PCA2000; PCA2001

32 kHz watch circuit with programmable adaptive motor pulse

Rev. 05 — 11 November 2008 Product data sheet

1. General description

The PCA2000 and PCA2001 are CMOS integrated circuits for battery operated wrist watches with a 32 kHz quartz crystal as timing element and a bipolar 1 Hz stepping motor. The quartz crystal oscillator and the frequency divider are optimized for minimum power consumption. A timing accuracy of 1 ppm is achieved with a programmable, digital frequency adjustment.

To obtain the minimum overall power consumption for the watch, an automatic motor pulse adaptation function is provided. The circuit supplies only the minimum drive current, which is necessary to ensure a correct motor step. Changing the drive current of the motor is achieved by chopping the motor pulse with a variable duty cycle. The pulse width and the range of the variable duty cycle can be programmed to suit different types of motors. The automatic pulse adaptation scheme is based on a safe dynamic detection of successful motor steps.

A pad RESET is provided (used for stopping the motor) for accurate time setting and for accelerated testing of the watch.

The PCA2000 has a battery End Of Life (EOL) warning function. If the battery voltage drops below the EOL threshold voltage (which can be programmed for silver oxide or lithium batteries), the motor steps change from one pulse per second to a burst of four pulses every 4 seconds.

The PCA2001 uses the same circuit as the PCA2000, but without the EOL function.

2. Features

- Amplitude-regulated 32 kHz quartz crystal oscillator, with excellent frequency stability and high immunity to leakage currents
- Electrically programmable time calibration with 1 ppm resolution stored in One Time Programmable (OTP) memory
- The quartz crystal is the only external component connected
- Very low power consumption, typical 90 nA
- One second output pulses for bipolar stepping motor
- Minimum power consumption for the entire watch, due to self adaptation of the motor drive according to the required torque
- Reliable step detection circuit
- Motor pulse width, pulse modulation, and pulse adaptation range programmable in a wide range, stored in OTP memory
- Stop function for accurate time setting and power saving during shelf life

- End Of Life (EOL) indication for silver oxide or lithium battery (only the PCA2000 has the EOL feature)
- Test mode for accelerated testing of the mechanical parts of the watch and the IC
- Test bits for type recognition

3. Applications

- Driver circuits for bipolar stepping motors
- High immunity motor drive circuits

4. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Package			
	Name	Description	Delivery form	Version
PCA2000U/AB	PCA200xU	wire bond die; 8 bonding pads; 1.16 × 0.86 × 0.22 mm	chip in tray	PCA200xU
PCA2001U/AB	PCA200xU	wire bond die; 8 bonding pads; 1.16 × 0.86 × 0.22 mm	chip in tray	PCA200xU
PCA2000U/10AB	PCA200xU	wire bond die; 8 bonding pads; 1.16 × 0.86 × 0.22 mm	chip on film frame carrier	PCA200xU
PCA2001U/10AB	PCA200xU	wire bond die; 8 bonding pads; 1.16 × 0.86 × 0.22 mm	chip on film frame carrier	PCA200xU
PCA2000CX8/5	PCA200xCX	wafer level chip-size package; 8 bumps; 1.16 × 0.86 × 0.31 mm	unsawn wafer with lead free solder bumps	PCA200xCX
PCA2001CX8/5	PCA200xCX	wafer level chip-size package; 8 bumps; 1.16 × 0.86 × 0.31 mm	unsawn wafer with lead free solder bumps	PCA200xCX

5. Block diagram

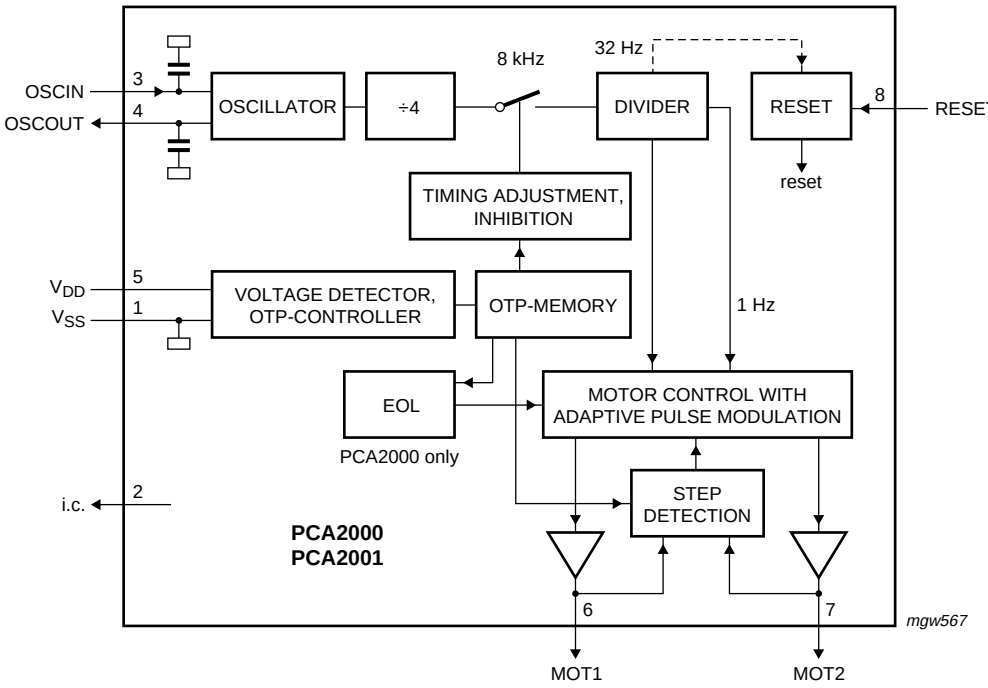
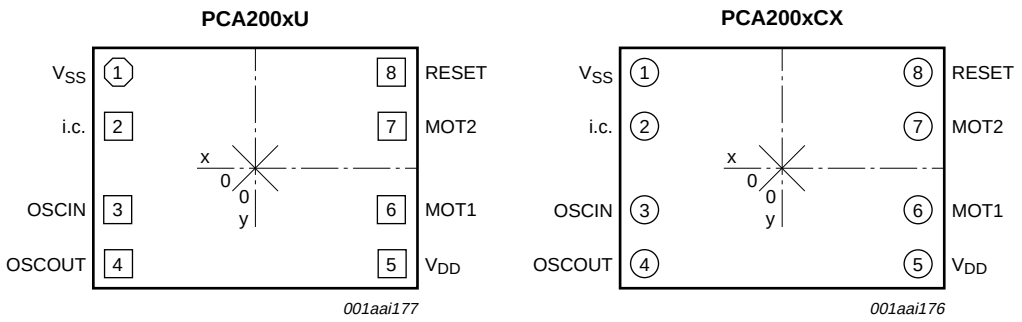


Fig 1. Block diagram

6. Pinning information

6.1 Pinning



Top view. For mechanical details, see Figure 13.

