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Reference

DRV8833

ZHCS016E - JANUARY 2011 - REVISED JULY 2015

DRV8833 双路 H 桥电机驱动器

Technical

Documents

特性 1

- 双路 H 桥电流控制电机驱动器
 - 可以驱动两部直流电机或一部步进电机
 - 低金属氧化物半导体场效应晶体管 (MOSFET) 导通电阻: 高侧 (HS) + 低侧 (LS) 360mΩ
- 输出电流(V_M = 5V, 25℃时)
 - 采用 PWP/RTY 封装: 每条 H 桥的 RMS 电流 为 1.5A, 峰值电流为 2A
 - 采用 PW 封装: 每条 H 桥的 RMS 电流为 500mA,峰值电流为 2A
- 可以将输出并联,以实现
 - 3A RMS 电流、4A 峰值电流(PWP 和 RTY 封 装)
 - 1A RMS 电流、4A 峰值电流(PW 封装)
- 宽电源电压范围: 2.7V 至 10.8V
- PWM 绕组电流调节/电流限制
- 耐热增强型表面贴装封装 •

2 应用

- 电池供电式玩具 •
- 服务点 (POS) 打印机
- 视频安保摄像机
- 办公自动化设备
- 游戏机
- 机器人

3 说明

🥭 Tools &

Software

DRV8833器件为玩具、打印机及其他机电一体化应用 提供了一款双桥电机驱动器 解决方案。

Support &

Community

....

该器件具有两个 H 桥驱动器, 能够驱动两部直流刷式 电机、一部双极步进电机、多个螺线管或其他感性负 载。

每个 H 桥的输出驱动器模块由配置为 H 桥的 N 沟道功 率 MOSFET 组成,用于驱动电机绕组。每个 H 桥均 具备调节或限制绕组电流的电路。

该器件利用故障输出引脚实现内部关断功能,提供过流 保护、短路保护、欠压锁定和过热保护。另外,还提供 了一种低功耗休眠模式。

DRV8833 采用带有 PowerPAD™16 引脚超薄型四方 扁平无引线 (WQFN) 封装(环保型:符合 RoHS 标准 且不含锑/溴)。

器件信息 ⁽¹⁾						
器件型号	封装	封装尺寸(标称值)				
	TSSOP (16)	5.00mm x 4.40mm				
DRV8833	HTSSOP (16)	5.00mm x 4.40mm				
	WQFN (16)	4.00mm x 4.00mm				

(1) 要了解所有可用封装,请见数据表末尾的可订购产品附录。





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4 修订历史记录

注: 之前版本的页码可能与当前版本有所不同。

C	hanges from Revision D (March 2015) to Revision E	Page
•	己更新特性分项,以包括其他封装规范	1
•	Added note back to Pin Functions regarding the different I/O types	3
•	Corrected the device name and current regulation description in Overview	8
•	Corrected output current to 1.5-A RMS from 700-mA RMS	8

Changes from Revision C (January 2013) to Revision D

已添加 ESD 额定值表,特性 描述部分,器件功能模式,应用和实施部分,电源相关建议部分,布局部分,器件和文 档支持部分以及机械、封装和可订购信息部分1

EXAS **ISTRUMENTS**

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5 Pin Configuration and Functions







Pin Functions

PIN							
NAME	WQFN	HTSSOP, TSSOP	I/O ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION	OR CONNECTIONS		
POWER AND	O GROUND			·			
GND	11 PPAD	13	_	Device ground. HTSSOP package has PowerPAD.	Both the GND pin and device PowerPAD must be connected to ground.		
VINT	12	14	_	Internal supply bypass	Bypass to GND with 2.2- μ F, 6.3-V capacitor.		
VM	10	12	_	Device power supply	Connect to motor supply. A 10-µF (minimum) ceramic bypass capacitor to GND is recommended.		
VCP	9	11	IO	High-side gate drive voltage	Connect a 0.01- μ F, 16-V (minimum) X7R ceramic capacitor to VM.		
CONTROL							
AIN1	14	16	I	Bridge A input 1	Logic input controls state of AOUT1. Internal pulldown.		
AIN2	13	15	I	Bridge A input 2	Logic input controls state of AOUT2. Internal pulldown.		
BIN1	7	9	I	Bridge B input 1	Logic input controls state of BOUT1. Internal pulldown.		
BIN2	8	10	I	Bridge B input 2	Logic input controls state of BOUT2. Internal pulldown.		
nSLEEP	15	1	I	Sleep mode input	Logic high to enable device, logic low to enter low-power sleep mode and reset all internal logic. Internal pulldown.		

