PCA9551

8-bit I²C-bus LED driver with programmable blink rates

Rev. 07 — 23 February 2007 **Product data sheet**

1. General description

The PCA9551 LED blinker blinks LEDs in I²C-bus and SMBus applications where it is necessary to limit bus traffic or free up the I²C-bus master's (MCU, MPU, DSP, chip set, etc.) timer. The uniqueness of this device is the internal oscillator with two programmable blink rates. To blink LEDs using normal I/O expanders like the PCF8574 or PCA9554, the bus master must send repeated commands to turn the LED on and off. This greatly increases the amount of traffic on the I²C-bus and uses up one of the master's timers. The PCA9551 LED blinker instead requires only the initial set-up command to program BLINK RATE 1 and BLINK RATE 2 (i.e., the frequency and duty cycle) for each individual output. From then on, only one command from the bus master is required to turn each individual open-drain output on, off, or to cycle at BLINK RATE 1 or BLINK RATE 2. Maximum output sink current is 25 mA per bit and 100 mA per package.

Any bits not used for controlling the LEDs can be used for General Purpose parallel Input/Output (GPIO) expansion.

The active LOW hardware reset pin ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$) and Power-On Reset (POR) initializes the registers to their default state, all zeroes, causing the bits to be set HIGH (LED off).

Three hardware address pins on the PCA9551 allow eight devices to operate on the same bus.

2. Features

- 8 LED drivers (on, off, flashing at a programmable rate)
- 2 selectable, fully programmable blink rates (frequency and duty cycle) between 0.148 Hz and 38 Hz (6.74 seconds and 0.026 seconds)
- Input/outputs not used as LED drivers can be used as regular GPIOs
- Internal oscillator requires no external components
- I²C-bus interface logic compatible with SMBus
- Internal power-on reset
- Noise filter on SCL/SDA inputs
- Active LOW reset input
- 8 open-drain outputs directly drive LEDs to 25 mA
- Edge rate control on outputs
- No glitch on power-up
- Supports hot insertion
- Low standby current
- Operating power supply voltage range of 2.3 V to 5.5 V
- 0 Hz to 400 kHz clock frequency

founded by Philips

- ESD protection exceeds 2000 V HBM per JESD22-A114, 150 V MM per JESD22-A115 and 1000 V CDM per JESD22-C101
- Latch-up testing is done to JEDEC Standard JESD78 which exceeds 100 mA
- Packages offered: SO16, TSSOP16, HVQFN16

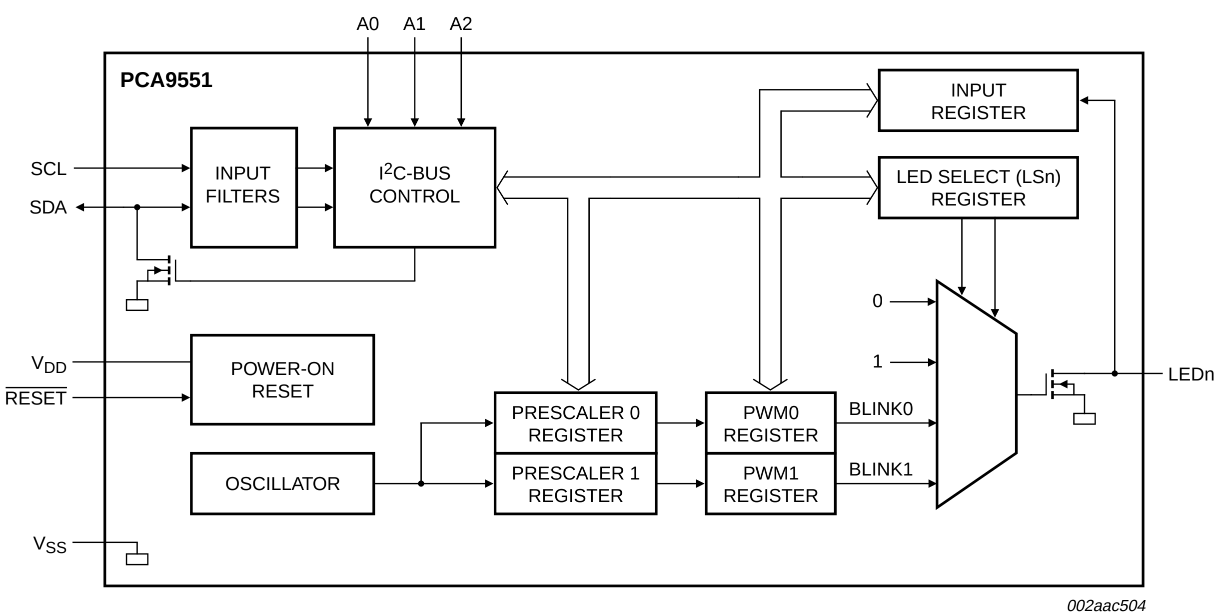
3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

T_{amb} = −40 °C to +85 °C.

Type number	Topside mark	Package		
		Name	Description	Version
PCA9551D	PCA9551D	SO16	plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm	SOT109-1
PCA9551PW	PCA9551	TSSOP16	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT403-1
PCA9551BS	9551	HVQFN16	plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 4 × 4 × 0.85 mm	SOT629-1

4. Block diagram



Only one I/O shown for clarity.

Fig 1. Block diagram of PCA9551

5. Pinning information

5.1 Pinning

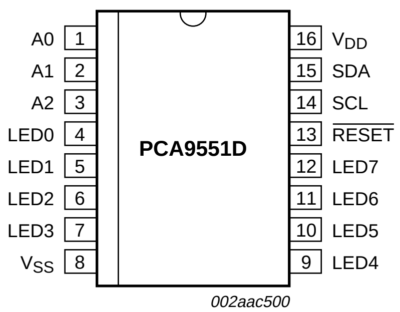


Fig 2. Pin configuration for SO16

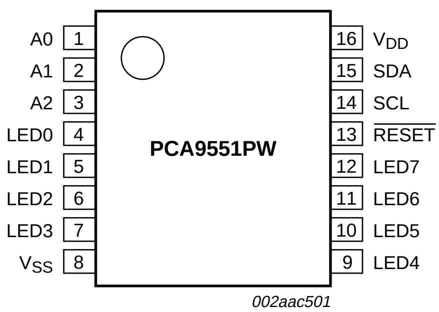


Fig 3. Pin configuration for TSSOP16

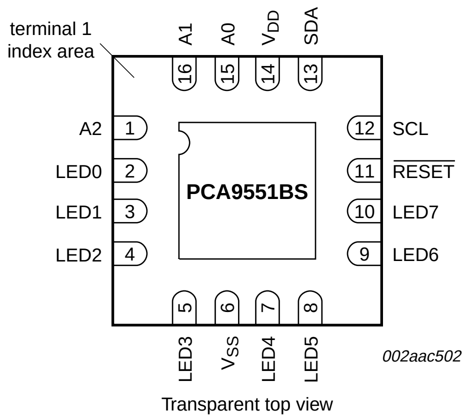


Fig 4. Pin configuration for HVQFN16

5.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	SO16, TSSOP16	HVQFN16	
A0	1	15	address input 0
A1	2	16	address input 1
A2	3	1	address input 2
LED0	4	2	LED driver 0
LED1	5	3	LED driver 1
LED2	6	4	LED driver 2
LED3	7	5	LED driver 3
V_{SS}	8	6[1]	supply ground
LED4	9	7	LED driver 4
LED5	10	8	LED driver 5
LED6	11	9	LED driver 6

Table 2. Pin description *...continued*

Symbol	Pin		Description
	SO16, TSSOP16	HVQFN16	
LED7	12	10	LED driver 7
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	13	11	reset input (active LOW)
SCL	14	12	serial clock line
SDA	15	13	serial data line
V_{DD}	16	14	supply voltage

[1] HVQFN package die supply ground is connected to both V_{SS} pin and exposed center pad. V_{SS} pin must be connected to supply ground for proper device operation. For enhanced thermal, electrical, and board level performance, the exposed pad needs to be soldered to the board using a corresponding thermal pad on the board and for proper heat conduction through the board, thermal vias need to be incorporated in the PCB in the thermal pad region.

