

UM10572 PCA9955 demonstration board OM13330 Rev. 1 – 7 June 2012

User manual

Document information

Info	Content
Keywords	Fm+ I2C-bus, PCA9955, RGB and white LEDs, 16-channel \times 8-bit PWMs
Abstract	The OM13330 is an add-on to 9-pin connector of the NXP I2C demo board 2005-1 or Fm+ I ² C-bus development board. This daughter board makes it easy to test and design with the PCA9955, a 16-channel Fast-mode Plus (Fm+) 57 mA constant current and outputs allow up to 40 V for LED supply. These boards, along with the Win-I2CUSB Lite GUI (PC based), provide an easy to use evaluation platform.



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PCA9955 demonstration board OM13330

Revision history

Rev	Date	Description
v.1	20120607	user manual; initial release

Contact information

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1. Introduction

The PCA9955 evaluation board features LEDs for color mixing, blinking and dimming demonstrations. A graphical interface allows the easy exploration of the different functions of the driver. The board can be connected in series with other I²C-bus demo boards to create an evaluation system.

The IC communicates to the host via the industry standard I²C-bus/SMBus port. The evaluation software runs under Microsoft Windows PC platform.

2. Features

- A complete evaluation platform for the PCA9955 16-channel Fm+ I²C-bus constant current LED driver
- Easy to use GUI-based software demonstrates the capabilities of the PCA9955
- On-board RGB and White LEDs for visual experience
- Convenient test points for easy scope measurements and signal access
- USB interface to the host PC
- No external power supply required

3. Getting started

3.1 Assumptions

Familiarity with the I²C-bus is helpful but not required.

3.2 Static handling requirements

CAUTION



This device is sensitive to ElectroStatic Discharge (ESD). Therefore care should be taken during transport and handling. You must use a ground strap or touch the PC case or other grounded source before unpacking or handling the hardware.

3.3 Minimum system requirements

- PC Pentium 60 processor (or equivalent), 8 MB RAM, 10 MB of hard drive space
- One USB port (either 2.0 or 1.1 compatible)
- Windows 98SE, ME, 2000, XP, or Vista
- I2C demonstration board 2005-1 (OM6275) or WIN-I2CUSB board (from www.nxp.com/redirect/demoboard.com)

3.4 Power requirements

The NXP demonstration board I2C 2005-1 and OM13330 hardware obtain power from the PC USB port. Take care to not exceed the USB port current capabilities.

Installation 4.

4.1 I2C demo board 2005-1 and WIN-I2CUSB Lite software

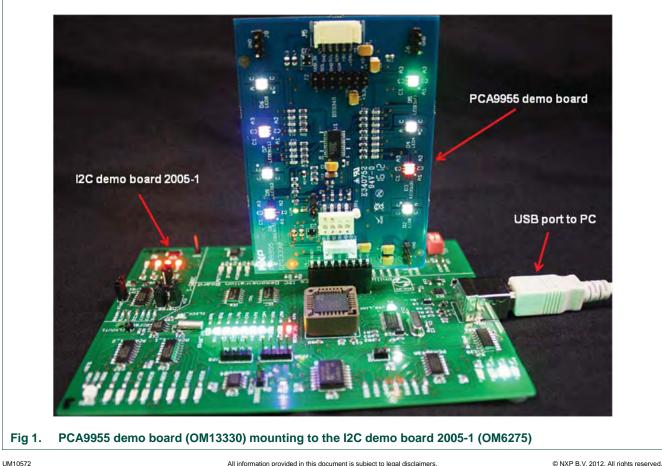
The OM13330 is a daughter card to the OM6275 I2C demo board 2005-1. You can download the WIN-I2CUSB Lite Software, the OM6275 user manual UM10206, and find ordering information at the NXP web site ics.nxp.com/support/boards/i2c20051/.

The Win-I2CUSB Lite software from The Boardshop runs on Windows 98SE, ME, 2000, and XP, and is compatible with any PC hardware having a minimum of a Pentium processor and a USB port. The software allows the user to select one of the I²C-bus devices on the board from a menu and also provides a Universal mode (I2C Expert mode) to allow users to create their own I²C-bus commands with the same I²C-bus devices.

4.2 OM13330 connection to I2C demo board 2005-1

The I2C demo board 2005-1 should be disconnected from your PC before mounting the OM13330 board on to it. The OM13330 board has a 9-pin female connector (J4) that connects to the JP1 male connector on the I2C demo board 2005-1 as shown in Figure 1.