(1) I = Input, O = Output, OZ = Tri-state output, OD = Open-drain output, IO = Input/output



RTY Package

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NSTRUMENTS

Texas

Pin Functions (continued)

	PIN				EXTERNAL COMPONENTS			
NAME	WQFN	HTSSOP, TSSOP	I/O ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION OR CONNECTIONS				
STATUS								
nFAULT	6	8	OD	Fault output	Logic low when in fault condition (overtemperature, overcurrent)			
OUTPUT								
AISEN	1	3	ю	Bridge A ground / I _{SENSE}	Connect to current sense resistor for bridge A, or GND if current control not needed			
BISEN	4	6	IO	Bridge B ground / I _{SENSE}	Connect to current sense resistor for bridge B, or GND if current control not needed			
AOUT1	16	2	0	Bridge A output 1	Connect to motor winding A			
AOUT2	2	4	0	Bridge A output 2	Connect to motor winding A			
BOUT1	5	7	0	Bridge B output 1	Connect to motor winding P			
BOUT2	3	5	0	Bridge B output 2				



6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) ⁽¹⁾

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
VM	Power supply voltage	-0.3	11.8	V
	Digital input pin voltage	-0.5	7	V
	xISEN pin voltage	-0.3	0.5	V
	Peak motor drive output current	Interna	lly limited	А
TJ	Operating junction temperature	-40	150	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature	-60	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, which do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
	Flootroototio	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins ⁽¹⁾	±4000	
V _(ESD)	Electrostatic discharge	Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins ⁽²⁾	±1500	V

(1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

(2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise noted)

		MIN	NOM MAX	UNIT
V _M	Motor power supply voltage range ⁽¹⁾	2.7	10.8	V
V _{DIGIN}	Digital input pin voltage range	-0.3	5.75	V
I _{OUT}	RTY package continuous RMS or DC output current per bridge ⁽²⁾		1.5	А

(1) R_{DS(ON)} increases and maximum output current is reduced at VM supply voltages below 5 V.

(2) $V_M = 5 V$, power dissipation and thermal limits must be observed.

6.4 Thermal Information

			DRV8833			
	THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾	PWP (HTSSOP)	RTY (WQFN)	PW (TSSOP)	UNIT	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS		
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	40.5	37.2	103.1	°C/W	
R _{0JC(top)}	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	32.9	34.3	38	°C/W	
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	28.8	15.3	48.1	°C/W	
ΨJT	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.6	0.3	3	°C/W	
ΨJB	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	11.5	15.4	47.5	°C/W	
R _{0JC(bot)}	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	4.8	3.5	N/A	°C/W	

 For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics application report, SPRA953.



