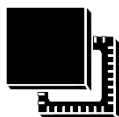


32-bit ARM Cortex-M4 based MCU with 7 channel 14-bit ADC, integrated 600V high voltage gate driver and power MOS module

Features

- ARM 32-bit Cortex-M4 CPU Core with FPU
 - 100 MHz maximum frequency
 - Memories
 - Up to 64 KB embedded flash
 - Up to 32 KB RAM
 - Clock, reset and supply management
 - 3.3 V DVDD and 15V VDDG power supply
 - POR, Brown-out detector (BOD)
 - 1 ~ 66 MHz external crystal oscillator
 - Internal 32 MHz factory-trimmed oscillator
 - Internal 2.2MHz backup-safety oscillator
 - PLL for CPU clock
 - 14-bit A/D converters (up to 8 channels)
 - As low as 140 ns conversion time
 - Conversion range: 0 to 3.65 V
 - Differential sample
 - Triple-sample and hold capability
 - Open/short detection for safety
 - Temperature sensor
 - Analog comparator
 - 7 high-speed comparators
 - Output with digital deglitch filter
 - Four DACs as reference
 - Out of range voltage protection
 - Phase comparison
 - PWM
- 

HFBP39 (12 × 12 × 0.75 mm³)
- Flexible waveform generation with phase lead/lag control
 - All events can trigger ADC conversion
 - Up to 12 GPIO Pins
 - Configurable pull-up/pull-down resistors
 - Programmable digital input deglitch filter
 - Enhanced Capture Module (ECAP)
 - Flexible input capture pin
 - Four 32-bit capture registers
 - Capture and APWM mode selection
 - Debug mode
 - Serial wire debug (SWD) & JTAG interfaces
 - Communication interfaces
 - UART x 1
 - Security Modules
 - CRC x 1, AES x 1, 64-bit unique ID
 - Operating temperature
 - Junction temperature: -40 to +125 °C
 - Ambient temperature: -40 to +105 °C
 - High voltage module
 - 3 phase 600V pre-drivers
 - 6 integrated MOS

Peripherals	SPM1173API39
Flash	64 KB
OTP Flash	512 byte
SRAM	32 KB
GPIOs ^[1]	12
14-bit ADC channel	1 7 external input channel
COMP	7
DAC	4
PWM channel	1 2 channel
ECAP	1
GPT	3
WDT	2
AES	1
CRC	1
UART	1
CPU max frequency	100 MHz

[1] The GPIO40 (ISP) pin is not included.

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Contents

Features.....	1
Important Statement and Disclaimer	3
Contents	4
List of tables	6
List of figures	7
Revision history	8
Terms or abbreviations	9
1 Device overview.....	10
2 Feature descriptions.....	12
2.1 ARM Cortex-M4 core.....	12
2.2 Embedded SRAM	12
2.3 Embedded Flash memory	12
2.4 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC).....	12
2.5 External interrupt/event controller.....	12
2.6 Power supply and reset.....	13
2.7 Brown-out detector	13
2.8 Clocks	13
2.9 Boot mode	14
2.10 General-purpose I/Os (GPIOs)	14
2.11 Timers and watchdogs	14
2.12 UART.....	15
2.13 ADC	15
2.14 Temperature sensor	16
2.15 Analog comparators.....	16
2.16 PWMs.....	16
2.17 ECAP	18
2.18 Cyclic redundancy check (CRC).....	18
2.19 Advanced Encryption Standard Engine (AES).....	18
2.20 Serial wire JTAG debug port (SWJ-DP).....	18
2.21 3-Phase Pre-Driver	18
3 Pinouts and pin description.....	20

3.1	HFBP39	20
3.2	Connection between the internal MCU and the pre-driver	23
3.3	ADC input channel selection	23
3.4	Function and Status of the GPIO pins after reset.....	24
4	Memory Map	25
5	Electrical characteristics	26
5.1	Absolute maximum ratings	26
5.2	Recommended operating conditions	26
5.3	I/O Electrical characteristics.....	27
5.4	RCO characteristics.....	28
5.5	Internal 1.2V Voltage Regulator characteristics	28
5.6	BOD characteristics	29
5.7	PLL characteristics	29
5.8	14-bit ADC characteristics	30
5.9	Analog comparator characteristics	31
5.10	Internal 10-bit DAC characteristics.....	31
5.11	DAC buffer characteristics	32
5.12	Flash memory characteristics.....	32
5.13	Electrical sensitivity characteristics.....	33
5.14	Moisture sensitivity characteristics.....	33
5.15	Thermal resistance characteristics	33
5.16	Gate driver characteristics	34
5.17	Integrated MOS characteristics	34
6	Package information	37
6.1	HFBP39	37
7	PCB Layout and Routing Recommendations	40
8	Ordering information	41
8.1	Rule of ordering code	41

List of tables

Table 3-1: SPM1173 HFBP39 pin definitions	21
Table 3-2: Connection between the internal MCU and the pre-driver	23
Table 3-3: ADC input channel selection	23
Table 3-4: Function and status of the GPIO pins after reset	24
Table 5-1: Absolute maximum ratings ^{[1][2]}	26
Table 5-2: Recommended operating conditions	26
Table 5-3: I/O Electrical characteristics	27
Table 5-4: RCO characteristics	28
Table 5-5: Internal 1.2V Voltage Regulator characteristics	28
Table 5-6: BOD characteristics	29
Table 5-7: PLL characteristics	29
Table 5-8: ADC characteristics	30
Table 5-9: Comparator characteristics	31
Table 5-10: DAC characteristics	31
Table 5-11: DAC buffer characteristics	32
Table 5-12: Flash memory characteristics	32
Table 5-13: ESD absolute maximum ratings	33
Table 5-14: Electrical sensitivities	33
Table 5-15: Moisture sensitivity characteristic	33
Table 5-16: Thermal resistance characteristics (HFBP39 package)	33
Table 5-17: Gate driver characteristics	34
Table 5-18: MOSFET static electrical characteristics	34
Table 5-19: MOSFET dynamic electrical characteristics	35
Table 6-1: HFBP39, 12 x 12 x 0.75 mm ³ low-profile quad flat package mechanical data	38
Table 8-1: Ordering information	41

List of figures

Figure 1-1: SPM1173 System Function Diagram	10
Figure 1-2: SPM1173 Typical application diagram	11
Figure 2-1: Clock tree	13
Figure 3-1: SPM1173 HFBP39 pinout	20
Figure 4-1: Memory Map	25
Figure 5-1: Internal 1.2V voltage regulator load regulation rate ($T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)	28
Figure 5-2: Internal 1.2V Regulator Load Regulation vs. Temperature	28
Figure 5-3: DAC buffer offset voltage vs. input voltage	32
Figure 5-4: Drain-source voltage V_{DS} vs. drain current I_D	34
Figure 5-5: Drain to source ON resistance $R_{ds(on)}$ vs. drain current I_D	35
Figure 5-6: Switching energy (turn on condition) E_{on} vs. drain current I_D	35
Figure 5-7: Switching energy (turn off condition) E_{off} vs. drain current I_D	36
Figure 5-8: Switching energy (diode reverse recovery) E_{rr} vs. drain current I_D	36
Figure 6-1: HFBP39, $12 \times 12 \times 0.75\text{ mm}^3$ low-profile quad flat package outline	37
Figure 8-1: Rule of ordering code	41

Revision history

Version	Date	Author	Status	Changes
0	2022-07-08	—	Outdated	1. Draft.
A/0	2023-03-01	—	Outdated	1. Update ADC characteristic. 2. Update Table 6-1 . 3. Update Section 1 .
A/1	2023-03-03	—	Outdated	1. Update Table 3-1 , Figure 3-1 .
A/2	2023-11-29	—	Outdated	1. Update Figure 6-1 , Table 6-1 . 2. Update IO information, MCU related SPEC.
A/3	2024-04-04	—	Outdated	1. Update package information, Power MOS information.
C/0	2025-02-14	J. Zhou	Outdated	1. Adjust the document format. 2. Modify Table 6-1 . 3. Modify Table 8-1 .
C/1	2025-06-10	J. Zhou	Outdated	1. Modify Table 5-13 and Table 5-14 . 2. Modify fRCO in Table 5-4 . 3. Add Σ IOH and Σ IOL in Table 5-3 . 4. Add power-up slope of DVDD and VDDG in Table 5-2 . 5. Change the signal name of pin 9 to VCAP12A. Change the signal name of pin 33 to VCAP12B. 6. Correct the description of peripheral devices. 7. Add Section 5.16 and 5.17 .
C/2	2026-07-24	J. Zhou	Released	1. Update Section 5.17 , add MOS characteristics. 2. Add Important Statement and Disclaimer. 3. Add Figure 2-1 in Section 2.8 . 4. Update Table 5-16 . 5. Update Table 5-4 . 6. Delete SIO.

Terms or abbreviations

Terms or abbreviations	Description
MCU	Microcontroller Unit
LDO	Low Dropout Regulator
BLDC	Brushless Direct Current
FET	Field Effect Transistor

1 Device overview

The SPM1173 device from Spintrol is a highly integrated system-on-chip (SiP) microcontroller. As shown in Figure 1-2, The SPM1173 incorporates a 32-bit ARM Cortex-M4 high-performance processor with a software-programmable clock rate as high as 100 MHz, 32 KB SRAM, embedded flash with 64 KB, and an extensive range of enhanced I/Os and peripherals. The device offers a 14-bit ADC, enhanced PWMs, three general purpose 32-bit timers, as well as standard and advanced communication interface: UART. Meanwhile, this device also includes a high voltage three-phase gate driver and 6 power MOS to serve as a module to directly drive BLDC motor. To save board area, bootstrap diode is also integrated in the gate driver. The high voltage MOS has DC current rating of 2A. These features make the SPM1173 ideal for motor control application.

The SPM1173 operates from a 2.97 ~ 3.63 V DVDD power supply, with VBUS voltage up to 600V, VDDG is used to define the gate-source voltage swing for power MOS, usually 15V. The temperature range is from -40 °C to +125 °C. The package type is 39-pin HFBP.

Figure 1-1 shows the functional diagram for the SPM1173. Figure 1-2 shows the typical application block diagram of SPM1173.

