

DRV3220-Q1 Three-Phase Automotive Gate Driver With Enhanced Protection, Diagnostics, and Monitoring

1 Features

- AEC-Q100 Qualified for Automotive Applications:
 - Device Temperature Grade 1: –40°C to +125°C Ambient Operating Temperature
- Three-Phase Bridge Driver for Motor Control
- Suitable for 12-V and 24-V Applications
- Integrated Boost Converter, Gate Drive to 4.75 V
- Drives 6 Separate N-Channel Power MOSFETs
- Strong 1-A Gate Drive for High-Current FETs
- Programmable Dead Time
- PWM Frequency up to 20 kHz
- Supports 100% Duty Cycle Operation
- Short-Circuit Protection
 - VDS-Monitoring (Adjustable Detection Level)
- Overvoltage and Undervoltage Protection
- Overtemperature Warning and Shut Down
- Sophisticated Failure Detection and Handling Through SPI
- System Supervision
 - Q&A Watchdog
 - I/O Supply Monitoring
 - ADREF Monitoring
- Programmable Internal Fault Diagnostics
- Sleep Mode Function
- Thermally-Enhanced 48-Pin HTQFP PowerPAD™ IC Package (7-mm × 7-mm Body)

2 Applications

- Automotive Motor-Control Applications
 - Electrical Power Steering (EPS, EHPS)
 - Electrical Brake and Brake Assist
 - Transmission
 - Pumps
- Industrial Motor-Control Applications

3 Description

The DRV3220-Q1 bridge driver is dedicated to automotive three-phase brushless DC motor control applications. The device provides six dedicated drivers for standard-level N-channel MOSFET transistors. A boost converter with an integrated FET provides the overdrive voltage, allowing full control on the power stages even for low battery voltage down to 4.75 V. The strong driver strength is suitable for high-current applications and programmable to limit peak output current.

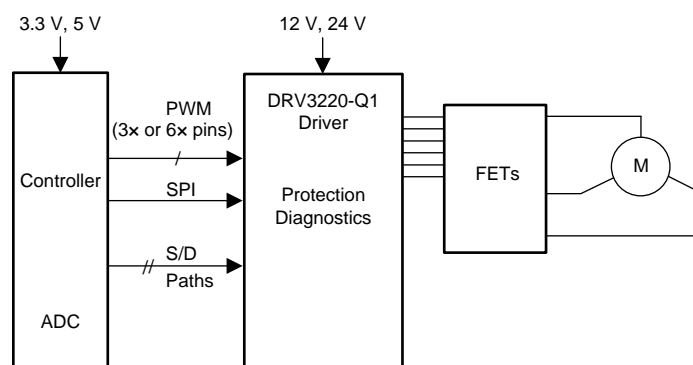
The device incorporates robust FET protection and system monitoring functions like a Q&A watchdog and voltage monitors for I/O supplies and ADC reference voltages. Integrated internal diagnostic functions can be accessed and programmed through an SPI interface.

Device Information⁽¹⁾

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
DRV3220-Q1	HTQFP (48)	7.00 mm × 7.00 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

Typical Application Diagram



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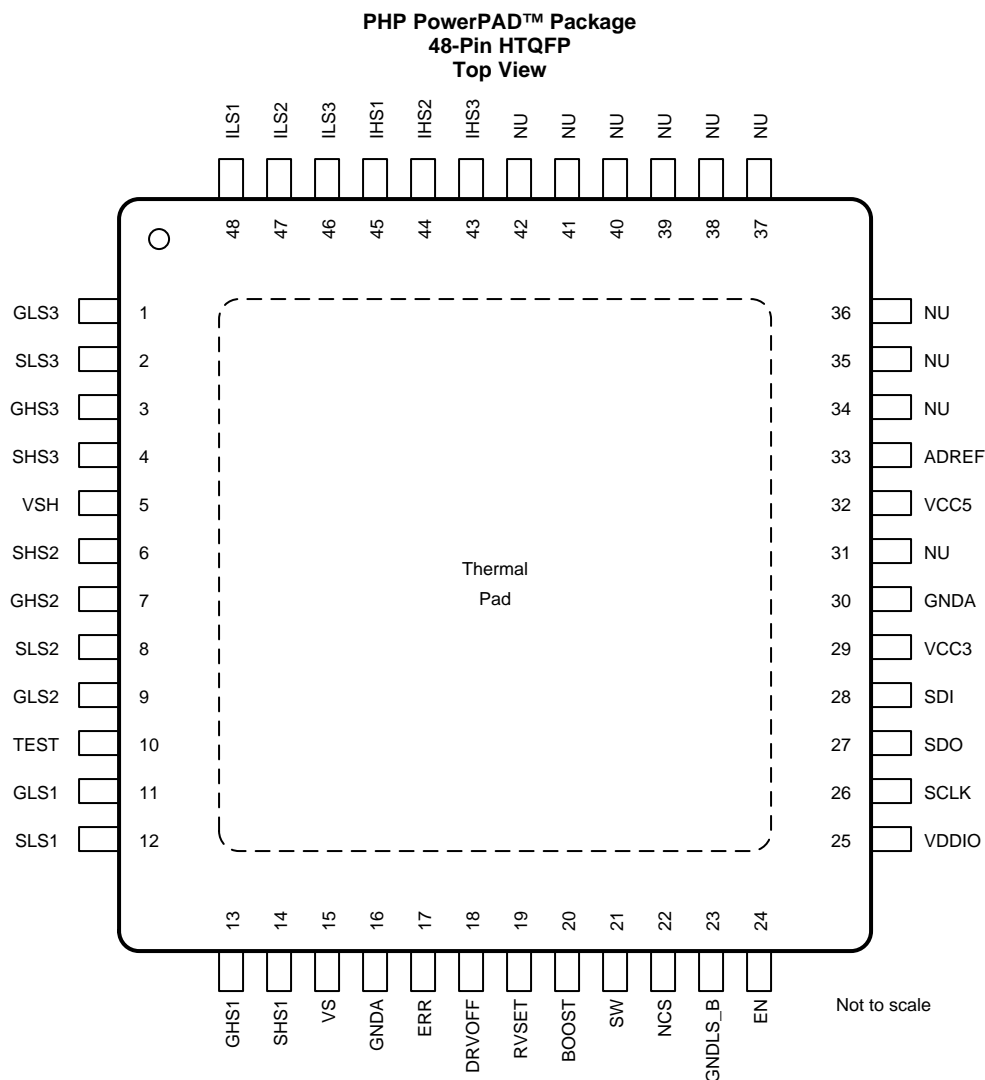
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4 Revision History

NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

DATE	REVISION	NOTES
February 2017	*	Initial release.

5 Pin Configuration and Functions



Pin Functions

PIN		TYPE ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
1	GLS3	PWR	Gate low-side 3, connected to gate of external power MOSFET.
2	SLS3	PWR	Source low-side 3, connected to external power MOSFET for gate discharge and VDS monitoring.
3	GHS3	PWR	Gate high-side 3, connected to gate of external power MOSFET.
4	SHS3	PWR	Source high-side 3, connected to external power MOSFET for gate discharge and VDS monitoring.
5	VSH	HVI_A	Sense high-side, sensing VS connection of the external power MOSFETs for VDS monitoring.
6	SHS2	PWR	Source high-side 2, connected to external power MOSFET gate discharge and VDS monitoring.
7	GHS2	PWR	Gate high-side 2, connected to gate of external power MOSFET.
8	SLS2	PWR	Source low-side 2, connected to external power MOSFET for gate discharge and VDS monitoring.
9	GLS2	PWR	Gate low-side 2, connected to gate of external power MOSFET.
10	TEST	HVI_A	Test mode input, during normal application connected to ground.

(1) Description of pin type: GND = Ground; HVI_A = High-voltage input analog; HVI_D = High-voltage input digital; LVI_A = Low-voltage input analog; LVO_A = Low-voltage output analog; LVO_D = Low-voltage output digital; NC = No connect; PWR = Power output; Supply = Supply input

Pin Functions (continued)

PIN		TYPE ⁽¹⁾	DESCRIPTION
NO.	NAME		
11	GLS1	PWR	Gate low-side 1, connected to gate of external power MOSFET.
12	SLS1	PWR	Source low-side 1, connected to external power MOSFET for gate discharge and VDS monitoring.
13	GHS1	PWR	Gate high-side 1, connected to gate of external power MOS transistor.
14	SHS1	PWR	Source high-side 1, connected to external power MOS transistor for gate discharge and VDS.
15	VS	Supply	Power-supply voltage (externally protected against reverse battery connection).
16	GNDA	GND	Analog ground.
17	ERR	LVO_D	Error (low active), Error pin to indicate detected error.
18	DRVOFF	HVI_D	Driver OFF (high active), secondary bridge driver disable.
19	RVSET	HVI_A	VDDIO / ADREF OV/UV configuration resistor.
20	BOOST	Supply	Boost output voltage, used as supply for the gate drivers.
21	SW	PWR	Boost converter switching node connected to external coil and external diode.
22	NCS	HVI_D	SPI chip select.
23	GNDLS_B	GND	Boost GND to set current limit. Boost switching current goes through this pin through external resistor to ground.
24	EN	HVI_D	Enable (high active) of the device.
25	VDDIO	Supply	I/O supply voltage, defines the interface voltage of digital I/O, for example, SPI.
26	SCLK	HVI_D	SPI clock.
27	SDO	LVO_D	SPI data output.
28	SDI	HVI_D	SPI data input.
29	VCC3	LVO_A	VCC3 regulator, for internal use only. TI recommends an external decoupling capacitor of 0.1 μ F. External load < 100 μ A.
30	GNDA	GND	Analog ground.
31	NU	—	Not used. Leave this pin open.
32	VCC5	LVO_A	VCC5 regulator, for internal use only. Recommended external decoupling capacitor 1 μ F. External load < 100 μ A.
33	ADREF	LVI_A	ADC reference of MCU. Connect to VDDIO
34	NU	—	Not used. Leave this pin open.
35	NU	—	Not used. Leave this pin open.
36	NU	—	Not used. Leave this pin open.
37	NU	—	Not used. Connect this pin to ground.
38	NU	—	Not used. Connect this pin to ground.
39	NU	—	Not used. Connect this pin to ground.
40	NU	—	Not used. Connect this pin to ground.
41	NU	—	Not used. Connect this pin to ground.
42	NU	—	Not used. Connect this pin to ground.
43	IHS3	HVI_D	High-side input 3, digital input to drive the HS3.
44	IHS2	HVI_D	Input HS 2, digital input to drive the HS2.
45	IHS1	HVI_D	Input HS 1, digital input to drive the HS1.
46	ILS3	HVI_D	Low-side input 3, digital input to drive the LS3.
47	ILS2	HVI_D	Input LS 2, digital input to drive the LS2.
48	ILS1	HVI_D	Input LS 1, digital input to drive the LS1.