6.5 Electrical Characteristics

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
POWER S	UPPLY					
I _{VM}	VM operating supply current	V _M = 5 V, xIN1 = 0 V, xIN2 = 0 V		1.7	3	mA
I _{VMQ}	VM sleep mode supply current	V _M = 5 V		1.6	2.5	μA
V _{UVLO}	VM undervoltage lockout voltage	V _M falling			2.6	V
V _{HYS}	VM undervoltage lockout hysteresis			90		mV
LOGIC-LE	VEL INPUTS					
V		nSLEEP			0.5	N/
۷IL	input low voltage	All other pins			0.7	v
V	Input high voltage	nSLEEP	2.5			V
vн	input nigh voltage	All other pins	2			V
V _{HYS}	Input hysteresis			0.4		V
D	Input pulldown resistance	nSLEEP		500		kO
RPD	input puldown resistance	All except nSLEEP		150		kΩ 1 μA 13 μA 33 ns
IIL	Input low current	VIN = 0			1	μA
	Input high ourrent	VIN = 3.3 V, nSLEEP		6.6	13	۸
ЧН	input nigh current	VIN = 3.3 V, all except nSLEEP		16.5	33	μΑ
t _{DEG}	Input deglitch time			450		ns
nFAULT O	UTPUT (OPEN-DRAIN OUTPUT)					
V _{OL}	Output low voltage	I _O = 5 mA			0.5	V
I _{OH}	Output high leakage current	V _O = 3.3 V			1	μA
H-BRIDGE	FETs					
		V_M = 5 V, I $_O$ = 500 mA, T _J = 25°C		200		
	HS FET on registeres	$V_{M} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{O} = 500 \text{ mA}, \text{ T}_{J} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$			325	
	HS FET ON TESISTANCE	V_{M} = 2.7 V, I $_{O}$ = 500 mA, T _J = 25°C		250		
P		$V_{M} = 2.7 \text{ V}, I_{O} = 500 \text{ mA}, T_{J} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$			350	m0
NDS(ON)		$V_{M} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{O} = 500 \text{ mA}, \text{ T}_{J} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$		160		11152
	IS FET on registance	$V_{M} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{ I}_{O} = 500 \text{ mA}, \text{ T}_{J} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$			275	
	LS FET OF TESISTANCE	V_{M} = 2.7 V, I $_{O}$ = 500 mA, T _J = 25°C		200		
		$V_{M} = 2.7 \text{ V}, I_{O} = 500 \text{ mA}, T_{J} = 85^{\circ}\text{C}$			300	
I _{OFF}	Off-state leakage current	$V_{M} = 5 \text{ V}, \text{T}_{\text{J}} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}, \text{V}_{\text{OUT}} = 0 \text{ V}$	-1		1	μA
MOTOR D	RIVER					
f_{PWM}	Current control PWM frequency	Internal PWM frequency		50		kHz
t _R	Rise time	V_{M} = 5 V, 16 Ω to GND, 10% to 90% V_{M}		180		ns
t _F	Fall time	V_{M} = 5 V, 16 Ω to GND, 10% to 90% V_{M}		160		ns
t _{PROP}	Propagation delay INx to OUTx	$V_{M} = 5 V$		1.1		μs
t _{DEAD}	Dead time ⁽¹⁾	$V_{M} = 5 V$		450		ns
PROTECT	ION CIRCUITS				·	
I _{OCP}	Overcurrent protection trip level		2	3.3		А
t _{DEG}	OCP Deglitch time		4			μs
t _{OCP}	Overcurrent protection period			1.35		ms
t _{TSD}	Thermal shutdown temperature	Die temperature	150	160	180	°C

(1) Internal dead time. External implementation is not necessary.



Electrical Characteristics (接下页)

 $T_A = 25^{\circ}C$ (unless otherwise noted)

	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
CURRENT	CONTROL				^I	
V _{TRIP}	xISEN trip voltage		160	200	240	mV
t _{BLANK}	Current sense blanking time			3.75		μs
SLEEP MODE						
t _{WAKE}	Start-up time	nSLEEP inactive high to H-bridge on			1	ms

6.6 Typical Characteristics



TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The DRV8833 device is an integrated motor driver solution for brushed DC or bipolar stepper motors. The device integrates two NMOS H-bridges and current regulation circuitry. The DRV8833 can be powered with a supply voltage from 2.7 to 10.8 V and can provide an output current up to 1.5-A RMS.

A simple PWM interface allows easy interfacing to the controller circuit.

The current regulation is a fixed frequency PWM slow decay.