Top view. For mechanical details, see Figure 14.

Fig 2. Pad and bump configuration of PCA2000 and PCA2001

6.2 Pin description

Table 2. Pin description

Symbol	Pin	Description
V_{SS}	1	ground
i.c.	2	internally connected
OSCIN	3	oscillator input
OSCOUT	4	oscillator output
V_{DD}	5	supply voltage
MOT1	6	motor 1 output
MOT2	7	motor 2 output
RESET	8	reset input

7. Functional description

7.1 Motor pulse

The motor output supplies pulses of different driving stages, depending on the torque required to turn on the motor. The number of different stages can be selected between three and six. With the exception of the highest driving stage, each motor pulse (t_p in Figure 3 and Figure 6) is followed by a detection phase during which the motor movement is monitored, in order to check whether the motor has turned correctly or not.

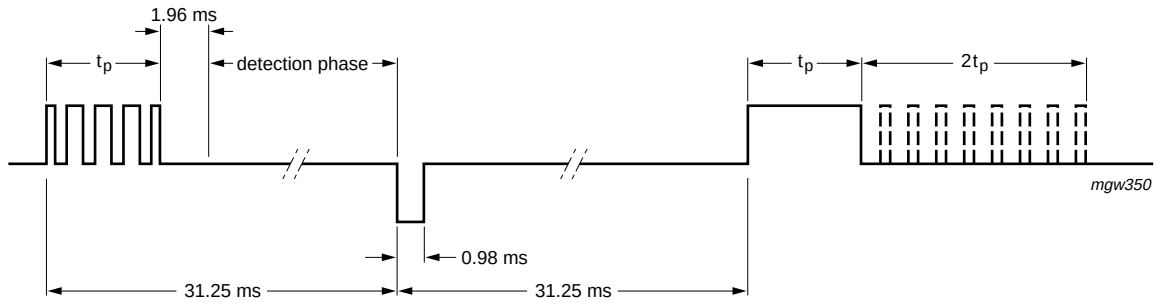


Fig 3. Correction sequence after failed motor step

If a missing step is detected, a correction sequence is generated (see Figure 3) and the driving stage is switched to the next level. The correction sequence consists of two pulses: first a short pulse in the opposite direction (0.98 ms, modulated with the maximum duty cycle) to give the motor a defined position, followed by a motor pulse of the strongest driving level. Every 4 minutes, the driving level is lowered again by one stage.

The motor pulse has a constant pulse width. The driving level is regulated by chopping the driving pulse with a variable duty cycle. The driving level starts from the programmed minimum value and increases by 6.25 % after each failed motor step. The strongest driving stage, which is not followed by a detection phase, is programmed separately.

Therefore it is possible to program a larger energy gap between the pulses with step detection and the strongest, not monitored, pulse. This might be necessary to ensure a reliable and stable operation under adverse conditions (magnetic fields and vibrations). If the watch works in the highest driving stage, the driving level jumps after the 4-minute period directly to the lowest stage, and not just one stage lower.

To optimize the performance for different motors, the following parameters can be programmed:

- Pulse width: 0.98 ms to 7.8 ms in steps of 0.98 ms
- Duty cycle of lowest driving level: 37.5 % to 56.25 % in steps of 6.25 %
- Number of driving levels (including the highest driving level): 3 to 6
- Duty cycle of the highest driving level: 75 % or 100 %
- Enlargement pulse for the highest driving level: on or off

The enlargement pulse has a duty cycle of 25 % and a pulse width which is twice the programmed motor pulse width. The repetition period for the chopping pattern is 0.98 ms. Figure 4 shows an example of a 3.9 ms pulse.

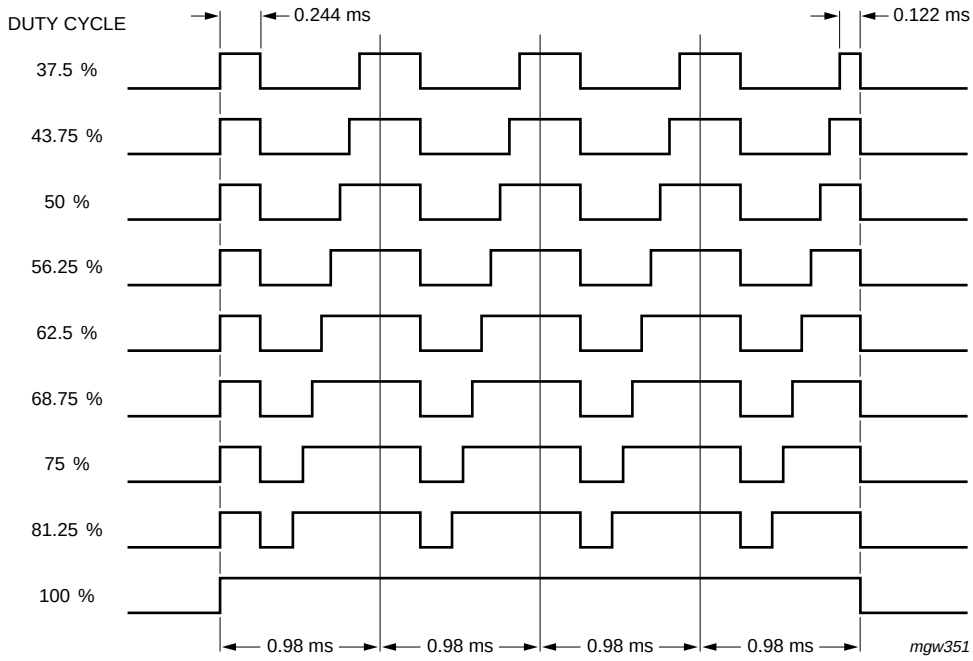


Fig 4. Possible modulations for a 3.9 ms motor pulse

7.2 Step detection

Figure 5 shows a simplified diagram of the motor driving and step detection circuit, and Figure 6 shows the step detection sequence and corresponding sampling current. Between the motor driving pulses, the switches P1 and P2 are closed, which means the motor is short-circuited. For a pulse in one direction, P1 and N2 are open, and P2 and N1 are closed with the appropriate duty cycle; for a pulse in the opposite direction, P2 and N1 are open, and P1 and N2 closed.