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

POS			MIN	MAX	UNIT
2.1	DC voltage	VS, VSH	–0.3	60	V
2.1a		VS	Negative voltages with minimum serial resistor 5 Ω , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		V
2.1c			Negative voltages with minimum serial resistor 5 Ω , $T_A = 105^\circ\text{C}$		V
2.1b		VSH	Negative voltages with minimum serial resistor 10 Ω , $T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$		V
2.1d			Negative voltages with minimum serial resistor 10 Ω , $T_A = 105^\circ\text{C}$		V
2.2A	Gate high-side voltage	GHSx	–9	70	V
2.2B	Source high-side voltage	SHSx	–9	70	V
2.3	Gate-source high-side voltage difference	GHSx-SHSx	Externally driven, internal limited, see position 5.4 in Electrical Characteristics		V
2.4	Gate low-side voltage	GLSx	–9	20	V
2.5	Source low-side voltage	SLSx	–9	7	V
2.6	Gate-source low-side voltage difference	GLSx-SLSx	Externally driven, internal limited, see position 5.5 in Electrical Characteristics		V
2.7	Boost converter	BOOST, SW	–0.3	70	V
2.9	Analog input voltage	VDDIO	–0.3	60	V
2.9a		ADREF	–0.3	60	V
2.11		RVSET	–0.3	60	V
2.10	Digital input voltage	ILSx, IHSx, EN, DRVOFF, SCLK, NCS, SDI	–0.3	60	V
2.13	Difference between GNDA and GNDLS_B	GNDA, GNDLS_B	–0.3	0.3	V
2.20	Maximum slew rate of SHSx pins, SR_{SHS}		–250	250	V/ μs
2.21	Analog and digital output voltages	ERR, SDO, RO	–0.3	6	V
2.22	Unused pins (connect to GND)	TEST	–0.3	0.3	V
2.24	Internal supply voltage	VCC5	–0.3	6	V
2.25		VCC3	–0.3	3.6	V
2.21 A	Forced input and output current	ERR, SDO, RO	–10	10	mA
2.24 A	Short-to-ground current, $I_{VCC5}^{(3)}$	Internal current limit		80	mA
2.26	Short-to-ground current, I_{VCC3}	Limited by VCC5		80	mA
2.27	Driver FET total gate charge (per FET), Q_{gmax}	$VS = 12\text{ V}$, $f_{PWM} = 20\text{ kHz}$, 6 FETs ON/OFF per PWM cycle		200 ⁽⁴⁾	nC
2.28		$VS = 24\text{ V}$, $f_{PWM} = 20\text{ kHz}$, 6 FETs ON/OFF per PWM cycle		100 ⁽⁴⁾	nC

- (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.
- (2) All voltages are with respect to network ground terminal, unless specified otherwise.
- (3) I_{VCC5} is not specifying VCC5 output current capability for external load. The allowed external load on VCC5 is specified at position 3.18 in [Recommended Operating Conditions](#).
- (4) The maximum value also depends on PCB thermal design, modulation scheme, and motor operation time.

Absolute Maximum Ratings (continued)

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

POS		MIN	MAX	UNIT
2.14	Operating virtual junction temperature, T_J	–40	150	°C
2.15	Storage temperature, T_{stg}	–55	165	°C

6.2 ESD Ratings

POS			VALUE	UNIT
2.17	$V_{(ESD)}$ Electrostatic discharge	Human-body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 ⁽¹⁾	All pins	±2000
			Pins 4, 6, and 14	±4000
2.18		Charged-device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	All pins	±500
2.19			Corner pins (1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, 37, and 48)	±750

(1) AEC Q100-002 indicates that HBM stressing shall be in accordance with the ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001 specification.

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

POS				MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
3.1	V _{VS}	Supply voltage, normal voltage operation	Full device functionality. Operation at VS = 4.75 V only when coming from higher VS. Minimum VS for startup = 4.85 V	4.75		40	V
3.2	V _{VSLO}	Supply voltage, logic operation	Logic functional (during battery cranking after coming from full device functionality)	4		40	V
3.3	V _{VDDIO}	Supply voltage for digital I/Os		2.97		5.5	V
3.14	V _{CC3}	Internal supply voltage	VS > 4 V, external load current <100 μA, decoupling capacitor typical 0.1 μF	3 ⁽¹⁾		3.3	V
3.17	V _{CC5}	Internal supply voltage	VS > 6 V, external load current < 100 μA, decoupling capacitor typical 1 μF	5.15		5.45	V
3.6A	I _{VSn}	VS quiescent current normal operation (boost converter enabled, drivers not switching)	Boost converter enabled, see and for SHSx/SLSx connections. EN_GDBIAS = 1			22	mA
3.61A			Boost converter enabled, see and for SHSx/SLSx connections. EN_GDBIAS = 0			22.3	mA
3.6B	I _{BOOSTn}	BOOST pin quiescent current normal operation (drivers not switching)	4.75 V < VS < 20 V, T _A = 25°C to 125°C			9	mA
3.62B			4.75 V < VS < 20 V, T _A = −40°C			10	
3.6C			20 < VS < 40 V, T _A = 25°C to 125°C			9.5	
3.6C1			20 < VS < 40 V, T _A = −40°C			10.5	
3.61B	I _{VSn}	VS quiescent additional current normal operation because of RVSET thermal voltage output enabled (boost converter enabled, drivers not switching)	THERMAL_RVSET_EN = 1			0.6	mA
3.6D	I _{BOOST,sw}	BOOST pin additional load current because of switching gate drivers	Excluding FET gate charge current. 20-kHz all gate drivers switching at the same time. EN_GDBIAS = 1			4	mA
3.61D			Excluding FET gate charge current. 20-kHz all gate drivers switching at the same time. EN_GDBIAS = 0			5.4	
3.75	I _{VSq_1}	VS quiescent current shutdown (sleep mode) 1	VS = 14 V, no operation, T _J < 25°C, EN = Low, total leakage current on all supply connected pins			20	μA
3.75a	I _{VSq_2}	VS quiescent current shutdown (sleep mode) 2	VS = 14 V, no operation, T _J < 85°C, EN = Low, total leakage current on all supply connected pins			30	μA
3.15	I _{VCC3}	VCC3 output current	Intended for MCU ADC input	0		100	μA
3.18	I _{VCC5}	VCC5 output current	Intended for MCU ADC input	0		100	μA
3.16	C _{VCC3}	VCC3 decoupling capacitance		0.075	0.1	0.2	μF
3.19	C _{VCC5}	VCC5 decoupling capacitance		0.5	1	1.5	μF
3.4	D	Duty cycle of bridge drivers		0%		100%	
3.5	f _{PWM}	PWM switching frequency		0		22 ⁽¹⁾	kHz

(1) Maximum PWM allowed also depends on maximum operating temperature, FET gate charge current, VS supply voltage, modulation scheme, and PCB thermal design.

Recommended Operating Conditions (continued)

POS			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
3.8	T_J	Junction temperature	–40		150	°C
3.9	T_A	Operating ambient free-air temperature	With proper thermal connection		125	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC ⁽¹⁾		DRV3220-Q1	UNIT
		PHP (HTQFP)	
		48 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	25.7	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	10.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	6	°C/W
Ψ_{JT}	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	0.2	°C/W
Ψ_{JB}	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	5.9	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	0.3	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC Package Thermal Metrics](#) application report.

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over operating temperature $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C and recommended operating conditions, $V_S = 4.75\text{ V}$ to $40\text{ V}^{(1)}$, $f_{PWM} < 20\text{ kHz}$ (unless otherwise noted)

POS	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN		TYP	MAX	UNIT
4.4	ADREF / VDDIO							
4.4.3	I _{ADREF}	ADREF bias current	ADREF = 3.3 V, pin to ground				300	μA
4.4.4	V _{ovadref}	Overvoltage threshold, ADREF	ADREF: 3.3-V setting by RVSET resistor	3.696	3.795		3.894	V
4.4.4a			ADREF: 5-V setting by RVSET resistor	5.6	5.75		5.9	V
4.4.5	V _{uvadref}	Undervoltage threshold, ADREF	ADREF: 3.3-V setting by RVSET resistor	2.706	2.805		2.904	V
4.4.5a			ADREF: 5-V setting by RVSET resistor	4.1	4.25		4.4	V
4.4.7	V _{ovvddio}	Overvoltage threshold, VDDIO	VDDIO: 3.3-V setting by RVSET resistor	3.696	3.795		3.894	V
4.4.7a			VDDIO: 5-V setting by RVSET resistor	5.6	5.75		5.9	V
4.4.8	V _{uvvddio}	Undervoltage threshold, VDDIO	VDDIO: 3.3-V setting by RVSET resistor	2.706	2.805		2.904	V
4.4.8a			VDDIO: 5-V setting by RVSET resistor	4.1	4.25		4.4	V
4.4.10	R _{RVSET33}	RVSET resistance	VDDIO = 3.3 V; ADREF = 3.3-V mode; STAT6 bit[3:0] = 4'b0001	135	150		165	kΩ
4.4.11	R _{RVSET53}		VDDIO = 5 V; ADREF = 3.3-V mode; STAT6 bit[3:0] = 4'b0100	46	51		56.5	kΩ
4.4.12	R _{RVSET35}		VDDIO = 3.3 V; ADREF = 5-V mode; STAT6 bit[3:0] = 4'b1000	13.5	15		16.5	kΩ
4.4.13	R _{RVSET55}		VDDIO = 5 V; ADREF = 5-V mode; STAT6 bit[3:0] = 4'b0010	4.6	5.1		5.65	kΩ
4.4.30	R _{RVSETopen}	RVSET resistor error detection	Open	650				kΩ
4.4.31	R _{RVSETshort}		Short				1.5	
4.4.32	V _{RVSETn40}	RVSET output voltage	–40°C T _J , THERMAL_RVSET_EN = 1	1.67	1.745		1.82	V
4.4.33	V _{RVSET25}		25°C T _J , THERMAL_RVSET_EN = 1	1.445	1.535		1.625	
4.4.34	V _{RVSET125}		125°C T _J , THERMAL_RVSET_EN = 1	1.085	1.195		1.305	
	VCC3 / VCC5 REGULATORS							
4.4.14	VCC3	VCC3 regulator output voltage	VS > 4 V	3	3.15		3.3	V
4.4.15	VCC3 _{UV}	VCC3 regulator undervoltage threshold	VS > 4 V	2.7	2.85		3	V
4.4.16	VCC3 _{OV}	VCC3 regulator overvoltage threshold ⁽²⁾	VS > 4 V	3.3	3.45		3.6	V

(1) Product life time depends on V_S voltage, PCB thermal design, modulation scheme, and motor operation time. The product is designed for 12-V and 24-V battery system.

