



# SMD I<sup>2</sup>C Pyroelectric Infrared Sensor Reference Manual Single Element or 2x2 Array



QFS & QFSM Flame Sensors

QGS & QGSM Gas Sensors

QMS & QMSM Motion & Gesture Sensors

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION .....	3
2	DEVICE PARAMETERS .....	3
3	ORDERING INFORMATION .....	4
4	TYPICAL INFRARED CHARACTERISTICS .....	5
4.1	Infrared Signal and Noise .....	5
4.2	Frequency Response .....	5
5	ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS .....	7
6	ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS .....	7
6.1	Power Supply .....	7
7	PINOUT .....	8
7.1	Pin Configuration .....	8
7.2	Pin Descriptions .....	8
8	BLOCK DIAGRAM .....	9
8.1	Sensor with 2x2 Array .....	9
8.2	Sensor with Single Element .....	9
9	MECHANICAL .....	10
10	PACKAGE MARKING .....	10
11	SENSOR ELEMENT LAYOUT .....	11
11.1	Sensor Elements .....	11
11.2	Pixel Mapping .....	11
11.3	Field of View .....	11
12	FEATURES .....	12
12.1	Power Management .....	12
12.2	Sensor Signal Processing .....	12
12.3	Interrupt Controller .....	13
12.4	External Synchronization (Daisy-Chaining) .....	13
12.5	Sensor Data FIFO Buffer .....	14
12.6	Digital Interface .....	17
12.7	Device Power Up and Reset .....	18
13	I <sup>2</sup> C INTERFACE .....	19
13.1	I <sup>2</sup> C Addressing .....	20
13.2	List of I <sup>2</sup> C Commands .....	21
13.3	I <sup>2</sup> C Packets .....	21
14	HANDLING PRECAUTIONS .....	26
14.1	ESD .....	26
14.2	ESD Ratings .....	26
14.3	Corrosive Substances and Cleaning Materials .....	26
14.4	Moisture Sensitivity .....	26
15	PCB LAYOUT AND DEVICE MOUNTING .....	27
15.1	PCB Landing Pattern .....	27
15.2	Soldering Process .....	27
16	TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION .....	28
16.1	Reel Dimensions .....	28
16.2	Tape Leader and Trailer Dimensions .....	28
16.3	Tape Dimensions .....	29

## 1 INTRODUCTION

KEMET's range of thin film digital pyroelectric IR USEQ\*S sensors combines high performance with a high level of configurable electronic integration in the smallest SMD package. High sensitivity and SNR combined with fast response times ensure rapid and accurate detection. High dynamic range allows motion and flame detection nearby or over larger distances. Programmable gain and filtering offer maximum flexibility, while industry standard I<sup>2</sup>C I/O enables plug-and-play connectivity to microcontrollers and easy tuning. These sensors can also be daisy-chained to allow synchronized sampling across devices and offer various low power modes, including a wake-up by motion feature. The 2x2 pixel version of this device allows users to determine direction of motion.

## 2 DEVICE PARAMETERS

Parameter	Conditions	Minimum	Typical	Maximum	Unit
<b>D* – Single Pixel</b>	10 Hz, 500 K, 25°C		2.5 x 10 <sup>8</sup> <sup>1</sup>		cm√Hz/W
<b>NEP – Single Pixel</b>	10 Hz, 500 K, 25°C		2.7 x 10 <sup>-10</sup> <sup>1</sup>		W/√Hz
<b>D* – 2x2 Array</b>	10 Hz, 500 K, 25°C		5.5 x 10 <sup>8</sup> <sup>1</sup>		cm√Hz/W
<b>NEP – 2x2 Array</b>	10 Hz, 500 K, 25°C		0.4 x 10 <sup>-10</sup> <sup>1</sup>		W/√Hz
<b>Package Dimensions</b>			5.65 x 3.7 x 1.35	h = 1.55	mm
<b>Pixel Area – Single Pixel</b>			1 px at 0.64 x 0.64		mm
<b>Pixel Area – 2x2 Array</b>			4 px at 0.057		mm <sup>2</sup>
<b>Aperture – Small Option</b>			ø 0.9		mm
<b>Aperture – Large Option</b>			ø 1.65		mm
<b>FoV – Large Aperture</b>			90°	117°	
<b>Operating Temperature</b>		-40		85	°C
<b>Storage Temperature</b>		-40		110	°C
<b>Supply Voltage</b>		1.75		3.6	V
<b>Supply Current</b>	Room Temperature		1.1 to 65		µA
<b>I<sup>2</sup>C Communication Rate</b>	Fast Mode Plus (FM+)			1	MHz

Table 1 – Preliminary

<sup>1</sup> No optical filter, 10 Hz optical chopper frequency, 500 K blackbody source temperature, room temperature – for typical values with part-specific optical filters see Section 5.

### 3 ORDERING INFORMATION

Part Number	Pixels	Aperture (ø)	Optical Filter	Application
<b>Broad Infrared Range</b>				
USEQFSEA22L180	1	L – 1.65 mm	2.20 µm Long-Pass	2.5-6 µm Broadband
USEQFSEA50L180	1	L – 1.65 mm	5.0 µm Long-Pass	6-14 µm Broadband, Human Motion
USEQMSEA011680	1	L – 1.65 mm	5.0 µm Long-Pass	Motion
USEQMSEA221680	2x2	L – 1.65 mm	5.0 µm Long-Pass	Motion and Direction, Gesture
USEQMSEA220980	2x2	S – 0.9 mm	5.0 µm Long-Pass	Gesture
<b>Narrow Infrared Band</b>				
USEQFSEA391180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 3.91 µm, FWHM = 90 nm	Reference (Gas), Flame Rejection
USEQGSEACH4180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 3.30 µm, FWHM = 160 nm	CH <sub>4</sub> Gas
USEQGSEAC82180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 4.26 µm, FWHM = 180 nm	CO <sub>2</sub> Gas
USEQFSEA464180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 4.64 µm, FWHM = 180 nm	CO Gas, Flame
USEQFSEA448180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 4.48 µm, FWHM = 620 nm	Flame
USEQGSEAN8L180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 5.30 µm, FWHM = 180 nm	NO gas
USEQGSEH950180	1	L – 1.65 mm	CWL = 9.50 µm, FWHM = 400 nm	Sugar, Ethanol

Table 2 – Product Types

**Narrow band infrared filters blocking up to 8 µm or higher:** Blocking filter should be added above the sensor.

**CWL:** Centre Wavelength (Nominal filter value per Figure 2).

**FWHM:** Full Width Half Maximum (Cut on to Cut off per Figure 2).

**Long-Pass:** Passes radiation above given wavelength.

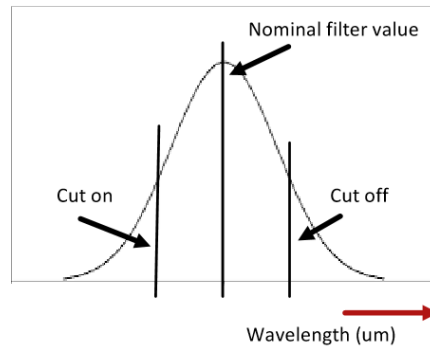


Figure 2 – Narrow Band Infrared Filter Diagram

## 4 TYPICAL INFRARED CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Infrared Signal and Noise

Part Number	Typical Signal Measurement (ADC counts RMS)	Typical Noise Measurement (ADC counts RMS)
USEQFSEA22L180	24,500	TBA
USEQFSEA50L180	10,500	85
USEQMSEA011680	10,500	85
USEQMSEA221680	850	5.5
USEQMSEA220980	760	5.5
USEQFSEA391180	1,050	85
USEQGSEACH4180	405	85
USEQGSEAC82180	2,450	85
USEQFSEA464180	2,150	85
USEQFSEA448180	6,600	85
USEQGSEAN8L180	1,900	85

Table 3 – Signal and Noise Measurements

#### 4.1.1 Measurement Conditions

Infrared signal given in this section is measured under the following conditions:

- Pulsed infrared emitter operating at 10 Hz rate
- SMD sensor settings: low gain (3,200 fF), wide signal filtering (HPF = 1 Hz, LPF = 180 Hz), low transconductance (0.15 TΩ)

Noise is measured with the emitter switched off.

#### 4.2 Frequency Response

Characteristic frequency response plots are shown in Figure 3 to 5.

The measurements are obtained using a blackbody source set to temperature of 500 K, with a variable frequency optical chopper.

The plots are normalised per figure and show general USEQ\*S frequency characteristics across the product range.