Figure 1-1: SPM1173 System Function Diagram

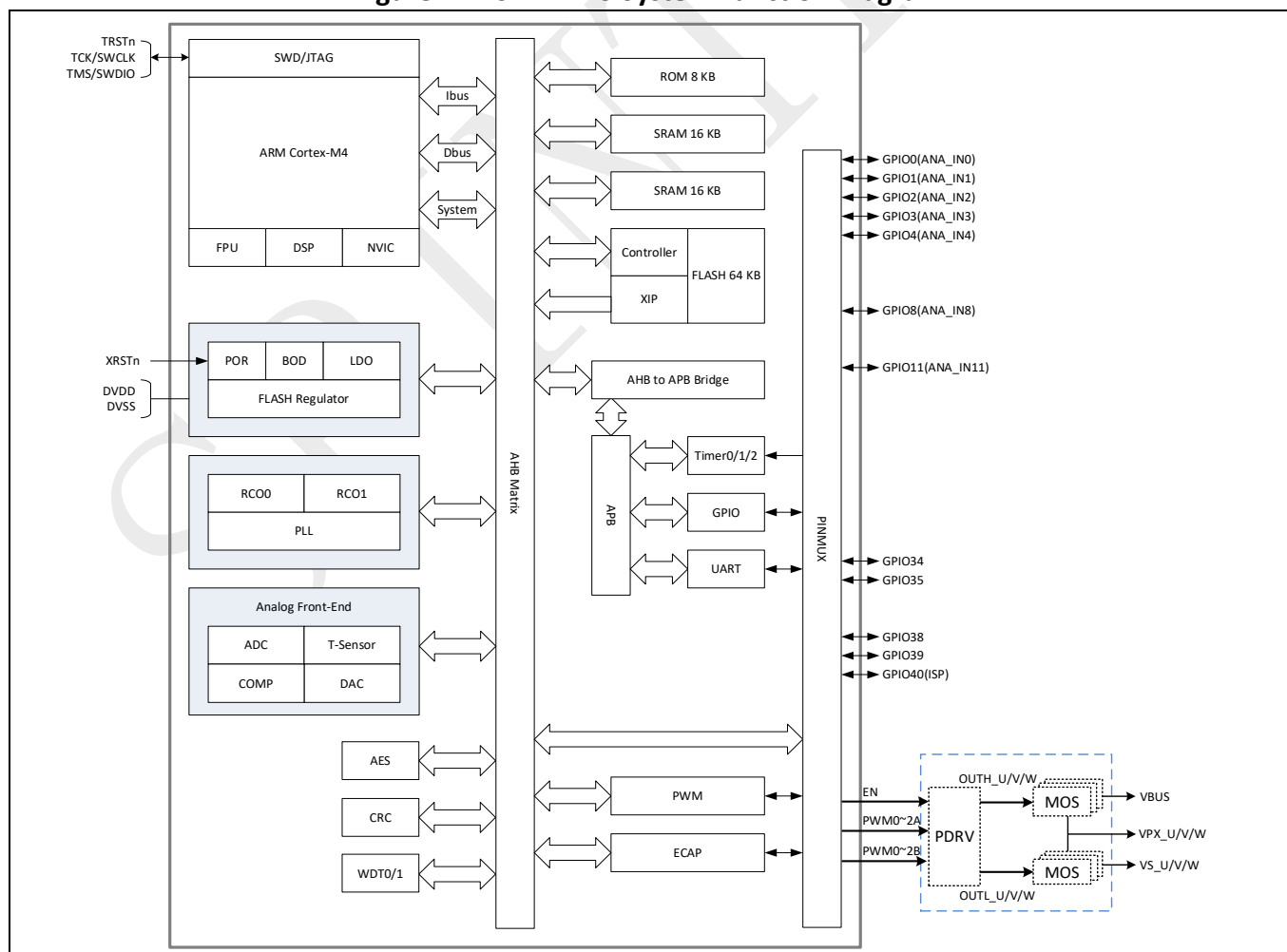
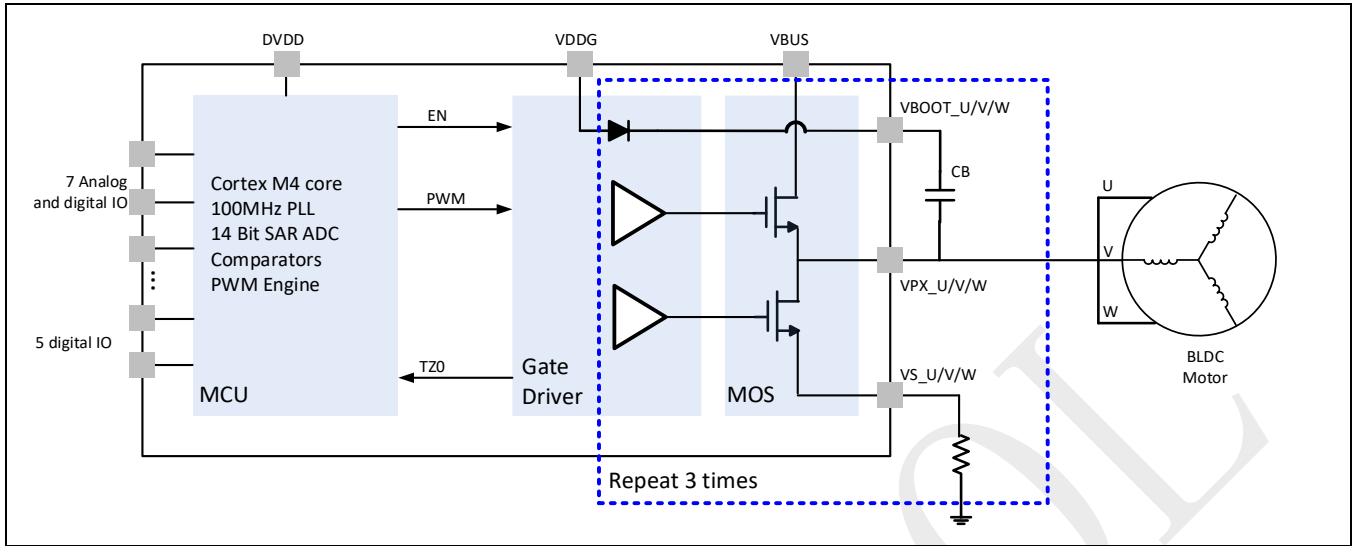


Figure 1-2: SPM1173 Typical application diagram



2 Feature descriptions

2.1 ARM Cortex-M4 core

The ARM Cortex-M4 processor has been developed to provide a low-cost platform that meets the needs of MCU implementation, with a reduced pin count and low-power consumption, while delivering outstanding computational performance and an advanced system response to interrupts.

The SPD1163 integrates a full-feature ARM Cortex-M4 core with FPU that can run up to 100MHz. Therefore, it is compatible with all ARM tools and software.

2.2 Embedded SRAM

The SPM1173 has implemented 32 KB SRAM memory for code and data. The SRAM can be accessed (read/write) at CPU clock speed with 0 wait states.

2.3 Embedded Flash memory

Up to 64 KB of embedded Flash memory is available for storing programs and data. To enhance the lifetime and store critical data, another 12 KB Flash memory is used for EEPROM emulation to support up to 1 KB effective capacity.

2.4 Nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC)

The SPM1173 embeds a nested vectored interrupt controller able to handle up to 51 mask-able interrupt channels (not including the 16 interrupt-lines of Cortex-M4) and 16 programmable priority levels.

- Closely coupled NVIC gives low-latency interrupt processing
- Interrupt entry vector table address passed directly to the core
- Processing of *late arriving* higher priority interrupts
- Support for tail-chaining
- Support for lazy-stacking
- Interrupt entry restored on interrupt exit with no instruction overhead

2.5 External interrupt/event controller

The SPM1173 provides a flexible external pin interrupt or event trigger mechanism. Any GPIO pin can be programmed as an external interrupt or event trigger source. In addition, any GPIO interrupt can be configured as edge-triggered or level-triggered.

2.6 Power supply and reset

The SPM1173 supports 3.3V DVDD and 15V VDDG power supplies, providing power for IO, internal voltage regulators and on-chip analog circuits. It is important to note that the boost rate of the DVDD power supply is less than or equal to 0.015 V/us.

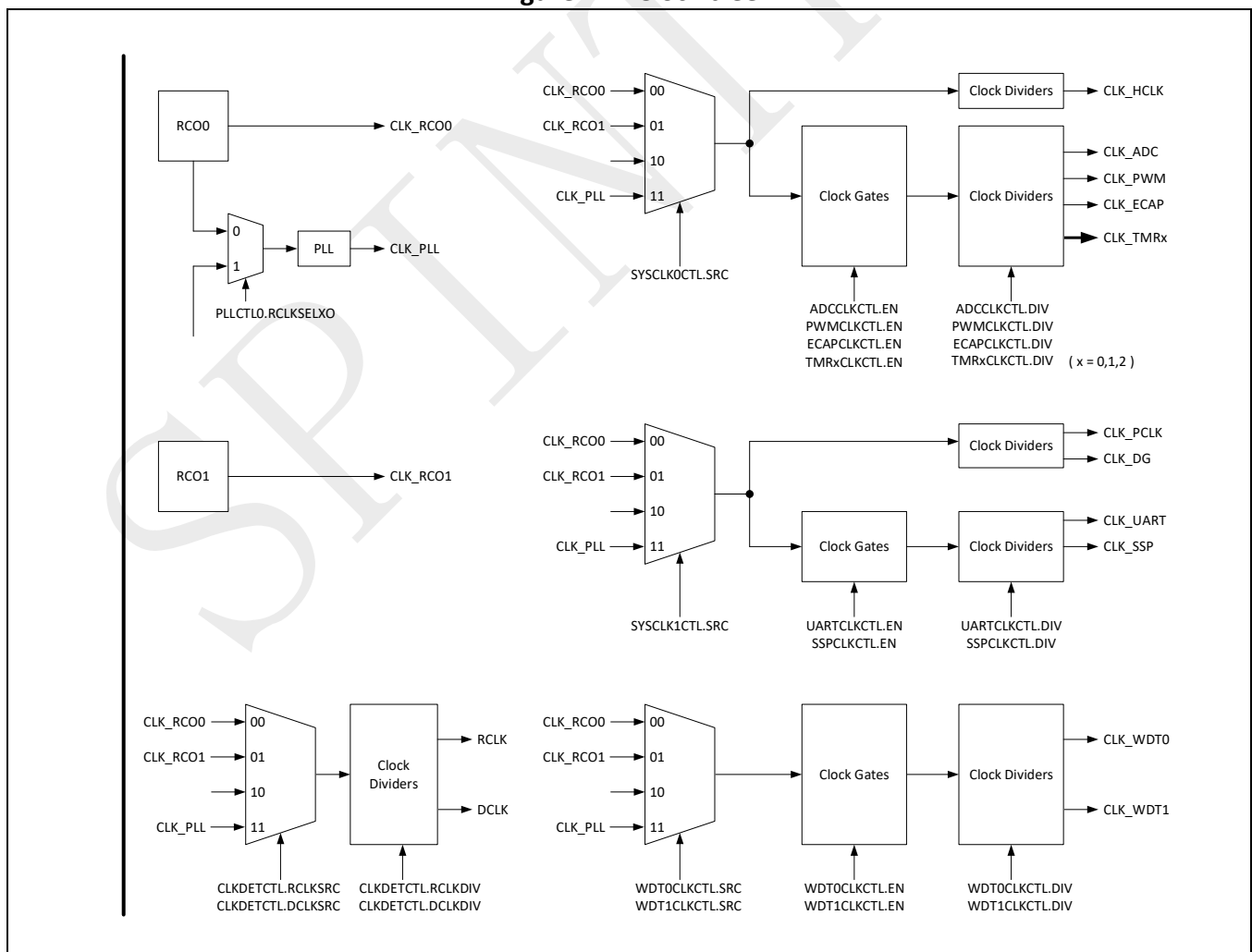
The SPM1173 has a global reset pin as well as an integrated power-on reset (POR) circuitry. The POR circuitry guarantees all power-up reset sequence requirements and makes the device easy to use.