The device includes a low-power sleep mode, which lets the system save power when not driving the motor.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram





7.3 Feature Description

7.3.1 Fixed-Frequency PWM Motor Drivers

DRV8833 contains two identical H-bridge motor drivers with current-control PWM circuitry. 🛽 5 shows a block diagram of the circuitry.



图 5. Motor Control Circuitry

7.3.2 Bridge Control and Decay Modes

The AIN1 and AIN2 input pins control the state of the AOUT1 and AOUT2 outputs; similarly, the BIN1 and BIN2 input pins control the state of the BOUT1 and BOUT2 outputs. 表 1 shows the logic.

xIN1	xIN2	xOUT1	xOUT2	FUNCTION
0	0	Z	Z	Coast/fast decay
0	1	L	Н	Reverse
1	0	Н	L	Forward
1	1	L	L	Brake/slow decay

表 1. H-Bridge Logic

The inputs can also be used for PWM control of the motor speed. When controlling a winding with PWM, when the drive current is interrupted, the inductive nature of the motor requires that the current must continue to flow. This is called recirculation current. To handle this recirculation current, the H-bridge can operate in two different states: fast decay or slow decay. In fast decay mode, the H-bridge is disabled and recirculation current flows through the body diodes; in slow decay, the motor winding is shorted.

To PWM using fast decay, the PWM signal is applied to one xIN pin while the other is held low; to use slow decay, one xIN pin is held high.

		•
xIN1	xIN2	FUNCTION
PWM	0	Forward PWM, fast decay
1	PWM	Forward PWM, slow decay
0	PWM	Reverse PWM, fast decay
PWM	1	Reverse PWM, slow decay

表 2. PWM Control of Motor Speed

8 6 shows the current paths in different drive and decay modes.



图 6. Drive and Decay Modes

7.3.3 Current Control

The current through the motor windings may be limited, or controlled, by a fixed-frequency PWM current regulation, or current chopping. For DC motors, current control is used to limit the start-up and stall current of the motor. For stepper motors, current control is often used at all times.

When an H-bridge is enabled, current rises through the winding at a rate dependent on the DC voltage and inductance of the winding. If the current reaches the current chopping threshold, the bridge disables the current until the beginning of the next PWM cycle. Immediately after the current is enabled, the voltage on the xISEN pin is ignored for a fixed period of time before enabling the current sense circuitry. This blanking time is fixed at 3.75 μ s. This blanking time also sets the minimum on time of the PWM when operating in current chopping mode.

The PWM chopping current is set by a comparator which compares the voltage across a current sense resistor connected to the xISEN pins with a reference voltage. The reference voltage is fixed at 200 mV.

The chopping current is calculated in 公式 1.

$$I_{CHOP} = \frac{200 \text{ mV}}{R_{ISENSE}}$$

(1)

Example: If a 1- Ω sense resistor is used, the chopping current will be 200 mV/1 Ω = 200 mA.

Once the chopping current threshold is reached, the H-bridge switches to slow decay mode. Winding current is recirculated by enabling both of the low-side FETs in the bridge. This state is held until the beginning of the next fixed-frequency PWM cycle.

If current control is not needed, the xISEN pins should be connected directly to ground.



7.3.4 nSLEEP Operation

Driving nSLEEP low will put the device into a low power sleep state. In this state, the H-bridges are disabled, the gate drive charge pump is stopped, all internal logic is reset, and all internal clocks are stopped. All inputs are ignored until nSLEEP returns inactive high. When returning from sleep mode, some time (up to 1 ms) needs to pass before the motor driver becomes fully operational. To make the board design simple, the nSLEEP can be pulled up to the supply (VM). TI recommends using a pullup resistor when this is done. This resistor limits the current to the input in case VM is higher than 6.5 V. Internally, the nSLEEP pin has a 500-k Ω resistor to GND. It also has a clamping Zener diode that clamps the voltage at the pin at 6.5 V. Currents greater than 250 μ A can cause damage to the input structure. Hence the recommended pullup resistor would be between 20 k Ω and 75 k Ω .