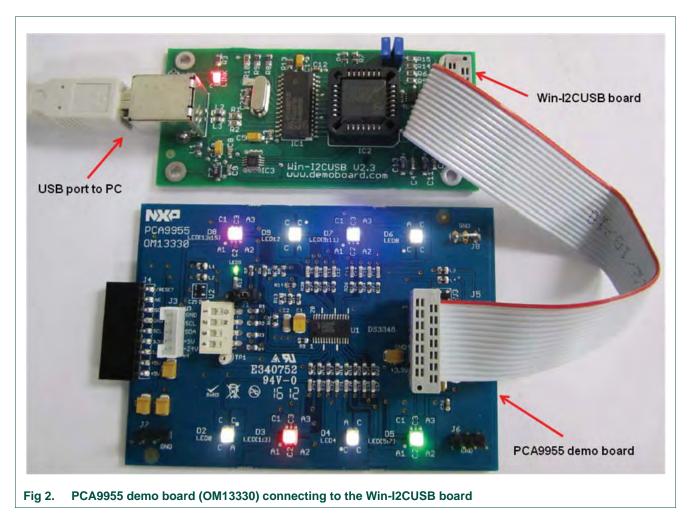
With both boards facing you, with USB connector on the right-hand side as shown in the Figure 1, connect the OM13330 board to the I2C demo board 2005-1 before connecting the USB cable. Once the board is connected, connect the USB cable and start the WIN-I2CUSB Lite software. You are now ready to evaluate the PCA9955.



4.3 OM13330 connection to Win-I2CUSB hardware adapter board

The Win-I2CUSB board should be disconnected from your PC before connecting the OM13330 board on to it. The OM13330 board has a 14-pin male connector (J2) that connects to the 14-pin male connector (J1) on the Win-I2CUSB board as shown in Figure 2.

Connect the OM13330 board to the Win-I2CUSB board before connecting the USB cable. Once the board is connected, connect the USB cable and start the WIN-I2CUSB Lite software. You are now ready to evaluate the PCA9955.



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5. Hardware description

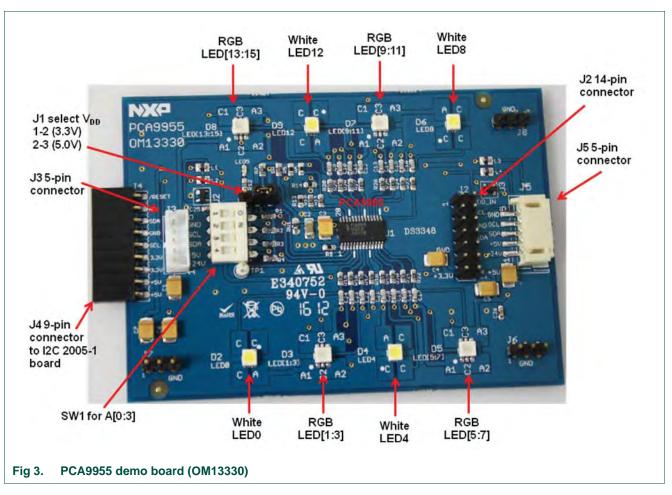


Figure 3 shows the following items on the hardware:

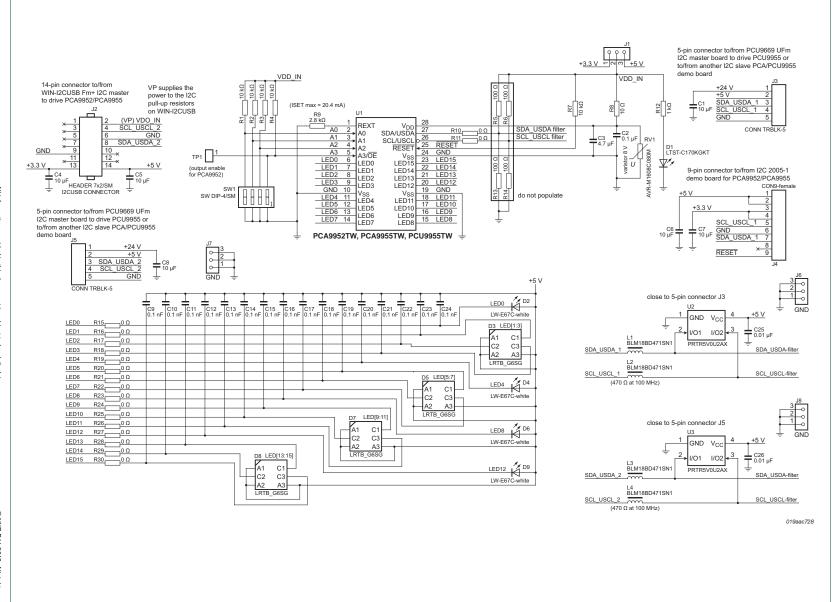
- J4 (9-pin) is for connection to JP1 on I2C demo board 2005-1.
- J3 and J5 (5-pin) are for connection to PCA9665/PCU9669 mini boards and cascade the second PCA9955 demo board.
- J1 selects V_{DD} power for PCA9955, connected 1-2 for V_{DD} = 3.3 V and connected 2-3 for V_{DD} = 5 V.
- SW1 4-position DIP switch to select I²C-bus address A[0:3] = SW1[1:4] for this device (default is 0xC0, all switches are ON position).
- J2 (14-pin) is for connection to J1 on Win-I2CUSB board.
- 4-channel to drive four White LEDs (D2, D4, D6, D9) and 12-channel to drive four RGB LEDs (D3, D5, D7, D8).
- J6, J7 and J8 are GND pins for probing use.