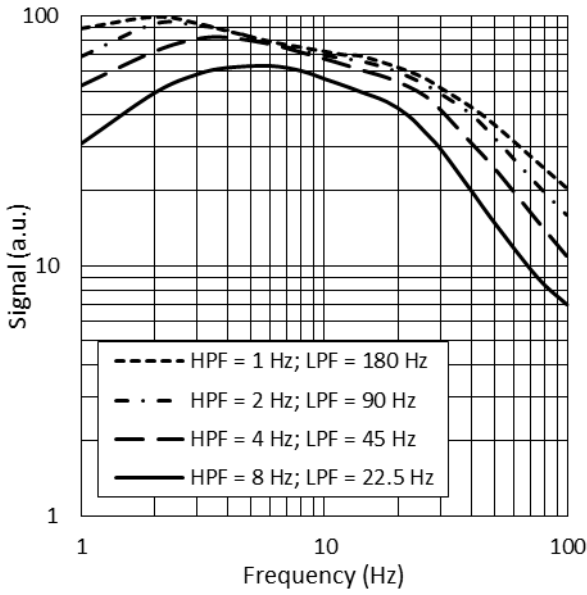


Figure 3 – Typical Frequency Response in Normal Power Mode – Signal Filtering Effect (Transconductance = 1.2 TΩ, Gain = 400 fF)

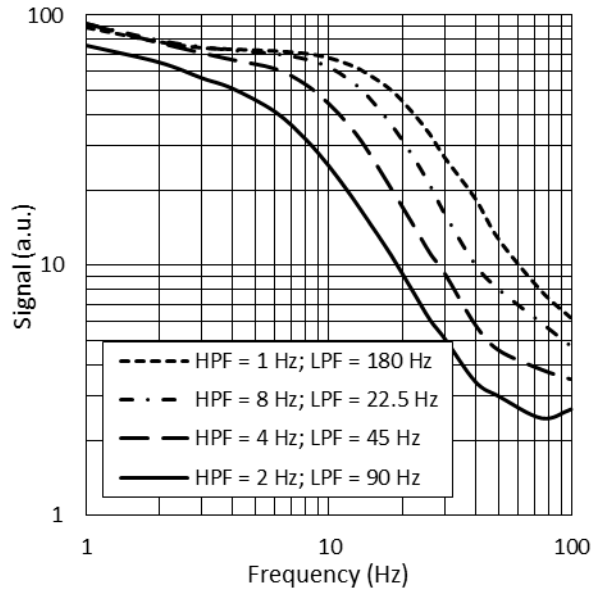


Figure 4 – Typical Frequency Response in Low Power Mode – Signal Filtering Effect (Transconductance = 1.2 TΩ, Gain = 400 fF)

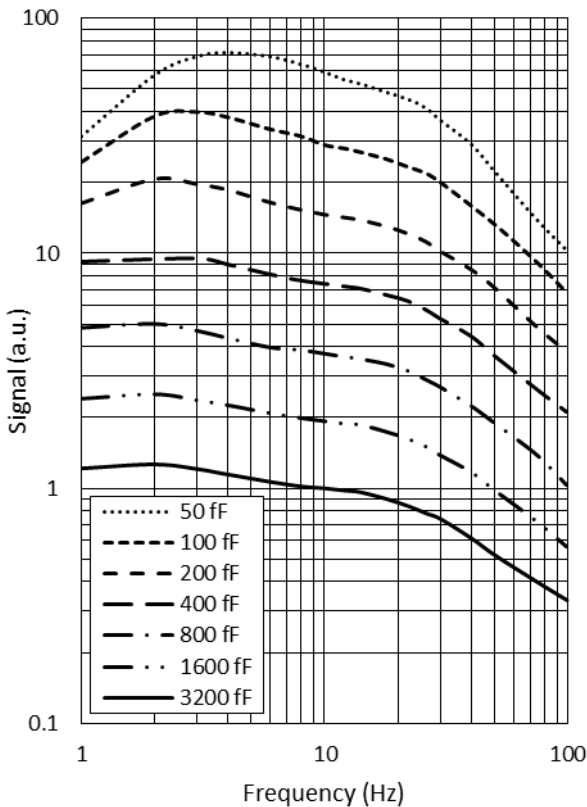


Figure 5 – Typical Frequency Response Gain Effect (Normal Power Mode, HPF = 1 Hz, LPF = 180 Hz, Transconductance = 1.2 TΩ)

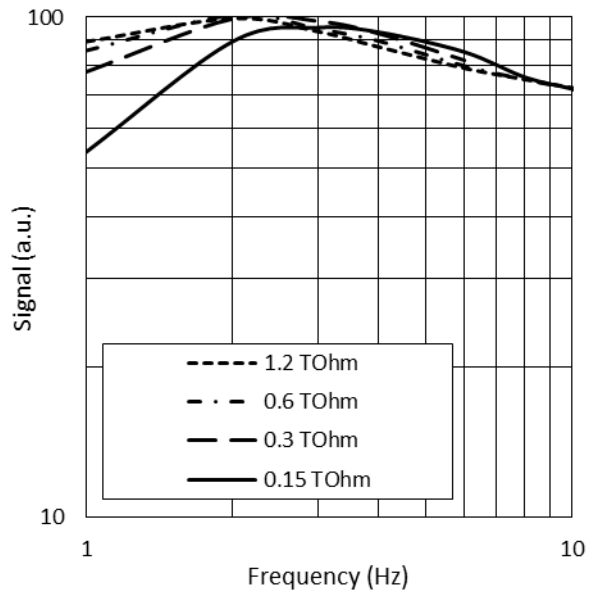


Figure 6 – Typical Frequency Response Transconductance Effect (Normal Power Mode, HPF = 1 Hz, LPF = 180 Hz, Gain = 400 fF)

## 5 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Parameter	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
Power Supply Voltage	$V_{\text{Supply}}$		3.6	V
Digital Inputs		-0.3	$V_{\text{Supply}} + 0.3$	V
Storage Temperature		-40	+110	°C
Operating Temperature		-40	+85	°C

Table 4 – Absolute Maximum Ratings

## 6 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

### 6.1 Power Supply

Parameter	Conditions	Typical	Unit
Supply Voltage		1.75 – 3.6	V
Supply Current $V_{\text{Supply}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$ $T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$	Power Down Mode (CS = 0 V)	1.1	$\mu\text{A}$
	Normal Power Mode, 4 active channels at 1 ksps	61	$\mu\text{A}$
	Normal Power Mode, 1 active channel at 1 ksps	22	$\mu\text{A}$
	Sleep Mode in Normal Power Mode	21	$\mu\text{A}$
	Low Power Mode, 4 active channels at 166 sps	7.5	$\mu\text{A}$
	Low Power Mode, 1 active channel at 166 sps	3.5	$\mu\text{A}$
	Sleep Mode in Low Power Mode	3.5	$\mu\text{A}$
Supply Current $V_{\text{Supply}} = 3.3 \text{ V}$ $T_A = 27^\circ\text{C}$	Power Down Mode (CS = 0 V)	2	$\mu\text{A}$
	Normal Power Mode, 4 active channels at 1 ksps	65	$\mu\text{A}$
	Normal Power Mode, 1 active channel at 1 ksps	23	$\mu\text{A}$
	Sleep Mode in Normal Power Mode	21	$\mu\text{A}$
	Low Power Mode, 4 active channels at 166 sps	9	$\mu\text{A}$
	Low Power Mode, 1 active channel at 166 sps	4.5	$\mu\text{A}$
	Sleep Mode in Low Power Mode	4.5	$\mu\text{A}$

Table 5 – Power Supply Overview

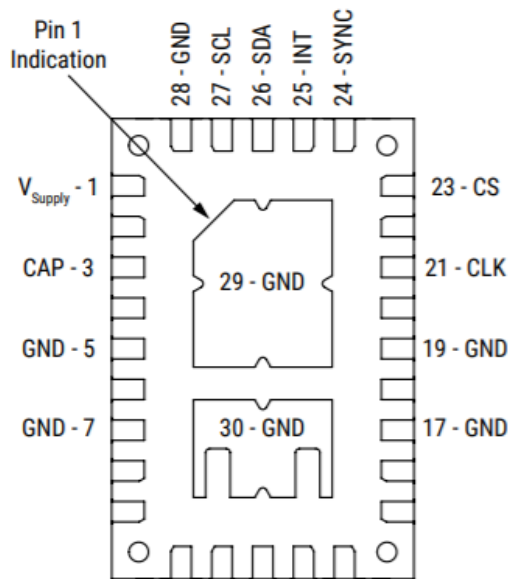
- 1 ksps = 1 kHz sampling rate; 166 sps = 166 Hz sampling rate
- 1 active channel applies to single pixel devices
- 4 active channels apply to full operation of 2x2 array devices

Typical current consumption increments for every enabled channel:

- approximately 1.35  $\mu\text{A}$  in Low Power Mode
- approximately 13  $\mu\text{A}$  in Normal Power Mode

## 7 PINOUT

### 7.1 Pin Configuration



**TRANSPARENT TOP VIEW**

Figure 7 – Pin Configuration

### 7.2 Pin Descriptions

Pin	Symbol	Type	Description
1	V <sub>Supply</sub>	Power Supply	Power supply
3	CAP	Power Supply	100 nF capacitor (minimum) connected to ground
5, 7, 17, 19, 28, 29, 30	GND	Ground	Package and circuit ground
21	CLK	Digital In/Out	<b>Optional:</b> multiple USEQ <sup>®</sup> S package synchronisation (default Out)
23	CS	Digital In	<b>Chip Select:</b> can be controlled by MCU or connected to V <sub>Supply</sub> <sup>2</sup> <b>Important:</b> see Section 12.7 for power up sequence
24	SYNC	Digital In/Out	<b>Optional:</b> multiple USEQ <sup>®</sup> S package synchronisation (active low, default Out)
25	INT	Digital Out	<b>Optional:</b> interrupt output (active low); set whenever there is data in the FIFO buffer (Normal Operation Mode) or an infrared event occurs (Sleep Mode)
26	SDA	Digital In/Out	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C:</b> data line (pull-up resistor required)
37	SCL	Digital In	<b>I<sup>2</sup>C:</b> clock line (pull-up resistor required)

Table 6 – Pin Descriptions

<sup>2</sup> For multiple devices on I<sup>2</sup>C bus when CS is connected to V<sub>Supply</sub>, power needs to be switchable in order to allow individual I<sup>2</sup>C address programming on power up.

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and must be used only as a guide.



## 8 BLOCK DIAGRAM

Sensor elements connected to readout channels as per Section 11.2.