2.7 Brown-out detector

The device features an embedded brown-out detector (BOD) that monitors the 3.3V/1.2V domain power supply and compare it to the programmable pre-set value. An interrupt or reset can be generate when voltage of the power domain is higher or drops below the pre-set value. The interrupt service routine then generates a warning message and/or put the MCU into a safe state. The BOD is enabled by software.

2.8 Clocks

Figure 2-1: Clock tree



System clock selection is performed on startup. The internal 32 MHz factory-trimmed oscillator is selected by default upon reset. An external oscillator can be selected by the user.

The device implements a fractional phase-lock loop (PLL) for high frequency clock generation. The PLL can take the internal 32 MHz oscillator or external clock as the input reference clock. The output frequency covers from 25 MHz to 100 MHz.

Several clock dividers allow the configuration of the AHB, and the peripherals frequency. The maximum allowed frequency is 100 MHz for AHB and 50 MHz for APB. See [Figure 2-1](#) for details on the clock tree. Special clock selection logic is designed so that the backup clock can take charge if current clock is missing. The 2.2 MHz backup-safety oscillator makes the SPM1173 get rid of clock stuck.

2.9 Boot mode

The boot code is located in on-chip ROM memory. After reset, the ARM processor starts code execution from the ROM. The ISP pin(GPIO40) and TRSTn pin are used to select one of the two boot options:

- Boot from embedded Flash (ISP pin = 1, TRSTn pin = X): the boot loader jumps to the embedded Flash and runs from the address at 0x1000 0000
- ISP mode (ISP pin = 0, TRSTn pin = 0): the boot loader reprograms the embedded Flash by using UART. During the process, the GPIO34 is configured as UART_TXD and the GPIO35 is configured as UART_RXD.

Note: The TRSTn pin is recommended to set as low.

2.10 General-purpose IOs (GPIOs)

The SPM1173 can be configured to support as many as 12 multi-purpose GPIO pins. Each GPIO pin can be configured by software as input, as output or as peripheral alternate function. It features:

- Each GPIO pin has configurable internal pull-up and pull-down resistors.
- Each GPIO pin has a programmable digital input glitch filter.
- Pure 3.3V I/O capability multiplexed with ADC input channel for GPIO0~GPIO4/GPIO8/GPIO11.

2.11 Timers and watchdogs

The SPM1173 device includes three general-purpose timers, two watchdog timers and a SysTick timer.

General-purpose timers

The SPM1173 includes three identical 32-bit general-purpose timers. Each general-purpose timer consists of a 32-bit auto-reload down-counter. An interrupt would be generated when the counter reaches zero if it is enabled. When the counter reaches zero, the timer can also generate an ADCSOC event or a PWMSYNC event if they are enabled. The clock of general-purpose timer can be selected from internal RC oscillators, external oscillator or PLL clock. Besides, each general-purpose timer can also be

configured to use external pin as enable control, event for the counter, or event to capture current counter value.

Watchdogs

The SPM1173 implements two identical watchdogs. Each watchdog is based on a 32-bit down-counter, which can be clocked from internal RC oscillators, external oscillator or PLL clock. When the counter reaches the given time-out value, an interrupt or a reset can be generated. The watchdog counter can be frozen or free-running in debug mode.

SysTick Timer

This timer is dedicated for the operating system, but could also be used as a standard down-counter. It features:

- A 24-bit down-counter.
- Auto-reload capability.
- Mask-able system interrupt generation when the counter reaches 0.

2.12 UART

The SPM1173 has one UART module that features:

- Ability to add or delete standard asynchronous communication bits (start, stop and parity) in the serial data.
- 5 – 8 data bits.
- Even, odd or no parity detection.
- One, one-and-a-half, or two stop bits generation.
- Baud-rate generation up to 6.25 Mbps.
- 64-byte transmit FIFO.
- 64-byte receive FIFO.
- Auto baud-rate detection.

2.13 ADC

SPM1173 is equipped with a 14-bit analog-to-digital converter with 7 external input channels. Temperature sensors, internal power supplies, etc. can be used as the input of the analog-to-digital converter through multiplexing. The core of this analog-to-digital converter contains 3 independent sample-and-hold circuits, and each sample-and-hold circuit has 2 input channels, which are suitable for differential sampling.

Events generated by the general timer and the pulse width modulation output can both trigger the start of the analog-to-digital converter.

- 14-bit resolution.
- Minimum 140 ns conversion time and independently configurable sampling time.
- Differential sampling.
- 3-channel sampling hold.
- Supports synchronous sampling and serial sampling.
- Analog signal input range: 0 V ~ 3.65 V.
- Option for internal or external reference voltage.
- Input open circuit and short circuit detection.

Please see [Table 5-8](#) for 14-bit ADC characteristics.

2.14 Temperature sensor

The temperature sensor generates a voltage that varies linearly with temperature. It is internally connected to the ADC input channel, which is used to convert the sensor output voltage into a digital value.

2.15 Analog comparators

The SPM1173 is equipped with 7 high-speed comparators. Each comparator uses the internal digital-to-analog converter (DAC) as the reference to monitor whether the input or output of the programmable gain amplifier exceeds the threshold. The DAC can be used to generate a static voltage as the threshold for the comparator, but it does not guarantee the performance of generating waveforms by dynamically changing the code value. The output of the comparator is connected to the Pulse Width Modulation Trip-Zone module. Additionally, each comparator can achieve the function of phase comparison, which can be used for the detection of motor commutation. For specific channel selection details, please refer to the technical reference manual of the chip.

- 50 ns typical response.
- Programmable hysteresis.
- Output with digital deglitch filter.
- Phase comparison function.

For more details on the characteristics of analog comparators and digital analog converters, please refer to [Table 5-9](#) and [Table 5-10](#).

2.16 PWMs

The SPM1173 integrates supports two PWM channels. Without much involvement of processor core, PWM can generate complex pulse width waveforms.

- Dedicated 16-bit time-base counter with period and frequency control.
- Two outputs with single-edge operation, dual-edge symmetric operation or dual-edge asymmetric operation.
- All events can trigger both CPU interrupts and ADC start of conversion.
- Programmable phase-control support for lag or lead operation relative to other PWM modules.
- Dead-band generation with independent rising and falling edge delay control.
- Programmable trip zone allocation of both cycle-by-cycle trip and one-shot trip on fault conditions.
- A blocking condition can force either high, low, or high-impedance state logic levels at PWM outputs.
- Comparator module outputs and trip zone inputs can generate events, filtered events, or trip conditions.

2.17 ECAP

The SPM1173 has implemented an ECAP module with following features:

- Flexible input capture pin: each GPIO can be configured as capture pin
- 32-bit time base counter
- 4 x 32-bit time-stamp capture registers
- 4-stage sequencer that is synchronized to external events
- Independent edge polarity (rising/falling edge) selection for all 4 events
- Interrupt capabilities on any of the 4 capture events

2.18 Cyclic redundancy check (CRC)

The SPM1173 has a hardware CRC calculation unit. The CRC module is used to verify data transmission or storage integrity. It features:

- 32-bit parallel bit stream input, and up to 32-bit CRC output.
- Support up to 2^{32} byte length for CRC calculation.
- Five CRC standard polynomials supported.

2.19 Advanced Encryption Standard Engine (AES)

AES module provides fast hardware encryption and decryption services. Its main features are as follows:

- Supports up to 6 block encryption modes: ECB, CBC, CTR, CCM*, MMO, and Bypass.
- Supports 128-bit, 192-bit, and 256-bit keys.
- Each block encryption mode has error indication.
- Independent 4 x 32-bit input and output first-in-first-out queues.

2.20 Serial wire JTAG debug port (SWJ-DP)

The built-in ARM SWJ-DP interface is composed of JTAG and serial line debugging ports. Based on the SWJ-DP interface, a serial line debugging probe or JTAG probe can be connected to the target. When SPM1173 enables certain security functions, the debugging ports can be disabled.

2.21 3-Phase Pre-Driver

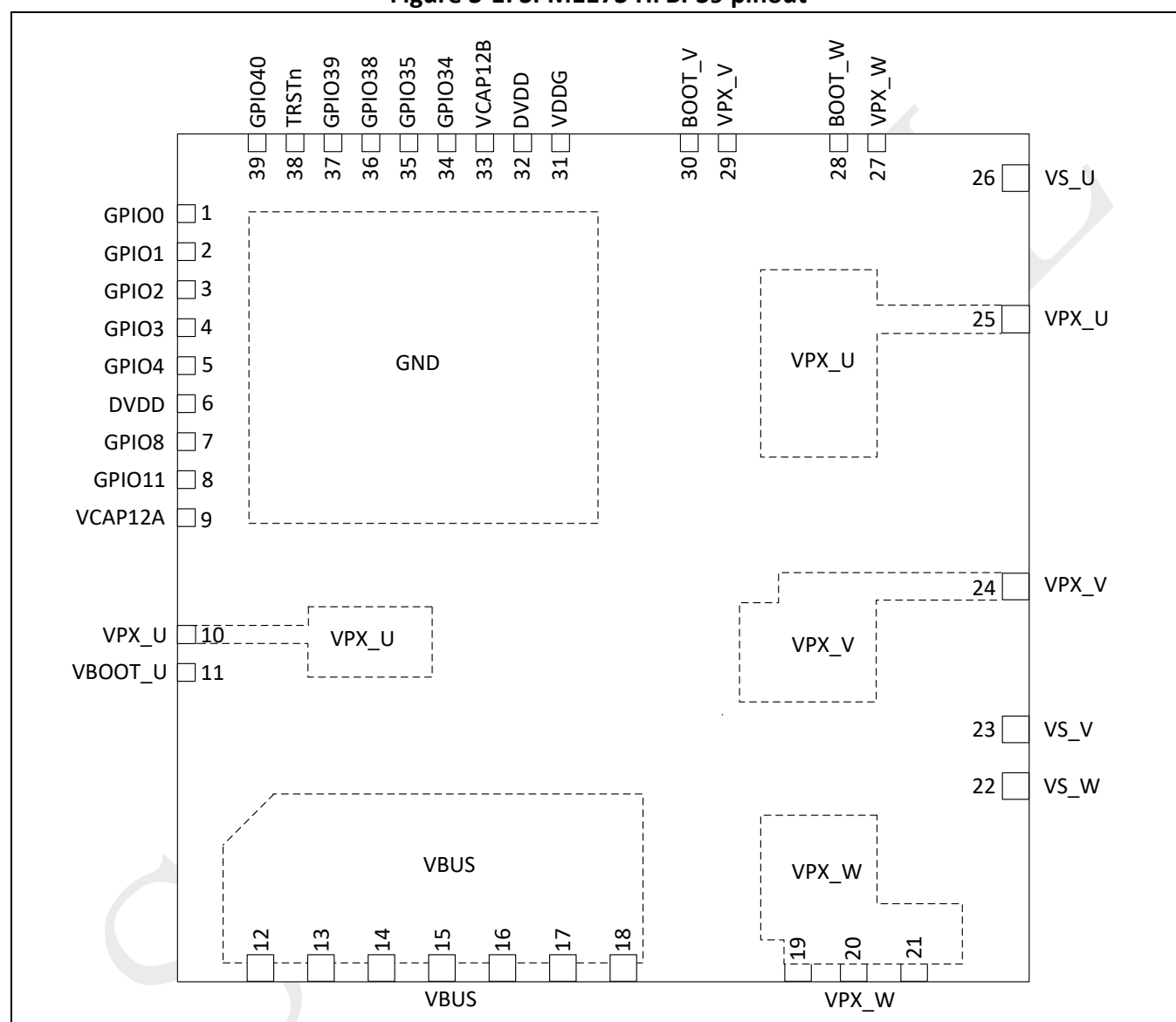
SPM1173 integrates six high-voltage high-speed power MOSFETs and drivers, providing three independent high and low-side reference output channels, suitable for three-phase applications.