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Fig 4.

PCA9955 demo board schematic



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Schematic

PCA9955 demonstration board OM13330

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7. OM13330 demonstration board main components

0 demo board main components		
Description	Address/LED output	Location
16-channel Fm+ I2C-bus 57 mA constant current LED driver	0xC0 for I2C demo board 2005-1 interface	U1
White LED	LED0, LED4, LED8, LED12	D2, D4, D6, D9
RGB LED	LED1, LED2, LED3	D3
RGB LED	LED5, LED6, LED7	D5
RGB LED	LED9, LED10, LED11	D7
RGB LED	LED13, LED14, LED15	D8
Green LED for PCA9955 power supply either 3.3 V or 5 V indicator	-	D1
	Description16-channel Fm+ I2C-bus 57 mA constant current LED driverWhite LEDRGB LEDRGB LEDRGB LEDRGB LEDGB LEDGreen LED for PCA9955 power supply	DescriptionAddress/LED output16-channel Fm+ I2C-bus 57 mA constant current LED driver0xC0 for I2C demo board 2005-1 interfaceWhite LEDLED driverWhite LEDLED0, LED4, LED8, LED12RGB LEDLED1, LED2, LED3RGB LEDLED5, LED6, LED7RGB LEDLED9, LED10, LED11RGB LEDLED3, LED14, LED15Green LED for PCA9955 power supply-

8. PCA9955 evaluation steps

The PCA9955 functions are controlled by WIN-I2CUSB Lite GUI. Refer to the PCA9955 data sheet for additional information on the registers and functionality.

Connect the hardware as described in Section 4. The PCA9955 demo board address is set to 0xC0 on SW1 as A[0:3] = SW1[1:4] = 0000 (0 \rightarrow ON, 1 \rightarrow OFF). When you have correctly installed the software and the demonstration board hardware is connected and recognized by the computer, start the Win-I2CUSB Lite software. As shown in Figure 5, when the demonstration board hardware is correctly connected to the USB port and the computer recognizes it, the message 'Hardware Detected' is displayed on the bottom of the window.

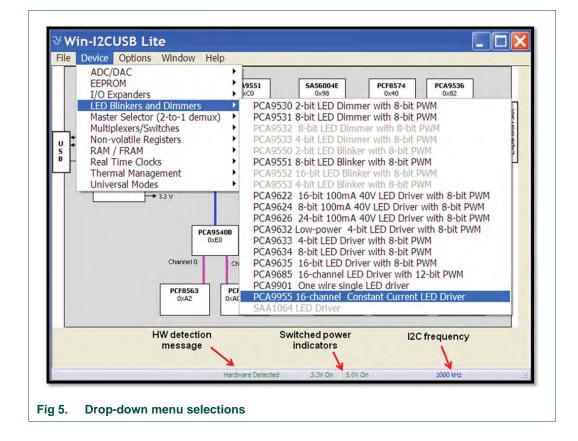
Switched 3.3 V and 5.0 V power supplies are controlled through the 'Options' menu or by double-clicking the 3.3 V or 5.0 V symbols on the bottom of the window. Power supplies are disabled by default, and must be enabled before using the l^2 C-bus devices on the board. l^2 C-bus frequency is controlled through the 'Options' menu or by double-clicking on the frequency symbol on the bottom of the window.

