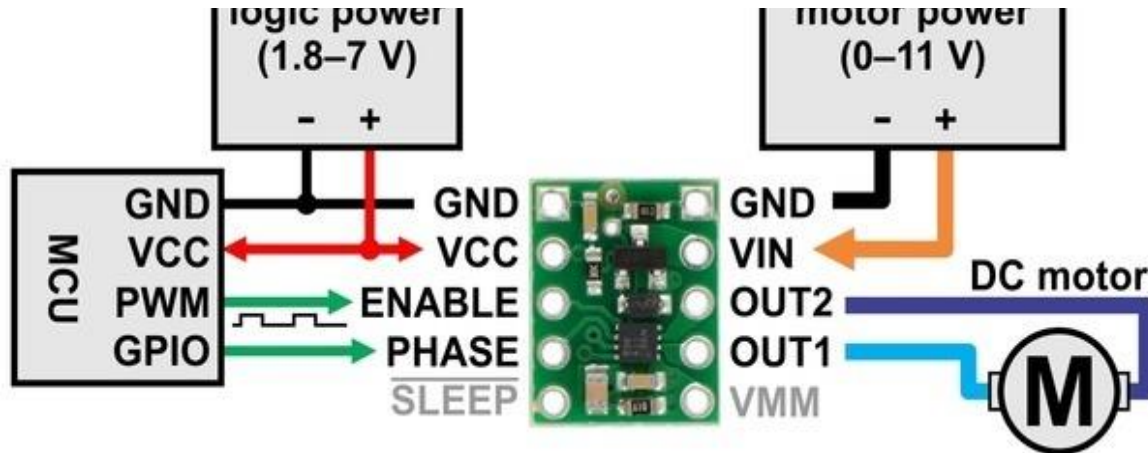


Using the DVR8838



Minimal wiring diagram for connecting a microcontroller to a DRV8838 Single Brushed DC Motor Driver Carrier.

Motor and motor power connections are made on one side of the board and logic power and control connections are made on the other. The driver requires a motor voltage between 0 V and 11 V to be supplied to the VIN or VM pin and a logic voltage between 1.8 V and 7 V to be supplied to the VCC pin; the logic voltage can typically be supplied by or shared with the controlling device. The VIN pin is the reverse-protected motor supply input and is the recommended point for connecting motor power. However, driver performance will start getting worse when the input voltage to the reverse-protection circuit is below a few volts, and 1.5 V is the lower limit of where the VIN pin can be used. For very low voltage applications, the motor supply should be connected directly to VM, which bypasses the reverse-protection circuit.

The DRV8838 offers a simple two-pin PHASE/ENABLE control interface, where the PHASE pin determines the motor direction and the ENABLE pin can be supplied with a PWM signal to control the motor speed. The PHASE and ENABLE control inputs are pulled low through weak internal pull-down resistors (approximately 100 k Ω). When the ENABLE pin is low, the motor outputs are both shorted to ground, which results in dynamic braking of a connected motor.

The SLEEP pin can be driven low to put the driver into a low-power sleep mode and turn off the motor outputs, which is useful if you want to let the motor coast. The SLEEP pin is pulled high through a 10 k Ω pull-up resistor on the carrier board so that the driver is awake by default; the quiescent current draw of the board will be dominated by the current through this resistor when the pin is driven low to put the driver to sleep. In most applications, this pin can be left

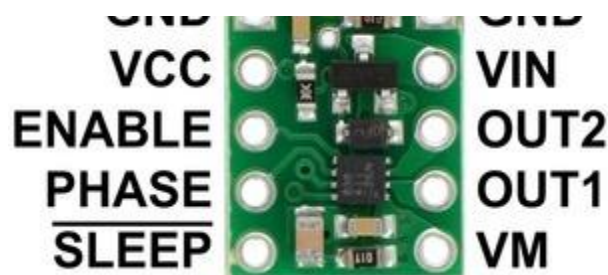
disconnected or can serve primarily as a way to enable coasting. For applications where a low-power sleep mode is desirable, the 10 k Ω pull-up resistor can be removed or the logic voltage (VCC) for the driver can be dynamically supplied by a digital output of your microcontroller.

The following simplified truth table shows how the driver operates:

PHASE	ENABLE	SLEEP	OUT1	OUT2	operating mode
0	PWM	1	PWM	L	forward/brake at speed <i>PWM</i> %
1	PWM	1	L	PWM	reverse/brake at speed <i>PWM</i> %
X	0	1	L	L	brake low (outputs shorted to ground)
X	X	0	Z	Z	coast (outputs floating/disconnected)

This carrier board can also be used with Texas Instruments' DRV8837 motor driver IC, which is a pin-compatible alternative to the DRV8838. The DRV8837 has the same functionality and performance as the DRV8838, but it offers a different control interface. The two parts share the same [datasheet](#) (1MB pdf), which makes it easy to directly compare the two. If you are looking for a DRV8837 carrier, you can swap out the DRV8838 on one of these boards for a DRV8837 (if you have the appropriate surface-mount rework tools), or we might be able to manufacture a high-volume custom batch for you. If you are interested in this latter option, please [contact us](#).

Pinout



PIN	Default State	Description
VIN		Reverse-protected motor power supply input. While the driver can operate from a motor supply of 0 V to 11 V, the reverse-protection circuit will start negatively affecting performance below a few volts, and 1.5 V is the lower limit of where it can

		be used. Power can be supplied directly to VM to bypass the reverse-protection circuit.
VCC		1.8 V to 7 V logic power supply connection. Logic supply current draw is typically only a few milliamps at most, so in many applications this pin can optionally be dynamically powered by a microcontroller digital output.
VM		This pin gives access to the motor power supply after the reverse-voltage protection MOSFET (see the board schematic below). It can be used to supply reverse-protected power to other components in the system. It is generally intended as an output, but it can also be used to supply board power (such as in cases where the motor supply voltage is too low for the reverse-protection circuit).
GND		Ground connection points for the motor and logic power supplies. The control source and the motor driver must share a common ground.
OUT1		H-bridge output 1.
OUT2		H-bridge output 2.
PHASE	LOW	Direction control input.
ENABLE	LOW	Speed control input; logic high causes the motor to drive.
SLEEP	HIGH	Sleep/coast mode input; logic high results in normal operation.