7.3.5 Protection Circuits

The DRV8833 is fully protected against undervoltage, overcurrent and overtemperature events.

7.3.5.1 Overcurrent Protection (OCP)

An analog current limit circuit on each FET limits the current through the FET by limiting the gate drive. If this analog current limit persists for longer than the OCP deglitch time, all FETs in the H-bridge will be disabled and the nFAULT pin will be driven low. The driver will be re-enabled after the OCP retry period (t_{OCP}) has passed. nFAULT becomes high again at this time. If the fault condition is still present, the cycle repeats. If the fault is no longer present, normal operation resumes and nFAULT remains deasserted. Please note that only the H-bridge in which the OCP is detected will be disabled while the other bridge will function normally.

Overcurrent conditions are detected independently on both high- and low-side devices; that is, a short to ground, supply, or across the motor winding will all result in an overcurrent shutdown. Overcurrent protection does not use the current sense circuitry used for PWM current control, so it functions even without presence of the xISEN resistors.

7.3.5.2 Thermal Shutdown (TSD)

If the die temperature exceeds safe limits, all FETs in the H-bridge will be disabled and the nFAULT pin will be driven low. Once the die temperature has fallen to a safe level, operation will automatically resume.

7.3.5.3 Undervoltage Lockout (UVLO)

If at any time the voltage on the VM pin falls below the undervoltage lockout threshold voltage, all circuitry in the device will be disabled, and all internal logic will be reset. Operation will resume when VM rises above the UVLO threshold. nFAULT is driven low in the event of an undervoltage condition.

FAULT	CONDITION	ERROR REPORT	H-BRIDGE	INTERNAL CIRCUITS	RECOVERY
VM undervoltage (UVLO)	V _M < 2.5 V	None	Disabled	Disabled	V _M > 2.7 V
Overcurrent (OCP)	I _{OUT} > I _{OCP}	FAULTn	Disabled	Operating	OCP
Thermal Shutdown (TSD)	$T_J > T_{TSD}$	FAULTn	Disabled	Operating	T _J < T _{TSD} – T _{HYS}

表 3. Device Protection

7.4 Device Functional Modes

The DRV8833 is active unless the nSLEEP pin is brought logic low. In sleep mode, the H-bridge FETs are disabled (Hi-Z). The DRV8833 is brought out of sleep mode automatically if nSLEEP is brought logic high. tWAKE must elapse before the outputs change state after wakeup.

		•			
FAULT	CONDITION	H-BRIDGE	INTERNAL CIRCUITS		
Operating	nSLEEP pin high	Operating	Operating		
Sleep mode	nSLEEP pin low	Disabled	Disabled		
Fault encountered	Any fault condition met	Disabled	See 表 3		

表 4. Modes of Operation



8 Application and Implementation

注

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

8.1 Application Information

The DRV8833 is used in brushed DC or stepper motor control. The following design procedure can be used to configure the DRV8833 in a brushed DC motor application. The inputs and outputs are connected in parallel to achieve higher current.

8.2 Typical Application

The two H-bridges in the DRV8833 can be connected in parallel for double the current of a single H-bridge. The internal dead time in the DRV8833 prevents any risk of cross-conduction (shoot-through) between the two bridges due to timing differences between the two bridges. 🔀 7 shows the connections.



图 7. Parallel Mode

8.2.1 Design Requirements

表 5.	Design	Parameters
------	--------	-------------------

DESIGN PARAMETER	REFERENCE	EXAMPLE VALUE
Motor voltage	V _M	10 V
Motor RMS current	I _{RMS}	0.8 A
Motor start-up current	I _{START}	2 A
Motor current trip point	I _{TRIP}	2.5 A

8.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

8.2.2.1 Motor Voltage

The motor voltage to use will depend on the ratings of the motor selected and the desired RPM. A higher voltage spins a brushed DC motor faster with the same PWM duty cycle applied to the power FETs. A higher voltage also increases the rate of current change through the inductive motor windings.