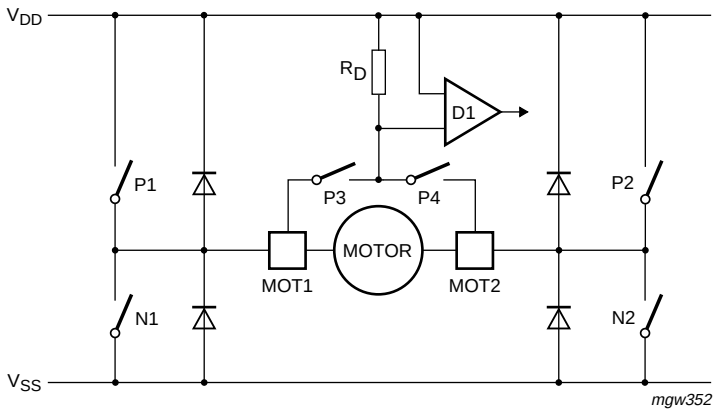


Fig 5. Simplified diagram of motor driving and step detection circuit

The step detection phase is initiated after the motor driving pulse. In phase 1 P1 and P2 are first closed for 0.98 ms and then in phase 2 all four drive switches (P1, N1, P2 and N2) are opened for 0.98 ms. As a result, the energy stored in the motor inductance is reduced as fast as possible.

The induced current caused by the residual motor movement is then sampled in phase 3 (closing P3 and P2) and in phase 4 (closing P1 and P4). For step detection in the opposite direction P1 and P4 are closed during phase 3 and P2 and P3 during phase 4 (see Figure 6).

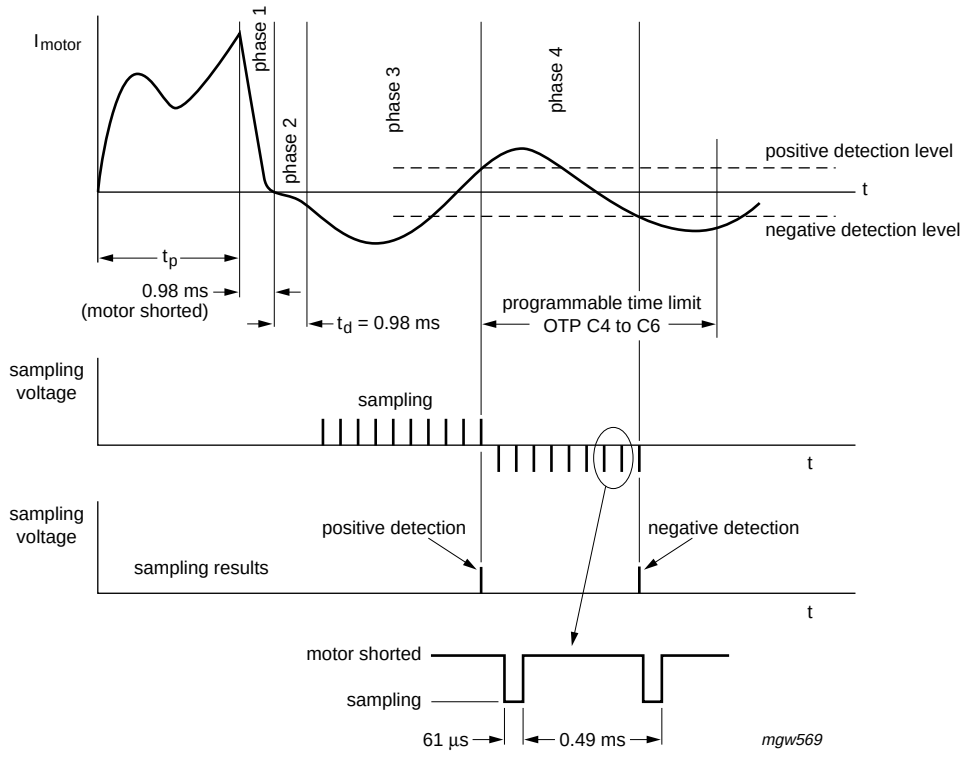


Fig 6. Step detection sequence and corresponding sampling voltage

The condition for a successful motor step is a positive step detection pulse (current in the same direction as in the driving phase) followed by a negative detection pulse within a given time limit. This time limit can be programmed between 3.9 ms and 10.7 ms (in steps of 0.98 ms) in order to ensure a safe and correct step detection under all conditions (for instance magnetic fields). The step detection phase stops after the last 31.25 ms, after the start of the motor driving pulse.

7.3 Time calibration

The quartz crystal oscillator has an integrated capacitance of 5.2 pF, which is lower than the specified capacitance (C_L) of 8.2 pF for the quartz crystal (see Table 10). Therefore, the oscillator frequency is typically 60 ppm higher than 32.768 kHz. This positive frequency offset is compensated by removing the appropriate number of 8192 Hz pulses in the divider chain (maximum 127 pulses), every 1 or 2 minutes. The time correction is given in Table 3.

Table 3. Time calibration

Calibration period	Correction per step (n = 1)		Correction per step (n = 127)	
	ppm	seconds per day	ppm	seconds per day
1 minute	2.03	0.176	258	22.3
2 minutes	1.017	0.088	129	11.15

After measuring the effective oscillator frequency, the number of correction pulses must be calculated and stored together with the calibration period in the OTP memory (see Section 7.8).

The oscillator frequency can be measured at pad RESET, where a square wave signal with the frequency of $\frac{1}{1024} \times f_{osc}$ is provided.

This frequency shows a jitter every minute or every two minutes, depending on the programmed calibration period, which originates from the time calibration.

Details on how to measure the oscillator frequency and the programmed inhibition time are given in Section 7.11.

7.4 Reset

At pad RESET an output signal with a frequency of $\frac{1}{1024} \times f_{osc} = 32\ Hz$ is provided.

Connecting pad RESET to V_{DD} stops the motor drive and opens all four (P1, N1, P2 and N2) driver switches (see Figure 5). Connecting pad RESET to V_{SS} activates the test mode. In this mode the motor output frequency is 32 Hz, which can be used to test the mechanical function of the watch.

After releasing the pad RESET, the motor starts exactly one second later with the smallest duty cycle and with the opposite polarity to the last pulse before stopping.

