs pinned opposite outputs to simplify



DIP-16

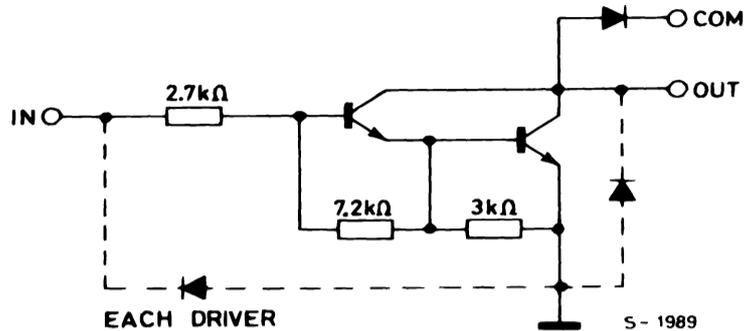
## Pin configuration



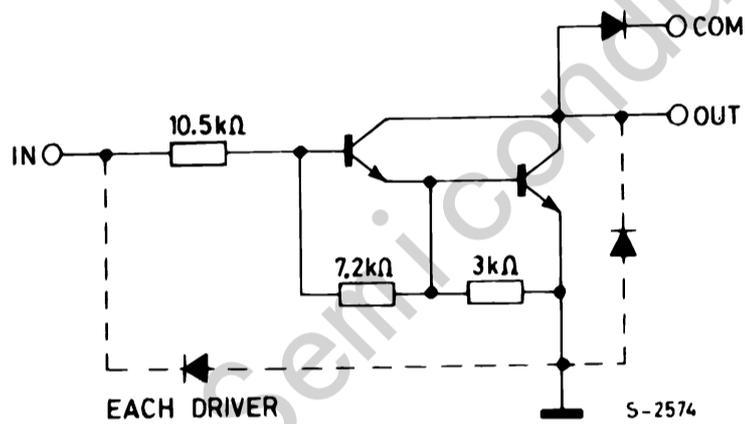
(top view)

Diagram

Schematic diagram



ULN2003 (each)



ULN2004 (each driver)

Maximum ratings

Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
$V_O$	Output voltage	50	V
$V_I$	Input voltage (for ULN2003A/D - 2004A/D )	30	V
$I_C$	Continuous collector current	500	mA
$I_B$	Continuous base current	25	mA
$T_A$	Operating ambient temperature range	- 40 to 85	°C
$T_{STG}$	Storage temperature range	- 55 to 150	°C
$T_J$	Junction temperature	150	°C

Thermal data

Symbol	Parameter	DIP-16	SO-16	Unit
$R_{thJA}$	Thermal resistance junction-ambient, Max.	70	120	°C/W

## Electrical characteristics

$T_A = 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
$I_{CEX}$	Output leakage current	$V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ , (Figure 1.)			50	$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ (Figure 1.)			100	
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ for ULN2002, $V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 6\text{ V}$ (Figure 2.)			500	
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ for ULN2002, $V_{CE} = 50\text{ V}$ , $V_I = 1\text{ V}$ (Figure 2.)			500	
$V_{CE(SAT)}$	Collector-emitter saturation voltage (Figure 3.)	$I_C = 100\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 250\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		0.9	1.1	V
		$I_C = 200\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 350\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		1.1	1.3	
		$I_C = 350\text{ mA}$ , $I_B = 500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$		1.3	1.6	
$I_{I(ON)}$	Input current (Figure 4.)	for ULN2002, $V_I = 17\text{ V}$		0.82	1.25	mA
		for ULN2003, $V_I = 3.85\text{ V}$		0.93	1.35	
		for ULN2004, $V_I = 5\text{ V}$		0.35	0.5	
		$V_I = 12\text{ V}$		1	1.45	
$I_{I(OFF)}$	Input current (Figure 5.)	$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $I_C = 500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$	50	65		$\mu\text{A}$
$V_{I(ON)}$	Input voltage (Figure 6.)	$V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , for ULN2002			13	V
		$I_C = 300\text{ mA}$			2.	
		for ULN2003			42.	
		$I_C = 200\text{ mA}$			7	
		$I_C = 250\text{ mA}$			3	
		for ULN2004			5	
		$I_C = 125\text{ mA}$			6	
		$I_C = 200\text{ mA}$			7	
$I_C = 275\text{ mA}$			7			
$I_C = 350\text{ mA}$			8			
$h_{FE}$	DC Forward current gain (Figure 3.)	for ULN2001, $V_{CE} = 2\text{ V}$ , $I_C = 350\text{ mA}$	1000			
$C_I$	Input capacitance			15	25	pF
$t_{PLH}$	Turn-on delay time	$0.5 V_I$ to $0.5 V_O$		0.25	1	$\mu\text{s}$
$t_{PHL}$	Turn-off delay time	$0.5 V_I$ to $0.5 V_O$		0.25	1	$\mu\text{s}$
$I_R$	Clamp diode leakage current (Figure 7.)	$V_R = 50\text{ V}$			50	$\mu\text{A}$
		$T_A = 85^\circ\text{C}$ , $V_R = 50\text{ V}$			100	
$V_F$	Clamp diode forward voltage (Figure 8.)	$I_F = 350\text{ mA}$		1.7	2	V