8.2.2.2 Motor Current Trip Point

When the voltage on pin xISEN exceeds V_{TRIP} (0.2 V), current regulation is activated. The R_{ISENSE} resistor should be sized to set the desired I_{CHOP} level.

$$R_{ISENSE} = 0.2 V / I_{CHOP}$$

To set I_{CHOP} to 1 A, $R_{SENSE} = 0.2 \text{ V} / 1 \text{ A} = 0.2 \Omega$.

8.2.2.3 Sense Resistor

For optimal performance, it is important for the sense resistor to be:

- Surface-mount
- Low inductance
- Rated for high enough power
- Placed closely to the motor driver

The power dissipated by the sense resistor equals $I_{RMS}^2 \times R$. For example, if peak motor current is 3 A, RMS motor current is 2 A, and a 0.05- Ω sense resistor is used, the resistor will dissipate 2 A²× 0.05 Ω = 0.2 W. The power quickly increases with higher current levels.

Resistors typically have a rated power within some ambient temperature range, along with a derated power curve for high ambient temperatures. When a PCB is shared with other components generating heat, margin should be added. For best practice, measure the actual sense resistor temperature in a final system, along with the power MOSFETs, as those are often the hottest components.

Because power resistors are larger and more expensive than standard resistors, the common practice is to use multiple standard resistors in parallel, between the sense node and ground. This distributes the current and heat dissipation.

8.2.3 Application Curve



图 8. Current Regulation

(2)



9 Power Supply Recommendations

9.1 Bulk Capacitance

Having an appropriate local bulk capacitance is an important factor in motor drive system design. It is generally beneficial to have more bulk capacitance, while the disadvantages are increased cost and physical size.

The amount of local capacitance needed depends on a variety of factors, including:

- · The highest current required by the motor system
- · The capacitance and ability to source current
- · The amount of parasitic inductance between the power supply and motor system
- The acceptable voltage ripple
- The type of motor used (brushed DC, brushless DC, stepper)
- The motor braking method

The inductance between the power supply and the motor drive system limits the rate current can change from the power supply. If the local bulk capacitance is too small, the system responds to excessive current demands or dumps from the motor with a change in voltage. When adequate bulk capacitance is used, the motor voltage remains stable and high current can be quickly supplied.

The data sheet generally provides a recommended value, but system-level testing is required to determine the appropriate sized bulk capacitor.



图 9. Example Setup of Motor Drive System With External Power Supply

The voltage rating for bulk capacitors should be higher than the operating voltage, to provide margin for cases when the motor transfers energy to the supply.

9.2 Power Supply and Logic Sequencing

There is no specific sequence for powering up the DRV8833. The presence of digital input signals is acceptable before VM is applied. After VM is applied to the DRV8833, the device begins operation based on the status of the control pins.



10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

The VM pin should be bypassed to GND using low-ESR ceramic bypass capacitors with a recommended value of $10-\mu$ F rated for VM. This capacitor should be placed as close to the VM pin as possible with a thick trace or ground plane connection to the device GND pin.

A low-ESR ceramic capacitor must be placed in between the VM and VCP pins. TI recommends a value of 0.01- μ F rated for 16 V. Place this component as close to the pins as possible.

Bypass VINT to ground with a 2.2- μ F ceramic capacitor rated 6.3 V. Place this bypass capacitor as close to the pin as possible.

10.1.1 Heatsinking

The PowerPAD package uses an exposed pad to remove heat from the device. For proper operation, this pad must be thermally connected to copper on the PCB to dissipate heat. On a multilayer PCB with a ground plane, this can be accomplished by adding a number of vias to connect the thermal pad to the ground plane. On PCBs without internal planes, copper area can be added on either side of the PCB to dissipate heat. If the copper area is on the opposite side of the PCB from the device, thermal vias are used to transfer the heat between top and bottom layers.