The debounce time for the RESET function is between 31 ms and 62 ms.

7.5 Programming possibilities

The programming data is stored in OTP cells (EPROM cells). At delivery, all memory cells are in state 0. The cells can be programmed to the state 1, but then there is no more set back to state 0.

The programming data is organized in an array of four 8-bit words: word A contains the time calibration, words B and C contain the setting for the monitor pulses and word D contains the type recognition (see Table 4).

Table 4. Words and bits

Word	Bit							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	number of 8192 Hz pulses to be removed							calibration period
B	lowest stage: duty cycle		number of driving stages		highest stage: duty cycle and stretching		factory test bits	
C	pulse width			maximum time delay between positive and negative detection pulses			EOL voltage	factory test bit
D	type				factory test bits			

Table 5. Description of word A bits

Bit	Value	Description
Inhibition time		
1 to 7	-	adjust the number of the 8192 Hz pulses to be removed; bit 1 is the MSB and bit 7 is the LSB
Calibration period		
8	0	1 minute
	1	2 minutes

Table 6. Description of word B bits

Bit	Value	Description
Duty cycle lowest driving stage		
1 to 2	00	37.5 %
	01	43.75 %
	10	50 %
	11	56.25 %
Number of driving stages		
3 to 4	00	3
	01	4
	10	5
	11	6[1]
Duty cycle highest driving stage		
5	0	75 %[2]
	1	100 %

Table 6. Description of word B bits *...continued*

Bit	Value	Description
Pulse stretching		
6	0	no pulse stretching
	1	pulse of $2 \times t_p$ and duty cycle of 25 % are added
Factory test bits		
7 to 8	-	-

[1] Including the highest driving stage, which one has no motor step detection.

[2] If the maximum duty cycle of 75 % is selected, not all programming combinations are possible since the second highest level must be smaller than the highest driving level.

Table 7. Description of word C bits

Bit	Value	Description
Pulse width t_p		
1 to 3	000	0.98 ms
	001	1.95 ms
	010	2.90 ms
	011	3.90 ms
	100	4.90 ms
	101	5.90 ms
	110	6.80 ms
	111	7.80 ms
Time delay $t_{d(max)}$ [1]		
4 to 6	000	3.91 ms
	001	4.88 ms
	010	5.86 ms
	011	6.84 ms
	100	7.81 ms
	101	8.79 ms
	110	9.77 ms
	111	10.74 ms
EOL voltage of the battery		
7	0	1.38 V (silver-oxide)
	1	2.5 V (lithium)
Factory test bit		
8	-	-

[1] Between positive and negative detection pulses.

7.6 Type recognition

Byte D is read to determine which type of the PCA200X family is used in a particular application.

Table 8. Description of word D bits

Bit	Value	Description
Type recognition		
1 to 4	0000	PCA2002
	1000	PCA2000
	0100	PCA2001
	1100	PCA2003

7.7 Programming procedure

For a watch it is essential that the timing calibration can be made after the watch is fully assembled. In this situation, the supply pads are often the only terminals which are still accessible.

Writing to the OTP cells and performing the related functional checks is achieved in the PCA2000 and PCA2001 by modulating the supply voltage. The necessary control circuit consists basically of a voltage level detector, an instruction counter which determines the function to be performed, and an 8-bit shift register which allows writing to the OTP cells of an 8-bit word in one step and acts as a data pointer for checking the OTP content.

There are six different instruction states (state 3 and state 5 are handled as state 4):

- State 1: measurement of the quartz crystal oscillator frequency (divided by 1024)
- State 2: measurement of the inhibition time
- State 3: write/check word A
- State 4: write/check word B
- State 5: write/check word C
- State 6: check word D (type recognition)

Each instruction state is switched on with a pulse to $V_{P(prog)(start)}$. After this large pulse, an initial waiting time of t_0 is required. The programming instructions are then entered by modulating the supply voltage with small pulses (amplitude $V_{P(mod)}$ and pulse width t_{mod}). The first small pulse defines the start time, the following pulses perform three different functions, depending on the time delay (t_d) from the preceding pulse (see Figure 7, Figure 8, Figure 11 and Figure 12):

- $t_d = t_1$ (0.7 ms); increments the instruction counter
- $t_d = t_2$ (1.7 ms); clocks the shift register with data = logic 0
- $t_d = t_3$ (2.7 ms); clocks the shift register with data = logic 1

The programming procedure requires a stable oscillator. This means that a waiting time, determined by the start-up time of the oscillator is necessary after power-up of the circuit.

After the $V_{P(prog)(start)}$ pulse, the instruction counter is in state 1 and the data shift register is cleared.

The instruction state ends with a second pulse to $V_{P(prog)(stop)}$ or with a pulse to V_{store}.

In any case, the instruction states are terminated automatically 2 seconds after the last supply modulation pulse.

7.8 Programming the memory cells

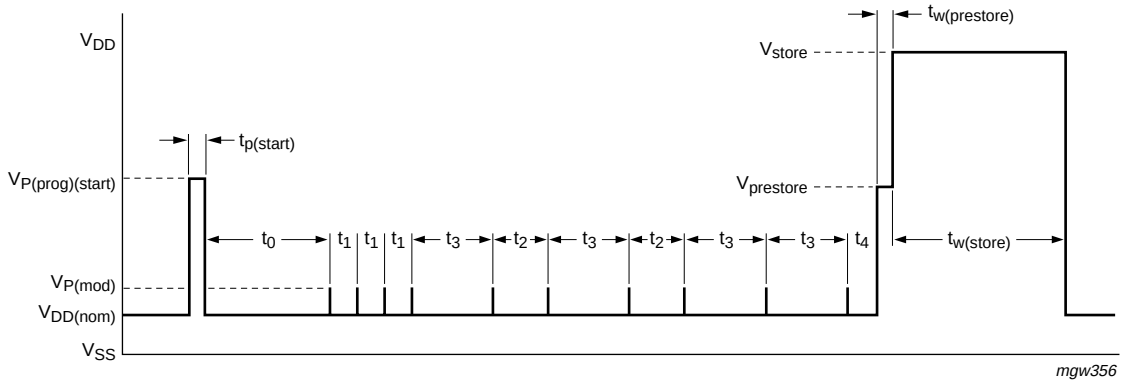
Applying the two-stage programming pulse (see Figure 7) transfers the stored data in the shift register to the OTP cells.