- Fault detection: Provides a FAULT signal to indicate the trigger state of undervoltage shutdown.
- Integrated 6 channels of MOSFETs, with a conduction resistance of 1.9Ω and a current of 2A.
- Delay matching: The propagation delay has been optimized through matching to facilitate the design of high-frequency applications.
- Dead-time control: Built-in dead-time (typical value 300ns), preventing the high and low-side MOSFETs from conducting simultaneously.
- Pre-driving logic integrated noise filter, which can filter out input logic pulses with a pulse width less than 270ns, enhancing the system's anti-interference capability.

3 Pinouts and pin description

3.1 HFBP39

Figure 3-1: SPM1173 HFBP39 pinout



- [1] The above figure shows the package top view.
- [2] **Note:** there is no need to connect the two VCAP12 pins on the PCB boards.
- [3] **Note:** when TRSTn is HIGH, GPIO38 ~ GPIO39 pins work as Debug interface and can't be configured as other functions.

Table 3-1: SPM1173 HFBP39 pin definitions

Pin	Signal	Type ^[1]	Description
1	GPIO0	I/O	General-purpose input/output 0
	ANA_IN0	AI	ADC channel 0 input
	COMP0H	O	Comparator COMP0H result output
2	GPIO1	I/O	General-purpose input/output 1
	ANA_IN1	AI	ADC channel 1 input
	COMP0L	O	Comparator COMP0L result output
3	GPIO2	I/O	General-purpose input/output 2
	ANA_IN2	AI	ADC channel 2 input
	COMP1H	O	Comparator COMP1H result output
4	GPIO3	I/O	General-purpose input/output 3
	ANA_IN3	AI	ADC channel 3 input
	COMP1L	O	Comparator COMP1L result output
5	GPIO4	I/O	General-purpose input/output 4
	ANA_IN4	AI	ADC channel 4 input
	COMP2H	O	Comparator COMP2H result output
6	DVDD	S	3.3V power, add 4.7uF and 0.1uF bypass ceramic cap to AVSS
7	GPIO8	I/O	General-purpose input/output 8
	ANA_IN8	AI	ADC channel 8 input
	COMP3H	O	Comparator COMP3H result output
8	GPIO11	I/O	General-purpose input/output 11
	ANA_IN11	AI	ADC channel 11 input
	COMP4L	O	Comparator COMP4L result output
9	VCAP12A	S	1.2V power, add 2.2uF and 0.1uF bypass ceramic cap to DVSS
10	VPX_U	S	U Phase high side supply offset voltage
11	VBOOT_U	S	U Phase high side power
12/13/14/15/16/17/18	VBUS	S	Supply voltage
19/20/21	VPX_W	S	W Phase motor driving out
22	VS_W	S	W phase driver GND
23	VS_V	S	V phase driver GND
24	VPX_V	S	V Phase motor driving out
25	VPX_U	S	U Phase motor driving out
26	VS_U	S	U phase driver GND
27	VPX_W	S	W Phase high side supply offset voltage
28	VBOOT_W	S	W Phase high side power
29	VPX_V	S	V Phase high side supply offset voltage
30	VBOOT_V	S	V Phase high side power
31	VDDG	S	Gate driver power supply
32	DVDD	S	3.3V power, add 4.7uF and 0.1uF bypass ceramic cap to AVSS

Pin	Signal	Type ^[1]	Description
33	VCAP12B	S	1.2V power, add 0.1uF bypass ceramic cap to DVSS
34	GPIO34	I/O	General-purpose input/output 34
	UART_TXD	O	UART transmit data
	UART_RXD	I	UART receive data
35	GPIO35	I/O	General-purpose input/output 35
	UART_RXD	O	UART receive data
	UART_TXD	I	UART transmit data
36	GPIO38	I/O	General-purpose input/output 38
	TMS/SWD	I/O	JTAG mode select or SWD data
	UART_TXD	I	UART transmit data
	PWM2A	O	PWM2 output A
	Note: when TRSTn is HIGH, this pin always works as TMS/SWD and can't be configured as other function		
37	GPIO39	I/O	General-purpose input/output 39
	TCK/SWCK	I	JTAG clock or SWD clock
	PWM2B	O	PWM2 output B
38	TRSTn	I	JTAG reset pin, reset the JTAG when low
39	ISP(GPIO40)	I/O	ISP pin (General-purpose input/output 40)
	UART_TXD	O	UART transmit data
	DCLK	O	Clock output from CLKDET module for monitoring

[1] I = digital input, O = digital output, AI = analog input, AO = analog out, S = supply.

[2] All GPIO pins can be configured as ECAP input.

3.2 Connection between the internal MCU and the pre-driver

Table 3-2: Connection between the internal MCU and the pre-driver

MCU pin	Pin configuration	Pre-driver signal description
GPIO28	GPIO output	Enable control of pre-driver
GPIO18	PWM0A	Input of upper PWM waveform for phase W of pre-driver
GPIO19	PWM0B	Input of lower PWM waveform for phase W of pre-driver
GPIO20	PWM1A	Input of upper PWM waveform for phase V of pre-driver
GPIO21	PWM1B	Input of lower PWM waveform for phase V of pre-driver
GPIO22	PWM2A	Input of upper PWM waveform for phase U of pre-driver
GPIO23	PWM2B	Input of lower PWM waveform for phase U of pre-driver

3.3 ADC input channel selection

Table 3-3: ADC input channel selection

Option	SHA		SHB		SHC	
	SELP	SELN	SELP	SELN	SELP	SELN
0	GND		GND		GND	
1	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	DAC0	DAC0	DAC1	DAC1	DAC2	DAC2
3	DVDD	VDD12	ATEST	VDCBUF	TSEN1	TSEN0
4	ANA_IN0	ANA_IN1	ANA_IN0	ANA_IN1	ANA_IN0	ANA_IN1
5	ANA_IN2	ANA_IN3	ANA_IN4	–	–	–
6	ANA_IN8	–	ANA_IN8	–	ANA_IN8	–
7	–	ANA_IN11	–	–	–	–

3.4 Function and Status of the GPIO pins after reset

Table 3-4: Function and status of the GPIO pins after reset

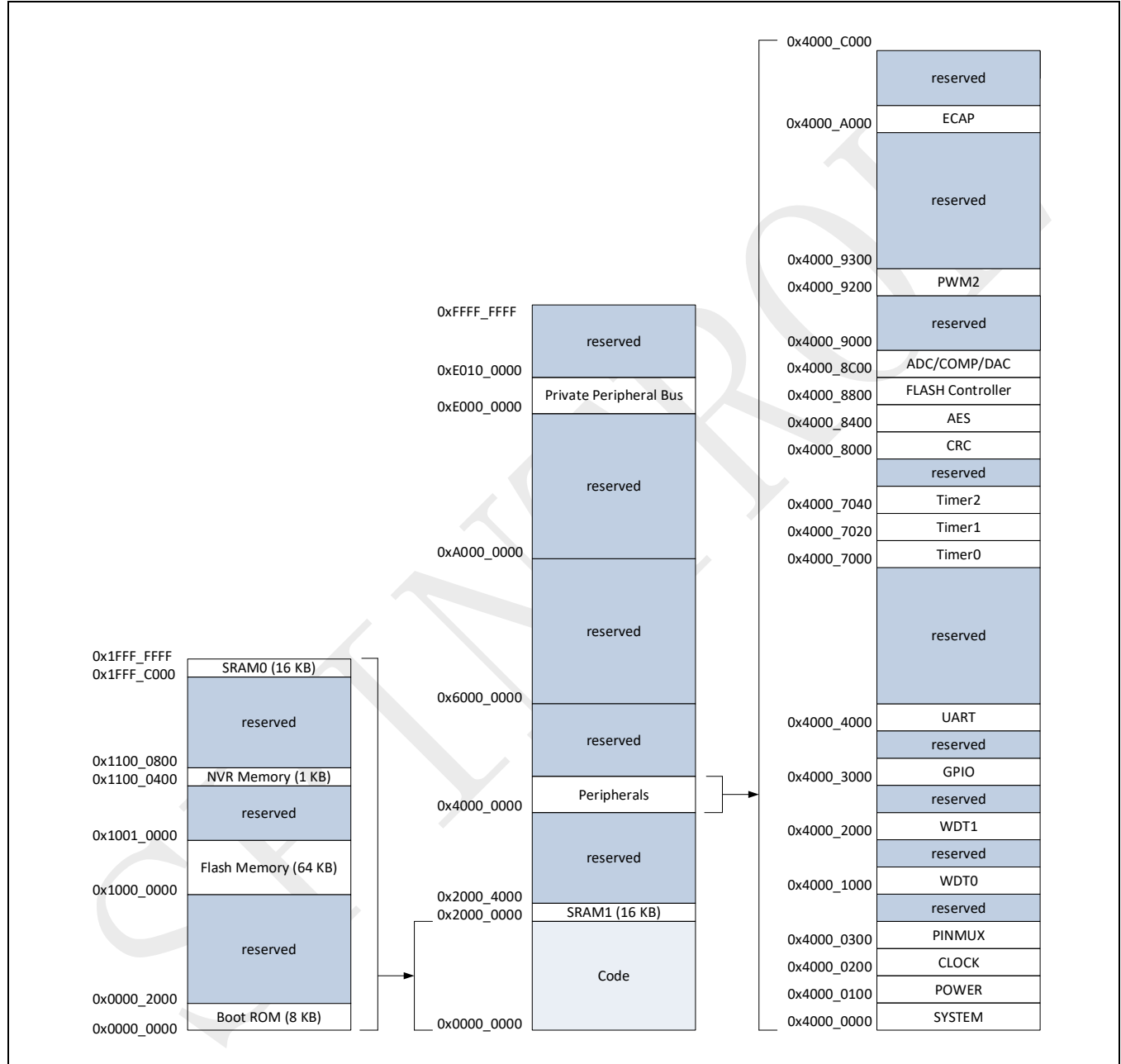
Pin Name	Default Function	Default State
GPIO0	ANA_IN0	Floating
GPIO1	ANA_IN1	Floating
GPIO2	ANA_IN2	Floating
GPIO3	ANA_IN3	Floating
GPIO4	ANA_IN4	Floating
GPIO8	ANA_IN8	Floating
GPIO11	ANA_IN11	Floating
GPIO18 ^[1]	GPIO18	Floating
GPIO19 ^[1]	GPIO19	Floating
GPIO20 ^[1]	GPIO20	Floating
GPIO21 ^[1]	GPIO21	Floating
GPIO22 ^[1]	GPIO22	Floating
GPIO23 ^[1]	GPIO23	Floating
GPIO28 ^[1]	GPIO28	Floating
GPIO34	GPIO34	Pull up
GPIO35	GPIO35	Pull up
GPIO38	GPIO38	Floating
GPIO39	GPIO39	Floating
GPIO40	GPIO40/ISP	Pull up