(2) ADREF / VDDIO overvoltage and undervoltage is set by RVSET.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over operating temperature $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C and recommended operating conditions, $V_S = 4.75\text{ V}$ to $40\text{ V}^{(1)}$, $f_{\text{PWM}} < 20\text{ kHz}$ (unless otherwise noted)

POS	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
4.4.17	V_{CC5_1}	VCC5 regulator output voltage 1	$V_S > 6\text{ V}$	5.15	5.3	5.45	V
4.4.18	V_{CC5_2}	VCC5 regulator output voltage 2	$6\text{ V} > V_S > 4.75\text{ V}$	4.6		5.45	V
4.4.19	$V_{\text{CC5}_{\text{UV}}}$	VCC5 regulator undervoltage threshold	$V_S > 4.75\text{ V}$	4.3		4.6	V
4.4.20	$V_{\text{CC5}_{\text{OV}}}$	VCC5 regulator overvoltage threshold	$V_S > 4.75\text{ V}$	5.45	5.6	5.75	V
5.	GATE DRIVER						
5.1	$V_{\text{GS,low}}$	Gate-source voltage low, high-side/low-side driver	Active pulldown, $I_{\text{load}} = -2\text{ mA}$	0		0.2	V
5.2	R_{GSp}	Passive gate-source resistance	$V_{\text{GS}} \leq 200\text{ mV}$	110	220	330	k Ω
5.3	R_{GSsa}	Semi-active gate-source resistance	In sleep mode, $V_{\text{GS}} > 2\text{ V}$		2	4	k Ω
5.3b	I_{GSL01}	Low-side driver pullup/pulldown current	Gate driven low by gate driver, CURR1, 3 = 01, SPI configurable	TYP \times 0.65	0.65	TYP \times 1.35	A
5.3c	I_{GSL00}		Gate driven low by gate driver ⁽²⁾ , CURR1, 3 = 00, SPI configurable	TYP \times 0.1	0.15	TYP \times 1.9	A
5.3d	I_{GSL10}		Gate driven low by gate driver, CURR1, 3 = 11, SPI configurable	TYP \times 0.65	1.1	TYP \times 1.35	A
5.3f	I_{GSH01}	High-side driver pullup/pulldown current	Gate driven low by gate driver, CURR0, 2 = 01, SPI configurable	TYP \times 0.65	0.65	TYP \times 1.35	A
5.3g	I_{GSH00}		Gate driven low by gate driver ⁽²⁾ , CURR0, 2 = 00, SPI configurable	TYP \times 0.1	0.15	TYP \times 1.9	A
5.3h	I_{GSH11}		Gate driven low by gate driver, CURR0, 2 = 11, SPI configurable	TYP \times 0.65	1.1	TYP \times 1.35	A
5.3i	I_{GSHsd}	High-side/low-side driver shutdown current		2	30	70	mA
5.4	$V_{\text{GS,HS,high}}$	High-side output voltage	$I_{\text{load}} = -2\text{ mA}$; $4.75\text{ V} < V_S < 40\text{ V}$	9		13.4	V
5.5	$V_{\text{GS,LS,high}}$	Low-side output voltage	$I_{\text{load}} = -2\text{ mA}$	9		13.4	V
5.27	t_{Don}	Propagation on delay time	After ILx/IHx rising edge, $C_{\text{load}} = 10\text{ nF}$, CURR1, 3 = 10, $V_{\text{GS}} = 1\text{ V}$	100	200	350	ns
5.31	A_{dt}	Accuracy of dead time	If not disabled in CFG1	-15%		15%	
5.32	IHSxIk_1	Source leak current, total leakage current of source pins	EN = L, SHSx = 1.5 V, $T_J < 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	-5		5	μA
5.32a	IHSxIk_2		EN = L, SHSx = 1.5 V, $125^{\circ}\text{C} < T_J < 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	-40		40	μA
5.29	t_{Doff}	Propagation off delay time ⁽³⁾	ILx/IHx falling edge to $V_{\text{GS,LS,high}}(V_{\text{GS,HS,high}}) - 1\text{ V}$ $C_{\text{iss}} = 10\text{ nF}$, CURR1,3 = 10,	100	200	350	ns
5.30	t_{Doffdiff}	Propagation off delay time difference ⁽³⁾	LSx to LSy and HSx to HSy $C_{\text{load}} = 10\text{ nF}$, CURR1,3 = 10, $V_{\text{GS,LS,high}}(V_{\text{GS,HS,high}}) - 1\text{ V}$			50	ns
5.30a	$t_{\text{Don_Doff_diff}}$	Difference between propagation on delay time and propagation off delay time ⁽³⁾	For each gate driver in each channel: $C_{\text{load}} = 10\text{ nF}$, CURR1, 3 = 10, $V_{\text{GS}} = 1\text{ V}$ (rising), $V_{\text{GS,LS,high}}(V_{\text{GS,HS,high}}) - 1\text{ V}$ (falling)			150	ns
5.30c	t_{ENoff}	Propagation off (EN) deglitch time ⁽³⁾	After falling edge on EN	2.5	6	12	μs
5.30d	t_{SD}	Time until gate drivers initiate shutdown ⁽³⁾	After falling edge on EN		12	24	μs
5.30e	t_{SDDRV}	Time until gate drivers initiate shutdown ⁽³⁾	After rising edge on DRVOFF			10	μs

(3) Ensured by characterization.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over operating temperature $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C and recommended operating conditions, $V_S = 4.75\text{ V}$ to $40\text{ V}^{(1)}$, $f_{\text{PWM}} < 20\text{ kHz}$ (unless otherwise noted)

POS	PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
6.	BOOST CONVERTER						
6.1	V _{BOOST}	Boost output voltage excluding switching ripple and response delay.	BOOST – VS voltage	14	15	16.5	V
6.1b	V _{BOOSTOV}	Boost output voltage overvoltage with respect GND		64	67.5	70	V
6.2	I _{BOOST}	Output current capability	External load current including external MOSFET gate charge current BOOST – VS > V _{BOOSTUV}	40			mA
6.3	f _{BOOST}	Switching frequency	BOOST – VS > V _{BOOSTUV} ; ensured by characterization ⁽⁴⁾	1.8	2.5	3	MHz
6.31			BOOST – VS > V _{BOGSTUV} ; V _S < 6 V; ensured by characterization ⁽⁴⁾	1.1	3		
6.4	V _{BOOSTUV}	Undervoltage shutdown level	BOOST – VS voltage	7		8	V
6.4a	V _{BOOSTUV2}	Undervoltage condition that device may enter RESET state	BOOST – GND voltage			10	V
6.5	t _{BCSD}	Filter time for undervoltage detection		5		6	μs
6.7	V _{GNDLS_B,off}	Voltage at GNDLS_B pin at which boost FET switches off because of current limit		110	150	200	mV
6.7a	t _{SW,off}	Delay of the GNDLS_B current limit comparator	Specified by design			100	ns
6.8	I _{SW,fail}	Internal second-level current limit	GNDLS_B = 0 V	840		1600	mA
6.9	R _{dson_BSTfet}	R _{dson} resistance boost FET	V _S ≥ 6; I _{SW} = V _{GNDLS_B,off} / 0.33 Ω	0.25		1.5	Ω
6.9a			V _S < 6; I _{SW} = V _{GNDLS_B,off} / 0.33 Ω		2	Ω	
7.	DIGITAL INPUTS						
7.1	INL	Input low threshold	All digital inputs NCS, DRVOFF, ILSx, IHSx, SDI	VDDIO × 0.3			V
7.1a	ENH	EN input high threshold	VS > 4 V	2.7			V
7.1b	ENL	EN input low threshold	VS > 4 V			0.7	V
7.2	INH	Input high threshold	All digital inputs NCS, DRVOFF, ILSx, IHSx, SDI	VDDIO × 0.7			V
7.3	Inhys	Input hysteresis	All digital inputs EN, NCS, DRVOFF, ILSx, IHSx, SDI, VDDIO = 5 V	0.3	0.4		V
7.3a			All digital inputs EN, NCS, DRVOFF, ILSx, IHSx, SDI, VDDIO = 3.3 V	0.2	0.3		V
7.4	R _{pd,EN}	Input pulldown resistor at EN pin	EN	140	200	360	kΩ
7.4a	t _{deg,ENon}	Power-up time after EN pin high from sleep mode to active mode	ERR = L → H			5	ms
7.5	R _{pullup}	Input pullup resistance	NCS, DRVOFF	200	280	400	kΩ
7.6	R _{pulldown}	Input pulldown resistance	ILSx, IHSx, SDI , SCLK Input voltage = 0.1 V	100	140	200	kΩ
7.6a	R _{pulldown}	Input pulldown current	ILSx, IHSx, SDI, SCLK Input voltage = VDDIO	4		50	μA
8.	DIGITAL OUTPUTS						
8.1	OH1	Output high voltage 1	All digital outputs: SDO, I = ±2 mA; VDDIO in functional range ⁽⁵⁾	VDDIO × 0.9			V
8.2	OL1	Output low voltage 1	All digital outputs: SDO, I = ±2 mA; VDDIO in functional range	VDDIO × 0.1			V
8.1	OH2	Output high voltage 2	ERR I = –0.2 mA; VDDIO in functional range	VDDIO × 0.9			V
8.2	OL2	Output low voltage 2	ERR I = +0.2 mA; VDDIO in functional range	VDDIO × 0.1			V
9.	VDS, VGS, MONITORING						
9.1	V _{SCTH}	VDS short-circuit threshold range	If not disabled in CFG1	0.1		2	V

(4) During startup when BOOST – $V_S < V_{\text{BOOSTUV}}$, f_{BOOST} is typically 1.25 MHz.

(5) All digital outputs have a push-pull output stage between V_{DDIO} and ground.