### 8.1 Sensor with 2x2 Array

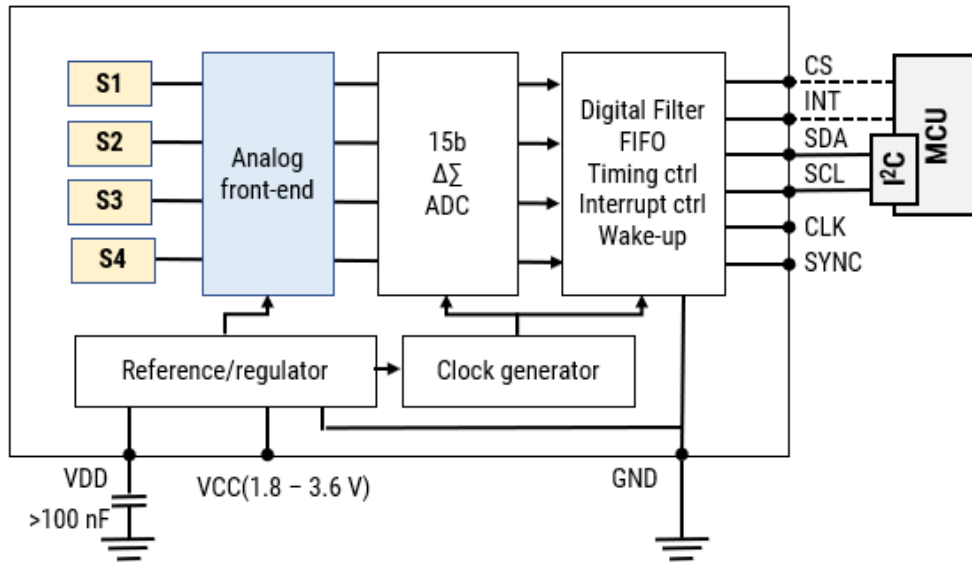


Figure 8 – Block Diagram – USEQ\*S Sensor with 2x2 Array

### 8.2 Sensor with Single Element

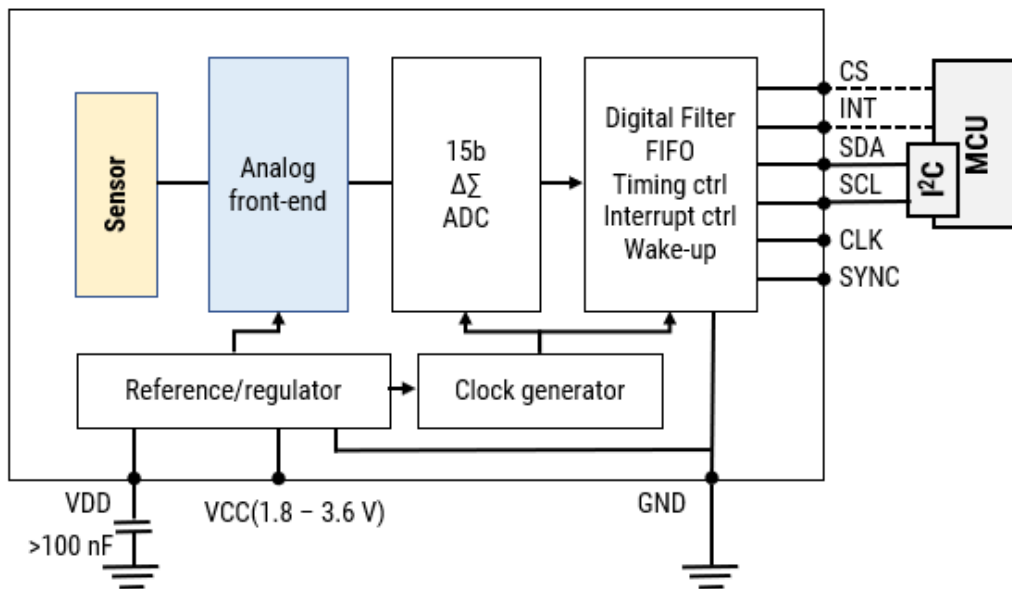


Figure 9 – Block Diagram – USEQ\*S Sensor with Single Element

## 9 MECHANICAL

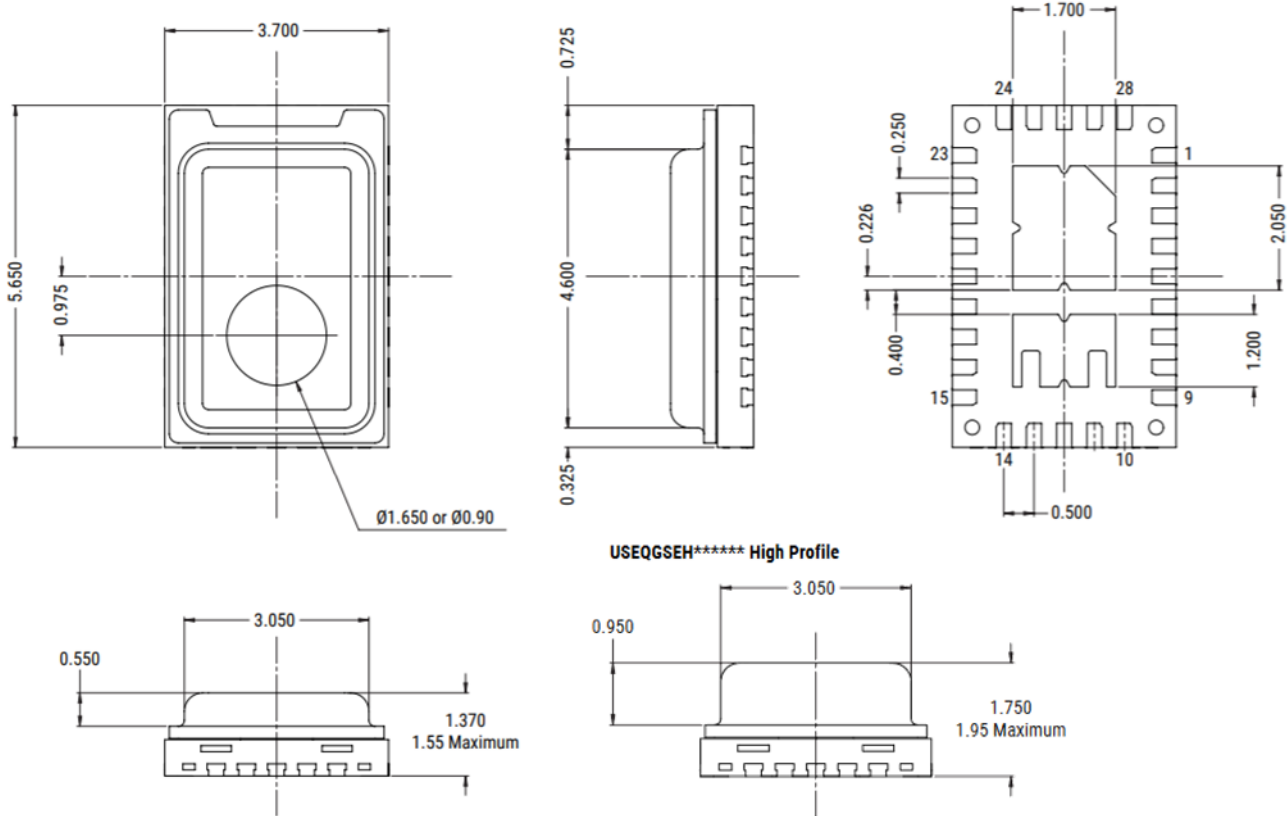


Figure 10 – Dimensions - Millimeters

**Materials:** Custom AQFN moulded package base with metal lid.

Drawing subject to change without further notification.

## 10 PACKAGE MARKING

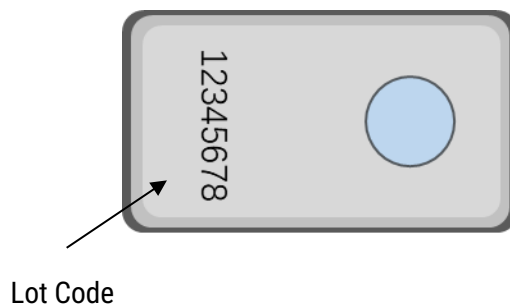


Figure 11 – Package Marking

## 11 SENSOR ELEMENT LAYOUT

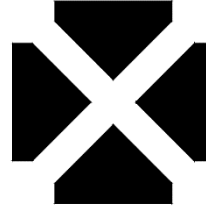
### 11.1 Sensor Elements

#### Single Element



1 pixel  
0.64 mm x 0.64 mm

#### 2x2 Array

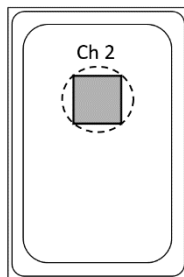


4 pixels  
approx. triangle a = 0.420 mm h = 0.250 mm

Figure 12 – Sensor Element Layout

### 11.2 Pixel Mapping

#### Single Element



#### 2x2 Array

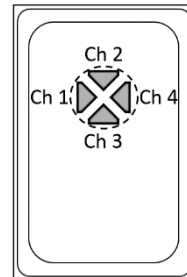
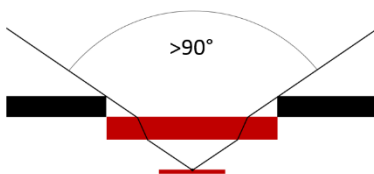


Figure 13 – Pixel Mapping

Channel 0 is currently used for test purposes only.

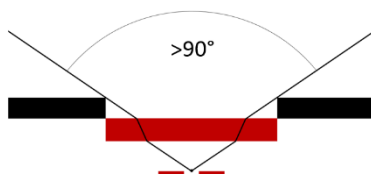
### 11.3 Field of View

#### Single Element



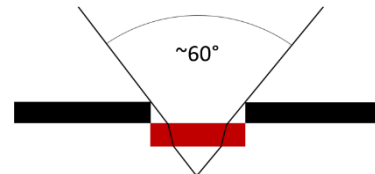
Large Aperture

#### 2x2 Array



Large Aperture

#### 2x2 Array



Small Aperture

Figure 14 – Field of View

## 12 FEATURES

### 12.1 Power Management

The power management modes that the sensor can be configured to are listed in **Error! Reference source not found.**. Apart from global power mode, each channel can be enabled/disabled independently to optimise power consumption of the sensor as needed in an application.