**Test circuits**

Figure 1. Output leakage currentFigure

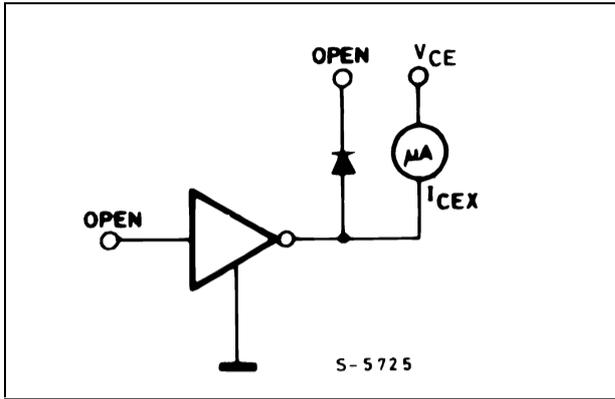


Figure 2. Output leakage current

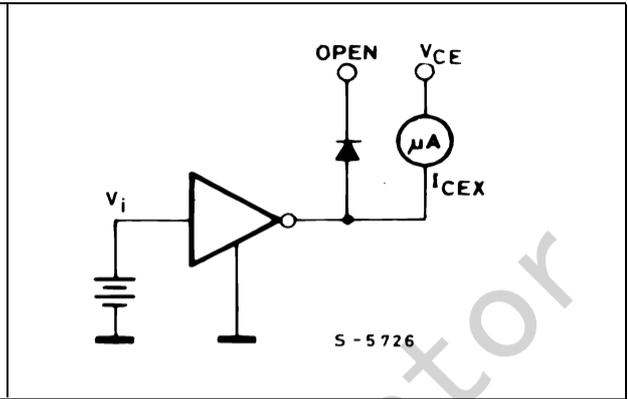


Figure 3. Collector-emitter saturation voltage

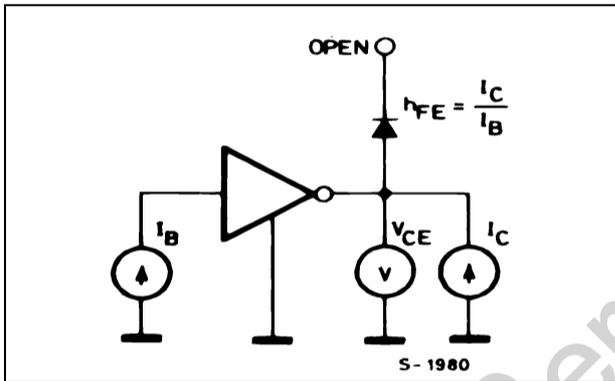


Figure 4. Input current (ON)

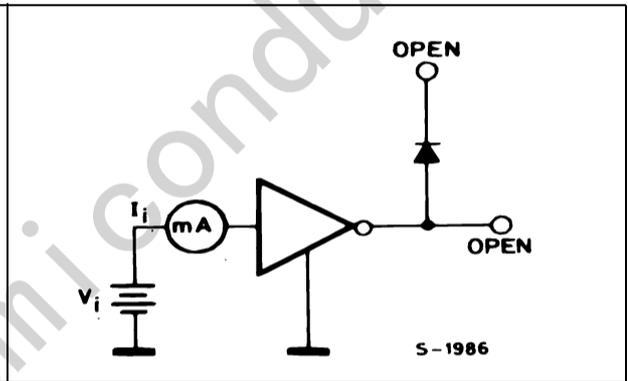


Figure 5. Input current (OFF)