6. Functional description

Refer to Figure 1 "Block diagram of PCA9551".

6.1 Device address

Following a START condition, the bus master must output the address of the slave it is accessing. The address of the PCA9551 is shown in Figure 5. To conserve power, no internal pull-up resistors are incorporated on the hardware selectable address pins and they must be pulled HIGH or LOW.

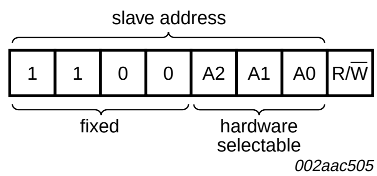
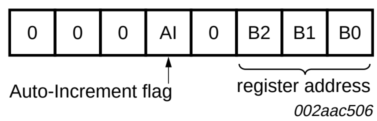


Fig 5. PCA9551 slave address

The last bit of the address byte defines the operation to be performed. When set to logic 1 a read is selected, while a logic 0 selects a write operation.

6.2 Control register

Following the successful acknowledgement of the slave address, the bus master will send a byte to the PCA9551, which will be stored in the Control register.



Reset state: 00h

Fig 6. Control register

The lowest 3 bits are used as a pointer to determine which register will be accessed.

If the Auto-Increment (AI) flag is set, the three low order bits of the Control register are automatically incremented after a read or write. This allows the user to program the registers sequentially. The contents of these bits will rollover to '000' after the last register is accessed.

When the Auto-Increment flag is set (AI = 1) and a read sequence is initiated, the sequence must start by reading a register different from '0' (B2 B1 B0 ≠ 000).

Only the 3 least significant bits are affected by the AI flag. Unused bits must be programmed with zeroes.

6.2.1 Control register definition

Table 3. Register summary

B2	B1	B0	Symbol	Access	Description
0	0	0	INPUT	read only	input register
0	0	1	PSC0	read/write	frequency prescaler 0
0	1	0	PWM0	read/write	PWM register 0
0	1	1	PSC1	read/write	frequency prescaler 1
1	0	0	PWM1	read/write	PWM register 1
1	0	1	LS0	read/write	LED0 to LED3 selector
1	1	0	LS1	read/write	LED4 to LED7 selector

6.3 Register descriptions

6.3.1 INPUT - Input register

The INPUT register reflects the state of the device pins. Writes to this register will be acknowledged but will have no effect.

Table 4. INPUT - Input register description

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Symbol	LED7	LED6	LED5	LED4	LED3	LED2	LED1	LED0
Default	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Remark: The default value 'X' is determined by the externally applied logic level (normally logic 1) when used for directly driving LED with pull-up to V_{DD}.

6.3.2 PSC0 - Frequency Prescaler 0

PSC0 is used to program the period of the PWM output.

The period of BLINK0 = (PSC0 + 1) / 38.

Remark: Prescaler calculation is different between the PCA9551 and other PCA955x LED blinkers. A divider ratio of 38 instead of 44 is used. This different divider ratio causes the blinking frequency to be 13 % (1 – 38 / 44) lower when the same 8-bit word is used. The programmed value of Frequency Prescaler 0 must be adjusted to compensate for this difference in applications where the PCA9551 is used in conjunction with other PCA955x LED blinkers and the observed blinking frequencies need to be the same.

Table 5. PSC0 - Frequency Prescaler 0 register description

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Symbol	PSC0[7]	PSC0[6]	PSC0[5]	PSC0[4]	PSC0[3]	PSC0[2]	PSC0[1]	PSC0[0]
Default	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.3.3 PWM0 - Pulse Width Modulation 0

The PWM0 register determines the duty cycle of BLINK0. The outputs are LOW (LED off) when the count is less than the value in PWM0 and HIGH when it is greater. If PWM0 is programmed with 00h, then the PWM0 output is always LOW.

The duty cycle of BLINK0 = (256 – PWM0) / 256.

Table 6. PWM0 - Pulse Width Modulation 0 register description

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Symbol	PWM0 [7]	PWM0 [6]	PWM0 [5]	PWM0 [4]	PWM0 [3]	PWM0 [2]	PWM0 [1]	PWM0 [0]
Default	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.3.4 PSC1 - Frequency Prescaler 1

PSC1 is used to program the period of the PWM output.

The period of BLINK1 = (PSC1 + 1) / 38.

Remark: Prescaler calculation is different between the PCA9551 and other PCA955x LED blinkers. A divider ratio of 38 instead of 44 is used. This different divider ratio causes the blinking frequency to be 13 % (1 – 38 / 44) lower when the same 8-bit word is used. The programmed value of Frequency Prescaler 1 must be adjusted to compensate for this difference in applications where the PCA9551 is used in conjunction with other PCA955x LED blinkers and the observed blinking frequencies need to be the same.

Table 7. PSC1 - Frequency Prescaler 1 register description

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Symbol	PSC1[7]	PSC1[6]	PSC1[5]	PSC1[4]	PSC1[3]	PSC1[2]	PSC1[1]	PSC1[0]
Default	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

6.3.5 PWM1 - Pulse Width Modulation 1

The PWM1 register determines the duty cycle of BLINK1. The outputs are LOW (LED off) when the count is less than the value in PWM1 and HIGH when it is greater. If PWM1 is programmed with 00h, then the PWM1 output is always LOW (LED off).

The duty cycle of BLINK1 = (256 – PWM1) / 256.

Table 8. PWM1 - Pulse Width Modulation 1 register description

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Symbol	PWM1 [7]	PWM1 [6]	PWM1 [5]	PWM1 [4]	PWM1 [3]	PWM1 [2]	PWM1 [1]	PWM1 [0]
Default	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

6.3.6 LS0 to LS1 - LED selector registers

The LSn LED select registers determine the source of the LED data.

00 = output is set LOW (LED on)

01 = output is set high-impedance (LED off; default)

10 = output blinks at PWM0 rate

11 = output blinks at PWM1 rate

Table 9. LS0 to LS1 - LED selector registers bit description

*Legend: * default value.*

Register	Bit	Value	Description
LS0 - LED0 to LED3 selector			
LS0	7:6	01*	LED3 selected
	5:4	01*	LED2 selected
	3:2	01*	LED1 selected
	1:0	01*	LED0 selected
LS1 - LED4 to LED7 selector			
LS1	7:6	01*	LED7 selected
	5:4	01*	LED6 selected
	3:2	01*	LED5 selected
	1:0	01*	LED4 selected

6.4 Pins used as GPIOs

LED pins not used to control LEDs can be used as general purpose I/Os (GPIOs).

For use as input, set LEDn to high-impedance (01) and then read the pin state via the Input register.

For use as output, connect external pull-up resistor to the pin and size it according to the DC recommended operating characteristics. LEDn output pin is HIGH when the output is programmed as high-impedance, and LOW when the output is programmed LOW through the ‘LED selector’ register. The output can be pulse-width controlled when PWM0 or PWM1 are used.