In the Low Power Mode, the power required for each channel is reduced by 6-8 times and the maximum sampling rate drops from 1 kHz to 166 Hz. Signal filtering is also shifted to lower frequencies by a factor of 6.

Sleep Mode can be entered while either in Normal Power Mode or Low Power Mode.

	Mode	Description
<b>Power Consumption</b>	Normal Power Mode	Normal power consumption, 1 kHz max. sample rate
	Low Power Mode	Low power consumption, 166 Hz max. sample rate
<b>Operational State</b>	Normal Operation Mode	Sensor signal readout over I <sup>2</sup> C
	Sleep Mode	Hardware interrupt on infrared trigger
	Power Down Mode	Sensor is disabled
<b>Channel States</b>	Channel Status	Each channel can be enabled or disabled

Table 7 – Power Modes

Sleep Mode operation is described in Section 12.6.4. Power Down Mode is selected by disabling CS pin. Normal and Low Power Mode switching is part of analog front-end packet (AFEP) explained in Section 13.3.5.

Selection of a Normal Power Mode or Low Power Mode affects power consumption, maximum sampling rate, as well as signal filtering time constants.

### 12.2 Sensor Signal Processing

#### 12.2.1 Signal Filtering

Signal processing capabilities of USEQ\*S sensors mean that each sensor can be adapted to the needs of a specific application. The power mode selected affects effective cut-on and cut-off frequencies as illustrated in Table . The measured infrared frequency characteristics are illustrated in Figure 3 to Figure 6 of Section 4.2.



Figure 15 – Signal Processing Block Diagram

Power Mode (Base Sample Rate)	High Pass Filter – Analog (Hz)					Fixed Analog Low Pass Filter (Hz)	Fixed Digital Low Pass Filter (Hz)	Digital Low Pass Filter (Hz)				Max ADC Sampling Rate (sps)
<b>Normal Power Mode</b>	Off	1	2	4	8	600	250	180	90	45	22.5	1,000
<b>Low Power Mode</b>	Off	0.17	0.33	0.66	1.3	100	42	30	15	7.5	3.75	166
<b>Setting Command Value</b>		00	01	10	11	N/A	N/A	00	01	10	11	

Table 8 – Signal Filtering Settings

## 12.2.2 Saturation Handling

Sometimes the sensor readout channel can be saturated due to excessive incident infrared radiation or a strong thermal shock. With a very slow high pass filter the recovery time from saturation may take many seconds while the sensor signal returns into the operating region. During this period the sensor signal is not useable for analysis. A fast reset circuit is implemented within the readout circuit to accelerate this recovery time.

The fast reset will act as following:

- Once the fast reset is ended, the circuit will resume their previous setting.
- When the output of the amplifier is saturated or the ADC is outside of 6.25% - 93.7% of the full-scale value for a minimum 4 ms, the fast reset circuit is enabled for 40 ms after the saturation event ends.
- When the reset is active, the 23<sup>rd</sup> bit of the data packet is also set to indicate a reset action is ongoing.
- The fast reset is also active for 40 ms after any channel is re-enabled. This improves the start-up stabilisation time of the channel.

## 12.3 Interrupt Controller

The interrupt controller generates a hardware interrupt output when a sensor data frame is loaded into the FIFO buffer (Normal Operation Mode) or a wake-up event is detected (Sleep Mode).

Bit 0 in byte 1 of AFEP register controls the interrupt output. When it is set, the interrupt output is enabled. Default value is enabled (1). The interrupt is always enabled in Sleep Mode even when it was programmed as disabled.

In Normal Operation Mode, the INT signal is active (low) when the FIFO is not empty, and deactivated (high) when the FIFO is empty.

The readout procedure for interrupt and polling modes is described in Section 12.5.1.

There is a delay (~100  $\mu$ s in Normal Power Mode and 400  $\mu$ s in Low Power Mode) between the I<sup>2</sup>C commands FIFO\_READ\_FULL/FIFO\_READ\_ACTIVE and the rising edge of the INT signal.

## 12.4 External Synchronization (Daisy-Chaining)

The sensor by default uses the internal clock generator for all timing. When multiple sensors are used in the same system, one IC can be configured as a sync master and the others as a sync slaves (in the timing context, not I<sup>2</sup>C).

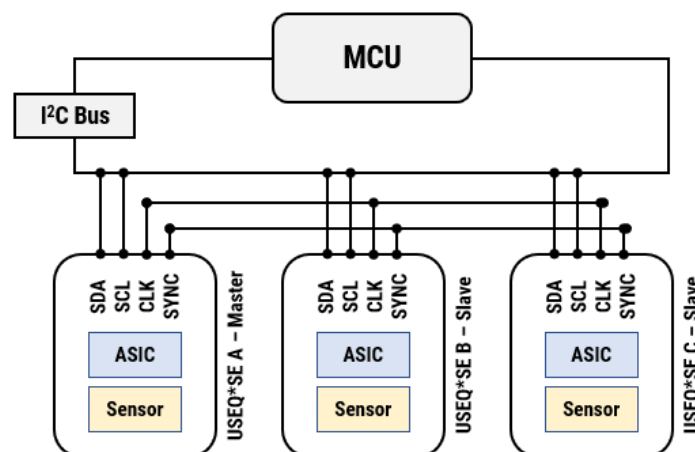


Figure 16 – Synchronisation Example - Three Devices with Synchronised Sampling

As illustrated in Figure 16, two pins are used for this purpose: CLK and SYNC.<sup>3</sup>

- In the sync master mode (default) the CLK pin is an output pin of the internal clock generator, SYNC pin is also an output pin which allow the sync slave device to synchronize with the sync master.
- In sync slave mode, the internal clock generator is not used; CLK and SYNC pin become inputs.
- The SYNC pin on the sync master device outputs the synchronization signal for the sampling point (output rate). The output rate is controlled by bits [7:0] in AFEP on the sync master device.
- If on the rising edge of the CLK and SYNC is low, then the content of the accumulator is written into the FIFO and then reset to zero. In the sync slave device, the value of the S7-S0 in AFEP register has no effect.
- In case there are multiple sync masters in the configuration, or if there are only sync slaves, the system behaviour is undefined.

The sync master/slave mode is configured by bit SYNC in AFEP.

## 12.5 Sensor Data FIFO Buffer

A 14 position (frame) FIFO buffer is available with each position (frame) containing the ADC data from 5 sensor readout channels and a frame counter.

When a channel is inactive, its value within the frame is set to 0.

A FIFO\_READ command reads the data packet of the FIFO associated with the current read pointer that is then freed and can be overwritten. A FIFO\_CLEAR command also frees the currently addressed data packet.

A lock mechanism ensures that a frame record cannot be corrupted with new data until the complete record has been read. This only applies while a read operation is in progress and the FIFO is full, resulting in new data being discarded.

The filtered ADC data is 15 bits unsigned data. After accumulating up to 256 samples, it is 23 bits unsigned. However, data going into the FIFO frame is 24 bits, after adding the saturation flag bit (from digital filter) as the Most Significant Bit (MSB).

### 12.5.1 Sensor Data Sampling into FIFO

There are two methods of sampling the data available in the FIFO: Polling Mode or Interrupt Mode.

In Interrupt Mode the host can wait till the interrupt line goes low in order to read data from the FIFO. The interrupt remains low till the FIFO is cleared from data.

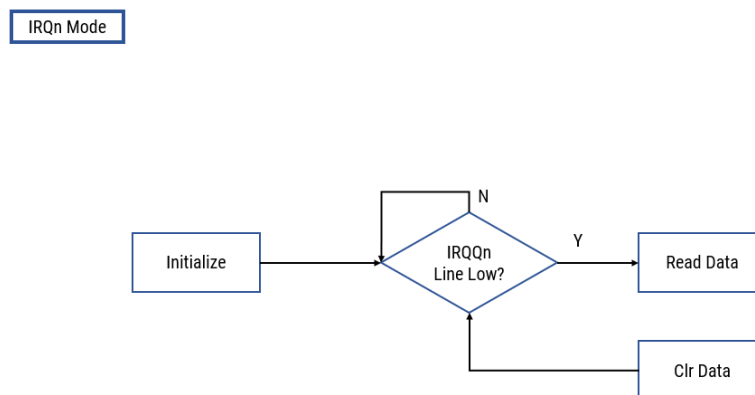


Figure 17 – Interrupt Readout Mode Flowchart

<sup>3</sup> SYNC pin is active low.

In Polling Mode the host has to read the FIFO status packet to determine if data is available in order to read it. The number of data packets available can also be determined from the status packet allowing multiple reads without having to keep reading the status packet.

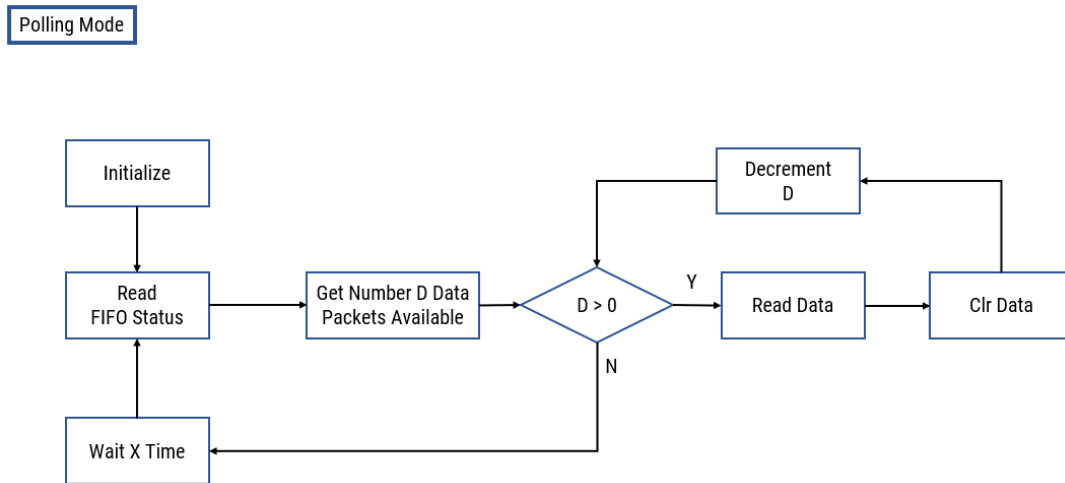


Figure 18 – Polling Readout Mode Flowchart

Additionally, when using Polling Mode, the interrupt pin can be disabled if not required.