Electrical Characteristics (continued)

over operating temperature $T_J = -40^{\circ}\text{C}$ to 150°C and recommended operating conditions, $V_S = 4.75\text{ V}$ to $40\text{ V}^{(1)}$, $f_{\text{PWM}} < 20\text{ kHz}$ (unless otherwise noted)

POS	PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
9.2	A_{Vds} Accuracy of VDS monitoring	0.1-V to 0.5-V threshold setting	-50		50	mV
		0.6-V to 2-V threshold setting	-10%		10%	
9.3	t_{VDS} Detection filter time	Only rising edge of VDS comparators are filtered		5		μs
9.4	$V_{\text{gserr+}_1}$ VGS error detection 1	STAT7, ILSx (ILSx) = H	7		8.5	V
9.5	$V_{\text{gserr-}}$ VGS error detection	STAT7, ILSx (ILSx) = L			2	V
9.6	t_{VGS} Detection filter time	CFG6[5:4]		1.0		μs
9.6a	t_{VGSm} Detection mask time	CFG6[2:0]		2.5		μs
10.	THERMAL SHUTDOWN					
10.1	T_{msd0} Thermal recovery	Specified by characterization	130	153	178	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
10.2	T_{msd1} Thermal warning	Specified by characterization	140	165	190	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
10.3	T_{msd2} Thermal global reset	Specified by characterization	170	195	220	$^{\circ}\text{C}$
10.4	T_{hmsd} Thermal shutdownx2 hysteresis	Specified by characterization		40		$^{\circ}\text{C}$
10.5	t_{rSD1} Thermal warning filter time	Specified by characterization	40	45	50	μs
10.6	t_{rSD2} Thermal shutdownx2 filter time	Specified by characterization	2.5	6	12	μs
12.	VS MONITORING					
12.1	$V_{\text{VS,OVoff0}}$ Overvoltage shutdown level range ⁽⁶⁾	Programmable CFG5 mode1, 12-V/24-V mode	29		38	V
12.1a	$V_{\text{VS,OVoff1}}$ Overvoltage shutdown level ⁽⁶⁾	29-V threshold setting	27.5	29	30.5	V
12.1b	$V_{\text{VS,OVon1}}$ Recovery level form overvoltage shutdown ⁽⁶⁾	29-V threshold setting	26.5	28	29.5	V
12.1c	$V_{\text{VS,OVoff2}}$ Overvoltage shutdown level ⁽⁶⁾	33-V threshold setting	32	33.5	35	V
12.1d	$V_{\text{VS,OVon2}}$ Recovery level form overvoltage shutdown ⁽⁶⁾	33-V threshold setting	31	32.5	34	V
12.1e	$V_{\text{VS,OVoff3}}$ Overvoltage shutdown level ⁽⁶⁾	38-V threshold setting	36.5	38	39.5	V
12.1f	$V_{\text{VS,OVon3}}$ Recovery level form overvoltage shutdown ⁽⁶⁾	38-V threshold setting	35.5	37	38.5	V
12.2	$V_{\text{VS,UVoff}}$ Undervoltage shutdown level ⁽⁶⁾	VS is falling from higher voltage than 4.75 V	4.5		4.75	V
12.2a	$V_{\text{VS,UVon}}$ Recovery level form undervoltage shutdown ⁽⁶⁾	Minimum VS for device startup	4.6		4.85	V
12.3	$t_{\text{VS,SHD}}$ Filter time for overvoltage/undervoltage shutdown		5		6	μs

(6) Shutdown signifies *predriver shutdown*, not VCC3/VCC5 regulator shutdown.

6.6 Serial Peripheral Interface Timing Requirements

POS 13		MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
13.1	f_{SPI} SPI clock (SCLK) frequency			4 ⁽¹⁾	MHz
13.2	t_{SPI} SPI clock period ⁽²⁾	250			ns
13.3	t_{high} High time: SCLK logic high duration ⁽²⁾	90			ns
13.4	t_{low} Low time: SCLK logic low duration ⁽²⁾	90			ns
13.5	t_{sucs} Setup time NCS: time between falling edge of NCS and rising edge of SCLK ⁽²⁾	$t_{\text{SPI}} / 2$			ns
13.6	t_{d1} Delay time: time delay from falling edge of NCS to data valid at SDO ⁽³⁾			60	ns
13.7	t_{susi} Setup time at SDI: setup time of SDI before the rising edge of SCLK ⁽²⁾	30			ns
13.8	t_{d2} Delay time: time delay from falling edge of SCLK to data valid at SDO ⁽³⁾	0		60	ns
13.9	t_{hcs} Hold time: time between the falling edge of SCLK and rising edge of NCS ⁽²⁾	45			ns
13.10	t_{hlcs} SPI transfer inactive time (time between two transfers) ⁽²⁾	250			ns
13.11	t_{tri} Tri-state delay time: time between rising edge of NCS and SDO in tri-state ⁽²⁾			30	ns

(1) The maximum SPI clock tolerance is $\pm 10\%$.

(2) Ensured by characterization.

(3) Ensured by characterization.