6.5 Power-on reset

When power is applied to V_{DD}, an internal Power-On Reset (POR) holds the PCA9551 in a reset condition until V_{DD} has reached V_{POR}. At that point, the reset condition is released and the PCA9551 registers are initialized to their default states, all the outputs in the OFF state. Thereafter, V_{DD} must be lowered below 0.2 V to reset the device.

6.6 External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$

A reset can be accomplished by holding the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin LOW for a minimum of $t_{w(rst)}$. The PCA9551 registers and I^2C-bus state machine will be held in their default states until the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input is once again HIGH.

This input requires a pull-up resistor to V_{DD} if no active connection is used.

7. Characteristics of the I²C-bus

The I²C-bus is for 2-way, 2-line communication between different ICs or modules. The two lines are a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL). Both lines must be connected to a positive supply via a pull-up resistor when connected to the output stages of a device. Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.

7.1 Bit transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the HIGH period of the clock pulse as changes in the data line at this time will be interpreted as control signals (see Figure 7).

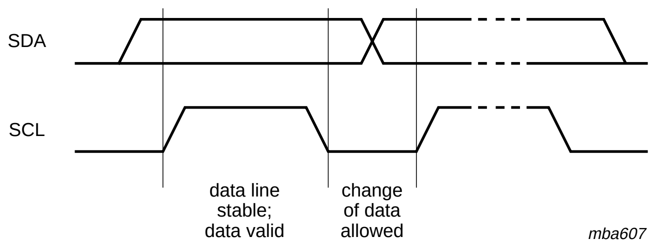


Fig 7. Bit transfer

7.1.1 START and STOP conditions

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH when the bus is not busy. A HIGH-to-LOW transition of the data line while the clock is HIGH is defined as the START condition (S). A LOW-to-HIGH transition of the data line while the clock is HIGH is defined as the STOP condition (P) (see Figure 8.)

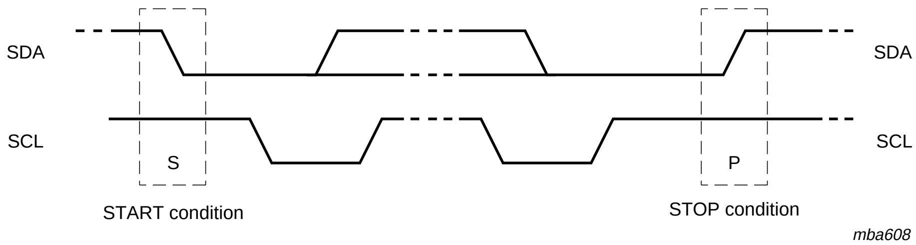


Fig 8. Definition of START and STOP conditions

7.2 System configuration

A device generating a message is a ‘transmitter’; a device receiving is the ‘receiver’. The device that controls the message is the ‘master’ and the devices which are controlled by the master are the ‘slaves’ (see Figure 9).

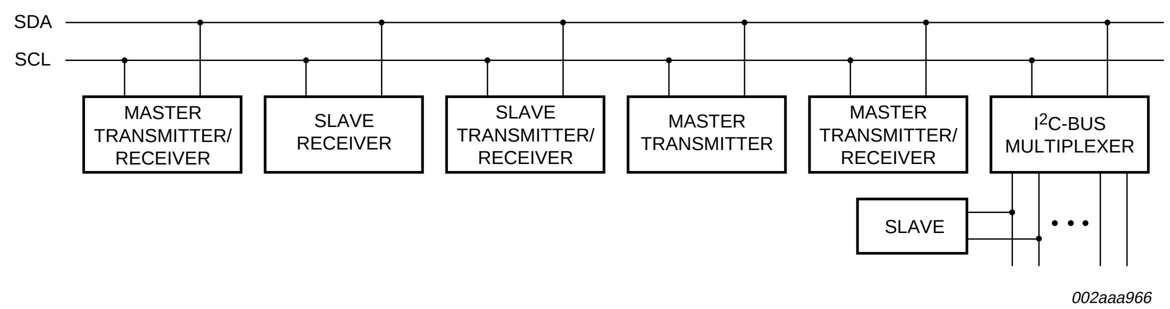


Fig 9. System configuration

7.3 Acknowledge

The number of data bytes transferred between the START and the STOP conditions from transmitter to receiver is not limited. Each byte of eight bits is followed by one acknowledge bit. The acknowledge bit is a HIGH level put on the bus by the transmitter, whereas the master generates an extra acknowledge related clock pulse.

A slave receiver which is addressed must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte. Also a master must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte that has been clocked out of the slave transmitter. The device that acknowledges has to pull down the SDA line during the acknowledge clock pulse, so that the SDA line is stable LOW during the HIGH period of the acknowledge related clock pulse; set-up and hold times must be taken into account.

A master receiver must signal an end of data to the transmitter by not generating an acknowledge on the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave. In this event, the transmitter must leave the data line HIGH to enable the master to generate a STOP condition.