For details about how to design the PCB, refer to TI application report, *PowerPAD™* Thermally Enhanced *Package* (SLMA002) and TI application brief, *PowerPAD™* Made Easy (SLMA004), available at www.ti.com.

In general, the more copper area that can be provided, the more power can be dissipated.

注

The PW package option is not thermally enhanced and TI recommends adhering to the power dissipation limits.



10.2 Layout Example

图 10. Recommended Layout Example



10.3 Thermal Considerations

10.3.1 Maximum Output Current

In actual operation, the maximum output current achievable with a motor driver is a function of die temperature. This, in turn, is greatly affected by ambient temperature and PCB design. Basically, the maximum motor current will be the amount of current that results in a power dissipation level that, along with the thermal resistance of the package and PCB, keeps the die at a low enough temperature to stay out of thermal shutdown.

The dissipation ratings given in the data sheet can be used as a guide to calculate the approximate maximum power dissipation that can be expected to be possible without entering thermal shutdown for several different PCB constructions. However, for accurate data, the actual PCB design must be analyzed through measurement or thermal simulation.

10.3.2 Thermal Protection

The DRV8833 has thermal shutdown (TSD) as described above. If the die temperature exceeds approximately 150°C, the device will be disabled until the temperature drops by 45°C.

Any tendency of the device to enter TSD is an indication of either excessive power dissipation, insufficient heatsinking, or too high an ambient temperature.

10.4 Power Dissipation

Power dissipation in the DRV8833 is dominated by the DC power dissipated in the output FET resistance, or $R_{DS(ON)}$. There is additional power dissipated due to PWM switching losses, which are dependent on PWM frequency, rise and fall times, and VM supply voltages. These switching losses are typically on the order of 10% to 30% of the DC power dissipation.

The DC power dissipation of one H-bridge can be roughly estimated by $\Delta \pm 3$.

$$\mathsf{P}_{\mathsf{TOT}} = \left(\mathsf{HS} - \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{DS}(\mathsf{ON})} \times \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{RMS})}^2\right) + \left(\mathsf{LS} - \mathsf{R}_{\mathsf{DS}(\mathsf{ON})} \times \mathsf{I}_{\mathsf{OUT}(\mathsf{RMS})}^2\right)$$

where

- P_{TOT} is the total power dissipation
- HS R_{DS(ON)} is the resistance of the high-side FET
- LS R_{DS(ON)} is the resistance of the low-side FET
- I_{OUT(RMS)} is the RMS output current being applied to the motor

(3)

 $R_{DS(ON)}$ increases with temperature, so as the device heats, the power dissipation increases. This must be taken into consideration when sizing the heatsink.



11 器件和文档支持

11.1 文档支持

11.1.1 相关文档

相关文档请参见以下部分:

- 《PowerPAD™ 耐热增强型封装》(, SLMA002
- 《PowerPAD™ 速成》, SLMA004
- 《电流再循环和衰减模式》, SLVA321
- 《计算电机驱动器的功耗》, SLVA504
- 《了解电机驱动器的额定电流》, SLVA505

11.2 社区资源

The following links connect to TI community resources. Linked contents are provided "AS IS" by the respective contributors. They do not constitute TI specifications and do not necessarily reflect TI's views; see TI's Terms of Use.

TI E2E[™] Online Community *TI's Engineer-to-Engineer (E2E) Community.* Created to foster collaboration among engineers. At e2e.ti.com, you can ask questions, share knowledge, explore ideas and help solve problems with fellow engineers.

Design Support TI's Design Support Quickly find helpful E2E forums along with design support tools and contact information for technical support.

11.3 商标

PowerPAD, E2E are trademarks of Texas Instruments. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

11.4 静电放电警告



这些装置包含有限的内置 ESD 保护。存储或装卸时,应将导线一起截短或将装置放置于导电泡棉中,以防止 MOS 门极遭受静电损 、伤。

11.5 Glossary

SLYZ022 — TI Glossary.