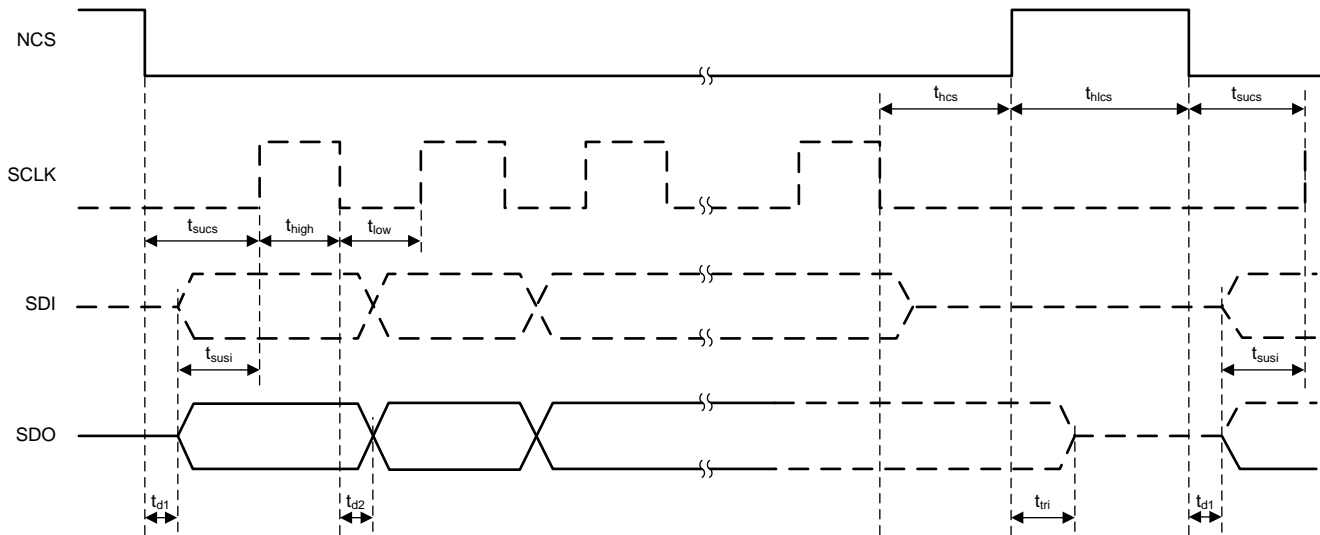


Figure 1. SPI Timing Parameters

6.7 Typical Characteristics

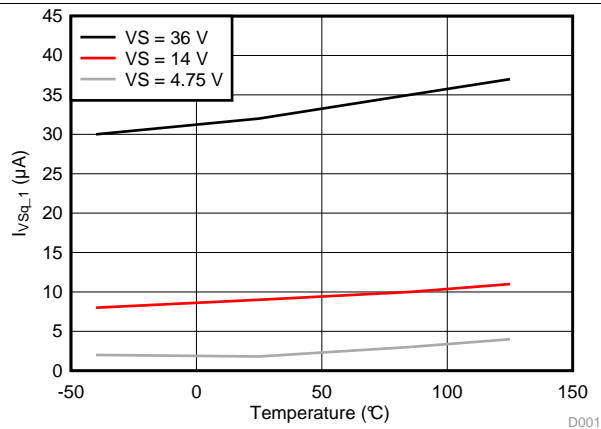


Figure 2. VS Quiescent Current Shutdown

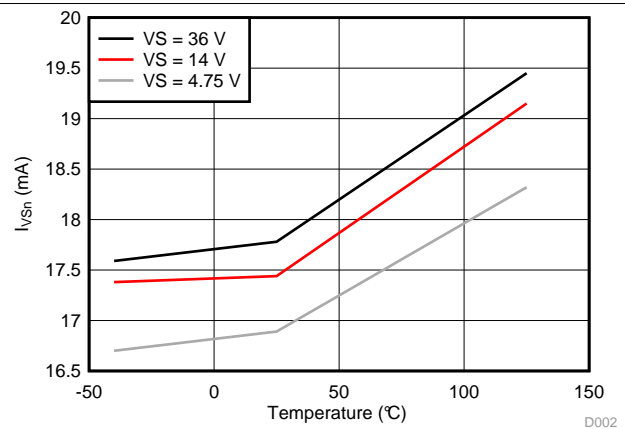


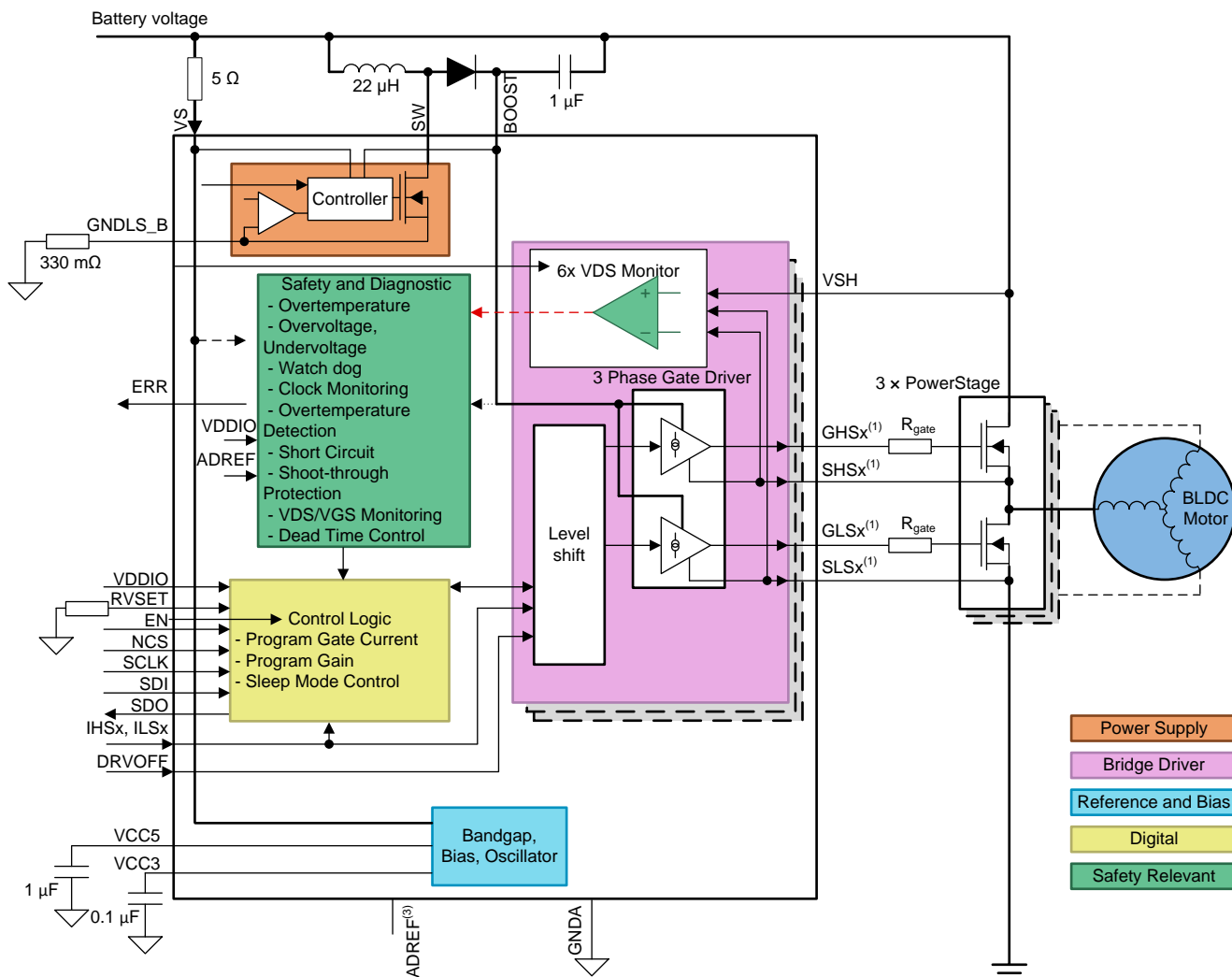
Figure 3. VS Quiescent Current Shutdown

7 Detailed Description

7.1 Overview

The DRV3220-Q1 is designed to control 3-phase brushless DC motors in automotive applications using pulse-width modulation. Three high-side and three low-side gate drivers can be switched individually with low propagation delay. The input logic prevents simultaneous activation of the high-side and low-side driver of the same channel. A configuration and status register can be accessed through a SPI communication interface.

7.2 Functional Block Diagram



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(1) x = 1, 2, 3

(2) y = 1, 2, 3

(3) An external reference voltage (VCC5 or VCC3) cannot be used for AREF voltage.

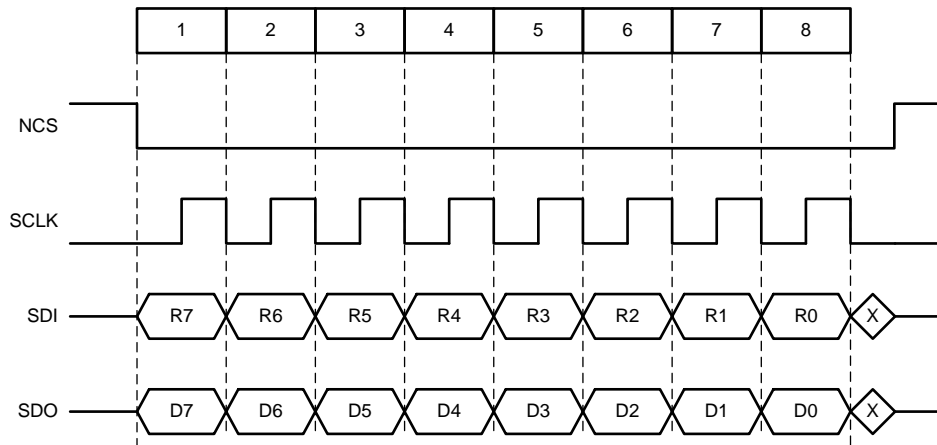
7.3 Programming

7.3.1 SPI

The SPI slave interface is used for serial communication with the external SPI master (external MCU). The SPI communication starts with the NCS falling edge and ends with NCS rising edge. The NCS high level keeps the SPI slave interface in reset state, and the SDO output in tri-state.

7.3.1.1 Address Mode Transfer

The address mode transfer is an 8-bit protocol. Both SPI slave and SPI master transmit the MSB first.



NOTE: SPI master (MCU) and SPI slave (DRV3220-Q1) sample received data on the falling SCLK edge and transmit on the rising SCLK edge.

Figure 4. Single 8-Bit SPI Frame/Transfer

After the NCS falling edge, the first word of 7 bits are address bits followed by the RW bit. During first address transfer, the device returns the STAT1 register on SDO.

Each complete 8-bit frame will be processed. If NCS goes high before a multiple of 8 bits is transferred, the bits are ignored.

7.3.1.1.1 SPI Address Transfer Phase

Figure 5. SPI Address Transfer Phase Bits

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	ADDR6	ADDR5	ADDR4	ADDR3	ADDR2	ADDR1	ADDR0	RW

ADDR [6:0] Register address

RW Read and write access

RW = 0: Read access. The SPI master performs a read access to selected register. During following SPI transfer, the device returns the requested register read value on SDO, and device interprets SDI bits as a next address transfer.

RW = 1: Write access. The master performs a write access on the selected register. The slave updates the register value during next SPI transfer (if followed immediately) and returns the current register value on SDO.

7.3.1.2 SPI Data Transfer Phase

Figure 6. SPI Data Transfer Phase Bits

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	DATA7	DATA6	DATA5	DATA4	ADDR3	DATA2	DATA1	DATA0

DATA [7:0] Data value for write access (8-Bit).

The table shows data value encoding scheme during a write access. It is possible to mix the two access modes (write and read access) during one SPI communication sequence (NCS = 0). The SPI communication can be terminated after single 8-bit SPI transfer by asserting NCS = 1. Device returns STAT1 register (for the very first SPI transfer after power-up) or current register value that was addressed during SPI Transfer Address Phase.

7.3.1.3 Device Data Response

Figure 7. Device Data Response Bits

Bit	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Function	REG7	REG6	REG5	REG4	REG3	REG2	REG1	REG0

REG [7:0] Internal register value. All unused bits are set to 0.

Figure 8 shows a complete 16-bit SPI frame. Figure 9, Figure 10, Figure 11, Figure 12, Figure 13, and Figure 14 show the frame examples.