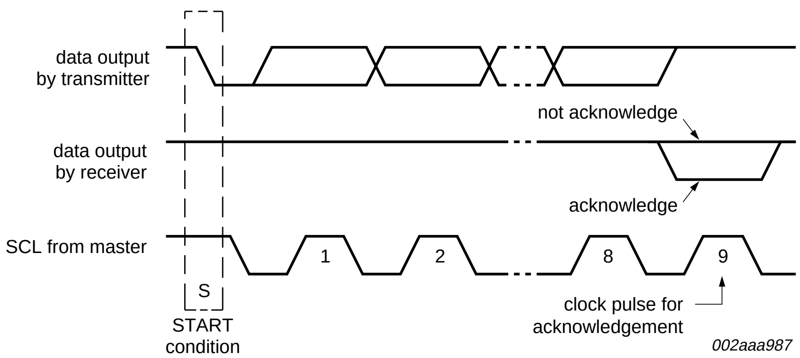


Fig 10. Acknowledgement on the I²C-bus

7.4 Bus transactions

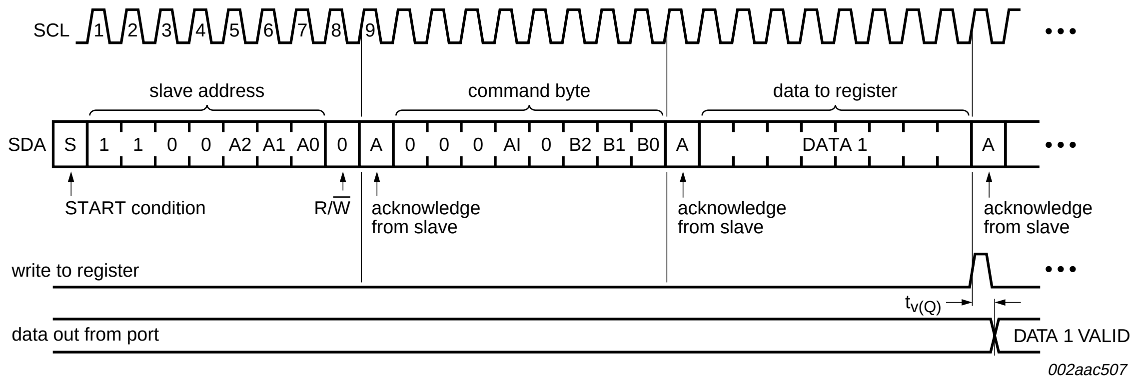


Fig 11. Write to register

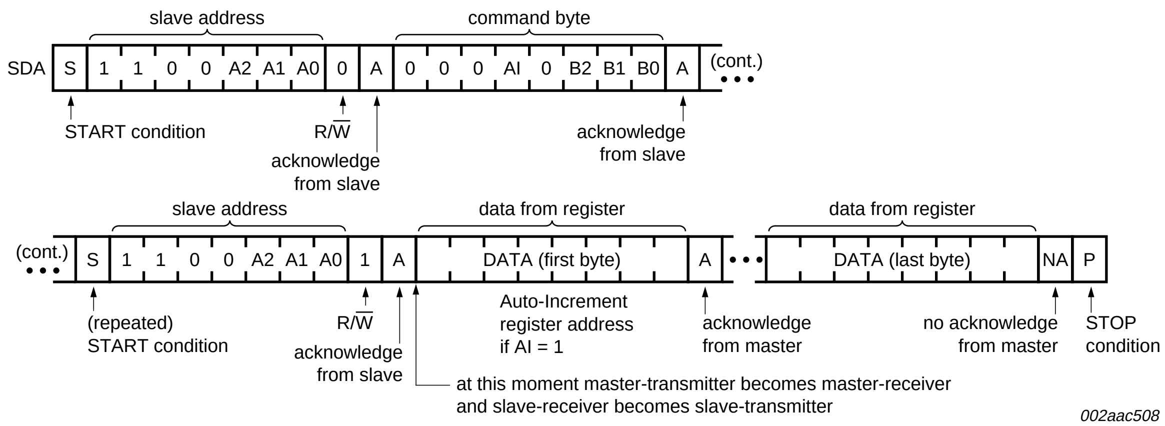
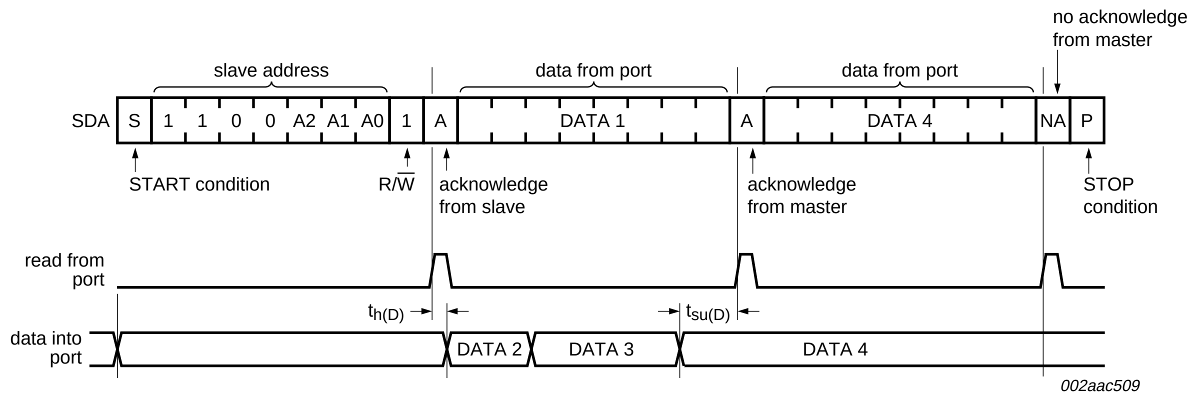


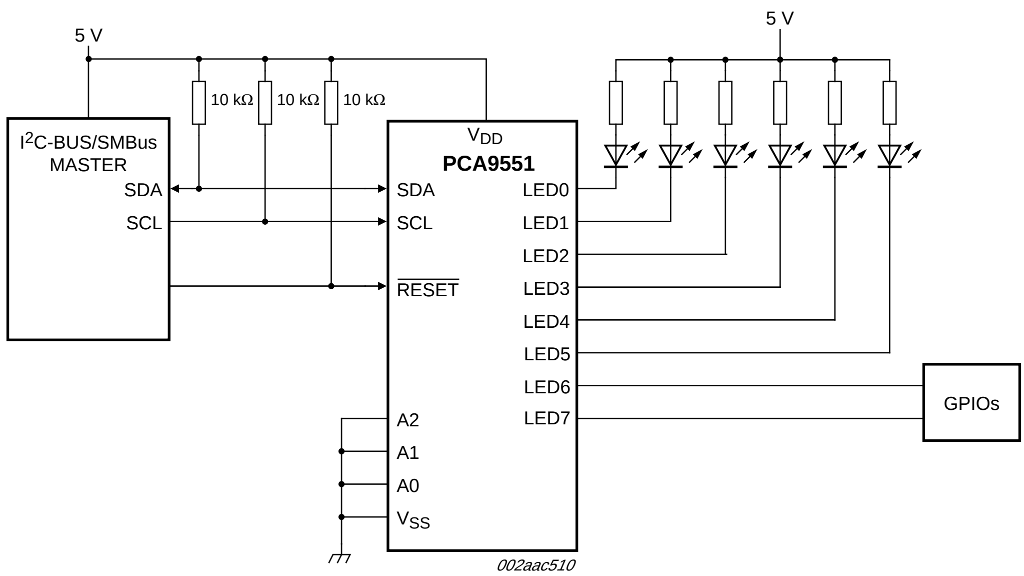
Fig 12. Read from register



Remark: This figure assumes the command byte has previously been programmed with 00h.

Fig 13. Read Input Port register

8. Application design-in information



LED0 to LED5 are used as LED drivers.

LED6 and LED7 are used as regular GPIOs.

Fig 14. Typical application

8.1 Minimizing I_{DD} when the I/Os are used to control LEDs

When the I/Os are used to control LEDs, they are normally connected to V_{DD} through a resistor as shown in Figure 14. Since the LED acts as a diode, when the LED is off the I/O V_I is about 1.2 V less than V_{DD}. The supply current, I_{DD}, increases as V_I becomes lower than V_{DD} and is specified as ΔI_{DD} in Table 12 "Static characteristics".

Designs needing to minimize current consumption, such as battery power applications, should consider maintaining the I/O pins greater than or equal to V_{DD} when the LED is off. Figure 15 shows a high value resistor in parallel with the LED. Figure 16 shows V_{DD} less than the LED supply voltage by at least 1.2 V. Both of these methods maintain the I/O V_I at or above V_{DD} and prevents additional supply current consumption when the LED is off.

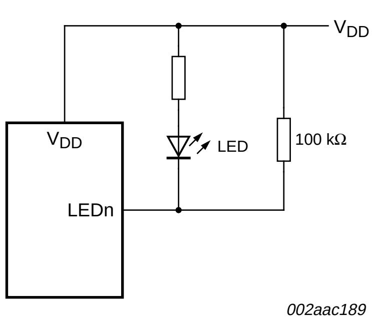


Fig 15. High value resistor in parallel with the LED

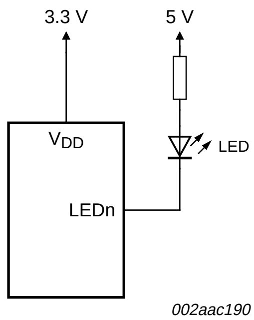


Fig 16. Device supplied by a lower voltage

8.2 Programming example

The following example will show how to set LED0 to LED3 on. It will then set LED4 and LED5 to blink at 1 Hz at a 50 % duty cycle. LED6 and LED7 will be set to blink at 4 Hz and at a 25 % duty cycle.