### 12.5.2 Access to the FIFO

The internal clock is used to write data to the FIFO, while the I<sup>2</sup>C clock is used to read data from the FIFO.

For writing, using internal clock, a whole frame can be written without interruption. The writes will stop when the FIFO is full, even if more data frames are available from the ADCs. For reading, using I<sup>2</sup>C clock, which is controlled by an external host, it may read part of the frame and stop (in this case, this frame is unchanged, unless the host sends the FIFO\_CLEAR command). The Read will be void if the FIFO is empty.<sup>4</sup>

### 12.5.3 Blocked and Incomplete Transfers

When the FIFO buffer is full, any new data will be lost. This happens when new sensor data frames arrive faster than Read + Clear\_FIFO.

On the other hand, if a Read command is issued when there is no data in the FIFO buffer, the sensor as I<sup>2</sup>C slave will send a NAK (not acknowledged) to the host, after it receives the “SAD+R” byte.



Figure 19 – Example of a Blocked I<sup>2</sup>C Transaction

There are ways for the I<sup>2</sup>C master to find out if the FIFO buffer is empty or full, as follows:

- **Observe the INT Interrupt Pin:** if it is high, then the buffer is empty.
- **Read the FIFO\_Status:** if count = 0, then the buffer is empty; if count = 14, then the buffer stack is full.

<sup>4</sup> The FIFO\_CLEAR command should be repeated after at least 1 data sample, if it is used consecutively.

Furthermore, if the Read (from the FIFO buffer) is terminated earlier than expected (for example just reading 3 out of 5 channels, then stop), the FIFO pointer stays unchanged and so the user can read at the same frame again, if needed.

### 12.5.4 RAM Address Mapping

There are 14 frames in the FIFO and 17 bytes (5 channels of 3 bytes each + frame count of 2 bytes) in each frame. Hence, it requires 4 encoded bits for number of frame, FR[3:0], and 5 encoded bits for number of byte in each frame, CH[4:0]. However, there is 8 bits address for RAM, so need a mapping between them. It is proposed each data package (5 channels of 3 bytes each) is put in regular “0000----” to “1101----” of the RAM address and the frame count is put elsewhere, so that it is easy for mapping.

The code below shows the algorithm of mapping 9 bits Frame-Byte to 8 bits Ram address:

```
// convert from (4+5) Frame-Byte bits to 8 RAM address bits
If (CH[4] == 0) then // first 15 bytes (5 channels of 3 bytes each)
    Adr    <= FR[3:0] & CH[3:0];
Else then // last 2 bytes (frame count)
    Adr    <= "111" & CH[0] & FR[3:0];
End
```

The first 15 bytes (5 channels) of each frame, for 14 frames, are put in “regular” RAM address from 0 to 223, using all bits of FR[3:0], and 4 bits of CH[3:0]. The first byte of frame count, byte 16<sup>th</sup>, is put in address “1110---” and the second byte, byte 17<sup>th</sup>, is put in address “1111----”.<sup>5</sup>

### 12.5.5 Response to I<sup>2</sup>C Command (CMD)

When the sensor is enabled, hence not in Power Down Mode, it always receives and responds to I<sup>2</sup>C commands – including simple set/reset instruction. For commands with data in/out, the device acts as in the following example:

- For Read Channel Control Packet, the sensor sends out 5 bytes of data (to the host) and expect an ACK (from the host) at the end of each byte.
- For Write Channel Control Packet, the sensor expects 5 bytes of data (from the host) and send out an ACK (to the host) at the end of each byte.

However, for the commands with only set/reset type of instruction (there are 7 such commands: Test, FIFO\_Clear, FIFO\_Reset, Go\_To\_Sleep, Wake\_Up, Reset\_Soft, Reset\_Full), the device will treat them as Read commands, and will send back an Ok/Err byte, including the original command. For example with the command Wake\_Up (code 0x24), the device will reply with a byte

- **If OK:** “10010001” - bit[6:2]: received code “0x24” in blue; bit[0]: OK bit in red
- **If Error:** “10010010” - bit[6:2]: received code “0x24” in blue; bit[1]: Error bit in red

In summary, the device treats all commands as Read or Write instructions, and never as “simple instruction” without any response. However, the host can stop a command at any time. So if the host does not need to read back the Ok/Err byte for those set/reset instruction, it can stop after sending the COM code.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The first 15 bytes is put in a “block” of 16 addresses. It uses address “0001” to “1111” and not use “0000”.

<sup>6</sup> Apart from responding to an I<sup>2</sup>C command via I<sup>2</sup>C I/O, the device also generates an interrupt, which is the INT line being pulled low (active low) to indicate that

- a) data is available while in Normal Operation Mode, or
- b) a wake up condition has been detected while in Sleep Mode.



## 12.6 Digital Interface

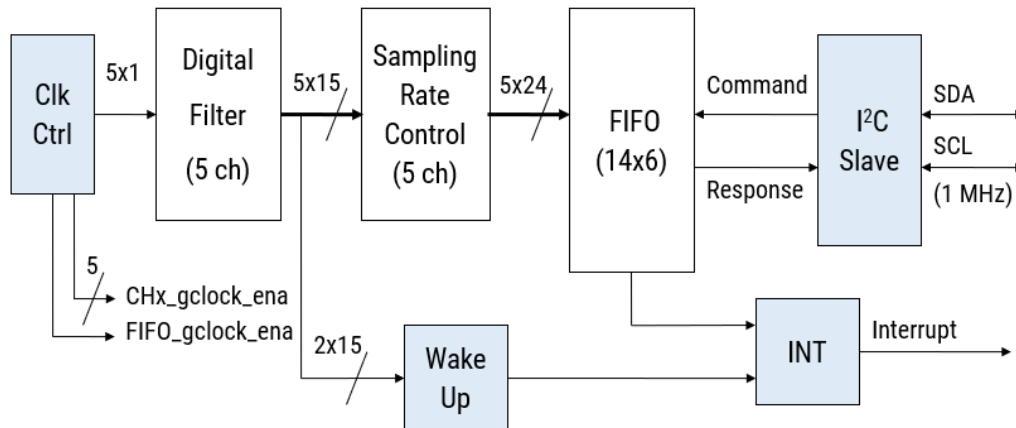


Figure 20 – Digital Interface Block Diagram

### 12.6.1 ADC and Digital Filter

The digital 1 bit stream from the Delta-Sigma modulator is filtered by a Sinc third order filter followed by a first order low pass filter. The filtered output is 15-bit wide. The sample clock frequency is 1 kHz (Normal Power Mode) or 166 Hz (Low Power Mode).

The output of the ADC is followed by a programmable first order low pass filter, the available frequencies are 180 Hz, 90 Hz, 45 Hz and 22.5 Hz in Normal Power Mode and 30 Hz, 15 Hz, 7.5 Hz and 3.75 Hz in Low Power Mode (see Table for selection control).

The data (15 bits) at 1 ksps (1 kHz sample rate) or 166 sps (166 Hz sample rate) enters the Sampling Rate Control circuit and then is written to the FIFO.

### 12.6.2 Sampling Rate Control

The data from the ADC digital filter is accumulated into a 23-bit accumulator. However, it will send a total of 24 bits data to the FIFO, with the MSB being the saturation bit from the filter (indicating over-range condition). The number of accumulated base samples (at either 1 ksps or 166 sps) depends on the setting of the desired output frame rate. See Section 13.3.5 on the AFEP register, Byte 0 for information on frame accumulation settings.

### 12.6.3 FIFO Stack

One data frame (package) consists of 5x3 bytes data from 5 channels, plus 2 bytes Frame-Count. In total, there will be 17 bytes in each data frame. The Frame Count is simply the rollover counter of the current data frame.

A FIFO stack consists of 14 data frames. It actually is a dual port RAM, with separated Read and Write pointers. When both pointers point at the same frame, an individual lock for Read and Write are needed. The size of the RAM will be 256 x 8 bits (but we will only use 14 x 17 = 238 address locations).

## 12.6.4 Sleep Mode and Wake Up Detection

When a GO\_TO\_SLEEP command is received:

- All channels are disabled except the active channel selected in the **Wake Up Packet**.
- The input to FIFO will stop accepting data and the FIFO will be flushed.
- The Wake Up circuit is active after 64 ADC samples (at 1 kHz, ~64 ms) in Normal Power Mode or 384 ADC samples (at 166 Hz, ~384 ms) in Low Power Mode and will generate an interrupt when the wake up conditions are met.

When a WAKE\_UP command is received:

- All channels are active as configured in **Channel Control Packet**.
- The FIFO will resume operation after 64 ADC samples in Normal Power Mode or 384 ADC samples in Low Power Mode. The delay is due to the time required for the analog channel to stabilize on power up.
- The interrupt will be cleared, and the sensor will resume in Normal Operation Mode.

The wake up detection works as per below description.

The data is coming from the selected channel in **Wake Up Packet**. There are two modes of operation:

- In one channel mode, the data of the selected channel (CHx) is used to determine the wake up event.
- In two channel mode, the data of the selected channel (CHx) subtract the Reference channel (DPx) will be used.

The result data output is compared to five digital programmable thresholds. When the data value (8 MSB) is between UHT and ULT (or LHT and LLT) continuously for a WL number of data sample, the wake up is detect and send an interrupt to the host.

	Normal Power Mode (LP = 0)	Low Power Mode (LP = 1)
<b>1 Channel Active</b>	21 $\mu$ A	3.5 $\mu$ A
<b>1 Channel + Reference Channel</b>	35 $\mu$ A	5 $\mu$ A

Table 9 – Power Consumption in Sleep Mode (1.8 V, Room Temperature)

## 12.7 Device Power Up and Reset

### 12.7.1 Common CS and VSupply

For configurations where CS is shorted to  $V_{Supply}$  the device is initialised correctly by only applying power to these pins. Please note that in this case, and when multiple devices on one I<sup>2</sup>C bus, an external mechanism needs to be implemented to power up devices in sequence in order to give each one a unique I<sup>2</sup>C address.

### 12.7.2 CS Controlled by MCU

In order to re-enable the device after a power down using CS pin follow these steps:

1. Ensure the  $V_{Supply}$  pin is powered, while holding CS low (Power Down Mode).
2. Pull CS high for a minimum of 50  $\mu$ s.
3. Pull CS low for 0.5 to 20  $\mu$ s – recommended low pulse duration is 2  $\mu$ s.
4. Set CS high – the sensor is now in Normal Operation Mode with all settings reset to their defaults.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>7</sup> This sequence allows the sensor to stabilise reliably. The sensor may appear operational after setting the CS high for the first time (2). However there may be intermittent stability problems if this procedure is not followed.

### 12.7.3 Reset Methods

There are three ways to reset the sensor:

- Pulling the CS pin low resets the entire device including analog and digital sections. All registers take their default values. It takes approximately 8 ms to complete this reset action.
- **I<sup>2</sup>C Full Reset:** Has the same effect as toggling the CS pin, however the device is not powered down and then up again. Therefore it takes only 100  $\mu$ s to complete.
- **I<sup>2</sup>C Soft Reset:** Maintains register settings, while reinitialising every active channel and flushing the FIFO buffer.

## 13 I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE

The IC acts as a slave I<sup>2</sup>C device compliant with the fast mode plus (1 MHz) I<sup>2</sup>C standard.

The transaction on the bus is started through a START (ST) signal. A start condition is defined as a HIGH to LOW transition on the data line while the SCL line is held HIGH. After this has been transmitted by the master, the bus is considered busy.

The next byte of data transmitted after the start condition contains the address of the slave in the first 7 MSBs and the eighth bit (LSB) tells whether the master is receiving data from the slave or transmitting data to the slave.

When an address is sent, each device in the system compares the first seven bits after a start condition with its address. If they match, the device considers itself addressed by the master.

Data transfer with acknowledge is mandatory. The transmitter must release the SDA line during the acknowledge pulse. The receiver must then pull the data line LOW so that it remains stable low during the HIGH period of the acknowledge clock pulse. A receiver which has been addressed is obliged to generate an acknowledge after each byte of data received.

The I<sup>2</sup>C embedded in the device behaves like a slave device and the following protocol must be adhered to. After the start condition (ST) a slave address is sent, once a slave acknowledge (SAK) has been returned, an 8-bit command (COM) will be transmitted.

The slave address is completed with a Read/Write bit. If the bit was '1' (Read), a repeated START (SR) condition must be issued after the two sub-address bytes; if the bit is '0' (Write) the master will transmit to the slave with direction unchanged. The following table explains how the SAD+Read/Write bit pattern is composed, listing all the possible configurations.

Transfer when master is issuing single command to slave:

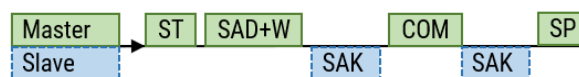


Figure 21 – I<sup>2</sup>C Transaction - Single Command

Transfer when master is writing one or more (N) bytes to slave:

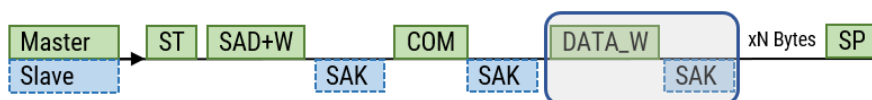


Figure 22 – I<sup>2</sup>C Transaction - Writing More than One Byte

Transfer when master is reading single byte from slave:



Figure 23 – I<sup>2</sup>C Transaction - Reading Single Byte

Transfer when master is reading multiple bytes from slave:



Figure 24 – I<sup>2</sup>C Transaction - Reading Multiple Bytes

Data are transmitted in byte format (DATA). Each data transfer contains 8 bits. The number of bytes transferred per transfer is given by the command. Data is transferred with the most significant bit (MSB) first. If a receiver can't receive another complete byte of data until it has performed some other functions, it can hold the clock line, SCL LOW to force the transmitter into a wait state. Data transfer only continues when the receiver is ready for another byte and releases the data line. If a slave receiver does not acknowledge the slave address (it is not able to receive because it is performing some real time function) the data line must be kept HIGH by the slave. The master can then abort the transfer. A LOW to HIGH transition on the SDA line while the SCL line is HIGH is defined as a STOP condition. Each data transfer must be terminated by the generation of a STOP (SP) condition.

Single command transfers can contain an optional Ok or Error reply, depending on if a Start Repeat or STOP condition has been issued.

### 13.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Addressing

The default I<sup>2</sup>C address is 1100101b and can be changed to any valid address by sending an I<sup>2</sup>C command. The new address is valid for as long as the device is active and will reset to the default address once it is reset or powered off.

## 13.2 List of I<sup>2</sup>C Commands

Command <sup>8</sup>	COM Code	Data Type	Data Size (Bytes)	Data	Action
TEST	0x00	Command	1	OK/Err: 000000-01/10	Verify communication by reading the response packet
VERSION	0x02	Read	1	Version Packet	
FIFO_STATUS	0x04	Read	1	FIFO Status Packet	“WD, Err[1:0], FIFO_Cnt[3:0], ilnt”
FIFO_READ_FULL	0x06	Read	17	14 Data Packets	Read full data packet (17 bytes) of all channels
FIFO_READ_ACTIVE	0x08	Read	up to 17	14 Data Packet Active	Read data packet (up to 17 bytes) for only active channel
FIFO_CLEAR	0x0A	Command	1	OK/Err: 001010-01/10	Clear the current packet (Read pointer moves on next)
FIFO_RESET	0x0C	Command	1	OK/Err: 001100-01/10	Clear the entire FIFO (Rd/Wr pointer reset with the empty)
CH_READ	0x0E	Read	5	Channel Control Packet	Configure each analog channel
CH_WRITE	0x10	Write	5	Channel Control Packet	
ANA_READ	0x12	Read	2	Analog Settings	
ANA_WRITE	0x14	Write	2	Analog Settings	
WAKE_READ	0x16	Read	6	Wake-Up Packet	Byte 6 is the channel active in Sleep Mode
WAKE_WRITE	0x18	Write	6	Wake-Up Packet	
ADDR_WRITE	0x1E	Write	1	I <sup>2</sup> C Address	7 MSB (default: 1100101b)
GO_TO_SLEEP	0x20	Command	1	OK/Err: 100000-01/10	Put the device in Sleep Mode
WAKE_UP	0x22	Command	1	OK/Err: 100010-01/10	Wake up and resume normal mode
RESET_SOFT	0x24	Command	1	OK/Err: 100100-01/10	See Section 12.7
RESET_FULL	0x26	Command	1	OK/Err: 100110-01/10	See Section 12.7

Table 10 – List of I<sup>2</sup>C Commands

## 13.3 I<sup>2</sup>C Packets

### 13.3.1 Ok Packet (OKP - R)

Single byte echoing the command with 2 LSBs are “01”, if an operation has been completed successfully.

OKP	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Byte 0	Cmd 5	Cmd 4	Cmd 3	Cmd 2	Cmd 1	Cmd 0	0	1

Figure 25 – OK Packet (OKP) Format

<sup>8</sup> Commands are always 6-bit length or shorter. The command included in Ok and Error packets is bit shifted left by two bits with the 2 LSBs forming the Err/OK code.

### 13.3.2 Error Packet (ERRP - R)

Single byte 0x02 returned if an operation has failed or error occurred.

ERRP	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Byte 0	Cmd 5	Cmd 4	Cmd 3	Cmd 2	Cmd 1	Cmd 0	1	0

Figure 26 – Error Packet (ERRP) Format

### 13.3.3 FIFO Status Packet (FS - R)

Single byte with the status of the FIFO or Wake-Up algorithm.

FS	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
Byte 0	Wake Detected	Error 1	Error 0	FIFO Count 3	FIFO Count 2	FIFO Count 1	FIFO Count 0	Inversed INT Status

Figure 27 – FIFO Status Packet (FS) Format

- **Inversed Status (1bit [bit 0]):** In Normal Operation Mode, this bit is set (1) when the FIFO is not empty and reset (0) when the FIFO is empty. It is an inverse of Interrupt Pin Output (without masking).
- **FIFO Count (4 bits [bits 4:1]):** Number of data packets available in the FIFO.
- **Error status (2 bits [bits 6:5]):**
  - 00 – No error.
  - 01 – Write when FIFO is full (FIFO count = 14) or read when FIFO is empty (FIFO count = 0).
  - 10 – Detect I<sup>2</sup>C read FIFO early termination (read less bytes than expected).
  - 11 – Detect I<sup>2</sup>C read FIFO extra (read more bytes than expected).

For example, command FIFO\_Read\_Full will expect to read 17 bytes from FIFO, but if the host stop reading before 17 bytes, then error = “10” and if the host try to read more than 17 bytes, then error = “11”. In case of read more than 17 bytes, the Slave still responds with invalid data from byte 18 onward.<sup>9</sup>
- **Wake Detected (1bit [bit 7]):** 1 if in Sleep Mode and wake up event detected, 0 otherwise.