Perform the following to program a memory word:

1. Starting with a $V_{P(prog)(start)}$ pulse wait for the time period t_0 then set the instruction counter to the word to be written ($t_d = t_1$).
2. Enter the data to be stored in the shift register ($t_d = t_2$ or t_3). LSB first (bit 8) and the MSB last (bit 1).
3. Applying the two-stage programming pulse $V_{prestore}$ followed by V_{store} stores the word. The delay between the last data bit and the prestore pulse $V_{prestore}$ is $t_d = t_4$. Store the word by raising the supply voltage to V_{store}; the delay between the last data bit and the store pulse is t_d.

The example shown in Figure 7 performs the following functions:

- Start
- Setting instruction counter to state 4 (word B)
- Entering data word 110101 into the shift register (sequence: LSB first and MSB last)
- Writing to the OTP cells for word B



The example shows the programming of B = 110101 (the sequence is LSB first and MSB last).

Fig 7. Supply voltage modulation for programming

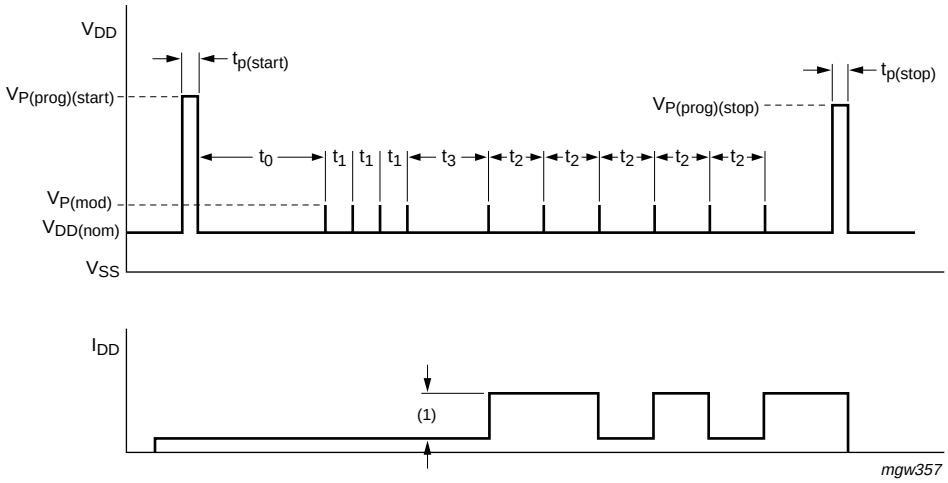
7.9 Checking memory content

The stored data of the OTP array can be checked bit wise by measuring the supply current. The array word is selected by the instruction state and the bit is addressed by the shift register.

To read a word, the word is first selected ($t_d = t_1$), and a logic 1 is written into the first cell of the shift register ($t_d = t_3$). This logic 1 is then shifted through the entire shift register ($t_d = t_2$), so that it points with each clock pulse to the next bit.

If the addressed OTP cell contains a logic 1, a 30 kΩ resistor is connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS}, which increases the supply current accordingly.

Figure 8 shows the supply voltage modulation for reading word B, with the corresponding supply current variation for word B = 110101 (sequence: first MSB and last LSB).



(1) $\Delta I_{DD} = \frac{V_{DD}}{30\ k\Omega}$

Fig 8. Supply voltage modulation and corresponding supply current variation for reading word B

7.10 Frequency tuning of assembled watch

Figure 9 shows the test set-up for frequency tuning the assembled watch.

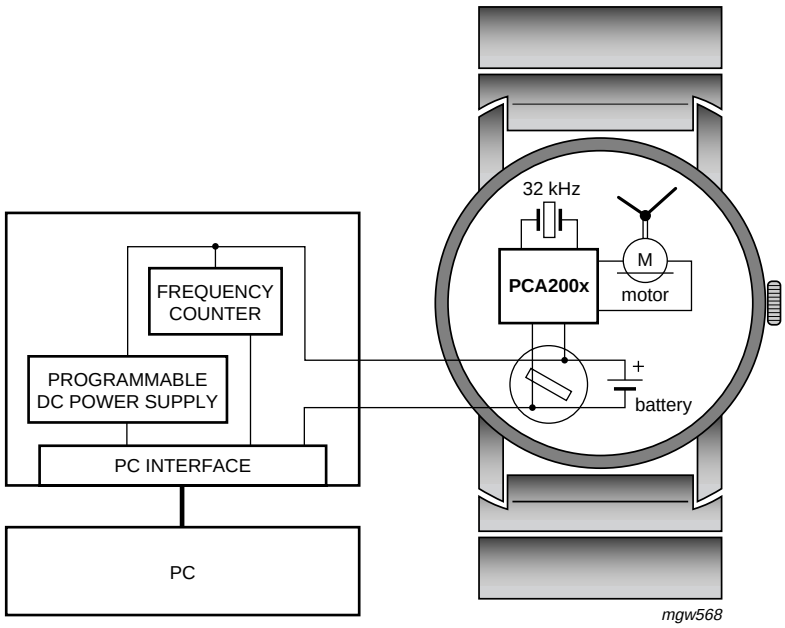


Fig 9. Frequency tuning at assembled watch

7.11 Measurement of oscillator frequency and inhibition time

The output of the two measuring states can either be monitored directly at pad RESET or as a modulation of the supply voltage (a modulating resistor of 30 kΩ is connected between V_{DD} and V_{SS} when the signal at pad RESET is at HIGH-level).

The supply voltage modulation must be followed as shown in Figure 10 in order to guarantee the correct start-up of the circuit during production and testing.