Table 10. Programming PCA9551

Program sequence	I^2C-bus
START	S
PCA9551 address with A0 to A2 = LOW	C0h
PSC0 subaddress + Auto-Increment	11h
Set prescaler PSC0 to achieve a period of 1 second: $Blink\ period = 1 = \frac{PSC0+1}{38}$ PSC0 = 37	25h
Set PWM0 duty cycle to 50 %: $\frac{256-PWM0}{256} = 0.5$ PWM0 = 128	80h
Set prescaler PSC1 to achieve a period of 0.25 seconds: $Blink\ period = 0.25 = \frac{PSC1+1}{38}$ PSC1 = 9	09h
Set PWM1 output duty cycle to 25 %: $\frac{256-PWM1}{256} = 0.25$ PWM1 = 192	C0h
Set LED0 to LED3 on	00h
Set LED4 and LED5 to PWM0, and LED6 or LED7 to PWM1	FAh
STOP	P

9. Limiting values

Table 11. Limiting values

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage		–0.5	+6.0	V
$V_{I/O}$	voltage on an input/output pin		V_{SS} – 0.5	5.5	V
$I_{O(LEDn)}$	output current on pin LEDn		-	±25	mA
I_{SS}	ground supply current		-	100	mA
P_{tot}	total power dissipation		-	400	mW
T_{stg}	storage temperature		–65	+150	°C
T_{amb}	ambient temperature	operating	–40	+85	°C

10. Static characteristics

Table 12. Static characteristics

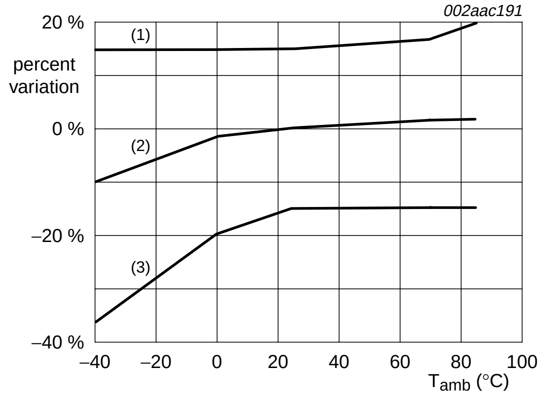
V_{DD} = 2.3 V to 5.5 V; V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = −40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
Supplies							
V_{DD}	supply voltage			2.3	-	5.5	V
I_{DD}	supply current	operating mode; V_{DD} = 5.5 V; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}; f_{SCL} = 100 kHz		-	350	500	µA
I_{stb}	standby current	Standby mode; V_{DD} = 5.5 V; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}; f_{SCL} = 0 kHz		-	1.9	3.0	µA
ΔI_{DD}	additional quiescent supply current	Standby mode; V_{DD} = 5.5 V; every LED I/O at V_I = 4.3 V; f_{SCL} = 0 kHz		-	-	800	µA
V_{POR}	power-on reset voltage	no load; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	[2]	-	1.7	2.2	V
Input SCL; input/output SDA							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			−0.5	-	+0.3V_{DD}	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			0.7V_{DD}	-	5.5	V
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V		3	6.5	-	mA
I_L	leakage current	V_I = V_{DD} = V_{SS}		−1	-	+1	µA
C_i	input capacitance	V_I = V_{SS}		-	3.7	5	pF
I/Os							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			−0.5	-	+0.8	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			2.0	-	5.5	V
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V					
		V_{DD} = 2.3 V	[3]	6	9	-	mA
		V_{DD} = 3.0 V	[3]	8	11	-	mA
		V_{DD} = 5.0 V	[3]	10	14	-	mA
		V_{OL} = 0.7 V					
		V_{DD} = 2.3 V	[3]	11	14	-	mA
		V_{DD} = 3.0 V	[3]	14	18	-	mA
		V_{DD} = 5.0 V	[3]	17	24	-	mA
I_L	input leakage current	V_{DD} = 3.6 V; V_I = 0 V or V_{DD}		−1	-	+1	µA
C_{io}	input/output capacitance			-	2.1	5	pF
Select inputs A0, A1, A2; $\overline{\text{RESET}}$							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			−0.5	-	+0.8	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage	A0; $\overline{\text{RESET}}$		2.0	-	5.5	V
		A1; A2		2.0	-	V_{DD} + 0.5	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current			−1	-	+1	µA
C_i	input capacitance			-	2.3	5	pF

[1] Typical limits at V_{DD} = 3.3 V, T_{amb} = 25 °C.

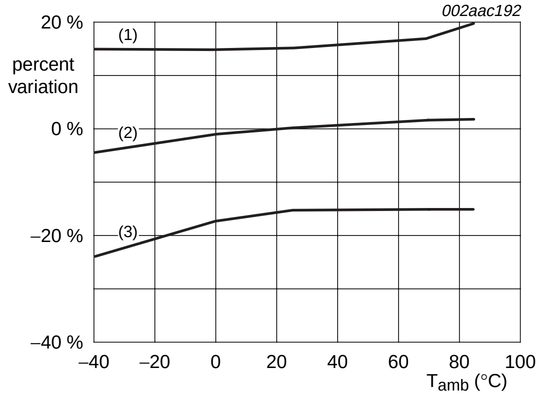
[2] V_{DD} must be lowered to 0.2 V in order to reset part.

[3] Each I/O must be externally limited to a maximum of 25 mA and the device must be limited to a maximum current of 100 mA.



(1) maximum
(2) average
(3) minimum

Fig 17. Typical frequency variation over process at V_{DD} = 2.3 V to 3.0 V



(1) maximum
(2) average
(3) minimum

Fig 18. Typical frequency variation over process at V_{DD} = 3.0 V to 5.5 V

11. Dynamic characteristics

Table 13. Dynamic characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Standard-mode I^2C-bus		Fast-mode I^2C-bus		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency			0	100	0	400	kHz
t_{BUF}	bus free time between a STOP and START condition			4.7	-	1.3	-	µs
$t_{HD;STA}$	hold time (repeated) START condition			4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{SU;STA}$	set-up time for a repeated START condition			4.7	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{SU;STO}$	set-up time for STOP condition			4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{HD;DAT}$	data hold time			0	-	0	-	ns
$t_{VD;ACK}$	data valid acknowledge time		[1]	-	600	-	600	ns
$t_{VD;DAT}$	data valid time	LOW-level	[2]	-	600	-	600	ns
		HIGH-level	[2]	-	1500	-	600	ns
$t_{SU;DAT}$	data set-up time			250	-	100	-	ns
t_{LOW}	LOW period of the SCL clock			4.7	-	1.3	-	µs
t_{HIGH}	HIGH period of the SCL clock			4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
t_r	rise time of both SDA and SCL signals			-	1000	$20 + 0.1C_b$[3]	300	ns
t_f	fall time of both SDA and SCL signals			-	300	$20 + 0.1C_b$[3]	300	ns
t_{SP}	pulse width of spikes that must be suppressed by the input filter			-	50	-	50	ns
Port timing								
$t_{v(Q)}$	data output valid time			-	200	-	200	ns
$t_{su(D)}$	data input setup time			100	-	100	-	ns
$t_{h(D)}$	data input hold time			1	-	1	-	µs
Reset								
$t_{w(rst)}$	reset pulse width			6	-	6	-	ns
$t_{rec(rst)}$	reset recovery time			0	-	0	-	ns
t_{rst}	reset time		[4][5]	400	-	400	-	ns

[1] $t_{VD;ACK}$ = time for Acknowledgement signal from SCL LOW to SDA (out) LOW.

[2] $t_{VD;DAT}$ = minimum time for SDA data output to be valid following SCL LOW.

[3] C_b = total capacitance of one bus line in pF.

[4] Resetting the device while actively communicating on the bus may cause glitches or errant STOP conditions.