8.1 Color mixing and dimming LEDs

- From the 'Device' drop-down menus, select 'LED Blinkers and Dimmers', and from the subsequent drop-down menu select 'PCA9955 16-channel Constant Current LED Driver' as shown in Figure 5.
- 2. Check the 'Auto Write On' box (lower left), uncheck the 'Low power mode (oscillator off)' box to enable the device to 'Normal mode' (upper left).
- 3. The device configuration screen is displayed by clicking the following options:
 - 'PWM 0 to 7' individual brightness control for LED0 to LED7 as shown in Figure 6.
 - 'PWM 8 to 15' individual brightness control for LED8 to LED15 as shown in Figure 7.
 - 'LEDOUT' LED driver output state for LED0 to LED15 as shown in Figure 8.
 - 'Output Gain' LED output current setting for LED0 to LED15 as shown in Figure 9.

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- 'Other' GRPPWM is group PWM for global brightness control, GRPFREQ is group frequency for global blinking control when group control = blinking in Mode 2 register, PWMALL is brightness control for all LED outputs, OFFSET is control LED output delay offset, IREFALL is control output current for all LEDs as shown in <u>Figure 10</u>.
- Click the 'LEDOUT' configuration screen and select 'PWMn & GRPPWM' for LED[1:3] (see Figure 8).
- 5. Click the 'Output Gain' configuration screen and adjust the IREF[1:3] = 0x30 for LED[1:3] output current at 3.8 mA = $48 \times 80 \mu A$ (see Figure 9).
- 6. Click the 'PWM 0 to 7' configuration screen and move the PWM1 (red) PWM2 (green) PMW3 (blue) bars for color mixing (see Figure 6).
- 7. Once you set a color on D3 RGB LED with the PWM[1:3] values, click the 'Other' configuration screen and move the GRPPWM bar for dimming effect (see Figure 10).

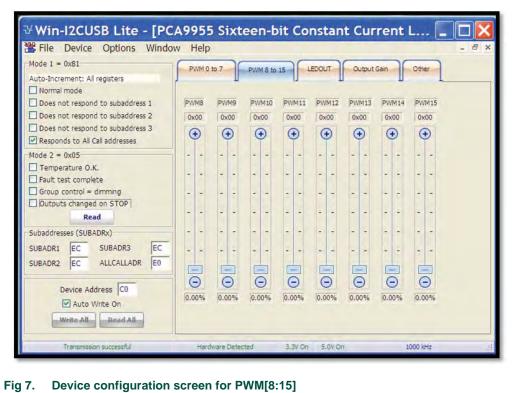


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Mode 1 = 0x81 Auto-Increment: All registers	PWM 0	to 7	PWM 8 to	15 L	EDOUT	Output	Gain	Other
Does not respond to subaddress 1	PWM0	PWM1	PWM2	PWM3	PWM4	PWM5	PWM6	PWM7
Does not respond to subaddress 2	0x00	0x42	0x86	0xC8	0x00	0x00	0x00	0x00
Does not respond to subaddress 3 Responds to All Call addresses	•	•	\odot	\odot	٠	٠	•	\odot
Mode 2 = 0x05								
] Temperature O.K.] Fault test complete								
Group control = dimming Outputs changed on STOP								
Read								
Subaddresses (SUBADRx)		-						
SUBADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC								
SUBADR2 EC ALLCALLADR E0								
Device Address C0	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ	Θ
Auto Write On	0.00%	25.78%	52.34%	78.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