### 13.3.4 Channel Control Packet (CCP - R/W)

The Channel Control Packet contains 5 bytes, each of which corresponds to a single channel with its individual settings. Note that channel 0 is currently used for internal test purposes only.

CCP	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Default
Byte 0 : Ch 0	C0_TC[1]	C0_TC[0]	C0_HP[1]	C0_HP[0]	C0_G[2]	C0_G[1]	C0_G[0]	C0_ST[0]	0x00
Byte 1 : Ch 1	C1_TC[1]	C1_TC[0]	C1_HP[1]	C1_HP[0]	C1_G[2]	C1_G[1]	C1_G[0]	C1_ST[0]	0x00
Byte 2 : Ch 2	C2_TC[1]	C2_TC[0]	C2_HP[1]	C2_HP[0]	C2_G[2]	C2_G[1]	C2_G[0]	C2_ST[0]	0x00
Byte 3 : Ch 3	C3_TC[1]	C3_TC[0]	C3_HP[1]	C3_HP[0]	C3_G[2]	C3_G[1]	C3_G[0]	C3_ST[0]	0x00
Byte 4 : Ch 4	C4_TC[1]	C4_TC[0]	C4_HP[1]	C4_HP[0]	C4_G[2]	C4_G[1]	C4_G[0]	C4_ST[0]	0x00

Figure 28 – Channel Control Packet (CCP) Format

<sup>9</sup> In case I<sup>2</sup>C hung up, it can be detected internally, but cannot respond due to no activity of I<sup>2</sup>C clock. However, it will reset itself at the new I<sup>2</sup>C command.

Cx_ST[0]	Channel Status
0	Channel Disabled
1	Channel Enabled

Table 11 – Channel Status Selection

Cx_G[2:0]	Feedback Capacitance (fF)	Relative Gain
0	50	64x
1	100	32x
2	200	16x
3	400	8x
4	800	4x
5	1,600	2x
6 & 7	3,200	1x

Table 12 – Feedback Capacitor Selection

Cx_HP[1:0]	High Pass Filter (Hz) Normal Power Mode	High Pass Filter (Hz) Low Power Mode
0	1	0.17
1	2	0.33
2	4	0.66
3	8	1.30

Table 13 – High-Pass Signal Filter Frequency Selection

Cx_TC[1:0]	Feedback Transconductance ( $\Omega$ )
0	1.20 T
1	0.60 T
2	0.30 T
3	0.15 T

Table 14 – Front-End Transconductance Selection

The channel settings are configured in Channel Control Packet. When this packet is modified (by the host) the current FIFO will be flushed automatically by the internal circuit. This will ensure the new active channel is applied to all new frames (going to the FIFO).

To flush the FIFO (same as I<sup>2</sup>C command FIFO\_RESET), the simplest way is to bring the Read pointer to where the Write pointer is and declare the FIFO empty, as described below:

- Once the Channel Control Packet is changed (by the I<sup>2</sup>C command: CH\_Write), the Read pointer is reset to the same position as the Write pointer.
- The flag (the MSB) of the Read pointer is also set to the same value as that of the Write pointer. This will imply an Empty in normal operation and hence prevent any Read.

### 13.3.5 Analog Front End Packet (AFEP - R/W)

The Analog Front End Packet contains the settings that control the common analog front end settings 2 bytes.

AFEP	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Default
Byte 0	S7	S6	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1	S0	<b>0x00</b>
Byte 1	LP	HP	C_LP1	C_LP0	CLK_OUT	SYNC	0	INT	<b>0x09</b>

Figure 29 – Analog Front End Packet (AFEP) Format

- **S0-S7:** Sampling rate (8 bit) – sampling rate =  $1000/(N+1)$ .
- **INT:** Interrupt output – 1 enable, 0 disable (only apply at Normal Operation Mode and not in Sleep Mode).
- **Bit 1:** Set to 0.
- **SYNC:** Sync & Clk pin option: 0 Master, 1 Slave.
- **CLK\_OUT:** 1 enable internal clock output on Clk pin, 0 disable internal clock output on the Clk pin (only apply for Master. For Slave, this is ignored, because the Clk pin is used as input).
- **HP:** Enable high pass filter – 1 enable, 0 disable.
- **LP:** Enable Low Power Mode – 1 enable, 0 disable.

C_LP[1:0]	Low pass frequency (Hz) Normal Power Mode	Low Pass Frequency (Hz) Low Power Mode
00	180	30
01	90	15
10	45	7.5
11	22.5	3.75

Table 15 – Low-Pass Signal Filter Frequency Selection

### 13.3.6 I<sup>2</sup>C Address Packet (I2CADD W)

Single byte containing the 7 bit new I<sup>2</sup>C address.

I2CADD	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Default
Byte 0	Addr6	Addr5	Addr4	Addr3	Addr2	Addr1	Addr0	XX	<b>0xCA</b>

Figure 30 – I<sup>2</sup>C Address Packet (I2CADD) Format

I<sup>2</sup>C address is shifted to MSB to make reading easier with read/write bit.

### 13.3.7 Wake Up Packet (WUP - R/W)

The Wake Up Packet contains the thresholds used in the wake up algorithm.

WUP	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Default
Byte 0 : UHT Threshold	uht7	uht6	uht5	uht4	uht3	uht2	uht1	uht0	<b>0xFF</b>
Byte 1 : ULT Threshold	ult7	ult6	ult5	ult4	ult3	ult2	ult1	ult0	<b>0xFF</b>
Byte 2 : LHT Threshold	lht7	lht6	lht5	lht0	lht0	lht2	lht1	lht0	<b>0x00</b>
Byte 3 : LLT Threshold	llt7	llt6	llt5	llt4	llt3	llt2	llt1	llt0	<b>0x00</b>
Byte 4 : WT Threshold	wt7	wt6	wt5	wt4	wt3	wt2	wt1	wt0	<b>0x10</b>
Byte 5 : Ch Setting	XX	ST	dp2	dp1	dp0	ch2	ch1	ch0	<b>0x00</b>

Figure 31 – Wake Up Packet (WUP) Format



- **Byte 0 to 3 (upper and lower thresholds):** These are the 8 MSB of channel ADC data (unsigned value).
- **Byte 4:** Is the number of samples required to trigger the wake up algorithm.  
 UHT and ULT to detect positive wake-up event (UHT > ULT)  
 LHT and LLT to detect negative wake-up event (LHT > LLT)  
 Number of sample where the signal is in between threshold (WT).
- **DP0-DP2:** The reference channel coding, and **CH0-CH2:** the selected channel coding.  
 000 – select channel 0.  
 001 – select channel 1.  
 010 – select channel 2.  
 011 – select channel 3.  
 1xx – select channel 4.
- **ST:** Sleep Mode type.<sup>10</sup>  
 0 – one channel sleep type, set by ch0-ch2.  
 1 – two channel sleep type, set by both dp0-dp2 and ch0-ch2.

### 13.3.8 FIFO Data Packet Full (FIFO\_DPF - R)

17 bytes containing the top frame available in the FIFO which has the channel data as well as a frame counter.<sup>11</sup>

FIFO_DPF	Data
Byte 0	Channel 0 bits 23:16
Byte 1	Channel 0 bits 15:8
Byte 2	Channel 0 bits 7:0
Byte 3	Channel 1 bits 23:16
Byte 4	Channel 1 bits 15:8
Byte 5	Channel 1 bits 7:0
Byte 6	Channel 2 bits 23:16
Byte 7	Channel 2 bits 15:8
Byte 8	Channel 2 bits 7:0
Byte 9	Channel 3 bits 23:16
Byte 10	Channel 3 bits 15:8
Byte 11	Channel 3 bits 7:0
Byte 12	Channel 4 bits 23:16
Byte 13	Channel 4 bits 15:8
Byte 14	Channel 4 bits 7:0
Byte 15	Frame count MSB
Byte 16	Frame count LSB

Figure 32 - FIFO Data Packet Full (FIFO\_DPF) Format

- **Channel Data:** 24 bit unsigned value.
- **Frame Count:** 16 bit unsigned value.

<sup>10</sup> In two channel sleep type (ST =1), if the reference channel (DPx) is set the same as the selected channel (CHx), then the device will behave as one channel type. Otherwise, subtracting the same data will result zero and so can never be woke up.

The TEMP bit will be forced to 0 during the Sleep Mode.

<sup>11</sup> Bit 23 of each channel data indicates over range condition, when this bit is set, the frontend circuit output is out of range and it is resetting.

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and must be used only as a guide.

### 13.3.9 FIFO Data Packet Active (FIFO\_DPA - R)

Up to 17 bytes containing the top frame available in the FIFO which has only the active channel data as well as a frame counter (the example below shows channel 0 and 4 active).

FIFO_DPA	Data
Byte 0	Channel 0 bits 23:16
Byte 1	Channel 0 bits 15:8
Byte 2	Channel 0 bits 7:0
Byte 3	Channel 4 bits 23:16
Byte 4	Channel 4 bits 15:8
Byte 5	Channel 4 bits 7:0
Byte 6	Frame count MSB
Byte 7	Frame count LSB

Figure 33 – FIFO Data Packet Active (FIFO\_DPA) Format

- **Channel Data:** 24 bits unsigned value.
- **Frame Count:** 16 bits unsigned value.

In this mode, the number of bytes sent will depend on number of active channels, for example, 2 channels (ch0 and ch4) active =  $2 * (3 \text{ bytes}) + (2 \text{ bytes frame counter}) = 8 \text{ bytes}$ .

## 14 HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

### 14.1 ESD

The performance of this device can be affected by ESD. Precautions should be used when handling and installing the sensor. Precision devices such as this sensor can be damaged or caused not to meet published specification due to ESD. Please note that there is limited ESD protection built-in as the device is optimised for low power consumption and low noise operation.