[5] Upon reset, the full delay will be the sum of t_{rst} and the RC time constant of the SDA bus.

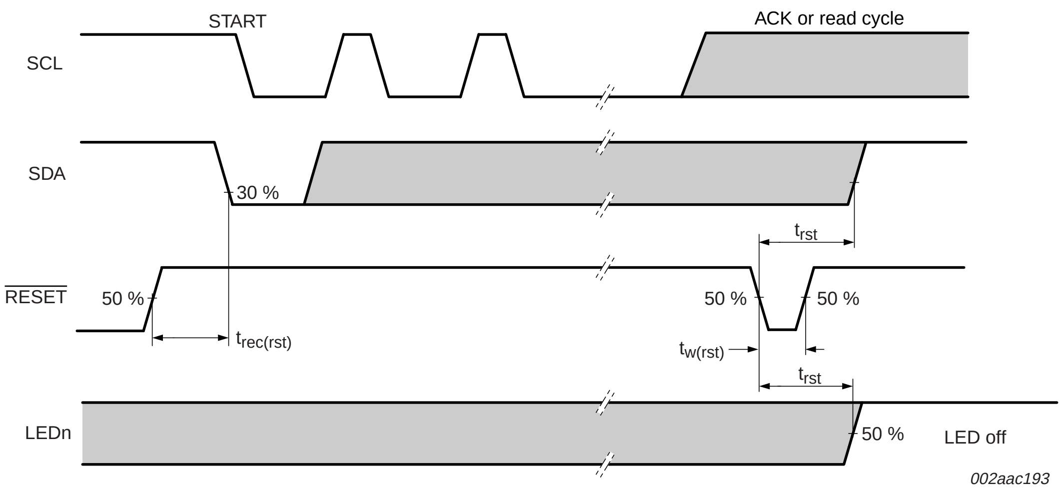


Fig 19. Definition of RESET timing

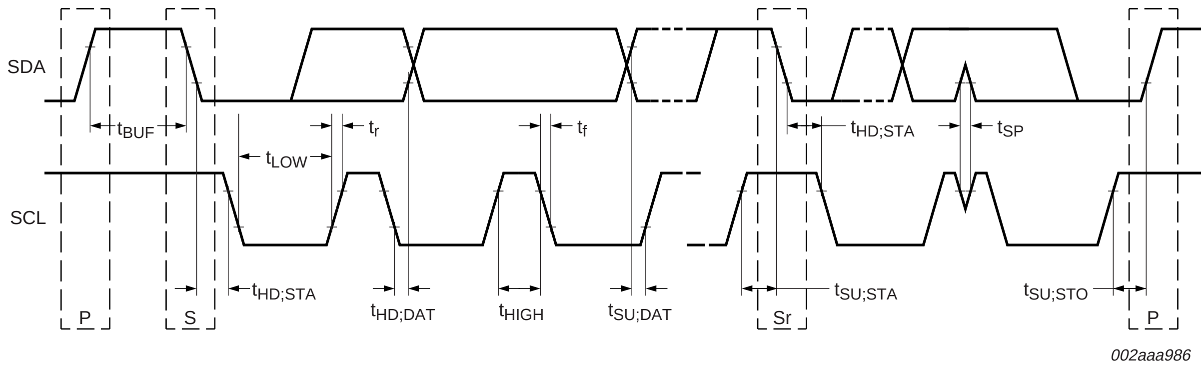
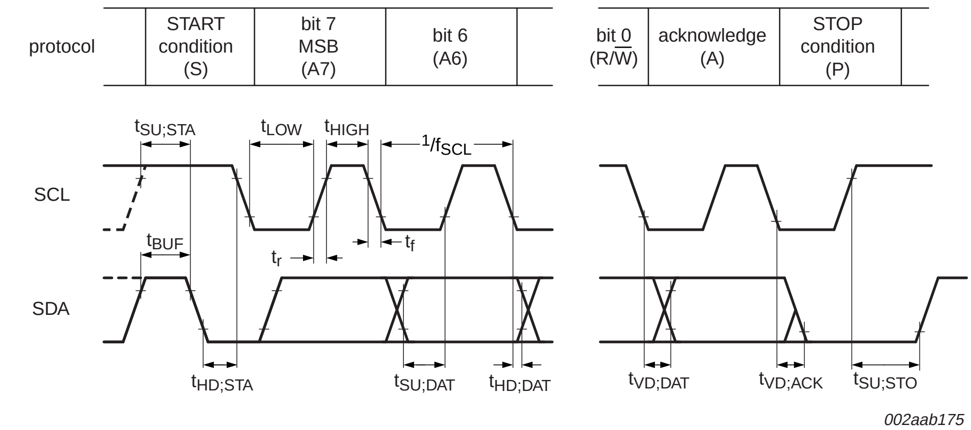


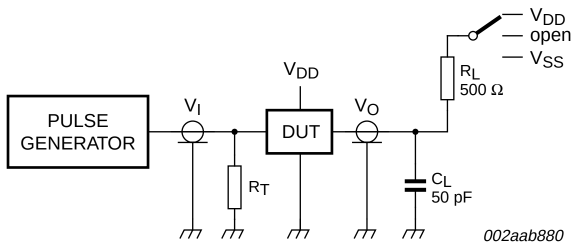
Fig 20. Definition of timing



Rise and fall times refer to V_{IL} and V_{IH}.

Fig 21. I²C-bus timing diagram

12. Test information



R_L = load resistor for LEDn. R_L for SDA and SCL > 1 kΩ (3 mA or less current).

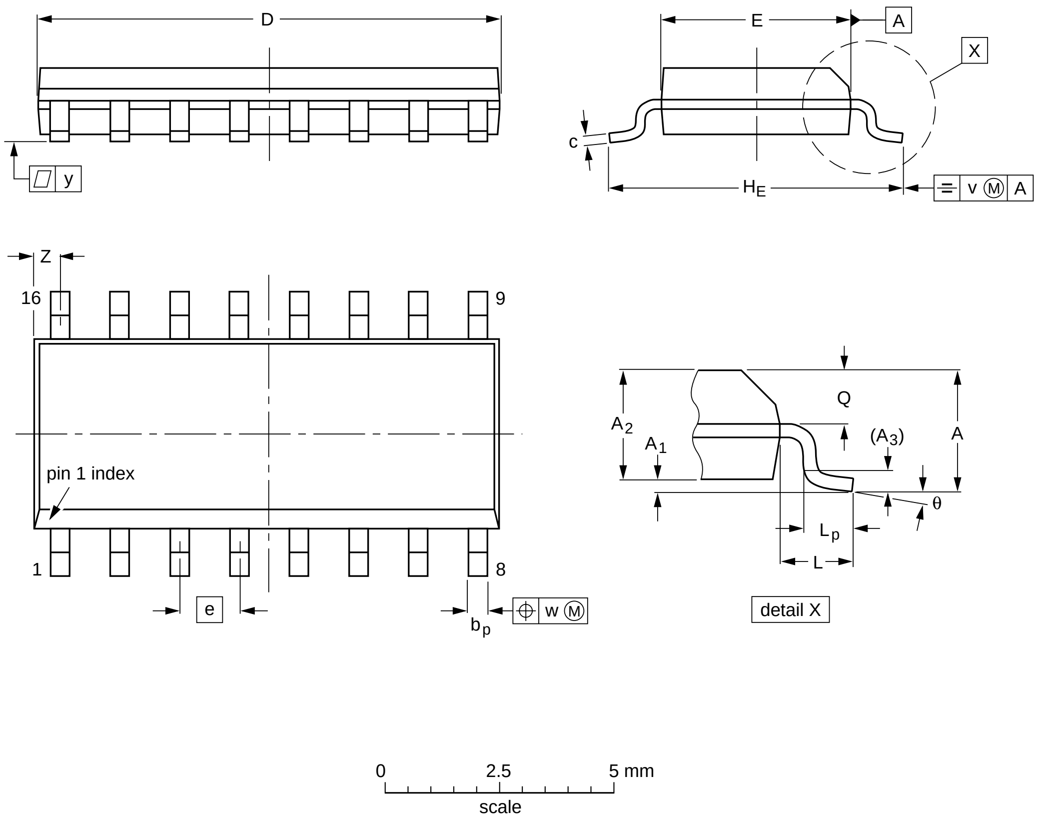
C_L = load capacitance includes jig and probe capacitance.