[1] Internal pin.

4 Memory Map

The memory map of SPM1173 is shown in [Figure 4-1](#).

Figure 4-1: Memory Map



5 Electrical characteristics

5.1 Absolute maximum ratings

Table 5-1: Absolute maximum ratings ^{[1][2]}

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Max	Unit
V _{BUS}	High voltage power supply	-0.3	600	V
V _{VDDG}	Pre-Driver power supply	-0.3	22	V
V _{VPX_U/V/W}	High side floating ground	-10	600	V
V _{VBOOT_U/V/W}	High side floating supply	-0.3	622	V
V _{DVDD}	Supply voltage, with respect to V _{SS}	-0.3	4.6	V
V _{IN}	Input voltage (V _{DVDD} = 3.3 V)	-0.3	4.6	V
V _{OUT}	Output voltage	-0.3	4.6	V
I _{IC}	Input clamp current	-20	+20	mA
I _{OC}	Output clamp current	-20	+20	mA
T _J	Junction temperature ^[3]	-40	+125	°C
T _A	Ambient temperature ^[3]	-40	+105	°C
T _{stg}	Storage temperature ^[3]	-65	+150	°C

- [1] Stresses beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these is not implied.
- [2] All voltage values are with respect to V_{SS}, unless otherwise noted.
- [3] Long-term high-temperature storage or extended use at maximum temperature conditions may result in a reduction of overall device life.

5.2 Recommended operating conditions

Table 5-2: Recommended operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Nom	Max	Unit
V _{DVDD}	Power supply voltage	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
dV _{DVDD} /dt	External DVDD power-up slope	—	—	—	0.015	V/us
V _{VDDG}	Power supply voltage	—	8.9	15	20	V
dV _{VDDG} /dt	VDDG power-up slope	—	—	—	1	V/us
V _{DVSS}	Power ground (epad)	—	—	0	—	V
V _{IH}	High-level input voltage	V _{DVDD} = 3.3 V	2.0	—	V _{DVDD} + 0.3	V
V _{IL}	Low-level input voltage	V _{DVDD} = 3.3 V	V _{DVSS} - 0.3	—	0.8	V
T _J	Junction temperature	—	-40	—	125	°C
T _A	Ambient temperature	—	-40	—	105	°C

5.3 I/O Electrical characteristics

Table 5-3: I/O Electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{OH}	High-level output voltage	$I_{OH} = I_{OH\ MAX}$	$V_{DVDD} - 0.4$	—	—	V
V_{OL}	Low-level output voltage	$I_{OL} = I_{OL\ MAX}$	—	—	0.4	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	$V_{DVDD} = 3.3\ V$	2.0	—	$V_{DVDD} + 0.3$	V
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	$V_{DVDD} = 3.3\ V$	$V_{DVSS} - 0.3$	—	0.8	V
I_{OH}	High-level output source current when $V_{OH} = V_{OH(MIN)}$	STRENGTH=0 STRENGTH=1 STRENGTH=2 STRENGTH=3	—	—	5 10 15 20	mA
I_{OL}	Low-level output sink current when $V_{OL} = V_{OL(MAX)}$	STRENGTH=0 STRENGTH=1 STRENGTH=2 STRENGTH=3	—	—	5 10 15 20	mA
I_{IL}	Low-level input current (Pin with pull-up and pull-down disabled)	$V_{DVDD} = 3.3V$ $V_{IH} = 0\ V$	—	—	2	uA
I_{IH}	High-level input current (Pin with pull-up and pull-down disabled)	$V_{DVDD} = 3.3V$ $V_{IH} = V_{DVDD}$	—	—	2	uA
$\Sigma I_{OH}^{[1]}$	Total current of each group of I/O output sources	—	—	—	80	mA
$\Sigma I_{OL}^{[1]}$	Total current of each group of I/O input sinking currents	—	—	—	80	mA
R_{PU}	Input pull-up resistor	$V_{IO} = 0\ V$	—	41	—	k Ω
R_{PD}	Input pull-down resistor	$V_{IO} = V_{DVDD}$	—	42	—	k Ω

[1] The I/O between two adjacent 3.3V power supply pins constitutes one group.

5.4 RCO characteristics

Table 5-4: RCO characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DVDD}	3.3V power supply	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
f_{RCO}	RCO frequency at room temperature	$T_J = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	—	32	—	MHz
ACC_{RCO}	RCO frequency accuracy (RCO frequency variation versus temperature)	$T_J = -40\sim 150\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	-1	—	1	%
t_{RDY}	RCO frequency ready time	—	—	4.2	—	us

5.5 Internal 1.2V Voltage Regulator characteristics

Table 5-5: Internal 1.2V Voltage Regulator characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DVDD}	Power supply	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
$VCAP12$	Output voltage	Load current = 50mA	1.18	1.20	1.22	V
$\Delta VCAP12$	Load regulation rate	$VCAP12 (L = 50\text{mA}) - VCAP12 (L = 200\text{mA})$	—	—	30	mV

Figure 5-1: Internal 1.2V voltage regulator load regulation rate ($T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)

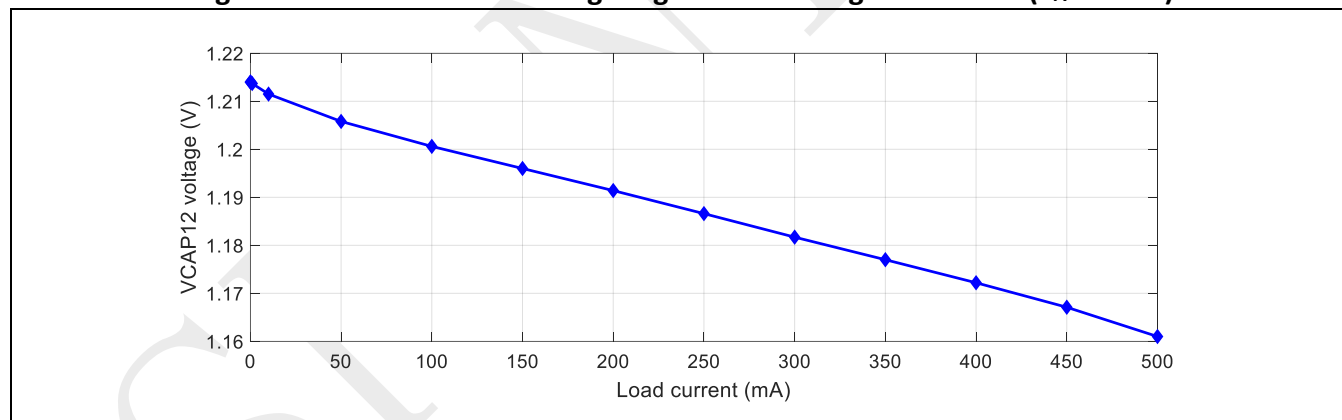
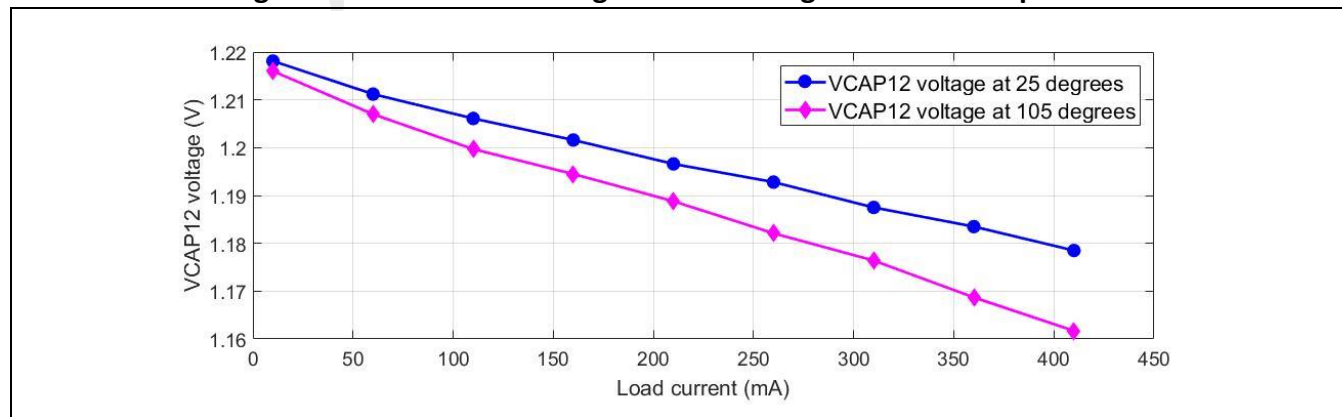


Figure 5-2: Internal 1.2V Regulator Load Regulation vs. Temperature



5.6 BOD characteristics

Table 5-6: BOD characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{DVDD}	3.3V power supply	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
V _{DVDDOV,assert}	VDD33 over-voltage assert threshold	—	—	3.42	—	V
V _{DVDDOV,release}	VDD33 over-voltage release threshold	—	—	3.31	—	V
V _{DVDDUV,assert}	VDD33 under-voltage assert threshold	—	—	2.58	—	V
V _{DVDDUV,release}	VDD33 under-voltage release threshold	—	—	2.65	—	V
V _{VCAP12OV,assert}	VDD12 over-voltage assert threshold	—	—	1.33	—	V
V _{VCAP12OV,release}	VDD12 over-voltage release threshold	—	—	1.31	—	V
V _{VCAP12UV,assert}	VDD12 under-voltage assert threshold	—	—	0.94	—	V
V _{VCAP12UV,release}	VDD12 under-voltage release threshold	—	—	0.97	—	V

[1] The characteristics of VDD12 under-voltage 0 and VDD12 under-voltage 1 are the same.