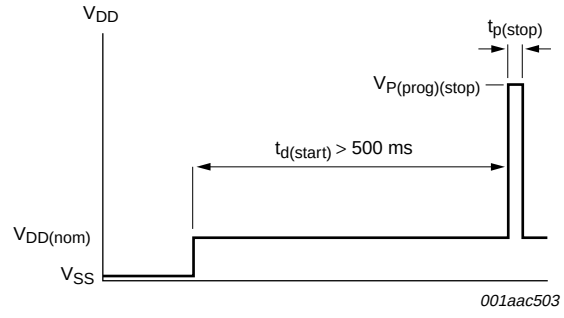


Fig 10. Supply voltage at start-up during production and testing

Measuring states:

- State 1: quartz crystal oscillator frequency divided by 1024; state 1 starts with a pulse to V_p and ends with a second pulse to V_p

- State 2: inhibition time has a value of n × 0.122 ms. A signal with periodicity of 31.25 ms + n × 0.122 ms appears at pad RESET and as current modulation at pad V_{DD} (see Figure 11 and Figure 12)

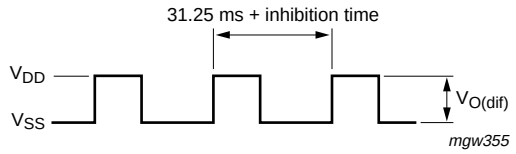


Fig 11. Output waveform at pad RESET for instruction state 2

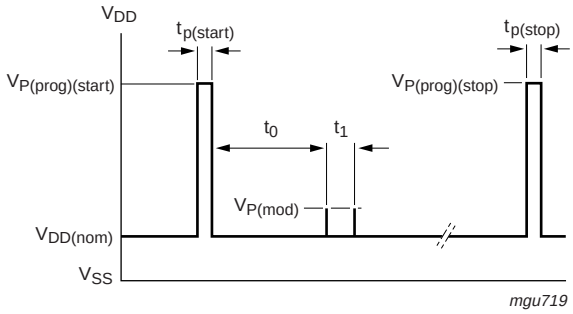


Fig 12. Supply voltage modulation for starting and stopping of instruction state 2

7.12 Customer testing

Connecting pad RESET to V_{SS} activates the test mode. In this test mode, the motor output frequency is 8 Hz; the duty cycle reduction and battery check occurs every second, instead of every 4 minutes. If the supply voltage drops below the EOL threshold voltage, the motor output frequency is 32 Hz with the highest driving level.

7.13 EOL of battery

The supply voltage is checked every 4 minutes. If it drops below the EOL threshold voltage (1.38 V for silver-oxide, 2.5 V for lithium batteries), the motor steps change from one pulse per second to a burst of four pulses every 4 seconds. The step detection is switched off, and the motor is driven with the highest pulse level.

Only the PCA2000 has an EOL function.

8. Limiting values

Table 9. Limiting values

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

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage	V_{SS} = 0 V	[1][2]	–1.8	+7.0	V
V_I	input voltage	on all supply pins		–0.5	+7.5	V
t_{sc}	short circuit duration time	output		-	indefinite	s
T_{amb}	ambient temperature			–10	+60	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature			–30	+100	°C
V_{esd}	electrostatic discharge voltage	HBM	[3]	-	±2000	V
		MM	[4]	-	±200	V
I_{lu}	latch-up current		[5]	-	100	mA

[1] When writing to the OTP cells, the supply voltage (V_{DD}) can be raised to a maximum of 12 V for a period of 1 s.

[2] Connecting the battery with reversed polarity does not destroy the circuit, but in this condition a large current flows, which rapidly discharges the battery.

[3] HBM: Human Body Model, according to JESD22-A114.

[4] MM: Machine Model, according to JESD22-A115.

[5] Latch-up testing, according to JESD78.

9. Characteristics

Table 10. Characteristics

V_{DD} = 1.55 V; V_{SS} = 0 V; f_{osc} = 32.768 kHz; T_{amb} = 25 °C; quartz crystal: R_S = 40 kΩ, C_1 = 2 fF to 3 fF, C_L = 8.2 pF; unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply							
V_{DD}	supply voltage	normal operating mode; T_{amb} = –10 °C to +60 °C		1.1	1.55	3.60	V
ΔV_{DD}	supply voltage variation	$\Delta V/\Delta t$ = 1 V/µs		-	-	0.25	V
I_{DD}	supply current	between motor pulses		-	90	120	nA
		between motor pulses at V_{DD} = 3.5 V		-	120	180	nA
		T_{amb} = –10 °C to +60 °C		-	-	200	nA
		stop mode; pad RESET connected to V_{DD}		-	100	135	nA
Motor output							
V_{sat}	saturation voltage	R_{motor} = 2 kΩ; T_{amb} = –10 °C to +60 °C	[1]	-	150	200	mV
$Z_{o(sc)}$	output impedance (short circuit)	between motor pulses; I_{motor} < 1 mA		-	200	300	Ω
Oscillator							
V_{start}	start voltage			1.1	-	-	V
g_m	transconductance	$V_{i(osc)} \leq$ 50 mV(p-p)		5	10	-	µS
$t_{startup}$	start-up time			-	0.3	0.9	s
$\Delta f/f$	frequency stability	ΔV_{DD} = 100 mV		-	0.05	0.20	ppm
$C_{L(itg)}$	integrated load capacitance			4.3	5.2	6.3	pF
R_{par}	parasitic resistance	allowed resistance between adjacent pads		20	-	-	MΩ
Voltage level detector							
$V_{th(EOL)}$	EOL threshold voltage	silver-oxide battery		1.30	1.38	1.46	V
		lithium battery		2.35	2.50	2.65	V
TC_{EOL}	EOL temperature coefficient			-	–0.07	-	%/°C
Pad RESET							
f_o	output frequency			-	32	-	Hz
$V_{O(dif)}$	differential output voltage	R_L = 1 MΩ; C_L = 10 pF	[2]	1.4	-	-	V
t_r	rise time	R_L = 1 MΩ; C_L = 10 pF	[2]	-	1	-	µs
t_f	fall time	R_L = 1 MΩ; C_L = 10 pF	[2]	-	1	-	µs
$I_{i(AV)}$	average input current	pad RESET connected to V_{DD} or V_{SS}		-	10	20	nA

[1] P1 + ... + P4 + N1 + N2 (see Section 7.2).

[2] R_L and C_L are a load resistor and load capacitor, externally connected to pad RESET.

10. OTP programming characteristics

Table 11. Specifications for OTP programming

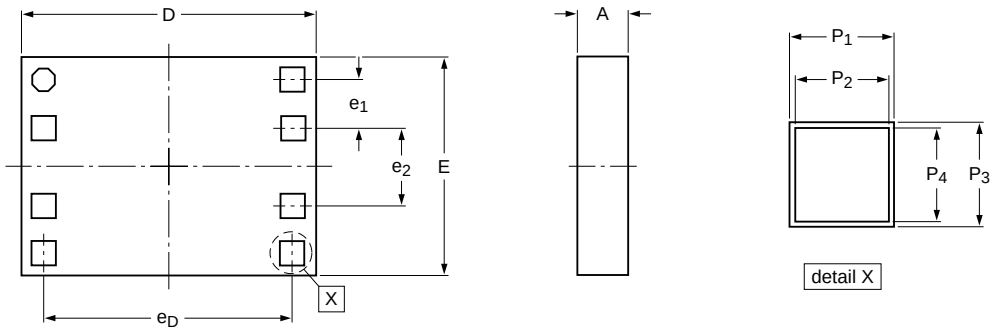
See Figure 7, Figure 8 and Figure 12.