R_T = termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance Z_o of the pulse generators.

Fig 22. Test circuitry for switching times

13. Package outline

SO16: plastic small outline package; 16 leads; body width 3.9 mm **SOT109-1**



DIMENSIONS (inch dimensions are derived from the original mm dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D(1)	E(1)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z(1)	θ
mm	1.75	0.25 0.10	1.45 1.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.25 0.19	10.0 9.8	4.0 3.8	1.27	6.2 5.8	1.05	1.0 0.4	0.7 0.6	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.7 0.3	8° 0°
inches	0.069	0.010 0.004	0.057 0.049	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.0100 0.0075	0.39 0.38	0.16 0.15	0.05	0.244 0.228	0.041	0.039 0.016	0.028 0.020	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.028 0.012	

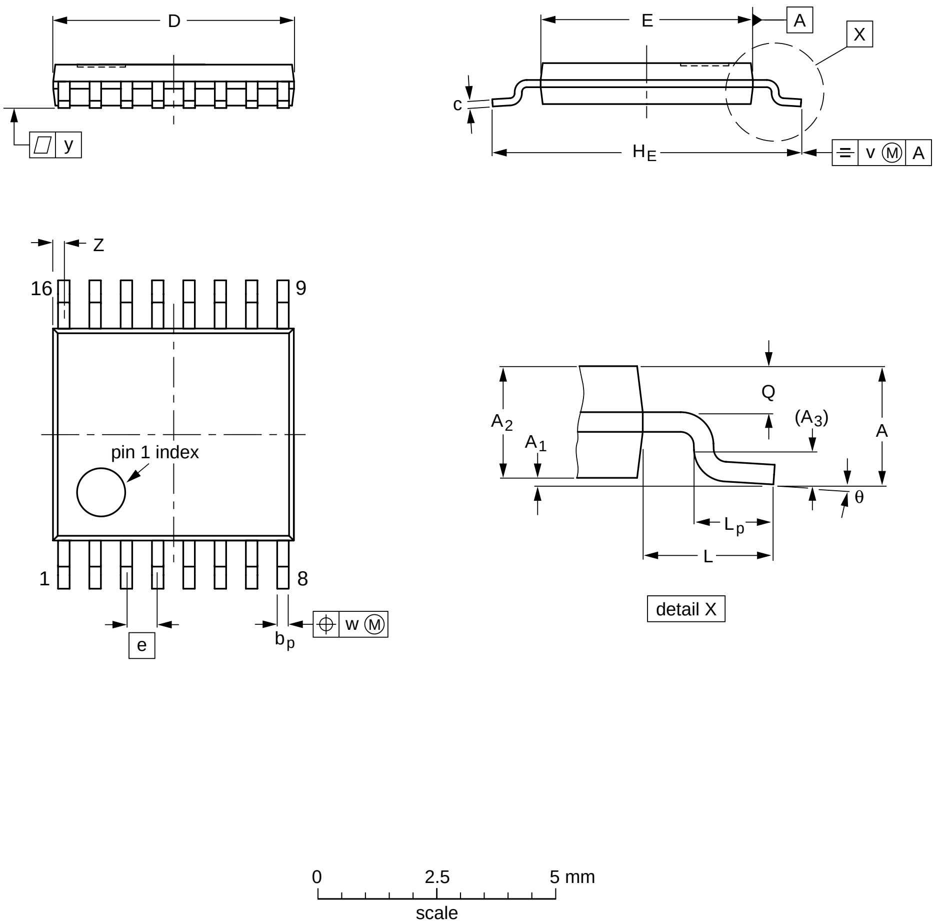
Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm (0.006 inch) maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT109-1	076E07	MS-012				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

Fig 23. Package outline SOT109-1 (SO16)

TSSOP16: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 16 leads; body width 4.4 mm **SOT403-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (2)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	1.1	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	5.1 4.9	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.40 0.06	8^o 0^o

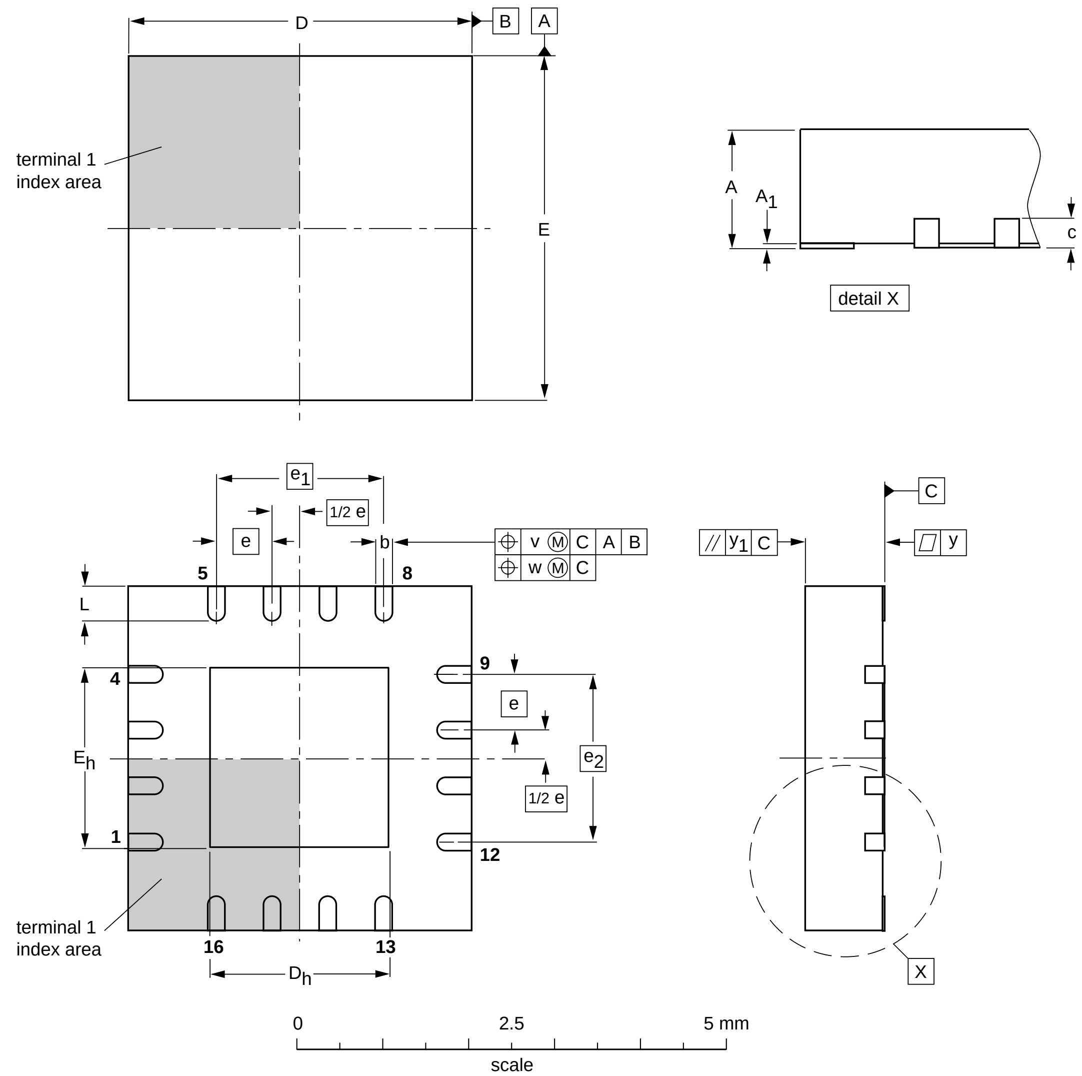
Notes

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.15 mm maximum per side are not included.
2. Plastic interlead protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT403-1		MO-153				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-18