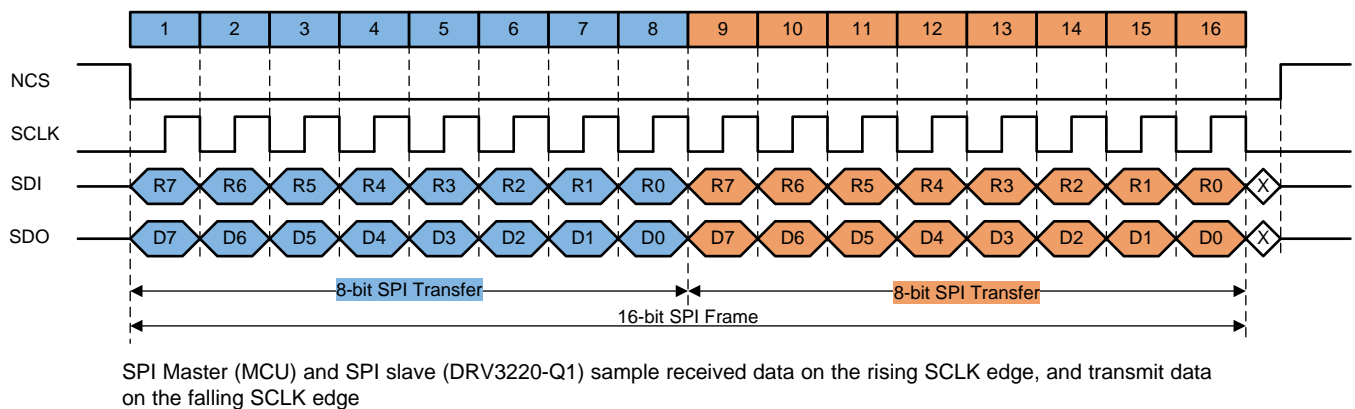


Figure 8. 16-Bit SPI Frame

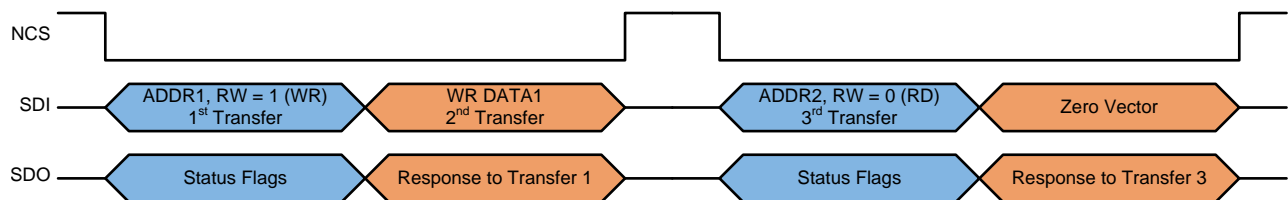


Figure 9. Write Access Followed by Read Access

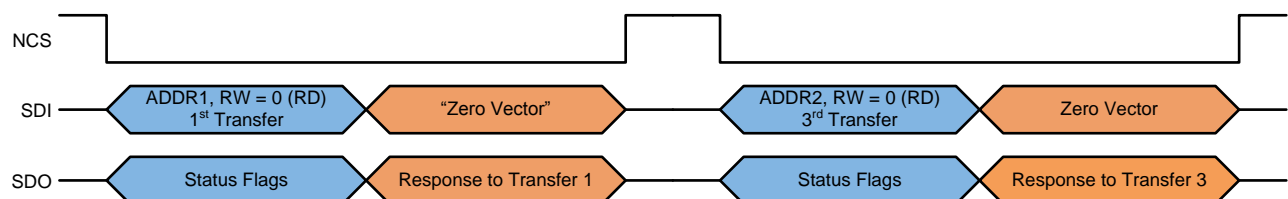
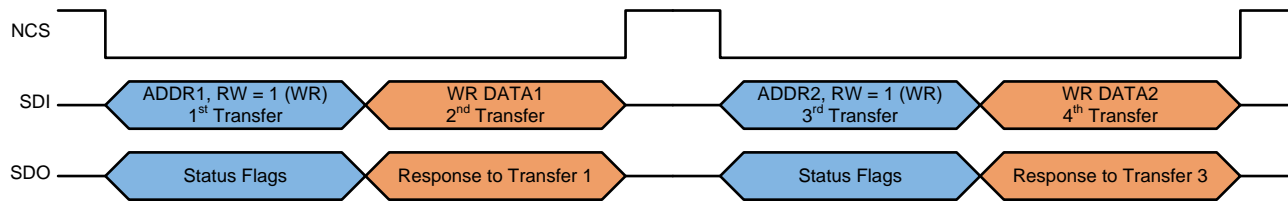
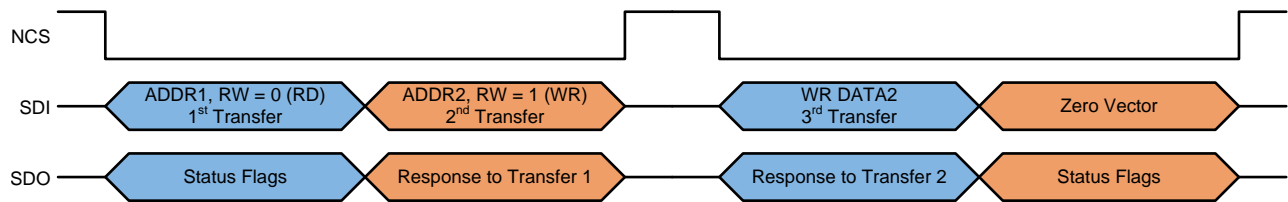
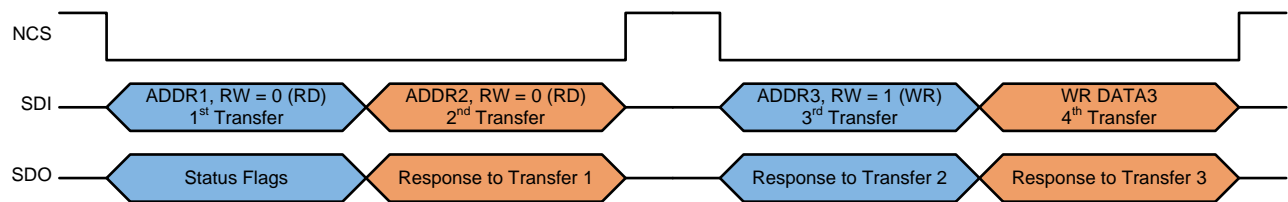
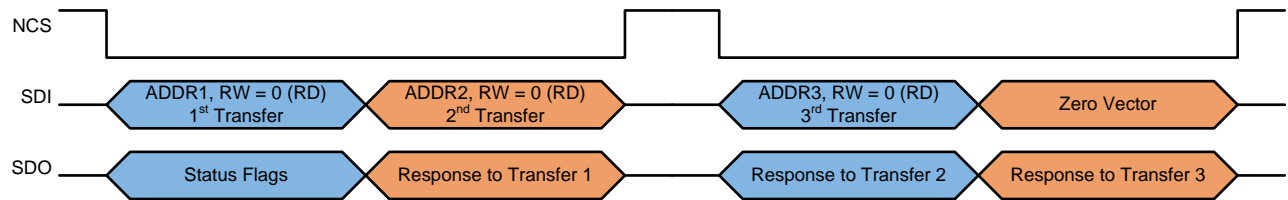


Figure 10. Read Access Followed by Read Access


Figure 11. Write Access Followed by Write Access

Figure 12. Read Access Followed by Write Access

Figure 13. Read Access Followed by Read Access Followed by Write Access

Figure 14. Read Access Followed by Read Access Followed by Read Access

7.4 Register Maps

Table 1. Register Address Map and Summary Table

Address	Name	Reset Value	CRC Check	Access State ⁽¹⁾	Reset Event ⁽²⁾ (bit wide exception)	Section
0x01	Configuration register 0 (CFG0)	8'h3F	Yes	W/R : D, A([6:3]) R : A([7:2:0], SF)	RST1-4	Go
0x02	Configuration register 1 (CFG1)	8'h3F	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x04	HS 1/2/3 drive register (CURR0) ON	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x05	LS 1/2/3 drive register (CURR1) ON	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x06	HS 1/2/3 drive register (CURR2) OFF	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x07	LS 1/2/3 drive register (CURR3) OFF	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x08	Safety/error configuration register (SECR1)	8'hC0	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1	Go
0x09	Safety function configuration register (SFCR1)	8'h80	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x0A	Status register 0 (STAT0)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x0B	Status register 1 (STAT1)	8'h80	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x0C	Status register 2 (STAT2)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x0D	Status register 3 (STAT3)	8'h03	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x0E	Status register 4 (STAT4)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x0F	Status register 5 (STAT5)	8'h03	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3 (Bit[4]:RST1)	Go
0x10	Status register 6 (STAT6)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x11	Status register 7 (STAT7)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x12	Status register 8 (STAT8)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-4 (Bit[0]:RST1)	Go
0x13	Safety error status (SAFETY_ERR_STAT)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3 (Bit[3:1]:RST1)	Go
0x14	Status register 9 (STAT9)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x15	Reserved 1	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	
0x16	Reserved 2	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	
0x1E	SPI transfer write CRC register (SPIWR_CRC)	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x1F	SPI transfer read CRC register (SPIRD_CRC)	8'hFF	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x20	SAFETY_CHECK_CTRL register (SFCC1)	8'h01	No	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x21	CRC control register (CRCCTL)	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A R: SF	RST1-3	Go
0x22	CRC calculated check sum register (CRCCALC)	N/A	No	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x23	Reserved 3	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	
0x24	HS/LS read back (RB0)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x25	HS/LS count control (RB1)	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A R: SF	RST1-4	Go
0x26	HS/LS count (RB2)	8'h00	No	R: D, A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x27	Configuration register 3 (CFG3)	8'hAB	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go

(1) W/R: Write and Read access possible, W: Write access possible, R: Read access possible

D: DIAGNOSTIC STATE, A: ACTIVE STATE, SF: SAFE STATE, SY: STANDBY STATE, R: RESET

(2) RST1: Power up, RST2: System clock error detected by clock monitor RST3: VCC3 UV/OV or from other state to RESET, RST4: LBIST

Register Maps (continued)

Table 1. Register Address Map and Summary Table (continued)

Address	Name	Reset Value	CRC Check	Access State ⁽¹⁾	Reset Event ⁽²⁾ (bit wide exception)	Section
0x28	Configuration register 4 (CFG4)	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x29	Configuration register 5 (CFG5)	8'hAB	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-3	Go
0x2A	CSM unlock (CSM_UNLOCK1)	8'h00	No	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x2B	CSM unlock (CSM_UNLOCK2)	8'h3F	No	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x2C	Reserved 4	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	
0x2D	Safety BIST control register 1 (SAFETY_BIST_CTL1)	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: SF, A	RST1-3	Go
0x2E	SPI test register (SPI_TEST)	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x2F	Reserved 5	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-3	
0x30	Safety BIST control register 2 (SAFETY_BIST_CTL2)	8'h00	Yes	W/R: D R: SF, A	RST1-3 (Bit[5]:RST1)	Go
0x31	Watch dog timer configuration register (WDT_WIN1_CFG)	8'h02	Yes	W/R: D R: SF, A	RST1-4	Go
0x32	Watch dog timer configuration register (WDT_WIN2_CFG)	8'h08	Yes	W/R: D R: SF, A	RST1-4	Go
0x33	Watch dog timer TOKEN register (WDT_TOKEN_FDBCK)	8'h04	Yes	W/R: D R: SF, A	RST1	Go
0x34	Watch dog timer TOKEN register (WDT_TOKEN_VALUE)	8'h40	No	R: D, SF, A	RST1-4	Go
0x35	Watch dog timer ANSWER register (WDT_ANSWER)	8'h00	No	W/R: D, A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x36	Watch dog timer status register (WDT_STATUS)	8'hC0	No	R: D, A, SG	RST1-4	Go
0x37	Watch dog failure detection configuration register (WD_FAIL_CFG)	8'hEC	Yes	W/R: D R: SF, A	RST1-4	Go
0x38	Configuration register 6 (CFG6)	8'h10	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x39	Configuration register 7 (CFG7)	8'h13	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x3A	Configuration register 8 (CFG8)	8'h20	Yes	W/R: D R: A, SF	RST1-4	Go
0x3B	Reserved 6	0	—	—	—	

