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## Contact us

Tel: +86-755-8981 8866 Fax: +86-755-8427 6832

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# PCA9545A/45B/45C

4-channel I<sup>2</sup>C-bus switch with interrupt logic and reset

Rev. 9 — 5 May 2014

Product data sheet

## 1. General description

The PCA9545A/45B/45C is a quad bidirectional translating switch controlled via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus. The SCL/SDA upstream pair fans out to four downstream pairs, or channels. Any individual SCx/SDx channel or combination of channels can be selected, determined by the contents of the programmable control register. Four interrupt inputs, INT0 to INT3, one for each of the downstream pairs, are provided. One interrupt output, INT, acts as an AND of the four interrupt inputs.

An active LOW reset input allows the PCA9545A/45B/45C to recover from a situation where one of the downstream I<sup>2</sup>C-buses is stuck in a LOW state. Pulling the RESET pin LOW resets the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus state machine and causes all the channels to be deselected as does the internal power-on reset function.

The pass gates of the switches are constructed such that the V<sub>DD</sub> pin can be used to limit the maximum high voltage which is passed by the PCA9545A/45B/45C. This allows the use of different bus voltages on each pair, so that 1.8 V or 2.5 V or 3.3 V parts can communicate with 5 V parts without any additional protection. External pull-up resistors pull the bus up to the desired voltage level for each channel. All I/O pins are 5 V tolerant.

The PCA9545A, PCA9545B and PCA9545C are identical except for the fixed portion of the slave address.

## 2. Features and benefits

- 1-of-4 bidirectional translating switches
- I<sup>2</sup>C-bus interface logic; compatible with SMBus standards
- 4 active LOW interrupt inputs
- Active LOW interrupt output
- Active LOW reset input
- 2 address pins allowing up to 4 devices on the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus
- Alternate address versions A, B and C allow up to a total of 12 devices on the bus for larger systems or to resolve address conflicts
- Channel selection via I<sup>2</sup>C-bus, in any combination
- Power-up with all switch channels deselected
- Low R<sub>on</sub> switches
- Allows voltage level translation between 1.8 V, 2.5 V, 3.3 V and 5 V buses
- No glitch on power-up
- Supports hot insertion
- Low standby current
- Operating power supply voltage range of 2.3 V to 5.5 V



- 5 V tolerant Inputs
- 0 Hz to 400 kHz clock frequency
- ESD protection exceeds 2000 V HBM per JESD22-A114 and 1000 V CDM per JESD22-C101
- Latch-up protection exceeds 100 mA per JESD78
- Three packages offered: SO20, TSSOP20, and HVQFN20

### 3. Ordering information

Table 1. Ordering information

Type number	Topside marking	Package		
		Name	Description	Version
PCA9545ABS	9545A	HVQFN20	plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 20 terminals; body 5 × 5 × 0.85 mm	SOT662-1
PCA9545AD	PCA9545AD	SO20	plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm	SOT163-1
PCA9545APW	PA9545A	TSSOP20	plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm	SOT360-1
PCA9545BPW	PA9545B			
PCA9545CPW	PA9545C			

#### 3.1 Ordering options

Table 2. Ordering options

Type number	Orderable part number	Package	Packing method	Minimum order quantity	Temperature range
PCA9545ABS	PCA9545ABS,118	HVQFN20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	6000	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C
PCA9545AD	PCA9545AD,112	SO20	Standard marking * IC's tube - DSC bulk pack	1520	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C
	PCA9545AD,118	SO20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	2000	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C
PCA9545APW	PCA9545APW,112	TSSOP20	Standard marking * IC's tube - DSC bulk pack	1875	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C
	PCA9545APW,118	TSSOP20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	2500	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C
PCA9545BPW	PCA9545BPW,118	TSSOP20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	2500	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C
PCA9545CPW	PCA9545CPW,118	TSSOP20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	2500	T <sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C

4. