

# DRV8300-Q1: 100-V Three-Phase BLDC Gate Driver

## 1 Features

- AEC-Q100 qualified for automotive applications
  - Temperature grade 1:  $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq 125^{\circ}\text{C}$
- 100-V Three Phase Half-Bridge Gate driver
  - Drives N-Channel MOSFETs (NMOS)
  - Gate Driver Supply (GVDD): 5-20 V
  - MOSFET supply (SHx) support upto 100 V
- Integrated Bootstrap Diodes
- Bootstrap gate drive architecture
  - 750-mA source current
  - 1.5-A sink current
- Supports up to 48-V auto systems
- Low leakage current on SHx pins ( $<55\text{ }\mu\text{A}$ )
- Absolute maximum BSTx voltage upto 115-V
- Supports negative transients upto -22-V on SHx
- Built-in cross conduction prevention
- Fixed deadtime insertion of 215 ns
- Supports 3.3-V and 5-V logic inputs with 20 V Abs max
- 4 nS typical propagation delay matching
- Compact TSSOP package
- Efficient system design with [Power Blocks](#)
- Integrated protection features
  - BST undervoltage lockout (BSTUV)
  - GVDD undervoltage (GVDDUV)

## 2 Applications

48-V Automotive and Industrial applications

- [E-Bikes and E-Mobility](#)
- [E-Scooters](#)
- [Compressor](#)
- [HVAC Blower Fan](#)
- [Automotive Fans and Blowers](#)

## 3 Description

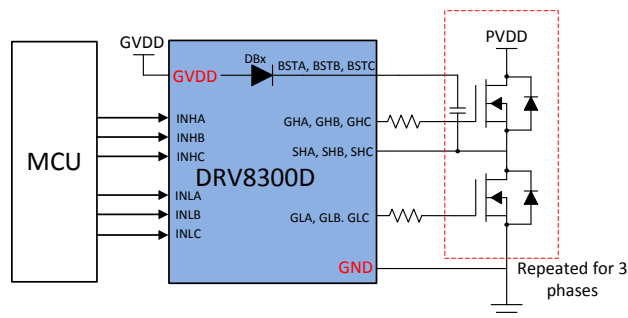
DRV8300-Q1 is 100-V three half-bridge gate drivers, capable of driving high-side and low-side N-channel power MOSFETs. The DRV8300-Q1 generates the correct gate drive voltages using an integrated bootstrap diode and external capacitor for the high-side MOSFETs. GVDD is used to generate gate drive voltage for the low-side MOSFETs. The Gate Drive architecture supports peak up to 750-mA source and 1.5-A sink currents.

The phase pins SHx is able to tolerate the significant negative voltage transients; while high side gate driver supply BSTx and GHx is able to support to higher positive voltage transients (115-V) abs max voltage which improves robustness of the system. Small propagation delay and delay matching specifications minimize the dead-time requirement which further improves efficiency. Undervoltage protection is provided for both low and high side through GVDD and BST undervoltage lockout.

### Device Information

PART NUMBER <sup>(1)</sup>	PACKAGE	BODY SIZE (NOM)
DRV8300QDPWRQ1	TSSOP (20)	6.40 mm × 4.40 mm

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



**Simplified Schematic for DRV8300-Q1**



## Table of Contents

<b>1 Features</b> .....	<b>1</b>	8.3 Feature Description.....	<b>11</b>
<b>2 Applications</b> .....	<b>1</b>	8.4 Device Functional Modes.....	<b>13</b>
<b>3 Description</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>9 Application and Implementation</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>4 Revision History</b> .....	<b>2</b>	9.1 Application Information.....	<b>14</b>
<b>5 Device Comparison Table</b> .....	<b>3</b>	9.2 Typical Application.....	<b>15</b>
<b>6 Pin Configuration and Functions</b> .....	<b>4</b>	<b>10 Power Supply Recommendations</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>7 Specifications</b> .....	<b>5</b>	<b>11 Layout</b> .....	<b>19</b>
7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings.....	<b>5</b>	11.1 Layout Guidelines.....	<b>19</b>
7.2 ESD Ratings AUTO.....	<b>5</b>	<b>12 Device and Documentation Support</b> .....	<b>20</b>
7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions.....	<b>5</b>	12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates..	<b>20</b>
7.4 Thermal Information.....	<b>6</b>	12.2 Support Resources.....	<b>20</b>
7.5 Electrical Characteristics.....	<b>6</b>	12.3 Trademarks.....	<b>20</b>
7.6 Timing Diagrams.....	<b>7</b>	12.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution.....	<b>20</b>
7.7 Typical Characteristics.....	<b>8</b>	12.5 Glossary.....	<b>20</b>
<b>8 Detailed Description</b> .....	<b>9</b>	<b>13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information</b> .....	<b>20</b>
8.1 Overview.....	<b>9</b>		
8.2 Functional Block Diagram.....	<b>10</b>		

## 4 Revision History

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

Table 4-1.

Date	Revision	Notes
April 2022	*	Initial Release

## 5 Device Comparison Table

Device Variants	Package	Integrated Bootstrap Diode	GLx polarity with respect to INLx Input	Deadtime
DRV8300D	20-Pin TSSOP	Yes	Non-Inverted	Fixed

## 6 Pin Configuration and Functions

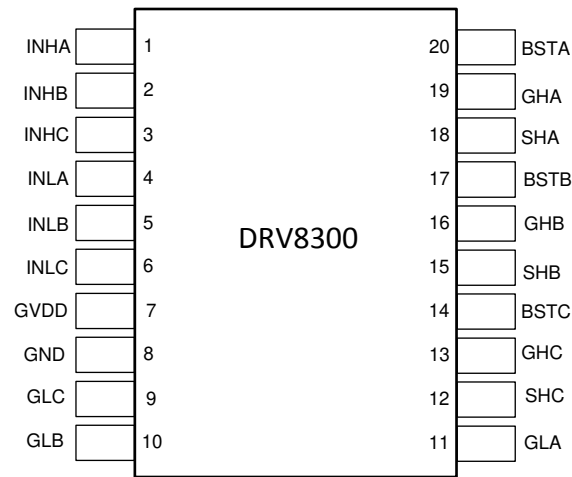


Figure 6-1. DRV8300-Q1 PW Package 20-Pin TSSOP Top View

Table 6-1. Pin Functions—20-Pin DRV8300-Q1 Devices

PIN		TYPE <sup>1</sup>	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.		
BSTA	20	O	Bootstrap output pin. Connect capacitor between BSTA and SHA
BSTB	17	O	Bootstrap output pin. Connect capacitor between BSTB and SHB
BSTC	14	O	Bootstrap output pin. Connect capacitor between BSTC and SHC
GHA	19	O	High-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the high-side power MOSFET.
GHB	16	O	High-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the high-side power MOSFET.
GHC	13	O	High-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the high-side power MOSFET.
GLA	11	O	Low-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the low-side power MOSFET.
GLB	10	O	Low-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the low-side power MOSFET.
GLC	9	O	Low-side gate driver output. Connect to the gate of the low-side power MOSFET.
INHA	1	I	High-side gate driver control input. This pin controls the output of the high-side gate driver.
INHB	2	I	High-side gate driver control input. This pin controls the output of the high-side gate driver.
INHC	3	I	High-side gate driver control input. This pin controls the output of the high-side gate driver.
INLA	4	I	Low-side gate driver control input. This pin controls the output of the low-side gate driver.
INLB	5	I	Low-side gate driver control input. This pin controls the output of the low-side gate driver.
INLC	6	I	Low-side gate driver control input. This pin controls the output of the low-side gate driver.
GND	8	PWR	Device ground.
SHA	18	I	High-side source sense input. Connect to the high-side power MOSFET source.
SHB	15	I	High-side source sense input. Connect to the high-side power MOSFET source.
SHC	12	I	High-side source sense input. Connect to the high-side power MOSFET source.
GVDD	7	PWR	Gate driver power supply input. Connect a X5R or X7R, GVDD-rated ceramic and greater than or equal to 10- $\mu$ F local capacitance between the GVDD and GND pins.

1. PWR = power, I = input, O = output, NC = no connection

## 7 Specifications

### 7.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)<sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
Gate driver regulator pin voltage	GVDD	-0.3	21.5	V
Bootstrap pin voltage	BSTx	-0.3	115	V
Bootstrap pin voltage	BSTx with respect to SHx	-0.3	21.5	V
Logic pin voltage	INHx, INLx	-0.3	V <sub>GVDD</sub> +0.3	V
High-side gate drive pin voltage	GHx	-22	115	V
High-side gate drive pin voltage	GHx with respect to SHx	-0.3	22	V
Transient 500-ns high-side gate drive pin voltage	GHx with respect to SHx	-5	22	V
Low-side gate drive pin voltage	GLx	-0.3	V <sub>GVDD</sub> +0.3	V
Transient 500-ns low-side gate drive pin voltage	GLx	-5	V <sub>GVDD</sub> +0.3	V
High-side source pin voltage	SHx	-22	100	V
Ambient temperature, T <sub>A</sub>		-40	125	°C
Junction temperature, T <sub>J</sub>		-40	150	°C
Storage temperature, T <sub>stg</sub>		-65	150	°C

- (1) Operation outside the Absolute Maximum Ratings may cause permanent device damage. Absolute Maximum Ratings do not imply functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those listed under Recommended Operating Conditions. If used outside the Recommended Operating Conditions but within the Absolute Maximum Ratings, the device may not be fully functional, and this may affect device reliability, functionality, performance, and shorten the device lifetime

### 7.2 ESD Ratings AUTO

			VALUE	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per AEC Q100-002 <sup>(1)</sup>	±2000	V
		HBM ESD Classification Level 2		
		Charged device model (CDM), per AEC Q100-011	±750	
		CDM ESD Classification Level C4B	±750	

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

### 7.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

over operating temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

			MIN	NOM	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>GVDD</sub>	Power supply voltage	GVDD	5		20	V
V <sub>SHx</sub>	High-side source pin voltage	SHx	-2		85	V
V <sub>SHx</sub>	Transient 2μs high-side source pin voltage	SHx	-22		85	V
V <sub>BST</sub>	Bootstrap pin voltage	BSTx	5		105	V
V <sub>BST</sub>	Bootstrap pin voltage	BSTx with respect to SHx	5		20	V
V <sub>IN</sub>	Logic input voltage	INHx, INLx, MODE, DT	0		GVDD	V
f <sub>PWM</sub>	PWM frequency	INHx, INLx	0		200	kHz
V <sub>SHSL</sub>	Slew rate on SHx pin				2	V/ns
C <sub>BOOT</sub> <sup>(1)</sup>	Capacitor between BSTx and SHx				1	μF
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating ambient temperature		-40		125	°C
T <sub>J</sub>	Operating junction temperature		-40		150	°C

- (1) Current flowing through boot diode (D<sub>BOOT</sub>) needs to be limited for C<sub>BOOT</sub> > 1μF

## 7.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		DRV8300-Q1	UNIT
		PW (TSSOP)	
		20 PINS	
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	97.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(top)}$	Junction-to-case (top) thermal resistance	38.3	°C/W
$R_{\theta JB}$	Junction-to-board thermal resistance	48.8	°C/W
$\Psi_{JT}$	Junction-to-top characterization parameter	4.3	°C/W
$\Psi_{JB}$	Junction-to-board characterization parameter	48.4	°C/W
$R_{\theta JC(bot)}$	Junction-to-case (bottom) thermal resistance	N/A	°C/W

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

## 7.5 Electrical Characteristics

4.8 V ≤ V<sub>GVDD</sub> ≤ 20 V, −40°C ≤ T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 150°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
<b>POWER SUPPLIES (GVDD, BSTx)</b>						
I <sub>GVDD</sub>	GVDD standby mode current	INHx = INLx = 0; V <sub>BSTx</sub> = V <sub>GVDD</sub>	400	800	1400	μA
	GVDD active mode current	INHx = INLx = Switching @20kHz; V <sub>BSTx</sub> = V <sub>GVDD</sub> ; NO FETs connected	400	825	1400	μA
IL <sub>BSx</sub>	Bootstrap pin leakage current	V <sub>BSTx</sub> = V <sub>SHx</sub> = 85V; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = 0V	2	4	7	μA
IL <sub>BS_TRAN</sub>	Bootstrap pin active mode transient leakage current	INHx = Switching@20kHz	30	105	220	μA
IL <sub>BS_DC</sub>	Bootstrap pin active mode leakage static current	INHx = High	30	85	150	μA
IL <sub>SHx</sub>	High-side source pin leakage current	INHx = INLx = 0; V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> = 12V; V <sub>SHx</sub> = 0 to 85V	30	55	80	μA
<b>LOGIC-LEVEL INPUTS (INHx, INLx, MODE)</b>						
V <sub>HYS_MODE</sub>	Input hysteresis	Mode pin	1600	2000	2400	mV
V <sub>HYS</sub>	Input hysteresis	INLx, INHx pins	40	100	260	mV
I <sub>IL_INLx</sub>	INLx Input logic low current	V <sub>PIN</sub> (Pin Voltage) = 0 V; INLx in non-inverting mode	-1	0	1	μA
I <sub>IH_INLx</sub>	INLx Input logic high current	V <sub>PIN</sub> (Pin Voltage) = 5 V; INLx in non-inverting mode	5	20	30	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	INHx, MODE Input logic low current	V <sub>PIN</sub> (Pin Voltage) = 0 V;	-1	0	1	μA
I <sub>IH</sub>	INHx, MODE Input logic high current	V <sub>PIN</sub> (Pin Voltage) = 5 V;	5	20	30	μA
R <sub>PD_INHx</sub>	INHx Input pulldown resistance	To GND	120	200	280	kΩ
R <sub>PD_INLx</sub>	INLx Input pulldown resistance	To GND, INLx in non-inverting mode	120	200	280	kΩ
R <sub>PD_MODE</sub>	MODE Input pulldown resistance	To GND	120	200	280	kΩ
<b>GATE DRIVERS (GHx, GLx, SHx, SLx)</b>						
V <sub>GHx_LO</sub>	High-side gate drive low level voltage	I <sub>GLx</sub> = -100 mA; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = 12V; No FETs connected	0	0.15	0.35	V
V <sub>GHx_HI</sub>	High-side gate drive high level voltage (V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>GHx</sub> )	I <sub>GHx</sub> = 100 mA; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = 12V; No FETs connected	0.3	0.6	1.2	V
V <sub>GLx_LO</sub>	Low-side gate drive low level voltage	I <sub>GLx</sub> = -100 mA; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = 12V; No FETs connected	0	0.15	0.35	V
V <sub>GLx_HI</sub>	Low-side gate drive high level voltage (V <sub>GVDD</sub> - V <sub>GLx</sub> )	I <sub>GHx</sub> = 100 mA; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = 12V; No FETs connected	0.3	0.6	1.2	V
I <sub>DRIVEP_HS</sub>	High-side peak source gate current	GHx-SHx = 12V	400	750	1200	mA
I <sub>DRIVEN_HS</sub>	High-side peak sink gate current	GHx-SHx = 0V	850	1500	2100	mA

4.8 V ≤ V<sub>GVDD</sub> ≤ 20 V, –40°C ≤ T<sub>J</sub> ≤ 150°C (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
I <sub>DRIVEP_LS</sub>	Low-side peak source gate current GLx = 12V	400	750	1200	mA
I <sub>DRIVEN_LS</sub>	Low-side peak sink gate current GLx = 0V	850	1500	2100	mA
t <sub>PD</sub>	Input to output propagation delay INHx, INLx to GHx, GLx; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V, No load on GHx and GLx	70	125	180	ns
t <sub>PD_match</sub>	Matching propagation delay per phase GHx turning OFF to GLx turning ON, GLx turning OFF to GHx turning ON; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V, No load on GHx and GLx	-30	±4	30	ns
t <sub>PD_match</sub>	Matching propagation delay phase to phase GHx/GLx turning ON to GHy/GLy turning ON, GHx/GLx turning OFF to GHy/GLy turning OFF; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V, No load on GHx and GLx	-30	±4	30	ns
t <sub>R_GLx</sub>	GLx rise time (10% to 90%) C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 1000 pF; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V	10	24	50	ns
t <sub>R_GHx</sub>	GHx rise time (10% to 90%) C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 1000 pF; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V	10	24	50	ns
t <sub>F_GLx</sub>	GLx fall time (90% to 10%) C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 1000 pF; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V	5	12	30	ns
t <sub>F_GHx</sub>	GHx fall time (90% to 10%) C <sub>LOAD</sub> = 1000 pF; V <sub>GVDD</sub> = V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> > 8V; SHx = 0V	5	12	30	ns
t <sub>DEAD</sub>	Gate drive dead time	150	215	280	ns
t <sub>PW_MIN</sub>	Minimum input pulse width on INHx, INLx that changes the output on GHx, GLx	40	70	150	ns

#### BOOTSTRAP DIODES (DRV8300D, DRV8300DI)

V <sub>BOOTD</sub>	Bootstrap diode forward voltage	I <sub>BOOT</sub> = 100 μA	0.45	0.7	0.85	V
		I <sub>BOOT</sub> = 100 mA	2	2.3	3.1	V
R <sub>BOOTD</sub>	Bootstrap dynamic resistance (ΔV <sub>BOOTD</sub> /ΔI <sub>BOOT</sub> )	I <sub>BOOT</sub> = 100 mA and 80 mA	11	15	25	Ω

#### PROTECTION CIRCUITS

V <sub>GVDDUV</sub>	Gate Driver Supply undervoltage lockout (GVDDUV)	Supply rising	4.45	4.6	4.7	V
		Supply falling	4.2	4.35	4.4	V
V <sub>GVDDUV_HYS</sub>	Gate Driver Supply UV hysteresis	Rising to falling threshold	250	280	310	mV
t <sub>GVDDUV</sub>	Gate Driver Supply undervoltage deglitch time		5	10	13	μs
V <sub>BSTUV</sub>	Boot Strap undervoltage lockout (V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> )	Supply rising	3.6	4.2	4.8	V
	Boot Strap undervoltage lockout (V <sub>BSTx</sub> - V <sub>SHx</sub> )	Supply falling	3.5	4	4.5	V
V <sub>BSTUV_HYS</sub>	Bootstrap UV hysteresis	Rising to falling threshold		200		mV
t <sub>BSTUV</sub>	Bootstrap undervoltage deglitch time		6	10	22	μs

## 7.6 Timing Diagrams

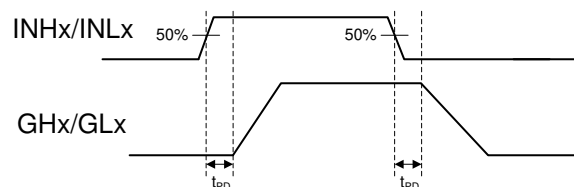
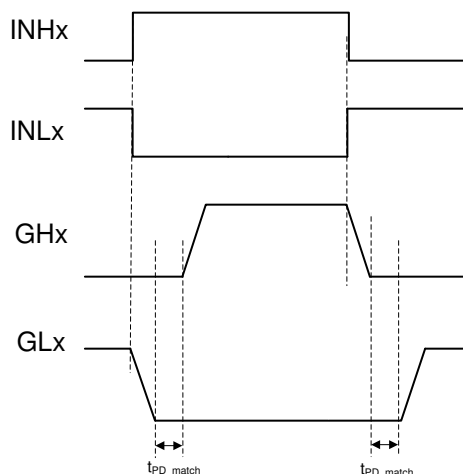
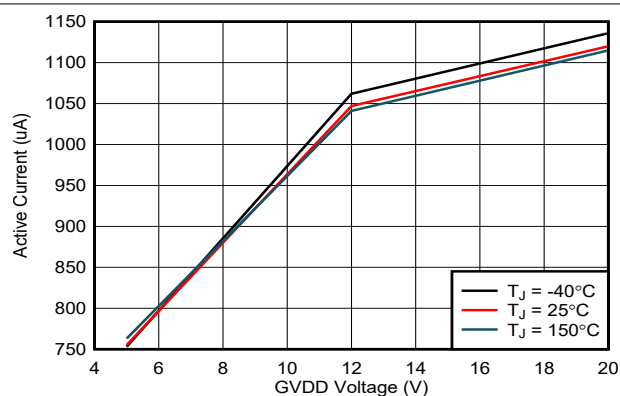


Figure 7-1. Propagation Delay(t<sub>PD</sub>)

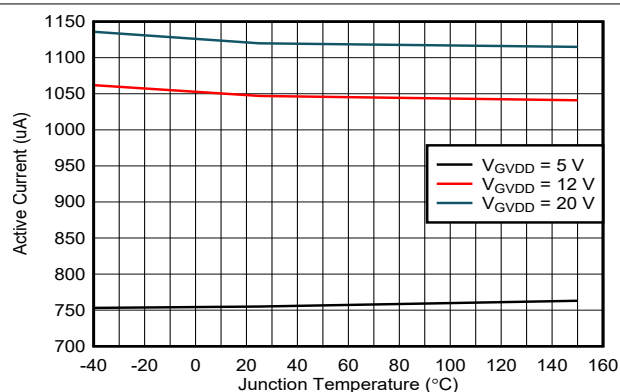


**Figure 7-2. Propagation Delay Match ( $t_{PD\_match}$ )**

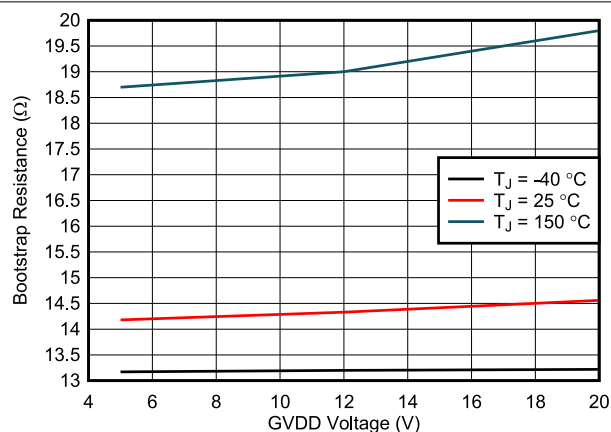
## 7.7 Typical Characteristics



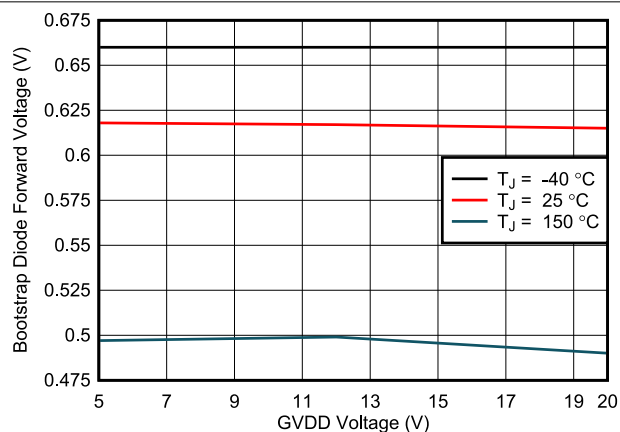
**Figure 7-3. Supply Current Over GVDD Voltage**



**Figure 7-4. Supply Current Over Temperature**



**Figure 7-5. Bootstrap Resistance Over GVDD Voltage**



**Figure 7-6. Bootstrap Diode Forward Voltage over GVDD Voltage**



## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Overview

The DRV8300-Q1 is a gate driver for three-phase motor drive applications. These devices decrease system component count, saves PCB space and cost by integrating three independent half-bridge gate drivers and optional bootstrap diodes.

DRV8300-Q1 supports external N-channel high-side and low-side power MOSFETs and can drive 750-mA source, 1.5-A sink peak currents with total combined 30-mA average output current. The DRV8300-Q1 is available in 0.65-mm pitch TSSOP surface-mount packages. The TSSOP body size is 6.5 × 4.4 mm (0.65-mm pin pitch) for the 20-pin package.

The schematic diagram illustrates the PowerPAD driver circuit, which is designed to drive a load (represented by a coil) through three MOSFETs (A, B, and C). The circuit is powered by GVDD and PVDD, and includes a PowerPAD connection for thermal management.

**Input Logic Control:** The circuit features an input logic control block that receives six inputs: INHA, INLA, INHB, INLB, INHC, and INLC. These inputs are connected to the gates of the MOSFETs through a network of resistors and capacitors. The block also provides shoot-through prevention for the MOSFETs.

**Gate Drivers:** There are three gate drivers, labeled A, B, and C. Each driver consists of an HS (High-Side) MOSFET and an LS (Low-Side) MOSFET, a gate driver, and a bootstrap circuit. The gate drivers are connected to GVDD and PVDD. The bootstrap circuit for each driver includes a bootstrap capacitor (C<sub>BST</sub>) and a gate resistor (R<sub>GH</sub>).

**MOSFETs:** The MOSFETs are connected to PVDD and GND. The HS MOSFETs are connected to PVDD, and the LS MOSFETs are connected to GND. The gate drivers provide the gate voltage for the MOSFETs.

**PowerPAD:** The PowerPAD is connected to the GND pin of the MOSFETs, providing a low-impedance path for heat dissipation.

Product Folder Links: [DRV8300-Q1](#)

## 8.3 Feature Description

### 8.3.1 Three BLDC Gate Drivers

The DRV8300-Q1 integrates three half-bridge gate drivers, each capable of driving high-side and low-side N-channel power MOSFETs. Input on GVDD provides the gate bias voltage for the low-side MOSFETs. The high voltage is generated using bootstrap capacitor and GVDD supply. The half-bridge gate drivers can be used in combination to drive a three-phase motor or separately to drive other types of loads.

#### 8.3.1.1 Gate Drive Timings

##### 8.3.1.1.1 Propagation Delay

The propagation delay time ( $t_{pd}$ ) is measured as the time between an input logic edge to a detected output change. This time has two parts consisting of the input deglitcher delay and the delay through the analog gate drivers.

The input deglitcher prevents high-frequency noise on the input pins from affecting the output state of the gate drivers. The analog gate drivers have a small delay that contributes to the overall propagation delay of the device.

##### 8.3.1.1.2 Deadtime and Cross-Conduction Prevention

In the DRV8300-Q1, high-side and low-side inputs operate independently, with an exception to prevent cross conduction when high and low side are turned ON at same time. The DRV8300-Q1 turns OFF high-side and low-side output to prevent shoot through when the both high-side and low-side inputs are at logic HIGH at same time.

Fixed deadtime of 215 ns (typical value) is inserted to prevent high and low side gate output turning ON at same time.

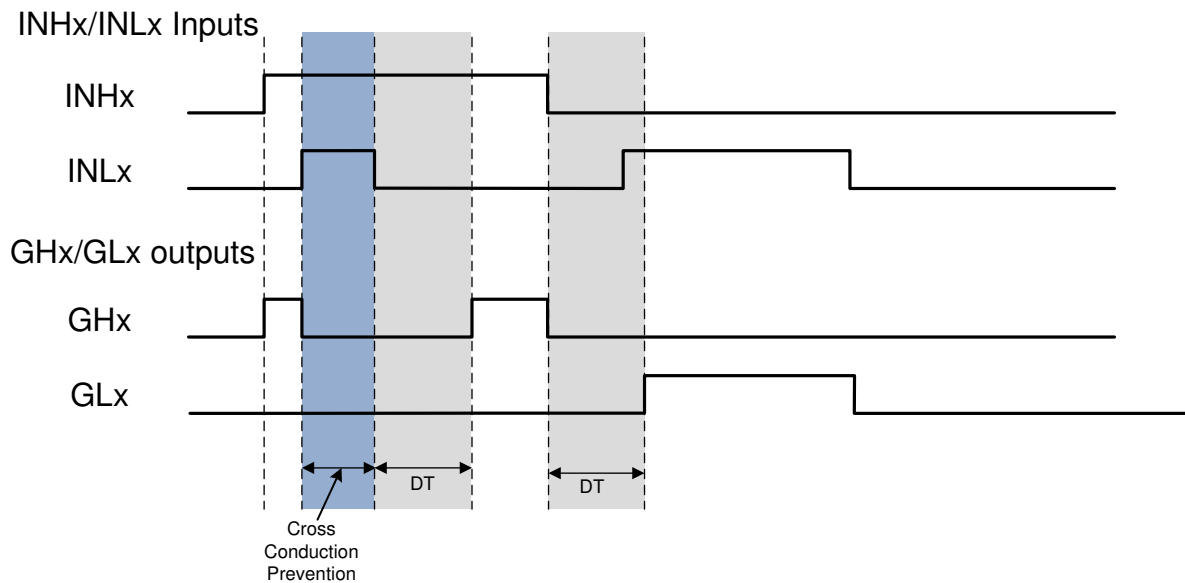
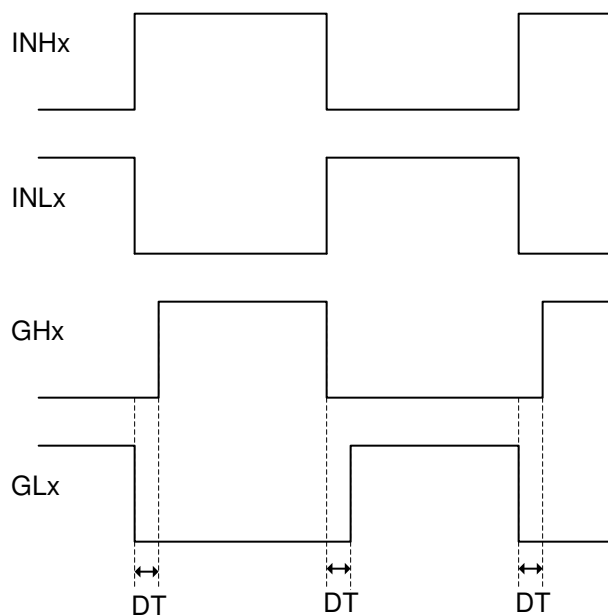


Figure 8-2. Cross Conduction Prevention and Deadtime Insertion

### 8.3.1.2 Gate Driver Outputs

Figure 8-3 shows the relation between INHx and INLx inputs and GHx and GLx outputs for DRV8300-Q1.



**Figure 8-3. Non-Inverted INLx inputs**

### 8.3.2 Pin Diagrams

Figure 8-4 shows the input structure for the logic level pins INHx, INLx.

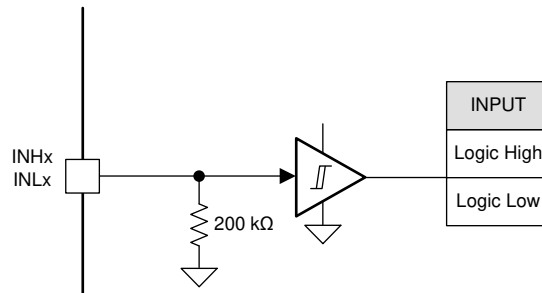


Figure 8-4. INHx and INLx Logic-Level Input Pin Structure

### 8.3.3 Gate Driver Protective Circuits

The DRV8300-Q1 is protected against BSTx undervoltage and GVDD undervoltage events.

Table 8-1. Fault Action and Response

FAULT	CONDITION	GATE DRIVER	RECOVERY
$V_{BSTx}$ undervoltage (BSTUV)	$V_{BSTx} < V_{BSTUV}$	GHx - Hi-Z	Automatic: $V_{BSTx} > V_{BSTUV}$ and low to high PWM edge detected on INHx pin
GVDD undervoltage (GVDDUV)	$V_{GVDD} < V_{GVDDUV}$	Hi-Z	Automatic: $V_{GVDD} > V_{GVDDUV}$

#### 8.3.3.1 $V_{BSTx}$ Undervoltage Lockout (BSTUV)

The DRV8300-Q1 has separate voltage comparator to detect undervoltage condition for each phases. If at any time the voltage on the BSTx pin falls lower than the  $V_{BSTUV}$  threshold, high side external MOSFETs of that particular phase is disabled by disabling (Hi-Z) GHx pin. Normal operation starts again when the BSTUV condition clears and low to high PWM edge is detected on INHx input of the same phase that BSTUV condition was detected. BSTUV protection ensures that high-side MOSFETs are not driven when the BSTx pins has lower value.

#### 8.3.3.2 GVDD Undervoltage Lockout (GVDDUV)

If at any time the voltage on the GVDD pin falls lower than the  $V_{GVDDUV}$  threshold voltage, all of the external MOSFETs are disabled. Normal operation starts again when the GVDDUV condition clears. GVDDUV protection ensures that external MOSFETs are not driven when the GVDD input is at lower value.

### 8.4 Device Functional Modes

The DRV8300-Q1 is in operating (active) mode, whenever the GVDD and BST pins are higher than the UV threshold ( $GVDD > V_{GVDDUV}$  and  $V_{BSTx} > V_{BSTUV}$ ). In active mode, the gate driver output GHx and GLX will follow respective inputs INHx and INLx.

## 9 Application and Implementation

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### Note

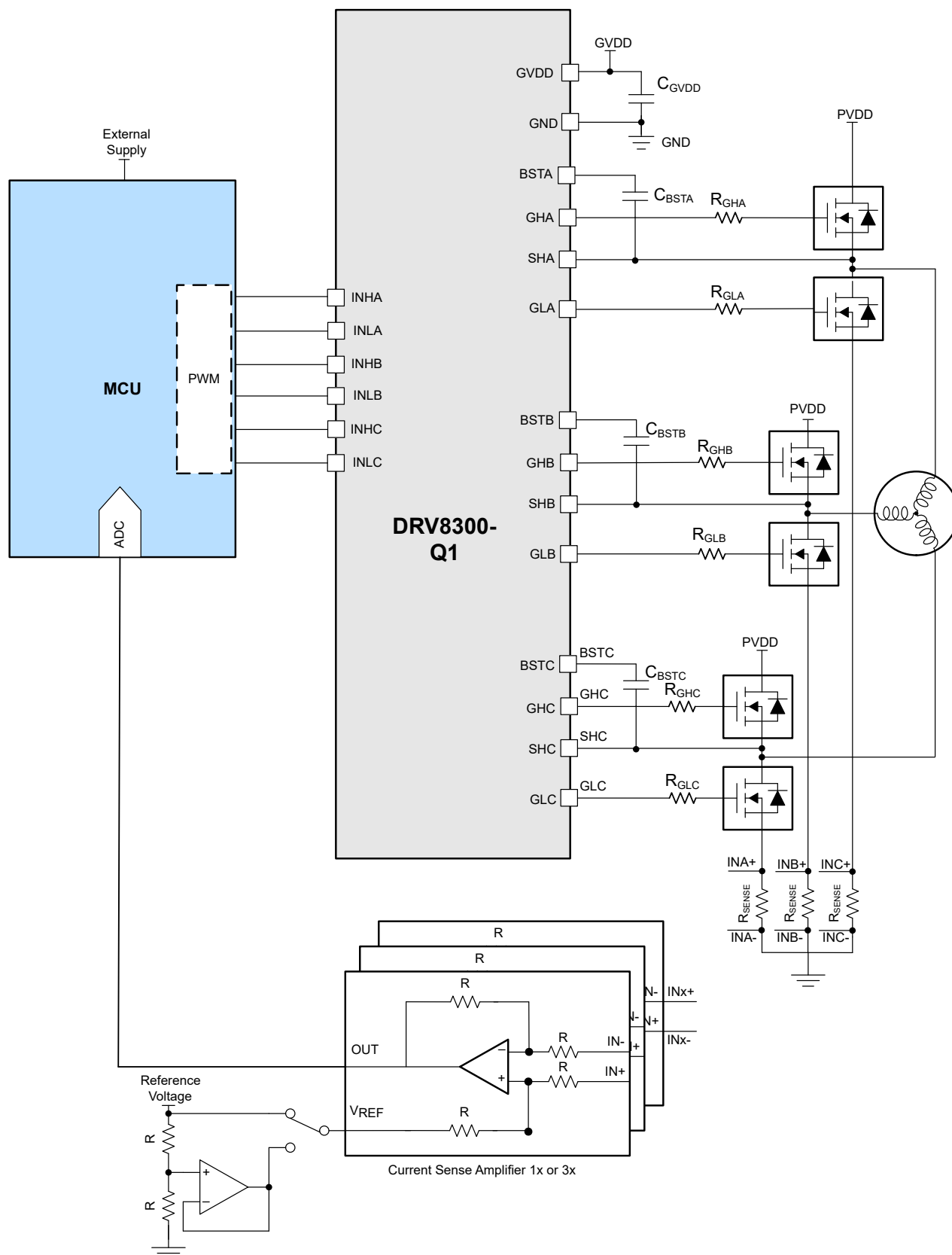
Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation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

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### 9.1 Application Information

The DRV8300-Q1 family of devices is primarily used in applications for three-phase brushless DC motor control. The design procedures in the *Typical Application* section highlight how to use and configure the DRV8300-Q1.

## 9.2 Typical Application



**Figure 9-1. Application Schematic**

### 9.2.1 Design Requirements

Table 9-1 lists the example design input parameters for system design.

**Table 9-1. Design Parameters**

EXAMPLE DESIGN PARAMETER	REFERENCE	EXAMPLE VALUE
MOSFET	-	CSD19532Q5B
Gate Supply Voltage	V <sub>GVDD</sub>	12 V
Gate Charge	Q <sub>G</sub>	48 nC

### 9.2.2 Bootstrap Capacitor and GVDD Capacitor Selection

The bootstrap capacitor must be sized to maintain the bootstrap voltage above the undervoltage lockout for normal operation. Equation 1 calculates the maximum allowable voltage drop across the bootstrap capacitor:

$$\Delta V_{BSTX} = V_{GVDD} - V_{BOOTD} - V_{BSTUV} \quad (1)$$

$$= 12 \text{ V} - 0.85 \text{ V} - 4.5 \text{ V} = 6.65 \text{ V}$$

where

- V<sub>GVDD</sub> is the supply voltage of the gate drive
- V<sub>BOOTD</sub> is the forward voltage drop of the bootstrap diode
- V<sub>BSTUV</sub> is the threshold of the bootstrap undervoltage lockout

In this example the allowed voltage drop across bootstrap capacitor is 6.65 V. It is generally recommended that ripple voltage on both the bootstrap capacitor and GVDD capacitor should be minimized as much as possible. Many of commercial, industrial, and automotive applications use ripple value between 0.5 V to 1 V.

The total charge needed per switching cycle can be estimated with Equation 2:

$$Q_{TOT} = Q_G + \frac{I_{LBS\_TRANS}}{f_{SW}} \quad (2)$$

$$= 48 \text{ nC} + 220 \text{ } \mu\text{A} / 20 \text{ kHz} = 50 \text{ nC} + 11 \text{ nC} = 61 \text{ nC}$$

where

- Q<sub>G</sub> is the total MOSFET gate charge
- I<sub>LBS\_TRANS</sub> is the bootstrap pin leakage current
- f<sub>SW</sub> is the PWM frequency

The minimum bootstrap capacitor can then be estimated as below assuming 1V ΔV<sub>BSTx</sub>:

$$C_{BST\_MIN} = Q_{TOT} / \Delta V_{BSTX} \quad (3)$$

$$= 61 \text{ nC} / 1 \text{ V} = 61 \text{ nF}$$

The calculated value of minimum bootstrap capacitor is 61 nF. It should be noted that, this value of capacitance is needed at full bias voltage. In practice, the value of the bootstrap capacitor must be greater than calculated value to allow for situations where the power stage may skip pulse due to various transient conditions. It is recommended to use a 100 nF bootstrap capacitor in this example. It is also recommended to include enough margin and place the bootstrap capacitor as close to the BSTx and SHx pins as possible.