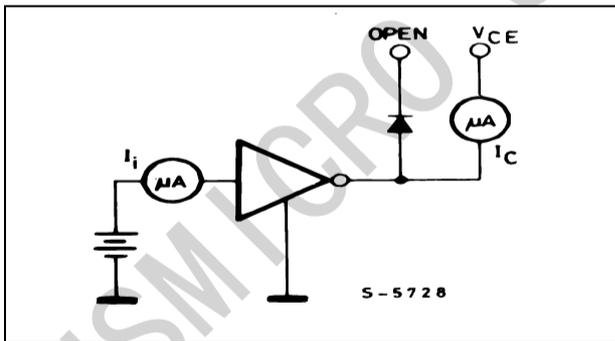


Figure 6. Input voltage

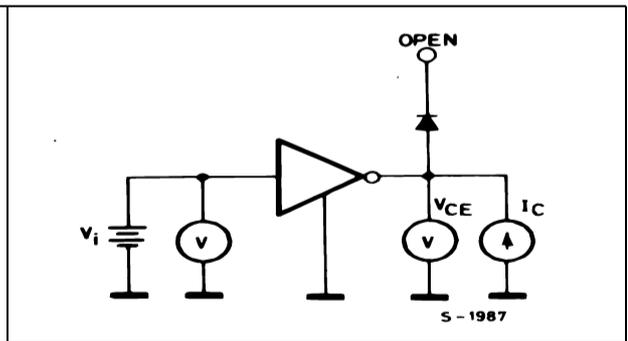


Figure 7. Clamp diode leakage current

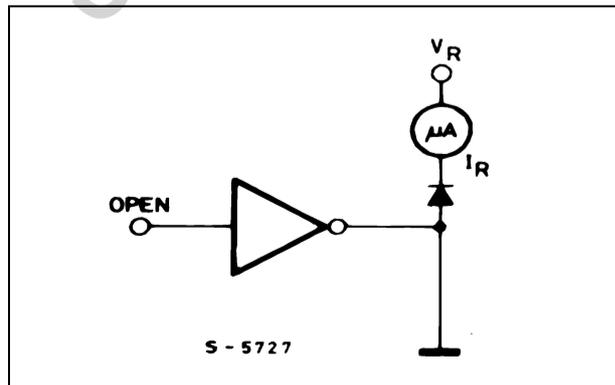
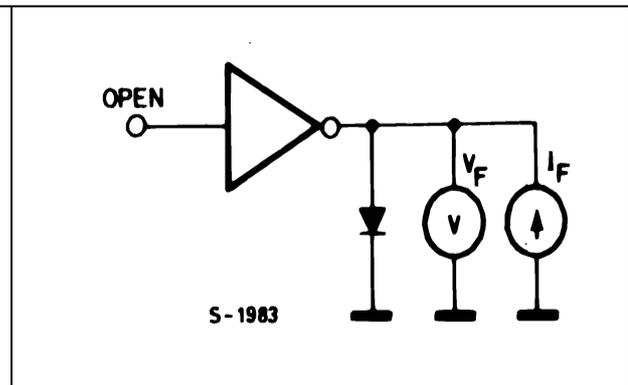


Figure 8. Clamp diode forward voltage



## Typical performance characteristics

Figure 9. Collector current vs. saturation voltage ( $T_J = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

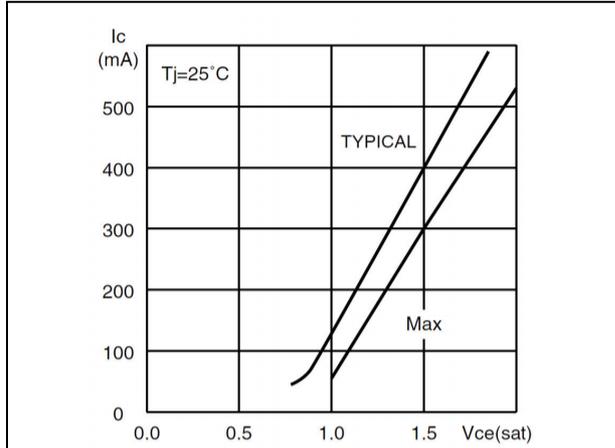


Figure 10. Collector current vs. saturation voltage

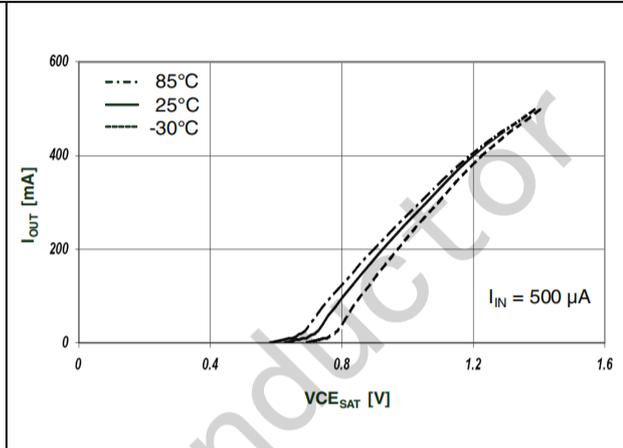


Figure 11. Input current vs. input voltage

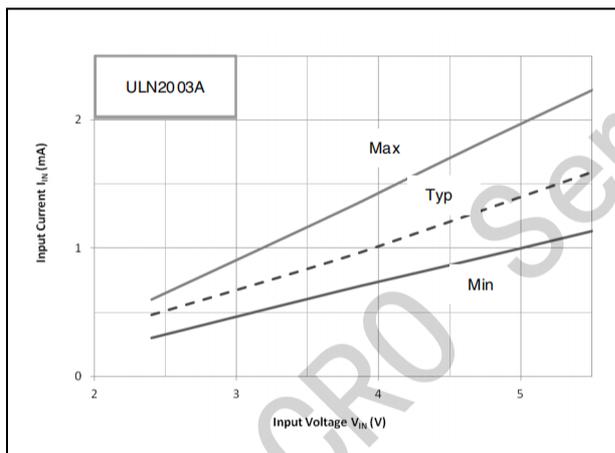


Figure 12. Input current vs. input voltage ( $T_a = 25^\circ\text{C}$ )