Symbol	Parameter[1]	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage	during programming procedure	1.5	-	3.0	V
$V_{P(prog)(start)}$	programming supply voltage (start)		6.6	-	6.8	V
$V_{P(prog)(stop)}$	programming supply voltage (stop)		6.2	-	6.4	V
$V_{P(mod)}$	supply voltage modulation	for entering instructions	320	350	380	mV
$V_{prestore}$	prestore voltage	for prestore pulse	6.2	-	6.4	V
V_{store}	supply voltage for writing to the OTP cells		9.9	10.0	10.1	V
I_{store}	store current	for writing to the OTP cells	-	-	10	mA
$t_{p(start)}$	pulse width of start pulse		8	10	12	ms
$t_{p(stop)}$	pulse width of stop pulse		0.05	-	0.5	ms
t_{mod}	modulation pulse width		25	30	40	µs
$t_{w(prestore)}$	prestore pulse width		0.05	-	0.5	ms
$t_{w(store)}$	store pulse width	for writing to the OTP cells	95	100	110	ms
t_0	time 0	waiting time after start pulse	20	-	30	ms
t_1	time 1	pulse distance for incrementing the state counter	0.6	0.7	0.8	ms
t_2	time 2	pulse distance for clocking the data register with data = logic 0	1.6	1.7	1.8	ms
t_3	time 3	pulse distance for clocking the data register with data = logic 1	2.6	2.7	2.8	ms
t_4	time 4	waiting time for writing to OTP cells	0.1	0.2	0.3	ms
SR	slew rate	for modulation of the supply voltage	0.5	-	5.0	V/µs
R_{mod}	modulation resistance	supply current modulation read-out resistor	18	30	45	kΩ

[1] Program each word once only.

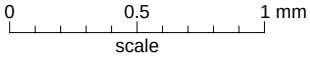
11. Bare die outline

Wire bond die; 8 bonding pads; 1.16 x 0.86 x 0.22 mm **PCA200xU**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

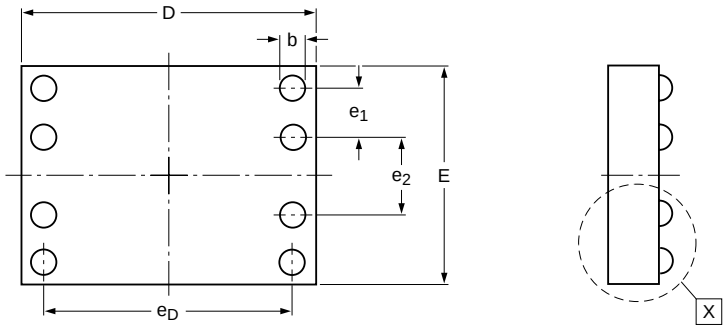
UNIT		A	D	E	e_1	e_2	e_D	P_1	P_2	P_3	P_4
mm	max	0.22	1.16	0.86	0.17	0.32	0.96	0.099	0.089	0.099	0.089
	nom	0.20						0.096	0.086	0.096	0.086
	min	0.18						0.093	0.083	0.093	0.083



OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
PCA200xU						~~08-05-09~~ 08-05-21

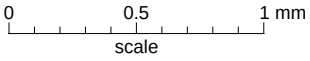
Fig 13. Bare die outline PCA2000U and PCA2001U

WLCSP8: wafer level chip-size package; 8 bumps; 1.16 x 0.86 x 0.31 mm **PCA200xCX**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT		A	A_1	A_2	b	D	E	e_1	e_2	e_D
mm	max	0.310	0.090	0.22	0.12	1.16	0.86	0.17	0.32	0.96
	nom	0.275	0.075	0.20	0.10					
	min	0.240	0.060	0.18	0.08					



OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
PCA200xCX						~~08-05-09~~ 08-05-21

Fig 14. Bare die outline PCA2000CX and PCA2001CX

Table 12. Bonding pad and solder bump locations

Symbol	Pad	Coordinates[1]	
		x	y
V_{SS}[2]	1	−480	+330
i.c.[3]	2	−480	+160
OSCIN	3	−480	−160
OSCOUT	4	−480	−330
V_{DD}	5	+480	−330
MOT1	6	+480	−160
MOT2	7	+480	+160
RESET	8	+480	+330

[1] All coordinates are referenced, in µm, to the center of the die (see Figure 2, Figure 13 and Figure 14).

[2] The substrate (rear side of the chip) is connected to V_{SS}. Therefore the die pad must be either floating or connected to V_{SS}.

[3] Pad i.c. is used for factory tests; in normal operation it should be left open-circuit, and it has an internal pull-down resistance to V_{SS}.

12. Packing information

12.1 Tray information

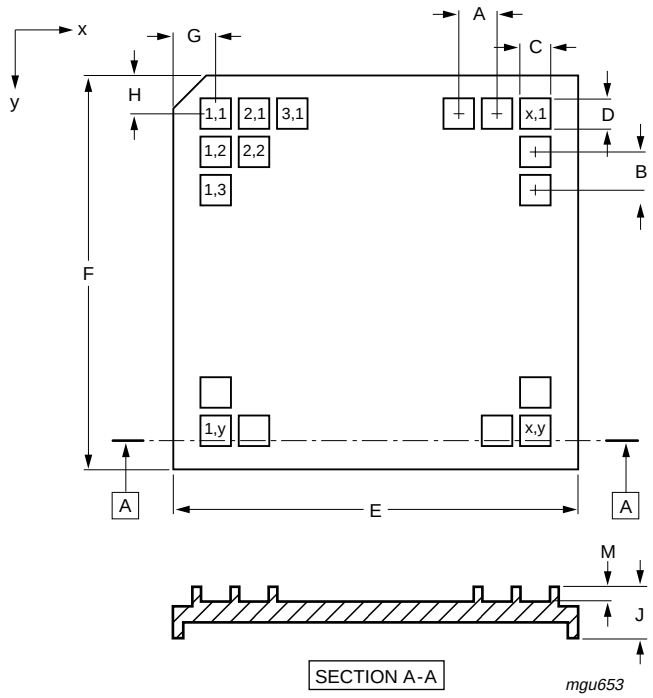
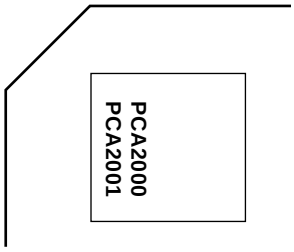