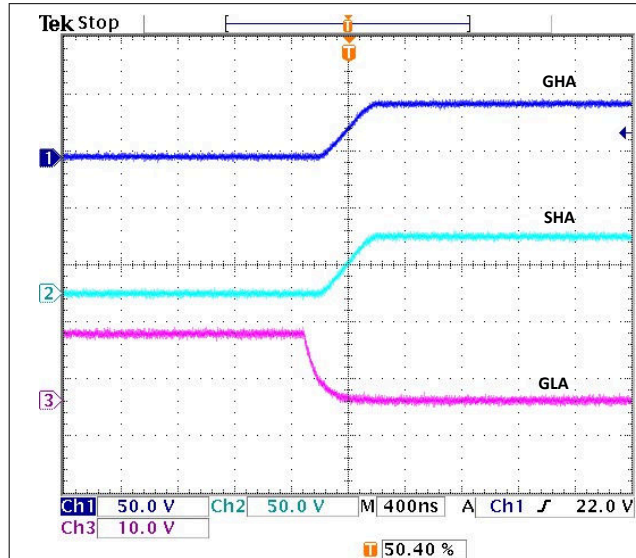
$$C_{GVDD} \geq 10 \times C_{BSTX} \quad (4)$$

$$= 10 \times 100 \text{ nF} = 1 \text{ } \mu\text{F}$$

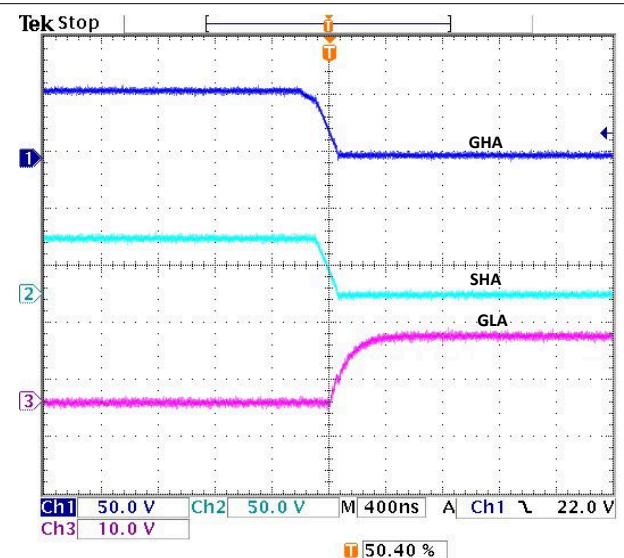


For this example application choose 1  $\mu\text{F}$   $C_{\text{GVDD}}$  capacitor. Choose a capacitor with a voltage rating at least twice the maximum voltage that it will be exposed to because most ceramic capacitors lose significant capacitance when biased. This value also improves the long term reliability of the system.

### 9.2.3 Application Curves



**Figure 9-2. Gate voltages, SHx rising with 15 ohm gate resistor and CSD19532Q5B MOSFET**



**Figure 9-3. Gate voltages, SHx falling with 15 ohm gate resistor and CSD19532Q5B MOSFET**

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

The DRV8300-Q1 is designed to operate from an input voltage supply (GVDD) range from 4.8 V to 20 V. A local bypass capacitor should be placed between the GVDD and GND pins. This capacitor should be located as close to the device as possible. A low ESR, ceramic surface mount capacitor is recommended. It is recommended to use two capacitors across GVDD and GND: a low capacitance ceramic surface-mount capacitor for high frequency filtering placed very close to GVDD and GND pin, and another high capacitance value surfacemount capacitor for device bias requirements. In a similar manner, the current pulses delivered by the GHx pins are sourced from the BSTx pins. Therefore, capacitor across the BSTx to SHx is recommended, it should be high enough capacitance value capacitor to deliver GHx pulses

## 11 Layout

### 11.1 Layout Guidelines

- Low ESR/ESL capacitors must be connected close to the device between GVDD and GND and between BSTx and SHx pins to support high peak currents drawn from GVDD and BSTx pins during the turn-on of the external MOSFETs.
- To prevent large voltage transients at the drain of the top MOSFET, a low ESR electrolytic capacitor and a good quality ceramic capacitor must be connected between the high side MOSFET drain and ground.
- In order to avoid large negative transients on the switch node (SHx) pin, the parasitic inductances between the source of the high-side MOSFET and the source of the low-side MOSFET must be minimized.
- In order to avoid unexpected transients, the parasitic inductance of the GHx, SHx, and GLx connections must be minimized. Minimize the trace length and number of vias wherever possible. Minimum 10 mil and typical 15 mil trace width is recommended.
- Place the gate driver as close to the MOSFETs as possible. Confine the high peak currents that charge and discharge the MOSFET gates to a minimal physical area by reducing trace length. This confinement decreases the loop inductance and minimize noise issues on the gate terminals of the MOSFETs.
- Refer to sections *General Routing Techniques* and *MOSFET Placement and Power Stage Routing* in [Application Report](#)

## 12 Device and Documentation Support

### 12.1 Receiving Notification of Documentation Updates

To receive notification of documentation updates, navigate to the device product folder on [ti.com](https://www.ti.com). Click on *Subscribe to updates* to register and receive a weekly digest of any product information that has changed. For change details, review the revision history included in any revised document.

### 12.2 Support Resources

TI E2E™ [support forums](#) are an engineer's go-to source for fast, verified answers and design help — straight from the experts. Search existing answers or ask your own question to get the quick design help you need.

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### 12.4 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.

### 12.5 Glossary

[TI Glossary](#) This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

## 13 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)
<a href="#">DRV8300DPWRQ1</a>	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   20	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	8300D-Q
DRV8300DPWRQ1.A	Active	Production	TSSOP (PW)   20	3000   LARGE T&R	Yes	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 125	8300D-Q

<sup>(1)</sup> **Status:** For more details on status, see our [product life cycle](#).

<sup>(2)</sup> **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.

<sup>(3)</sup> **RoHS values:** Yes, No, RoHS Exempt. See the [TI RoHS Statement](#) for additional information and value definition.

<sup>(4)</sup> **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.

<sup>(5)</sup> **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.

<sup>(6)</sup> **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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### OTHER QUALIFIED VERSIONS OF DRV8300-Q1 :

- Catalog : [DRV8300](#)

NOTE: Qualified Version Definitions:

- Catalog - TI's standard catalog product

## 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
DRV8300DPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	20	3000	330.0	16.4	6.95	7.0	1.4	8.0	16.0	Q1

## TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS



\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
DRV8300DPWRQ1	TSSOP	PW	20	3000	353.0	353.0	32.0





# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 10X



4220206/A 02/2017

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.

## EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0020A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 10X

4220206/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

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