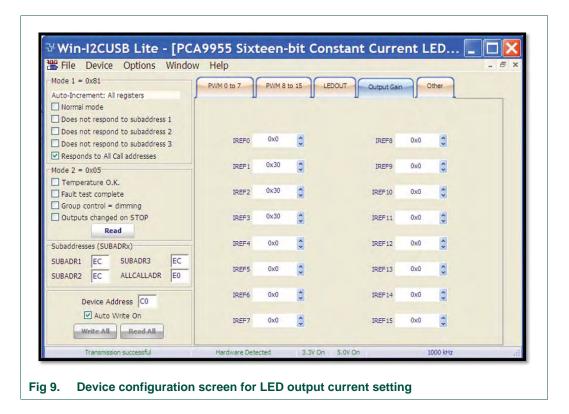




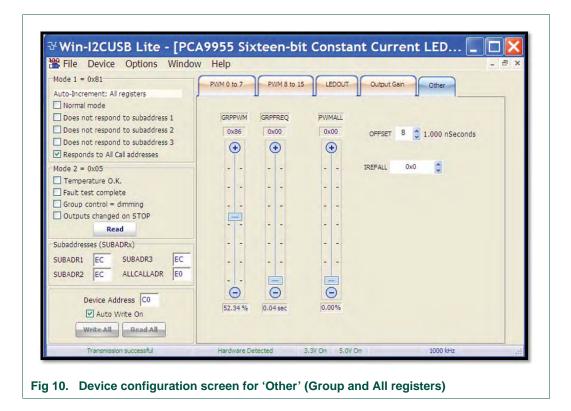
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mode bt respond to subaddress 1 bt respond to subaddress 2 bt respond to subaddress 3 ds to All Call addresses 0x05 ature O.K. st complete both respond to SUBAD complete bt respond to SUBAD bt respond to subaddress 3 ds to All Call addresses LED7: off LED6: off LED5: off LED5: off LED13: off st complete LED4: off LED3: PWM3 & GRPPWM LED11: off s changed on STOP LED1: PWM1 & GRPPWM LED1: off LED1: off	to-Increment: All registers Normal mode Does not respond to subaddress 1 Does not respond to subaddress 2 Does not respond to subaddress 3 Responds to All Call addresses ide 2 = 0x05 Temperature O.K. Fault test complete Group control = dimming Outputs changed on STOP LED1: off Read LED2: PWM3 & GRPPWM ▼ LED1: off ▼ LED1: off LED1: of	LED 15: off
mode bit respond to subaddress 1 bit respond to subaddress 2 bit respond to subaddress 3 ds to All Call addresses 0x05 ature 0.K. st complete bit respond to subaddress 3 ds to All Call addresses 0x05 ature 0.K. st complete bit respond to subaddress 0 bit respond to subaddress 1 bit respond to subaddress 3 ds to All Call addresses LED1: Coff LED2: Fight + LED1: Coff LED3: PWM3 & GRPPWM LED1: coff LED1: pWM1 & GRPPWM LED1: coff LED1: pWM1 & GRPPWM LED1: coff EC SUBADR3 EC	Normal mode Does not respond to subaddress 1 Does not respond to subaddress 2 Does not respond to subaddress 3 Responds to All Call addresses ode 2 = 0x05 Temperature 0.K. Fault test complete Group control = dimming Outputs changed on STOP LED2: PWM2 & GRPPWM LED1: off LED2: off LED2: off LED3: off LED4: off LED5: off LED4: off LED4: off LED5: off LED4: off Uptus changed on STOP LED1: PWM1 & GRPPWM LED9: off LED9: off BADR1 EC SUBADR3	
at respond to subaddress 2 bt respond to subaddress 3 ds to All Call addresses 0x05 ature 0.K. atore 0.K. bt complete control = dimming s changed on STOP lED1: PWM13 & GRPPWM lED1: PWM13 & GRPPWM lED1: off lED2: PUM2 & GRPPWM lED3: off lED3: off lED3: PUM13 & GRPPWM lED3: off lED3: pum13 & GRPPWM lED1: off	Does not respond to subaddress 2 Does not respond to subaddress 3 Responds to All Call addresses ode 2 = 0x05 Temperature O.K. Fault test complete Group control = dimming Outputs changed on STOP LED1: PWM1 & GRPPVMM LED1: off LED1: off BADR1 EC	
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ds to All Call addresses LED7: off ✓ LED15: off ✓ 0x05 LED6: off ✓ LED14: off ✓ ature O.K. LED5: off ✓ LED13: off ✓ st complete LED4: off ✓ LED12: off ✓ sontrol = dimming LED3: PWM3 & GRPPWM ✓ LED11: off ✓ s changed on STOP LED2: PWM2 & GRPPWM ✓ LED1: off ✓ Read LED1: PWM1 & GRPPWM ✓ LED9: off ✓ ses (SUBADRx) LED0: off ✓ LED3: off ✓ EC SUBADR3 EC ✓ LED3: off ✓	Responds to All Call addresses LED7: off LED15: off ILED15: off ode 2 = 0x05 LED6: off LED14: off ILED14: off Temperature O.K. LED5: off LED13: off ILED12: off Fault test complete LED4: off ILED12: off ILED11: off Group control = dimming LED3: PWM3 & GRPPWM LED11: off ILED11: off Outputs changed on STOP LED2: PWM2 & GRPPWM LED10: off ILED10: off Read LED1: PWM1 & GRPPWM LED9: off ILED2: off baddresses (SUBADRx) LED0: off LED8: off ILED8: off BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC ILED2: off ILED8: off	
ds to All Call addresses LED7: off ✓ LED15: off ✓ 0x05 LED6: off ✓ LED14: off ✓ ature O.K. LED5: off ✓ LED13: off ✓ st complete LED4: off ✓ LED12: off ✓ sontrol = dimming LED3: PWM3 & GRPPWM ✓ LED11: off ✓ s changed on STOP LED2: PWM2 & GRPPWM ✓ LED1: off ✓ Read LED1: PWM1 & GRPPWM ✓ LED9: off ✓ ses (SUBADRx) LED0: off ✓ LED3: off ✓ EC SUBADR3 EC ✓ LED3: off ✓	Responds to All Call addresses LED7: off LED15: off ILED15: off ode 2 = 0x05 LED6: off LED14: off ILED14: off Temperature O.K. LED5: off LED13: off ILED12: off Fault test complete LED4: off ILED12: off ILED11: off Group control = dimming LED3: PWM3 & GRPPWM LED11: off ILED11: off Outputs changed on STOP LED2: PWM2 & GRPPWM LED10: off ILED10: off Read LED1: PWM1 & GRPPWM LED9: off ILED2: off baddresses (SUBADRx) LED0: off LED8: off ILED8: off BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC ILED2: off ILED8: off	
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED 14: off LED 13: off LED 12: off
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED 13: off
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED 12: off
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED11: off
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED 10: off
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED9: off
EC SUBADR3 EC	BADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC	LED3: off
EC ALLCALLADK E0	BADK2 EC ALLCALLADK EU	
evice Address C0		
	Device Address C0	LED8: off