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

12 机械、封装和可订购信息

以下页中包括机械、封装和可订购信息。这些信息是针对指定器件可提供的最新数据。这些数据会在无通知且不对 本文档进行修订的情况下发生改变。欲获得该数据表的浏览器版本,请查阅左侧的导航栏。



PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status	Material type	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS	Lead finish/	MSL rating/	Op temp (°C)	Part marking
	(1)	(2)			(3)	Ball material	Peak reflow		(6)
						(4)	(5)		
DRV8833PW	Obsolete	Production	TSSOP (PW) 16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	8833PW
DRV8833PWP	Obsolete	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833PWPR	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833PWPR.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833PWPRG4.B	Active	Production	HTSSOP (PWP) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833PWR	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	8833PW
DRV8833PWR.B	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW) 16	2000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	8833PW
DRV8833RTYR	Active	Production	QFN (RTY) 16	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833RTYR.B	Active	Production	QFN (RTY) 16	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833RTYRG4.B	Active	Production	QFN (RTY) 16	3000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 85	DRV8833
DRV8833RTYT	Obsolete	Production	QFN (RTY) 16	-	-	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	DRV8833

⁽¹⁾ **Status:** For more details on status, see our product life cycle.

(2) Material type: When designated, preproduction parts are prototypes/experimental devices, and are not yet approved or released for full production. Testing and final process, including without limitation quality assurance, reliability performance testing, and/or process qualification, may not yet be complete, and this item is subject to further changes or possible discontinuation. If available for ordering, purchases will be subject to an additional waiver at checkout, and are intended for early internal evaluation purposes only. These items are sold without warranties of any kind.

⁽³⁾ RoHS values: Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the TI RoHS Statement for additional information and value definition.

⁽⁴⁾ Lead finish/Ball material: Parts may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

⁽⁵⁾ MSL rating/Peak reflow: The moisture sensitivity level ratings and peak solder (reflow) temperatures. In the event that a part has multiple moisture sensitivity ratings, only the lowest level per JEDEC standards is shown. Refer to the shipping label for the actual reflow temperature that will be used to mount the part to the printed circuit board.

⁽⁶⁾ Part marking: There may be an additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category of the part.

Multiple part markings will be inside parentheses. Only one part marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "~" will appear on a part. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire part marking for that device.



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PACKAGE OPTION ADDENDUM

23-May-2025

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Texas

STRUMENTS

TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION





QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE



*All dimensions are nominal												
Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
DRV8833PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
DRV8833PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
DRV8833RTYR	QFN	RTY	16	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2



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PACKAGE MATERIALS INFORMATION

22-Apr-2025



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV8833PWPR	HTSSOP	PWP	16	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
DRV8833PWR	TSSOP	PW	16	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
DRV8833RTYR	QFN	RTY	16	3000	346.0	346.0	33.0

PW0016A



PACKAGE OUTLINE

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not
- exceed 0.15 mm per side.
- 4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- 5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.



PW0016A

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.

7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.



PW0016A

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



^{8.} Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

PWP 16

PowerPAD[™] TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary. Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



PWP0016C



PACKAGE OUTLINE

PowerPAD[™] TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

- 1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M. 2. This drawing is subject to change without notice. 3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not

- exceed 0.15 mm per side. 4. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.
- 5. Features may differ or may not be present.



PWP0016C

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PowerPAD[™] TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
- 8. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. For more information, see Texas Instruments literature numbers SLMA002 (www.ti.com/lit/slma002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).
- 9. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.
- 10. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.



PWP0016C

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PowerPAD[™] TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



11. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

12. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.



MECHANICAL DATA



- A. All linear almensions are in millimeters. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME
 B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - D. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
 - C. Quad Flatpack, No-leads (QFN) package configuration.
- The package thermal pad must be soldered to the board for thermal and mechanical performance. See the Product Data Sheet for details regarding the exposed thermal pad dimensions.
- E. Falls within JEDEC MO-220.



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