5.7 PLL characteristics

Table 5-7: PLL characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{DVDD}	3.3V power supply	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
f _{VCO}	VCO frequency	—	400	500	600	MHz
f _{pfd}	Phase-Frequency Detector (PFD) input frequency	—	4	—	8	MHz
t _{LOCK}	Locking time	—	—	—	15	us

5.8 14-bit ADC characteristics

Table 5-8: ADC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DVDD}	Power supply	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
N_R	Resolution	No missing code. Monotonic	14	—	—	bit
F_S	Conversion speed ^[1]	—	—	—	4	MSPS
V_{AIN}	Input voltage range	—	0	—	V_{DVDD}	V
V_{REF}	Reference voltage	—	1.194	1.2	1.206	V
I_{on}	Operational current	$V_{DVDD} = 3.3\text{ V}$	—	17.1	21	mA
INL	Integral linearity error	—	-3.0	—	3.0	LSB
DNL	Differential linearity	—	-1.0	—	1.0	LSB
E_{OFF}	Offset error ^[2]	With calibration	-2	—	2	LSB
E_{GAIN}	Gain error ^[2]	With calibration	-4	—	4	LSB
E_{OFF2}	Channel to channel offset	—	-3	—	3	LSB
E_{GAIN2}	Channel to channel gain error	—	-5	—	5	LSB
T_{COEF}	ADC temperature coefficient with internal reference	—	—	26	—	ppm/°C
t_{setup}	Power-up time	—	—	—	200	us
$ENOB_{DC}$	DC Noise Floor	—	—	12.0	—	bits
SNR	Signal-to-noise ratio	$f_{in} = 100\text{ kHz}$ $Amp = 0.94 F_S$ $N = 8192$	—	75.5	—	dB
THD	Total harmonic distortion		—	-85.0	—	dB
ENOB	Effective number of bits		—	12.2	—	bits
SFDR	Spurious free dynamic range		—	86.0	—	dB
T_{slope}	Degrees C of temperature movement per measure ADC LSB change of the temperature sensor	—	—	1.904	—	°C/LSB
T_{offset}	ADC output at 25 °C of the temperature sensor	—	—	162.138	—	LSB

[1] Sampling time = 110ns, Conversion time = 140ns.

[2] The offset and gain can be automatically calibrated by hardware.

5.9 Analog comparator characteristics

Table 5-9: Comparator characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DVDD}	Power supply	–	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
V_{OFFSET}	Offset voltage (Hysteresis voltage=0)	common-mode input voltage = 1.65V	-10	–	10	mV
V_{HYST}	Hysteresis voltage(12mV)	–	–	13	–	mV
	Hysteresis voltage(24mV)	–	–	26	–	mV
	Hysteresis voltage(36mV)	–	–	42	–	mV
t_D	Delay time - comparator response time to PWM shunt down (Asynchronous)	–	–	50	–	ns

5.10 Internal 10-bit DAC characteristics

Table 5-10: DAC characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DVDD}	Power supply	–	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
N	resolution	Monotonic	10	–	–	bit
V_{FS}	Full scale value	–	0	–	V_{DVDD}	V
DNL	Differential linearity	–	-0.5	–	0.5	LSB
INL	Integral linearity	–	-1	–	1	LSB
E_{OFF}	Offset error	–	–	5	–	mV
t_{settle}	DAC settling time	Design guarantee	–	–	1	us

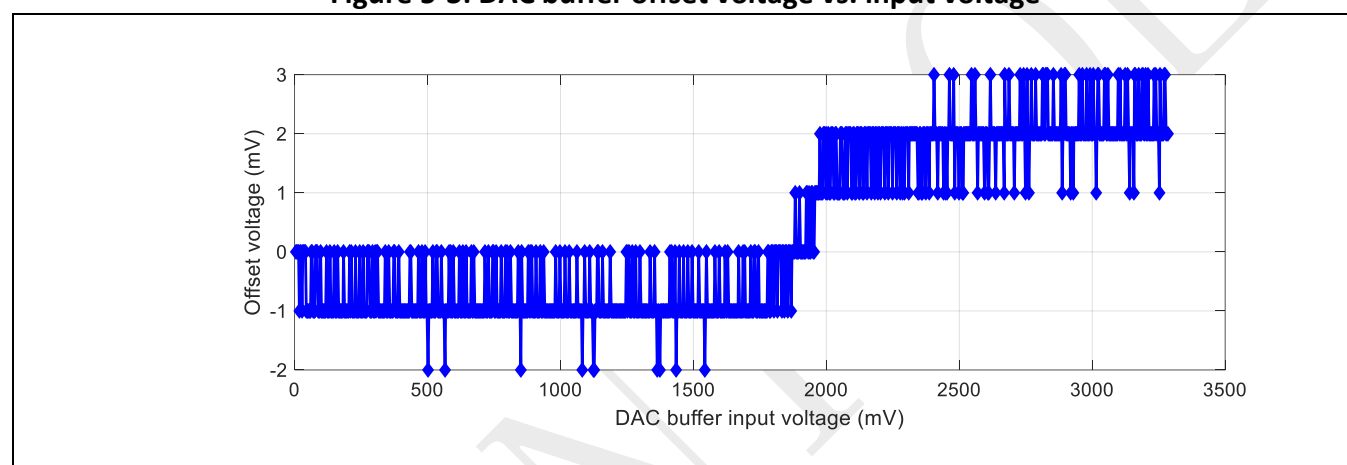
- [1] The DAC is used to generate a static voltage as a threshold for the comparator and does not guarantee the performance of the waveform produced by dynamically changing the code value.

5.11 DAC buffer characteristics

Table 5-11: DAC buffer characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DVDD}	Power supply	—	2.97	3.3	3.63	V
V_{OUT}	Output voltage range	—	0.3	—	$V_{DVDD} - 0.3$	V
t_{settle}	Settling time	Design guarantee	—	1	—	us
E_{OFF}	Offset error	—	—	3	—	mV
C_L	Capacitor load	—	—	—	50	pF
R_L	Resistive load	—	1M	—	—	Ω

Figure 5-3: DAC buffer offset voltage vs. input voltage



5.12 Flash memory characteristics

Table 5-12: Flash memory characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
t_{read}	Read access time	—	40	—	ns
t_{PROG}	Word (32-bit) program time	—	8	10	us
t_{SE}	Sector erase time	—	0.8	4	ms
t_{BE}	Chip erase time	—	8	10	ms
N_{cycle}	Endurance (erase/program cycle)	$T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	100,000	—	cycles
$t_{retention}$	Data retention duration	$T_J = 85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	10	—	years

5.13 Electrical sensitivity characteristics

Table 5-13: ESD absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max	Unit
$V_{ESD(HBM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (Human Body Model)	Ambient temperature $T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	1250	V
$V_{ESD(CDM)}$	Electrostatic discharge voltage (Charge Device Model)	Ambient temperature $T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$	750	V
		Corner Pin	750	V

Table 5-14: Electrical sensitivities

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Max	Unit
LU	Static latch-up	Ambient temperature $T_A = 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{V_{CAP12}} = 1.32\text{ V}$, $V_{DVDD} = 3.63\text{ V}$, $V_{V_{BOOT_W/U/V}} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{V_{DDG}} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{BUS} = 200\text{ V}$	200	mA
		Ambient temperature $T_A = 25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ $V_{V_{CAP12}} = 1.32\text{ V}$, $V_{DVDD} = 3.63\text{ V}$, $V_{V_{BOOT_W/U/V}} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{V_{DDG}} = 20\text{ V}$, $V_{BUS} = 200\text{ V}$	200	mA

5.14 Moisture sensitivity characteristics

Table 5-15: Moisture sensitivity characteristic

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Level	Unit
MSL	Moisture sensitivity level	—	Level 3	—

5.15 Thermal resistance characteristics

Table 5-16: Thermal resistance characteristics (HFBP39 package)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
θ_{JC}	Junction-to-case thermal resistance	2-layer PCB per JESD standard	6.08	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$
θ_{JA}	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	2-layer PCB per JESD standard	52.12	$^{\circ}\text{C/W}$

[1] Values are based on measured data. PCBA is a 2-layer board designed per JESD standard.

5.16 Gate driver characteristics

Table 5-17: Gate driver characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{DDGUVT}	VDDG under voltage lock out trigger	—	7.9	8.9	9.9	V
V _{DDGUVH}	VDDG under voltage lock out hysteresis	—	—	1	—	V
V _{BSUVT}	VBS under voltage lock out trigger	—	7.9	8.9	9.9	V
V _{BSUVH}	VBS under voltage lock out hysteresis	—	—	1	—	V
I _{LK}	High side leakage current	—	—	—	1	uA
I _{QBS}	Quiescent BS current	—	—	50	120	uA
I _{QVDDG}	Quiescent VDDG current	—	—	402	—	uA
R _{BS}	Bootstrap resistance	—	—	100	—	Ω
V _{DDG(BR)}	Max VDDG Breakdown Voltage	—	—	22	—	V
V _{BS(BR)}	Max VBOOT-VPX Breakdown Voltage	—	—	22	—	V

5.17 Integrated MOS characteristics

Table 5-18: MOSFET static electrical characteristics

Symbol	Definition	Condition	Min	Type	Max	Unit
V _{DS(BR)}	Drain-Source Breakdown Voltage	V _{GS} = 0V, I _D = 250μA	650	—	—	V
R _{ds(on)}	Drain to source ON resistance	V _{GS} = 10V, I _D = 500mA	—	1.83	—	Ω
V _{TH}	Threshold Voltage	V _{GS} = V _{DS} , I _D = 250μA	—	4.11	—	V
I _{DSS}	Zero gate voltage drain current	V _{GS} = 0V, V _{DS} = 657V	—	45.88	—	nA
V _{FSD}	MOSFET diode forward voltage drop	V _{GS} = 0V, I _D = 500mA	—	0.85	—	V