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8.2 Color mixing and blinking LEDs

To set up a blinking demo, repeat step 1 through step 7 as in <u>Section 8.1</u>, then do the following:

- In the Mode 2 (= 0x25) selection window (middle left), check the 'Group control = dimming' box to change the mode to 'Group control = blinking'.
- To set a blink cycle, click the 'Other' configuration screen and move the GRPFREQ bar to select blinking frequency as well as the GRPPWM bar to select the duty cycle (see Figure 11).
- 3. For example, set the GRPPWM to 0x52 (32 % duty cycle) and the GRPFREQ to 0x0B (0.5 second) for a one-third duty cycle and blink every half second on D3 RGB LED.
- 4. Change the PWM[1:3] values, GRPPWM and GRPFREQ values to create different blink patterns and colors.

Mode 1 = 0x81	PWM 0 to 7	PWM 8 to 1	5 LEDOUT	Output Gain Other	
Auto-Increment: All registers		L .	IJ		1
Normal mode Does not respond to subaddress 1	GRPPWM	GRPFREO	PWMALL		
Does not respond to subaddress 1 Does not respond to subaddress 2	GRPPWM 0x52	Ox08	0x00		
Does not respond to subaddress 2	1.000			OFFSET 8 2 1.000 nSeconds	
Responds to All Call addresses	Ð	Ð	•		
Mode 2 = 0x25				IREFALL 0x0	
Temperature O.K. Fault test complete					
Group control = blinking Outputs changed on STOP					
Read					
Subaddresses (SUBADRx)					
SUBADR1 EC SUBADR3 EC					
SUBADR2 EC ALLCALLADR E0		<u> </u>			
	Θ	Θ	Θ		
Device Address C0	32.03 %	0.50 sec	0.00%		
Auto Write On	100000		1000000		
Write All Read All					

9. Support

For support, send an E-mail to: i2c.support@nxp.com

10. Abbreviations

Table 2.	Abbreviations
Acronym	Description
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
GUI	Graphical User Interface
I ² C-bus	Inter-Integrated Circuit bus
IC	Integrated Circuit
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
PC	Personal Computer
PWM	Pulse Width Modulator
RAM	Random Access Memory
RGB	Red/Green/Blue
RGBA	Red/Green/Blue/Amber
SMBus	System Management Bus
USB	Universal Serial Bus

11. References

- [1] PCA9955, 16-channel Fm+ l²C-bus 57 mA constant current LED driver Product data sheet; NXP Semiconductors; www.nxp.com/documents/data_sheet/PCA9952_PCA9955.pdf
- [2] UM10206, "I2C Demonstration Board 2005-1 Quick Start Guide" NXP Semiconductors; www.nxp.com/documents/user_manual/UM10206.pdf

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