Fig 15. Tray details



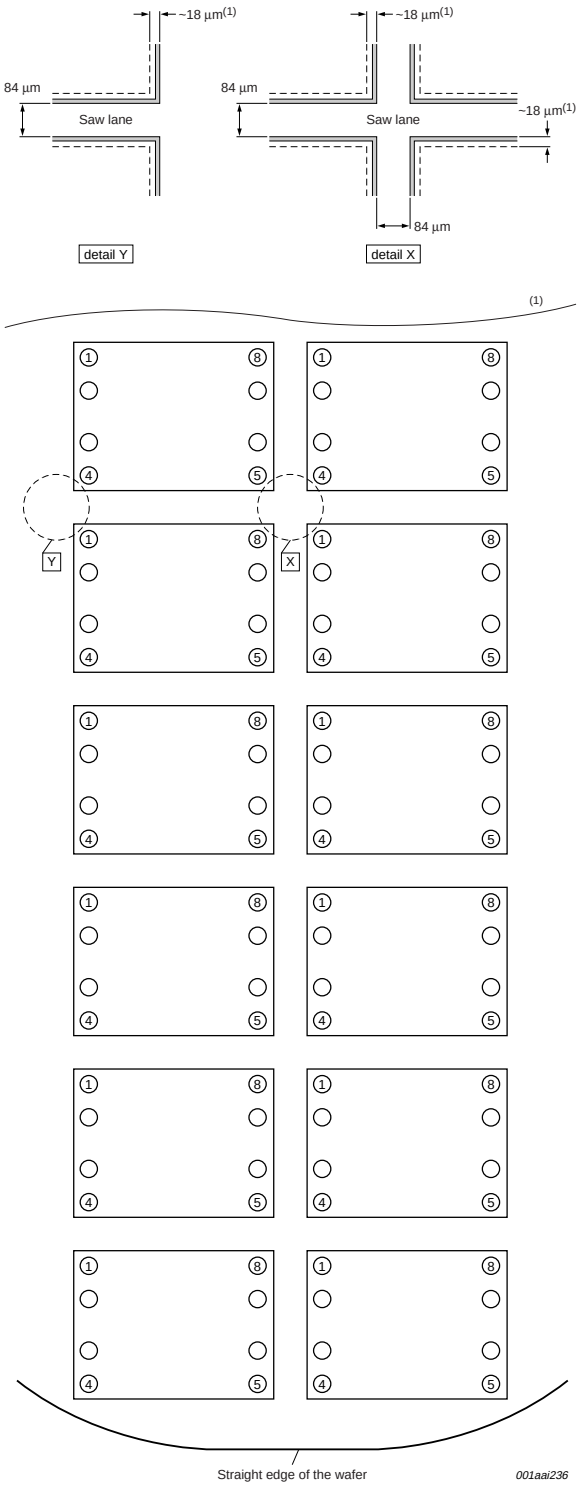
The orientation of the IC in a pocket is indicated by the position of the IC type name on the surface of the die, with respect to the cut corner on the upper left of the tray.

Fig 16. Tray alignment

Table 13. Tray dimensions

Dimension	Description	Value
A	pocket pitch; x direction	2.15 mm
B	pocket pitch; y direction	2.43 mm
C	pocket width; x direction	1.01 mm
D	pocket width; y direction	1.39 mm
E	tray width; x direction	50.67 mm
F	tray width; y direction	50.67 mm
G	distance from cut corner to pocket (1, 1) center	4.86 mm
H	distance from cut corner to pocket (1, 1) center	4.66 mm
J	tray thickness	3.94 mm
M	pocket depth	0.61 mm
x	number of pockets in x direction	20
y	number of pockets in y direction	18

12.2 Unsawn wafer information



The die are grouped in arrays of 2 × 6 devices. Each array is edged with a metal path. All this metal paths have to be cut while dicing.

Fig 17. Wafer layout of PCA2000CX and PCA2001CX

13. Soldering of SMD packages

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"*.

13.1 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.

13.2 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 SnPb soldering

13.3 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

13.4 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 18) than a SnPb 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)

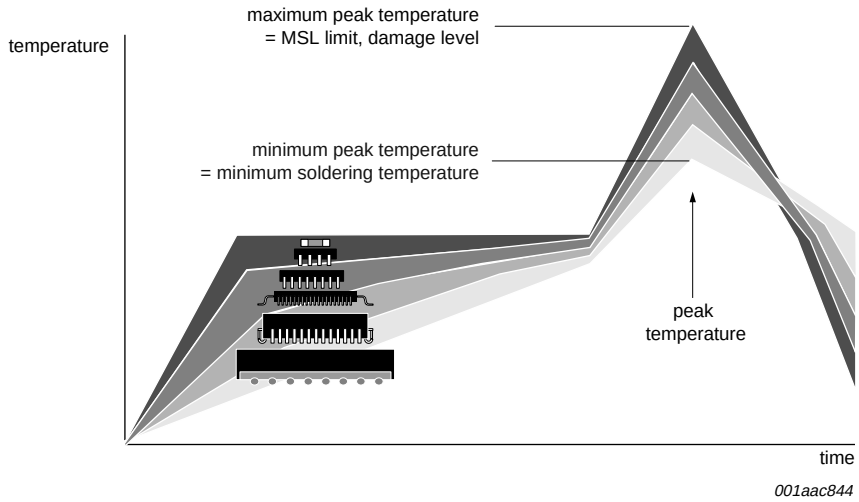
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm^3)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

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 18.



MSL: Moisture Sensitivity Level

Fig 18. Temperature profiles for large and small components

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

14. Revision history

Table 16. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PCA2000_2001_5	20081111	Product data sheet	-	PCA2000_2001_4
Modifications:	• The format of this data sheet has been redesigned to comply with the new presentation and information standard of NXP • Implemented new drawings and wafer information • Added new bare die outline drawing			
PCA2000_2001_4	20050908	Product data sheet	-	PCA2000_2001_3
PCA2000_2001_3	20031217	Product data sheet	-	PCA2000_2001_2
PCA2000_2001_2	20030204	Objective specification	-	PCA2000_2001_1
PCA2000_2001_1	20020517	Preliminary specification	-	-

15. Legal information

15.1 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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