Figure 5-4: Drain-source voltage V_{DS} vs. drain current I_D

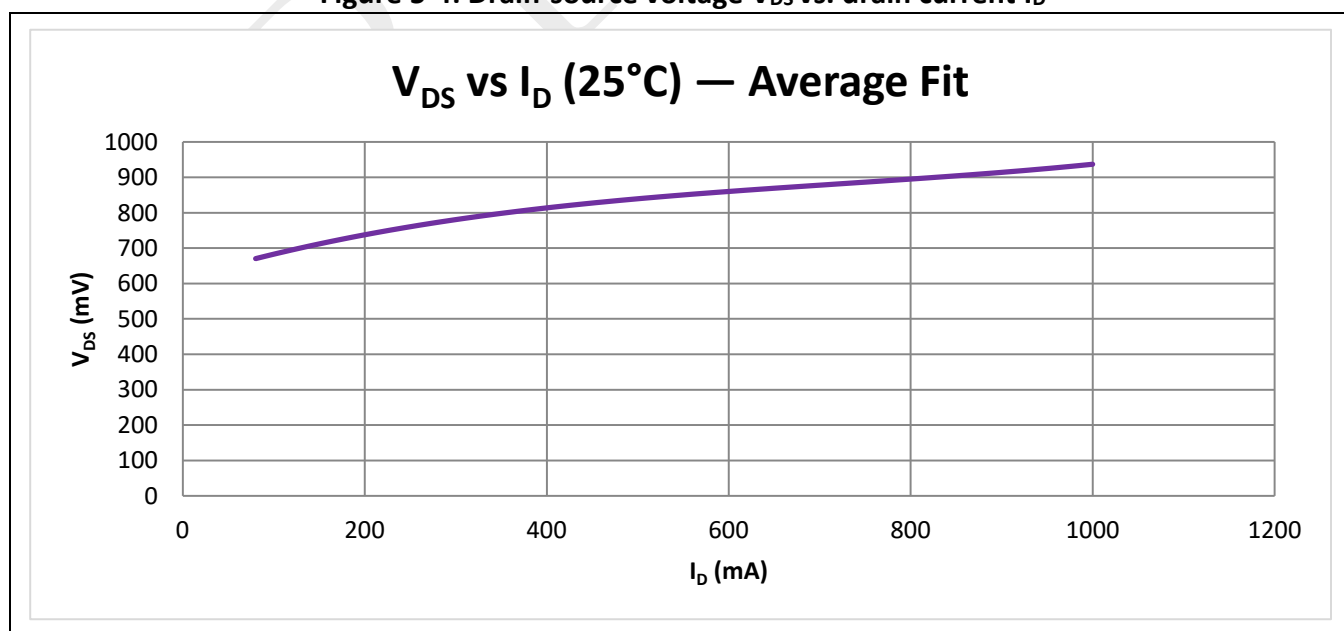


Figure 5-5: Drain to source ON resistance $R_{ds(on)}$ vs. drain current I_D

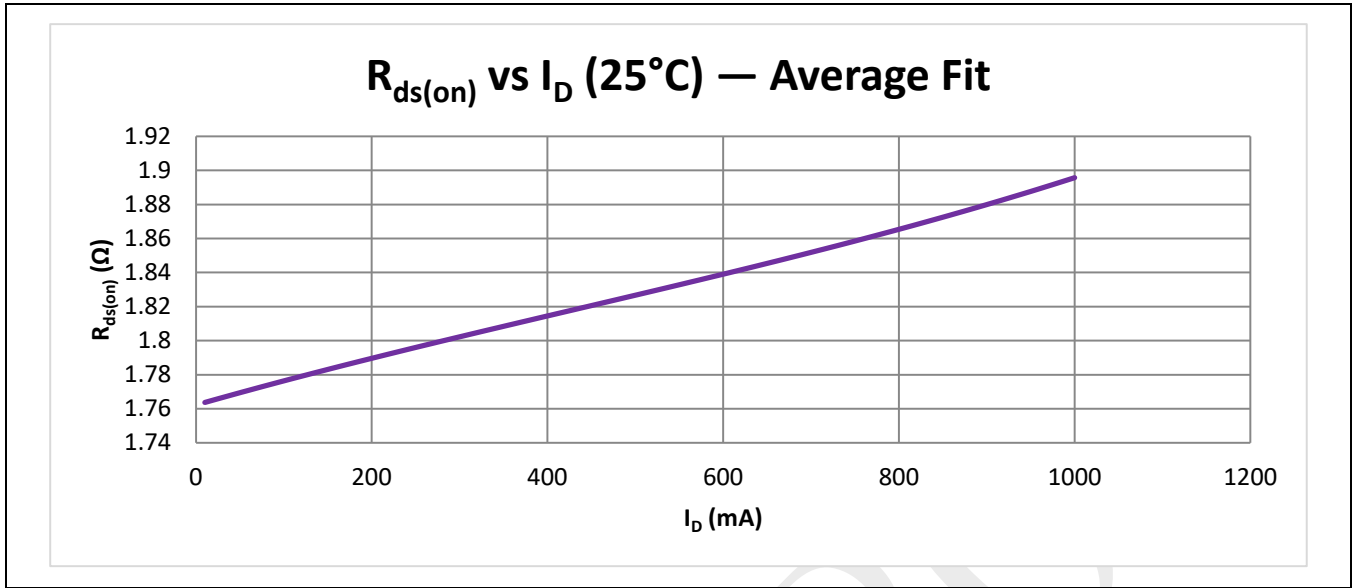


Table 5-19: MOSFET dynamic electrical characteristics

Symbol	Definition	Condition	Min	Type	Max	Unit
E_{on}	Switching energy, turn on condition	$V = 300V, I_D = 500mA$	—	28.67	—	μJ
E_{off}	Switching energy, turn off condition	$V = 300V, I_D = 500mA$	—	1.61	—	μJ
E_{rr}	Switching energy, diode reverse recovery	$V = 300V, I_D = 500mA$	—	2.79	—	μJ

[1] $T_J = 25^\circ C$.