Fig 24. Package outline SOT403-1 (TSSOP16)

HVQFN16: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 16 terminals; body 4 x 4 x 0.85 mm **SOT629-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A(1) max.	A_1	b	c	D(1)	D_h	E(1)	E_h	e	e_1	e_2	L	v	w	y	y_1
mm	1	0.05 0.00	0.38 0.23	0.2	4.1 3.9	2.25 1.95	4.1 3.9	2.25 1.95	0.65	1.95	1.95	0.75 0.50	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.075 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT629-1	- - -	MO-220	- - -			~~01-08-08~~ 02-10-22

Fig 25. Package outline SOT629-1 (HVQFN16)

14. Handling information

Inputs and outputs are protected against electrostatic discharge in normal handling. However, to be completely safe you must take normal precautions appropriate to handling integrated circuits.

15. Soldering

This text provides a very brief insight into a complex technology. A more in-depth account of soldering ICs can be found in Application Note *AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”*.

15.1 Introduction to soldering

Soldering is one of the most common methods through which packages are attached to Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), to form electrical circuits. The soldered joint provides both the mechanical and the electrical connection. There is no single soldering method that is ideal for all IC packages. Wave soldering is often preferred when through-hole and Surface Mount Devices (SMDs) are mixed on one printed wiring board; however, it is not suitable for fine pitch SMDs. Reflow soldering is ideal for the small pitches and high densities that come with increased miniaturization.

15.2 Wave and reflow soldering

Wave soldering is a joining technology in which the joints are made by solder coming from a standing wave of liquid solder. The wave soldering process is suitable for the following:

- Through-hole components
- Leaded or leadless SMDs, which are glued to the surface of the printed circuit board

Not all SMDs can be wave soldered. Packages with solder balls, and some leadless packages which have solder lands underneath the body, cannot be wave soldered. Also, leaded SMDs with leads having a pitch smaller than ~0.6 mm cannot be wave soldered, due to an increased probability of bridging.

The reflow soldering process involves applying solder paste to a board, followed by component placement and exposure to a temperature profile. Leaded packages, packages with solder balls, and leadless packages are all reflow solderable.

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

- Board specifications, including the board finish, solder masks and vias
- Package footprints, including solder thieves and orientation
- The moisture sensitivity level of the packages
- Package placement
- Inspection and repair
- Lead-free soldering versus PbSn soldering

15.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

- Process issues, such as application of adhesive and flux, clinching of leads, board transport, the solder wave parameters, and the time during which components are exposed to the wave
- Solder bath specifications, including temperature and impurities

15.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see Figure 26) than a PbSn process, thus reducing the process window
- Solder paste printing issues including smearing, release, and adjusting the process window for a mix of large and small components on one board
- Reflow temperature profile; this profile includes preheat, reflow (in which the board is heated to the peak temperature) and cooling down. It is imperative that the peak temperature is high enough for the solder to make reliable solder joints (a solder paste characteristic). In addition, the peak temperature must be low enough that the packages and/or boards are not damaged. The peak temperature of the package depends on package thickness and volume and is classified in accordance with Table 14 and 15

Table 14. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020C)

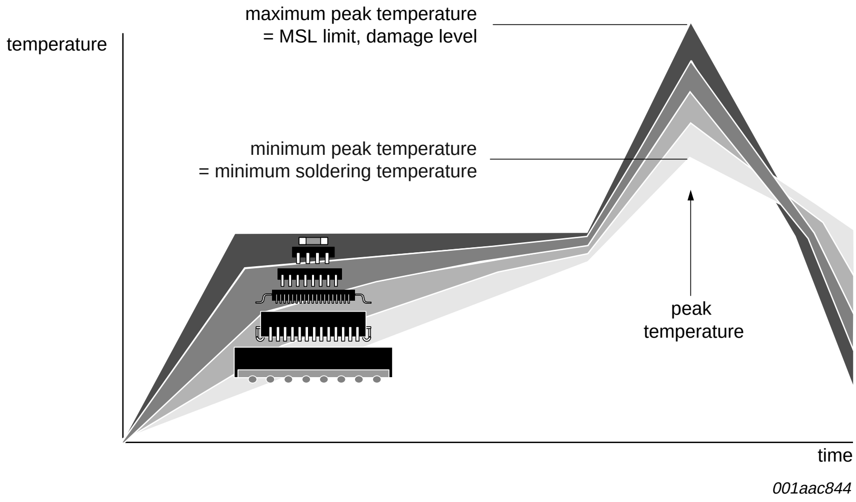
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm^3)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

Table 15. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020C)

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm^3)		
	< 350	350 to 2000	> 2000
< 1.6	260	260	260
1.6 to 2.5	260	250	245
> 2.5	250	245	245

Moisture sensitivity precautions, as indicated on the packing, must be respected at all times.

Studies have shown that small packages reach higher temperatures during reflow soldering, see Figure 26.



MSL: Moisture Sensitivity Level

Fig 26. Temperature profiles for large and small components

For further information on temperature profiles, refer to Application Note *AN10365 “Surface mount reflow soldering description”*.

16. Abbreviations

Table 16. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged Device Model
DSP	Digital Signal Processor
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
HBM	Human Body Model
I²C-bus	Inter-Integrated Circuit bus
LED	Light Emitting Diode
MCU	Microcontroller
MM	Machine Model
MPU	Microprocessor
POR	Power-On Reset
RC	Resistor-Capacitor network
SMBus	System Management Bus

17. Revision history

Table 17. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PCA9551_7	20070223	Product data sheet	-	PCA9551_6
Modifications:	• removed PCA9551BS3, HVQFN16 (SOT758-1) package offering (affects Section 2 “Features”, Table 1 “Ordering information”, Section 5.1 “Pinning”, Section 13 “Package outline”)			
PCA9551_6	20061107	Product data sheet	-	PCA9551_5
PCA9551_5 (9397 750 13726)	20041001	Product data sheet	-	PCA9551_4
PCA9551_4 (9397 750 11462)	20030505	Product data	853-2343 29858 (20030424)	PCA9551_3
PCA9551_3 (9397 750 11155)	20030220	Product data	853-2343 29331 (20021220)	PCA9551_2
PCA9551_2 (9397 750 10328)	20020927	Product data	853-2343 28878 (20020909)	PCA9551_1
PCA9551_1 (9397 750 10104)	20020513	Product data	-	-

18. Legal information

18.1 Data sheet status

Document status[1][2]	Product status[3]	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.nxp.com.

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