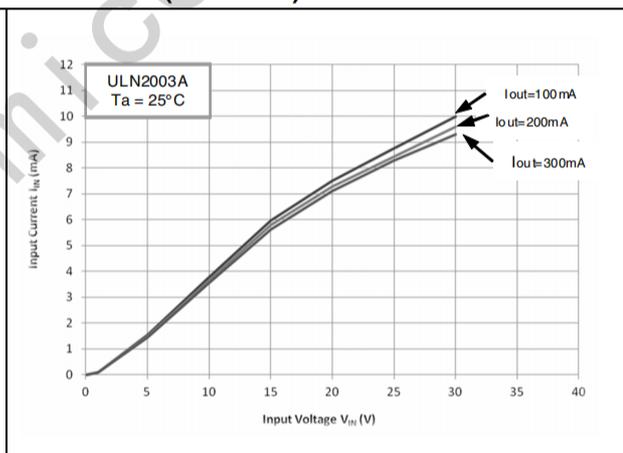


Figure 13. Collector current vs. input current

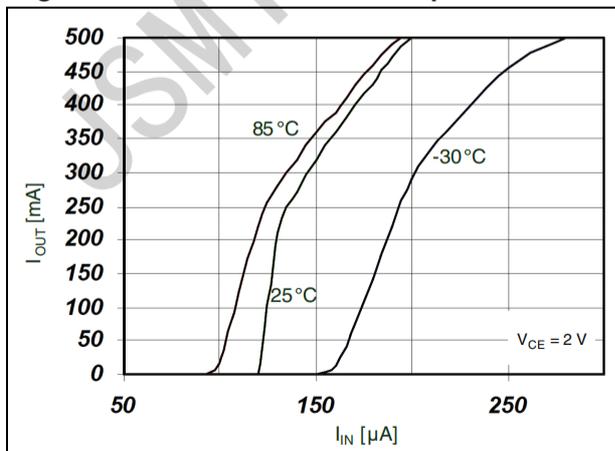


Figure 14.  $h_{FE}$  vs. output current

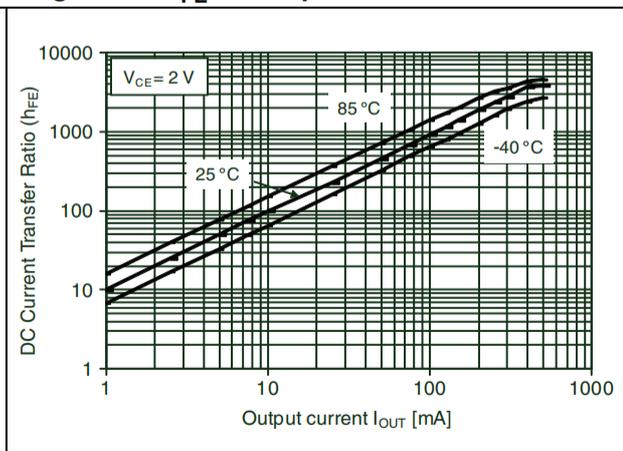


Figure 15. Peak collector current vs. duty cycle (DIP-16)

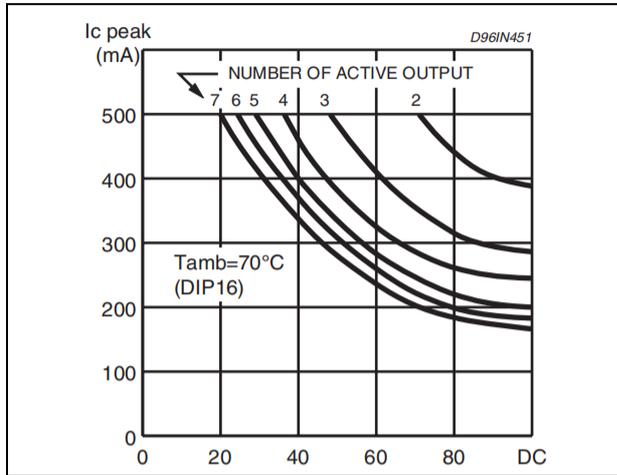


Figure 16. Peak collector current vs. duty cycle (SO-16)