Figure 5-6: Switching energy (turn on condition) E_{on} vs. drain current I_D

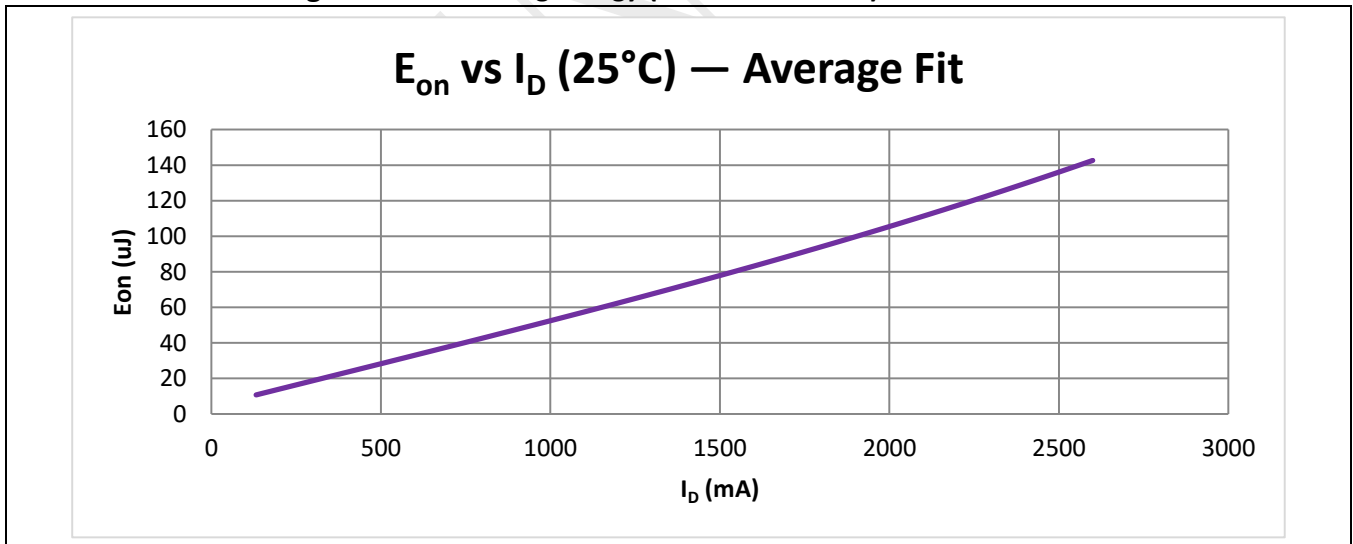
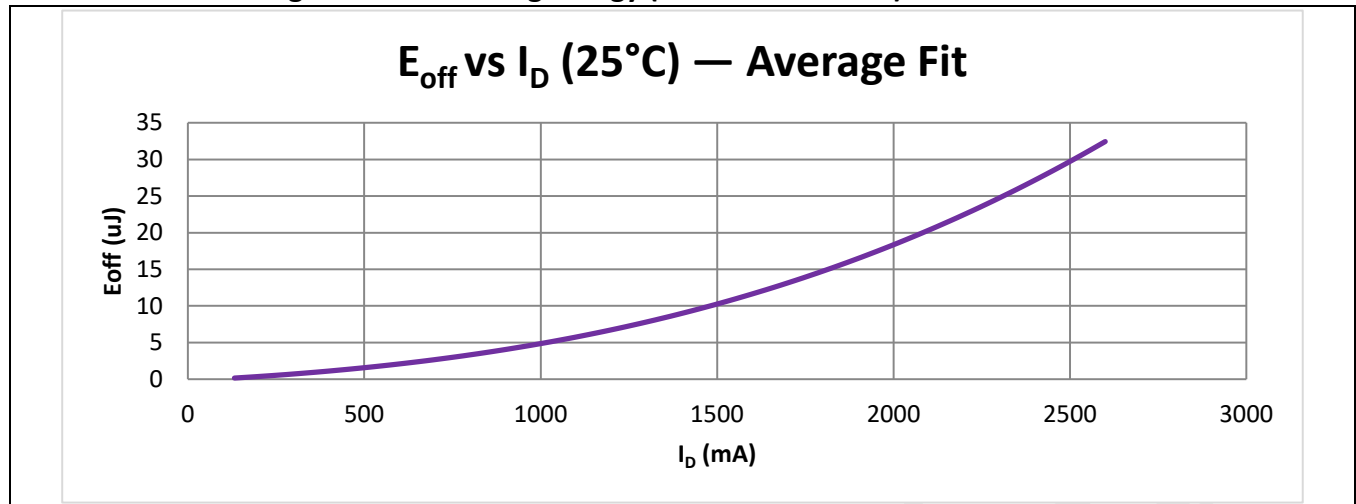
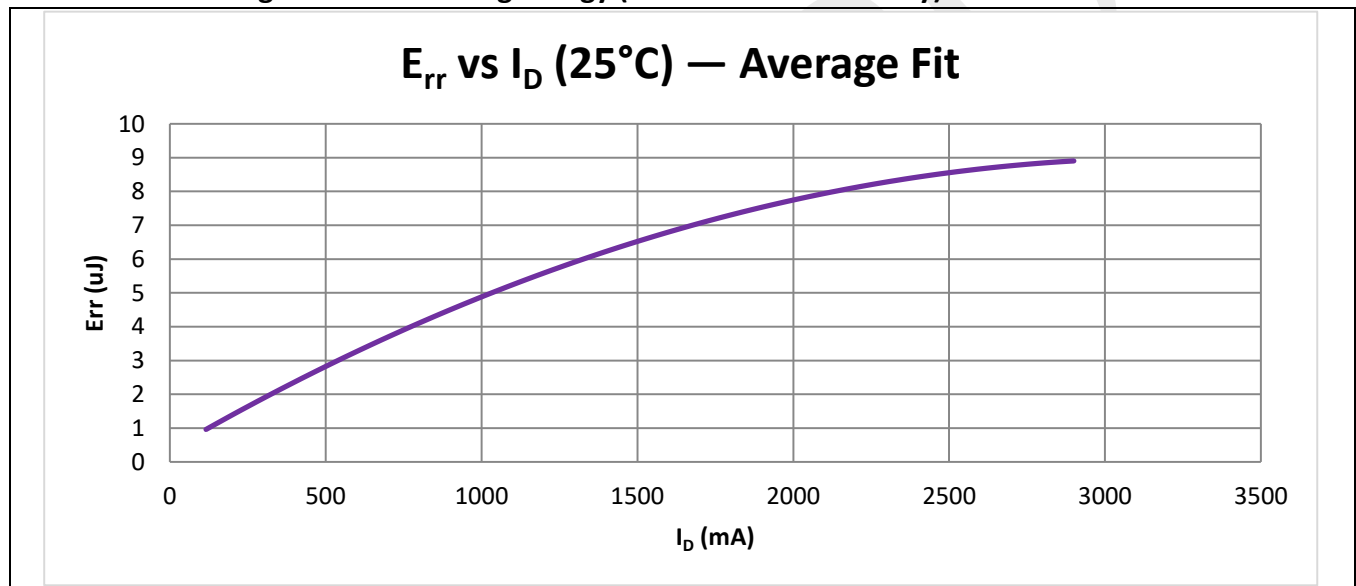
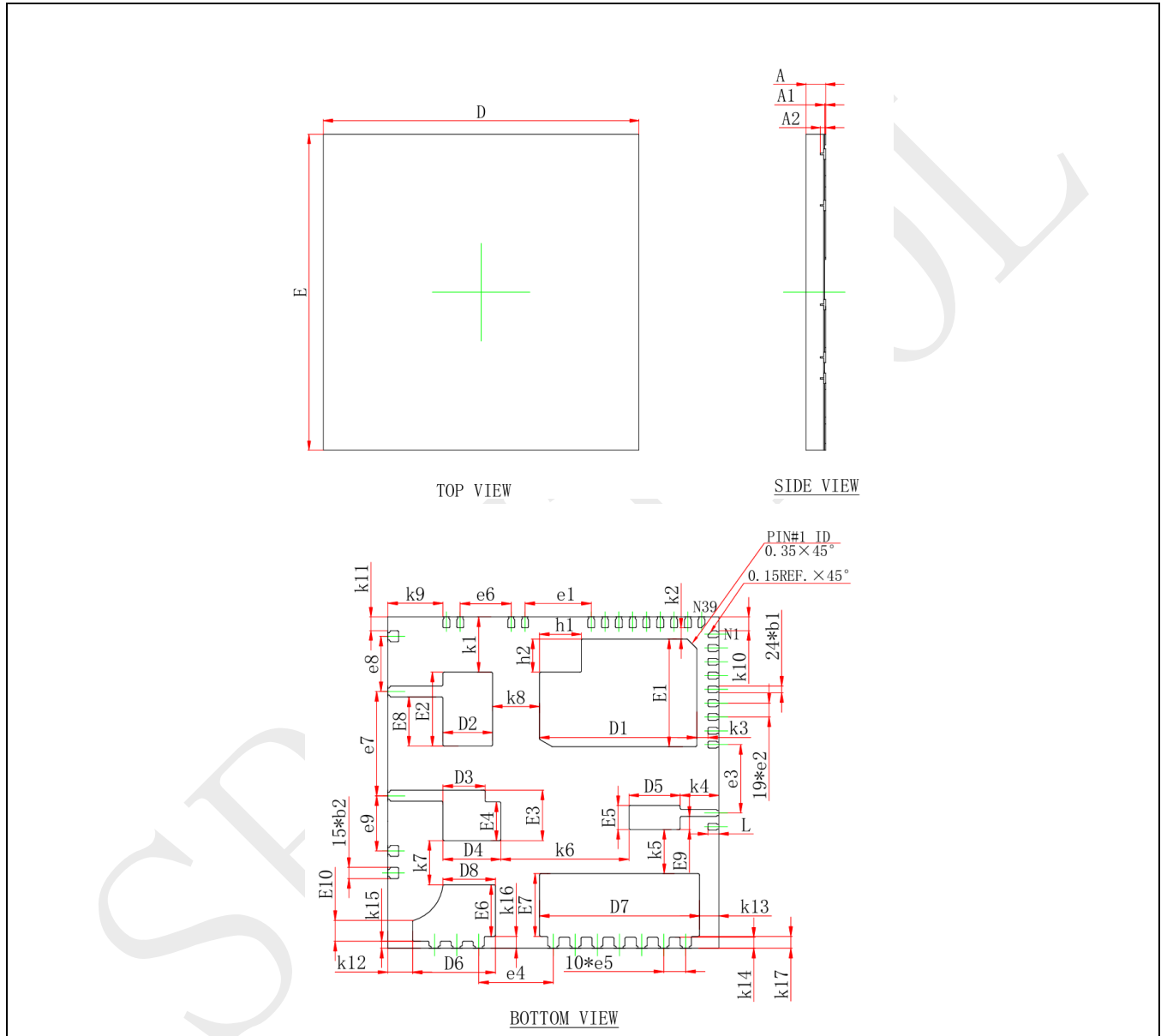


Figure 5-7: Switching energy (turn off condition) E_{off} vs. drain current I_D Figure 5-8: Switching energy (diode reverse recovery) E_{rr} vs. drain current I_D 

6 Package information

6.1 HFBP39

Figure 6-1: HFBP39, 12 x 12 x 0.75 mm³ low-profile quad flat package outline



[1] Drawing is not to scale.

Table 6-1: HFBP39, 12 x 12 x 0.75 mm³ low-profile quad flat package mechanical data

Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters(mm)			Dimensions in inches(in)		
	Min.	Nor.	Max.	Min.	Nor.	Max.
A	0.7	0.75	0.8	0.028	0.03	0.031
A1	0	—	0.05	0	—	0.002
A2	0.203REF.			0.008REF.		
D	12.000BSC.			0.472BSC.		
E	12.000BSC.			0.472BSC.		
b1	0.2	0.25	0.3	0.008	0.01	0.012
b2	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.014	0.016	0.018
D1	5.6	5.7	5.8	0.22	0.224	0.228
D2	1.7	1.8	1.9	0.067	0.071	0.075
D3	1.43	1.53	1.63	0.056	0.06	0.064
D4	2	2.1	2.2	0.079	0.083	0.087
D5	1.76	1.86	1.96	0.069	0.073	0.077
D6	2.9	3	3.1	0.114	0.118	0.122
D7	5.7	5.8	5.9	0.224	0.228	0.232
D8	1.900REF.			0.075REF.		
E1	3.8	3.9	4	0.15	0.154	0.157
E2	2.575	2.675	2.775	0.101	0.105	0.109
E3	1.725	1.825	1.925	0.068	0.072	0.076
E4	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.051	0.055	0.059
E5	0.77	0.87	0.97	0.03	0.034	0.038
E6	1.77	1.87	1.97	0.07	0.074	0.078
E7	2.17	2.27	2.37	0.085	0.089	0.093
E8	1.675	1.775	1.875	0.066	0.070	0.074
E9	0.375	0.475	0.575	0.015	0.019	0.023
E10	0.750REF.			0.030REF.		
e1	2.400BSC.			0.094BSC.		
e2	0.500BSC.			0.020BSC.		
e3	2.475BSC.			0.974BSC.		
e4	2.700BSC.			0.106BSC.		
e5	0.800BSC.			0.031BSC.		
e6	1.850BSC.			0.728BSC.		
e7	3.775BSC.			0.149BSC.		
e8	2.000BSC.			0.079BSC.		
e9	2.000BSC.			0.079BSC.		
L	0.35	0.4	0.45	0.014	0.016	0.018
k1	2.000REF.			0.079REF.		
k2	0.400REF.			0.016REF.		
k3	0.400REF.			0.016REF.		
k4	1.400REF.			0.055REF.		

Symbol	Dimensions in Millimeters(mm)			Dimensions in inches(in)		
	Min.	Nor.	Max.	Min.	Nor.	Max.
k5	1.600REF.			0.063REF.		
k6	4.640REF.			0.183REF.		
k7	1.600REF.			0.063REF.		
k8	1.700REF.			0.067REF.		
k9	2.000REF.			0.079REF.		
k10	0.500REF.			0.020REF.		
k11	0.500REF.			0.020REF.		
k12	0.900REF.			0.035REF.		
k13	0.700REF.			0.028REF.		
k14	0.250REF.			0.010REF.		
k15	0.400REF.			0.016REF.		
k16	0.430REF.			0.017REF.		
k17	0.430REF.			0.017REF.		
h1	1.415	1.515	1.615	0.056	0.06	0.064
h2	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.043	0.047	0.051

7 PCB Layout and Routing Recommendations

- SW trace routing should follow the minimization principle: maintain the shortest path and maximum allowable width to optimize EMI performance.
- To achieve the lowest trace impedance, widen the following GND pin traces as much as possible:
 - GND traces between the DVDD capacitor and the GND pin.
 - GND traces between the VDDG bypass capacitor and the GND pin.
 - GND traces between the VCAP12A/B bypass capacitors and the GND pin.
- Pre-driver routing requirements:
 - Implement star grounding to eliminate common-mode interference.
 - The interconnection traces between the VBOOT capacitor and the VPX pin should be made as wide and short as possible to ensure minimized impedance.

8 Ordering information

Table 8-1: Ordering information

Ordering Code	Flash	SRAM	CPU f_{MAX}	Package	Temperature Range	SPQ ^[1]	Packing
SPM1173ZAPI39	64KB	32KB	100MHz	HFBP39 (12 × 12 × 0.75 mm ³)	Industrial -40 °C to +125 °C	1680	Tray

[1] SPQ = Standard Pack Quantity.

8.1 Rule of ordering code

Figure 8-1: Rule of ordering code