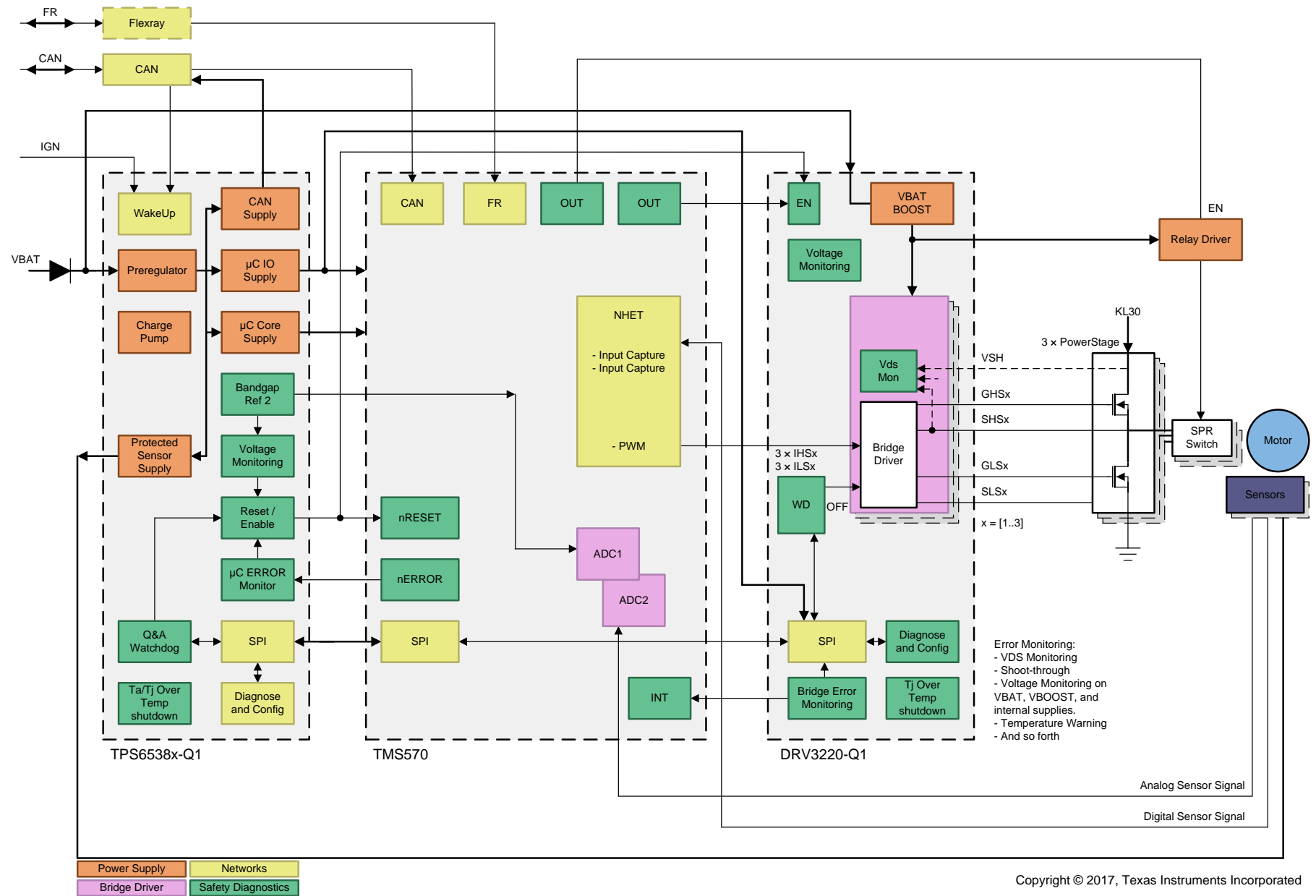
8 Application and Implementation

NOTE

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 DRV3220-Q1 is a predriver for automotive applications featuring three-phase brushless DC-motor control. Because this device has a boost regulator for charging high-side gates, it can handle gate charges of 250 nC. A boost converter allows full control on the power-stages even for a low battery voltage down to 4.75 V.



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Figure 16. Typical System – Electrical Power Steering Example

9 Power Supply Recommendations

The device is designed to operate from an input voltage supply range of 4.75 V to 40 V. The protection circuit must be placed for protection against reverse connection.

10 Layout

10.1 Layout Guidelines

Use the following guidelines when designing a PCB for the DRV3220-Q1:

- In addition to the GND pins, the DRV3220-Q1 makes an electrical connection to GND through the PowerPAD. Always check that the PowerPAD has been properly soldered (see [PowerPAD™ Thermally Enhanced Package](#) [SLMA002]).
- The VS bypass capacitors should be placed close to the power supply terminals. See the VS box in [Figure 17](#)
- Place the VCC5 and VCC5 bypass capacitors close to the corresponding pins with a low impedance path to the ground plane pin (pin 16). See the VCC3 VCC5 bypass box in [Figure 17](#).
- AGND should all be tied to the ground plane through a low impedance trace or copper fill.
- Add stitching vias to reduce the impedance of the GND path from the top to bottom side.
- Try to clear the space around and below the DRV3220-Q1 to allow for better heat spreading from the PowerPAD.
- Keep the BOOST components close to the device and current loops small. See the BOOST boxes in [Figure 17](#).
- Place the GNDLS_B resistor close to the device pin. See the GNDLS_B box in [Figure 17](#).

10.2 Layout Example

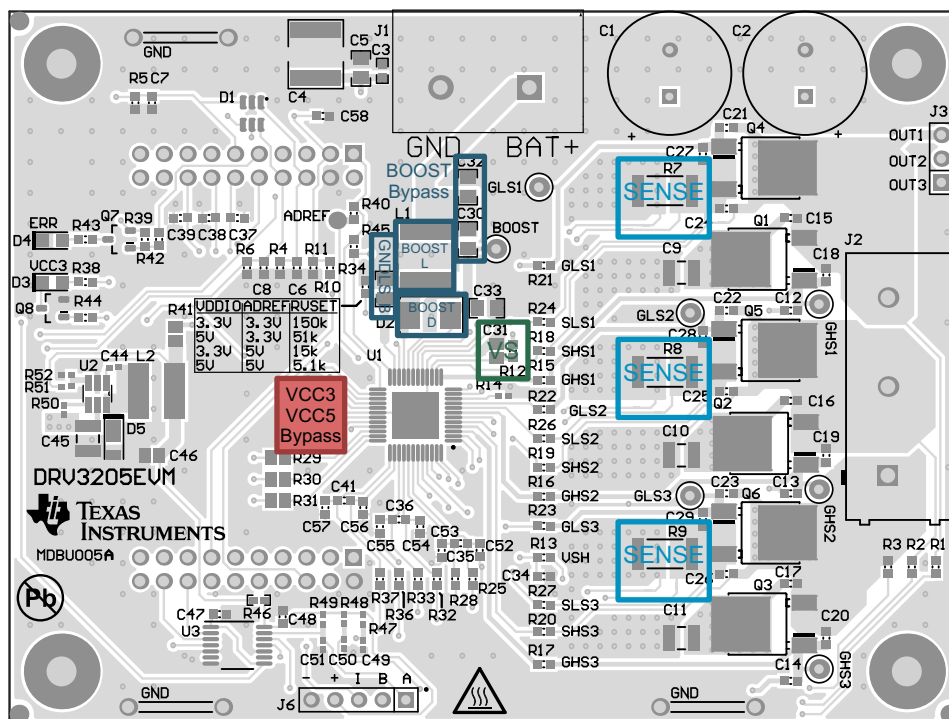


Figure 17. Layout Schematic

11 Device and Documentation Support

11.1 Documentation Support

11.1.1 Related Documentation

For related documentation see the following:

- [DRV3220-Q1 Applications in 24-V Automotive Systems](#)
- [DRV3220-Q1 Negative Voltage Stress on Source Pins](#)
- [Electric Power Steering Design Guide with DRV3220-Q1](#)
- [PowerPAD™ Thermally Enhanced Package](#)
- [Protecting Automotive Motor Drive Systems from Reverse Polarity Conditions](#)
- [Q&A Watchdog Timer Configuration for DRV3220-Q1](#)
- [TPS653850-Q1 Multirail Power Supply for Microcontrollers in Safety-Relevant Applications](#)
- [TPS653853-Q1 Multirail Power Supply for Microcontrollers in Safety-Relevant Applications](#)

11.2 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

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

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11.5 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

11.6 Glossary

[SLYZ022](#) — *TI Glossary*.

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

12 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical, packaging, and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser-based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left-hand navigation.

PACKAGING INFORMATION

Orderable part number	Status (1)	Material type (2)	Package Pins	Package qty Carrier	RoHS (3)	Lead finish/ Ball material (4)	MSL rating/ Peak reflow (5)	Op temp (°C)	Part marking (6)
DRV3220QPHPRQ1	Active	Production	HTQFP (PHP) 48	1000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	DRV3220Q1
DRV3220QPHPRQ1.A	Active	Production	HTQFP (PHP) 48	1000 LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-3-260C-168 HR	-40 to 125	DRV3220Q1

- (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.

Important Information and Disclaimer:The information provided on this page represents TI's knowledge and belief as of the date that it is provided. TI bases its knowledge and belief on information provided by third parties, and makes no representation or warranty as to the accuracy of such information. Efforts are underway to better integrate information from third parties. TI has taken and continues to take reasonable steps to provide representative and accurate information but may not have conducted destructive testing or chemical analysis on incoming materials and chemicals. TI and TI suppliers consider certain information to be proprietary, and thus CAS numbers and other limited information may not be available for release.

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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION



*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
DRV3220QPHPRQ1	HTQFP	PHP	48	1000	330.0	16.4	9.6	9.6	1.5	12.0	16.0	Q2

TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV3220QPHPRQ1	HTQFP	PHP	48	1000	350.0	350.0	43.0

GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

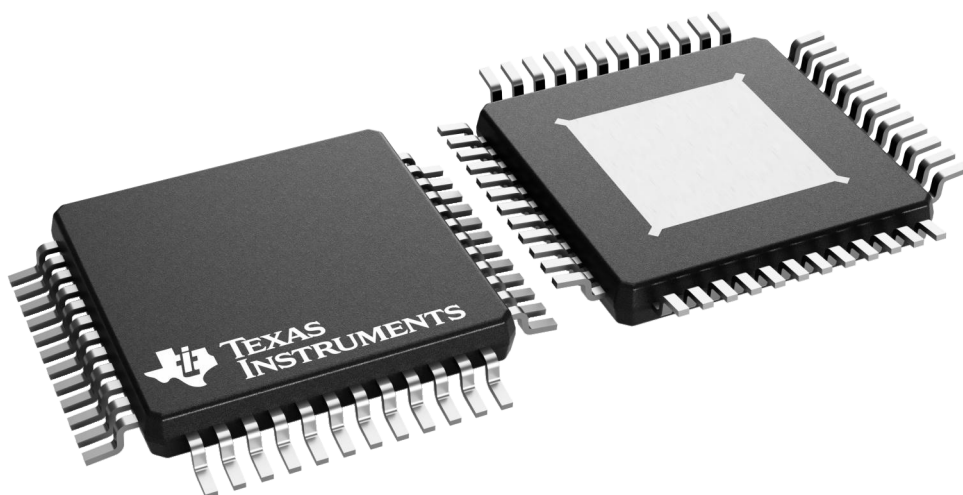
PHP 48

TQFP - 1.2 mm max height

7 x 7, 0.5 mm pitch

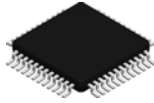
QUAD FLATPACK

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



4226443/A

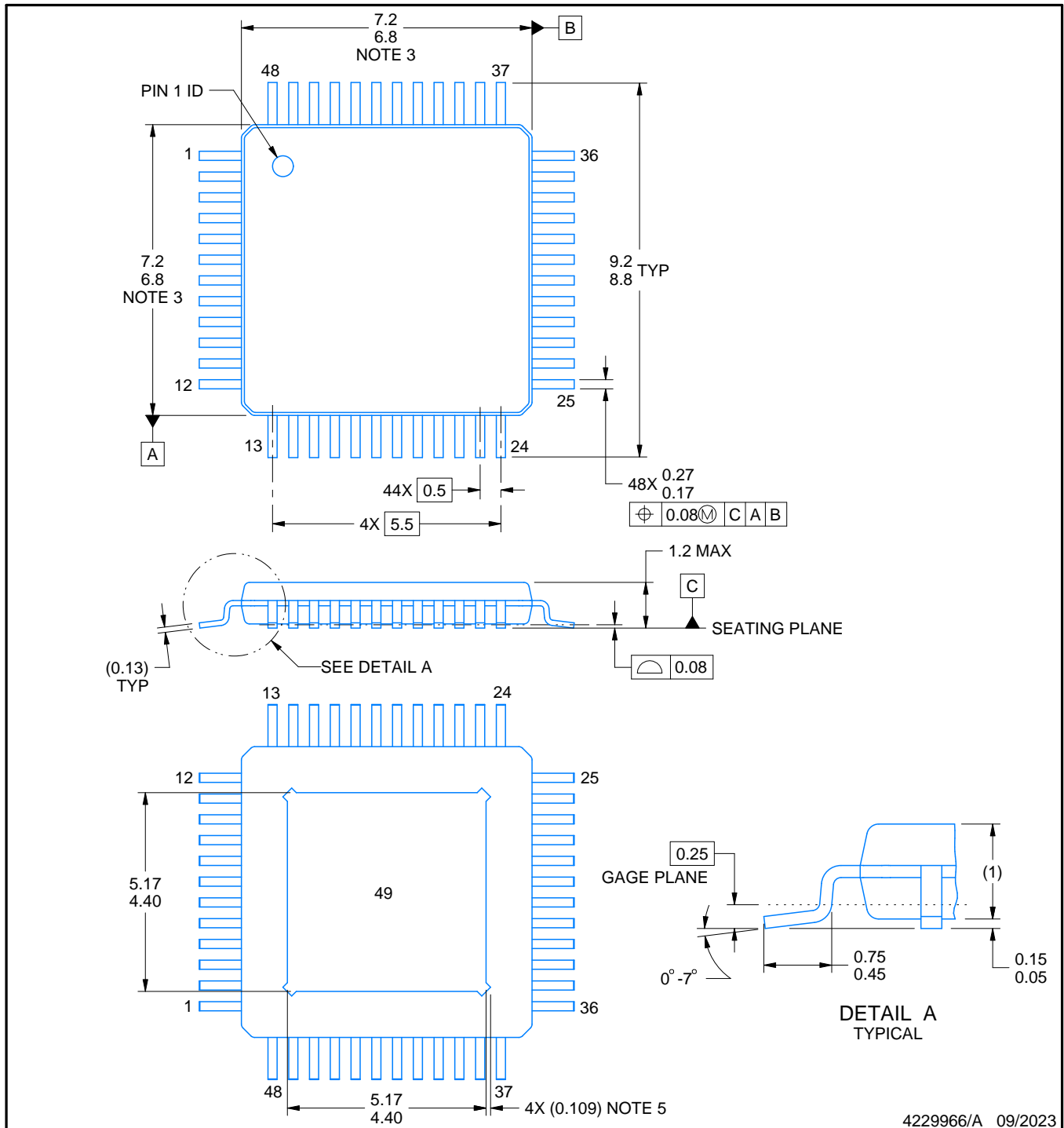
PHP0048N



PowerPAD™ HTQFP - 1.2 mm max height

PACKAGE OUTLINE

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



4229966/A 09/2023

NOTES:

PowerPAD is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

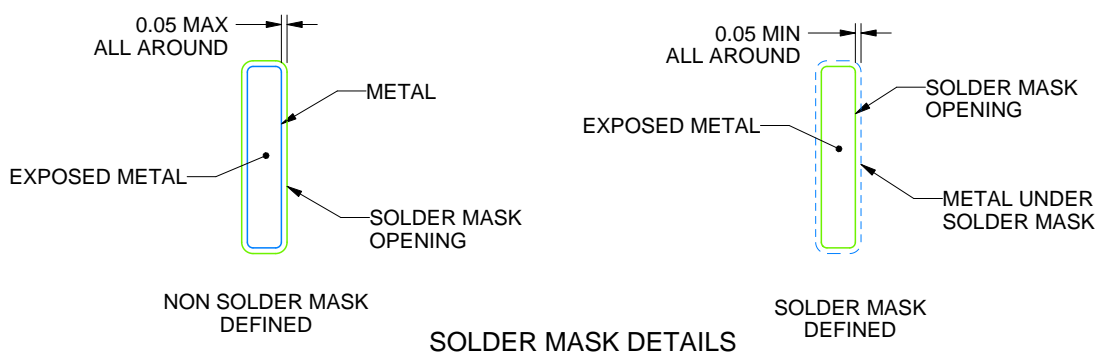
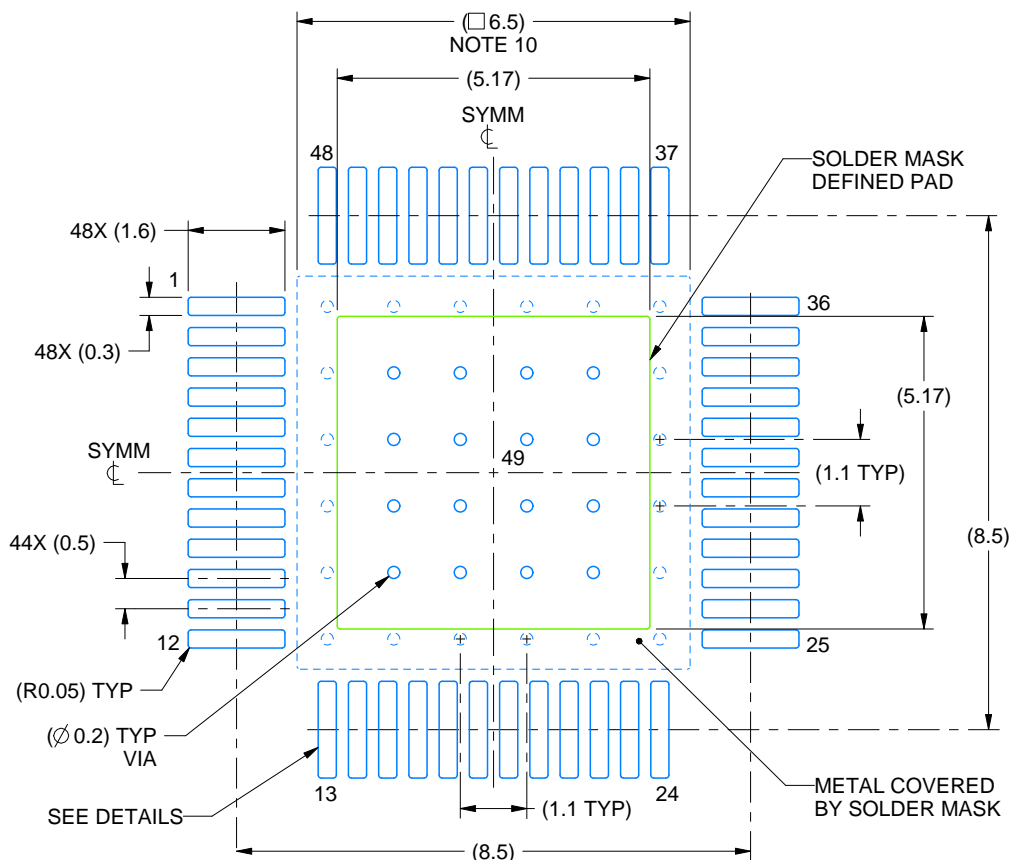
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. Reference JEDEC registration MS-026.
5. Feature may not be present.

EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PHP0048N

PowerPAD™ HTQFP - 1.2 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



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NOTES: (continued)

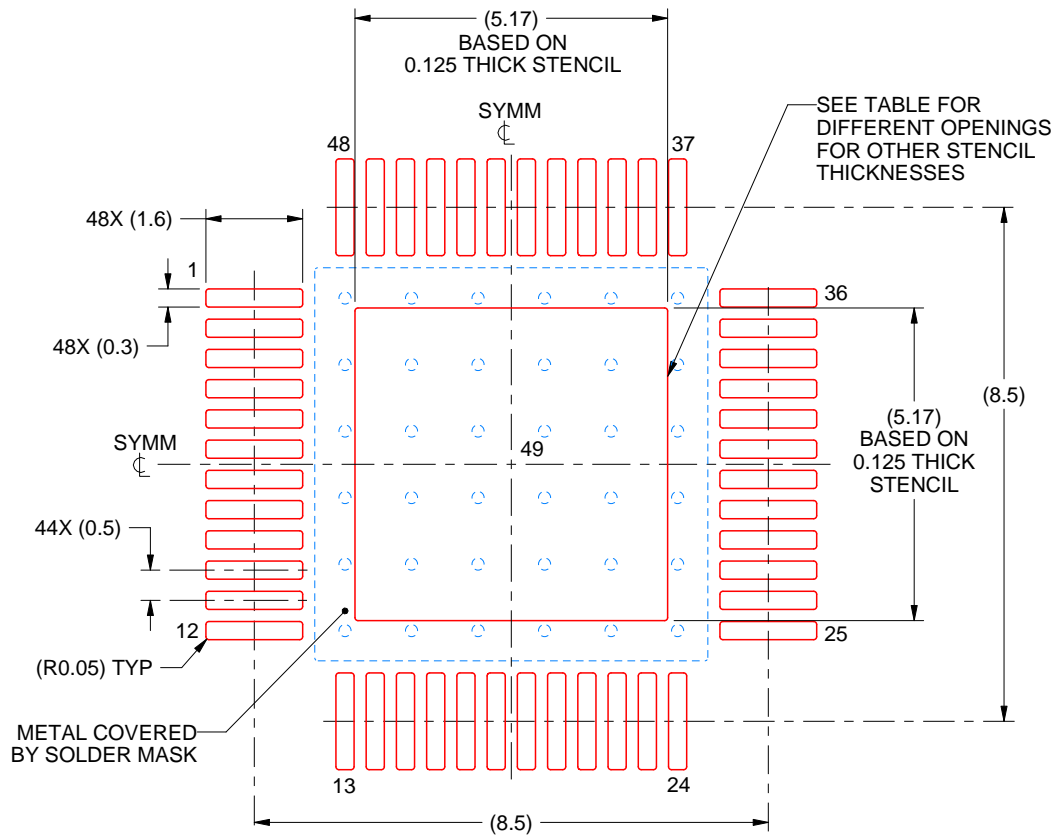
6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.
8. This package is designed to be soldered to a thermal pad on the board. See technical brief, Powerpad thermally enhanced package, Texas Instruments Literature No. SLMA002 (www.ti.com/lit/slma002) and SLMA004 (www.ti.com/lit/slma004).
9. Vias are optional depending on application, refer to device data sheet. It is recommended that vias under paste be filled, plugged or tented.
10. Size of metal pad may vary due to creepage requirement.

EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PHP0048N

PowerPAD™ HTQFP - 1.2 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE
EXPOSED PAD
100% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA
SCALE:8X

STENCIL THICKNESS	SOLDER STENCIL OPENING
0.1	5.78 X 5.78
0.125	5.17 X 5.17 (SHOWN)
0.150	4.72 X 4.72
0.175	4.37 X 4.37

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NOTES: (continued)

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.

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