### 14.2 ESD Ratings

Human Body Model (HBM), per JS-001: 2000 V

Charged Device Model (CDM), per JESD22-C101: 500 V

### 14.3 Corrosive Substances and Cleaning Materials

The sensor must not be exposed to corrosive substances.

### 14.4 Moisture Sensitivity

The sensor is classed as Moisture Sensitivity Level 3 (MSL-3). The package should be handled according to IPC/JEDEC J-STD-20.

## 15 PCB LAYOUT AND DEVICE MOUNTING

### 15.1 PCB Landing Pattern

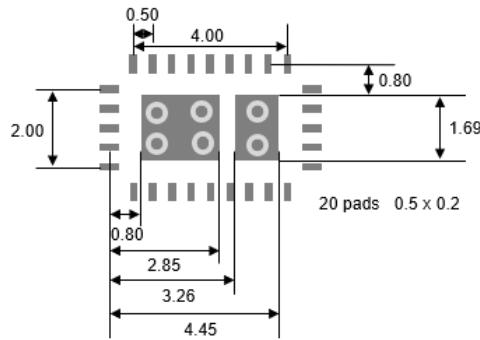


Figure 34 – Recommended PCB Landing Pattern

### 15.2 Soldering Process

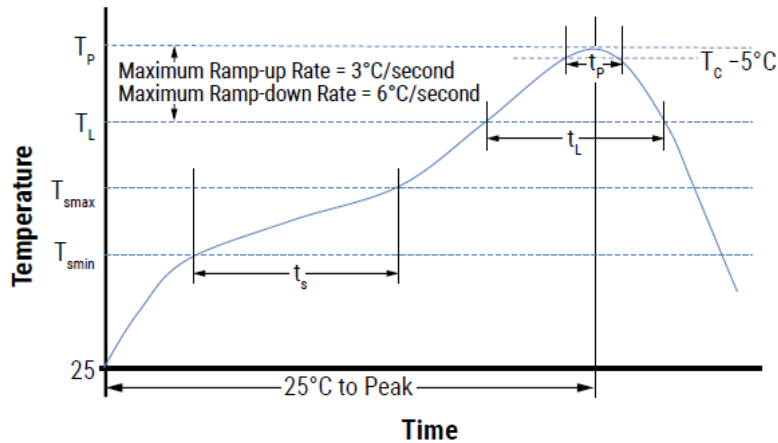


Figure 35 – Recommended Reflow Soldering Profile

Profile Feature	Pb-Free Assembly
<b>Preheat/Soak</b>	
Temperature Minimum ( $T_{smin}$ )	150°C
Temperature Maximum ( $T_{smax}$ )	200°C
Time ( $t_s$ ) from ( $T_{smin}$ to $T_{smax}$ )	60 – 120 seconds
Ramp-up Rate ( $T_L$ to $T_P$ )	3 °C/second maximum
Liquidous Temperature ( $T_L$ )	217°C
Time Above Liquidous ( $t_L$ )	60 – 150 seconds
Peak Temperature ( $T_P$ )	260°C
Time within 5°C of Maximum Peak Temperature ( $T_P$ ) <sup>12</sup>	30 seconds maximum
Ramp-Down Rate ( $T_P$ to $T_L$ )	6°C/second maximum
Time 25°C to Peak Temperature	8 minutes maximum

Table 16 – Recommended Soldering Parameters

<sup>12</sup> Tolerance for peak profile temperature ( $T_P$ ) is defined as a supplier minimum and as a user maximum.

## 16 TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

### 16.1 Reel Dimensions

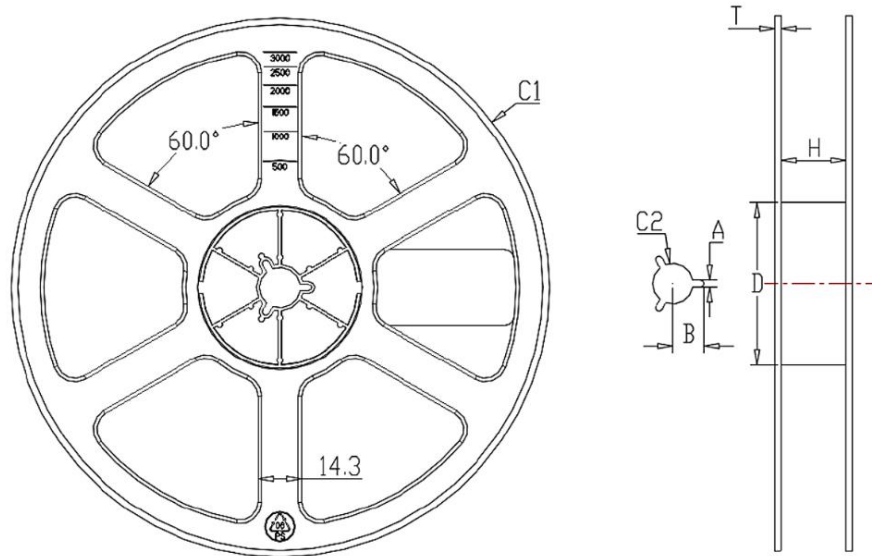


Figure 36 – Reel Dimensions Drawing

	Tape Size	Dimensions (mm)							Units
		C1	C2	A	B	H	T	D	
<b>Nominal</b>	8 mm	Ø178	13.5	2.3	10.4	12.5	1.6	Ø54	800
<b>Tolerance</b>		±1.0	±0.2	±0.2	±0.2	±0.5	±0.2	±0.5	
<b>Nominal</b>	12 mm	Ø330	13.5	2.3	10.0	12.5	2.3	Ø100	4,000
<b>Tolerance</b>		±1.0	±0.2	±0.2	±0.2	±0.5	±0.2	±0.5	

Table 1 – Reel Specification

### 16.2 Tape Leader and Trailer Dimensions

The tape trailer is 160 mm minimum in length and it consists of empty cavities with sealed cover tape. The tape leader is 400 mm minimum in length and it consists of empty cavities with sealed cover tape.

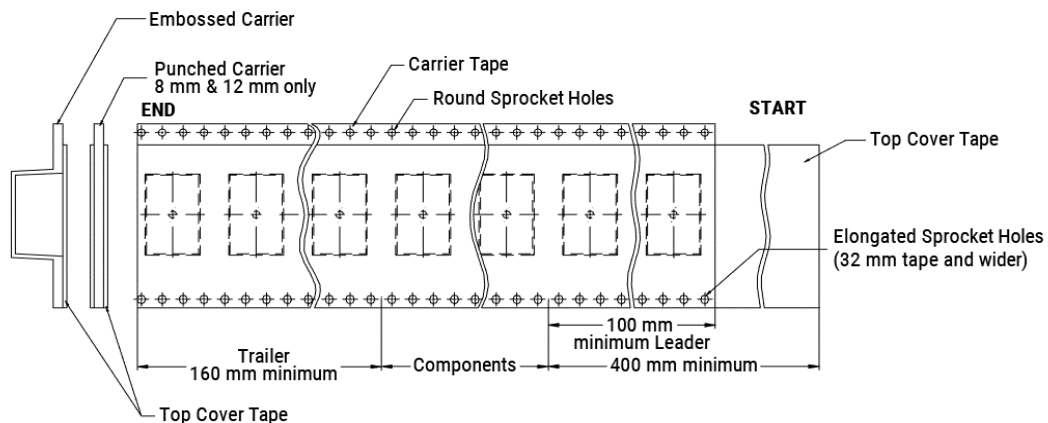


Figure 37 – Tape Leader and Trailer Drawing

### 16.3 Tape Dimensions

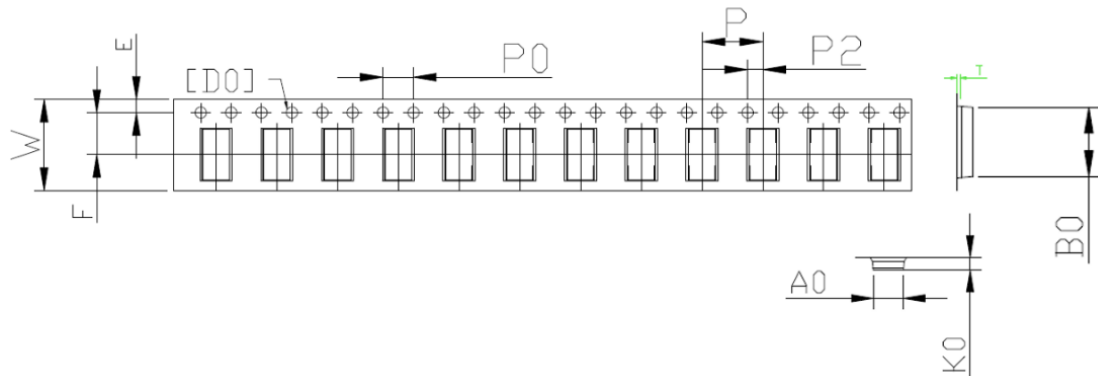


Figure 38 – Tape Dimensions Drawing

	Dimensions (mm)										
	P0	P	T	P2	W	A0	B0	K0	E	F	D0
<b>Minimum</b>	3.90	7.90	0.25	1.90	11.70	3.90	5.85	1.65	1.65	5.40	1.50
<b>Typical</b>	4.00	8.00	0.30	2.00	12.00	4.00	5.95	1.75	1.75	5.50	1.50
<b>Maximum</b>	4.10	8.10	0.35	2.10	12.30	4.10	6.05	1.85	1.85	5.60	1.60

Table 2 – Taping Specification

Cumulative tolerance of 10 pitches on tape  $\pm 0.2$  mm.

Allowable camber to be 1 mm/100 mm (non-accumulative over 250 mm).

All dimensions based on EIA-481-2A standard.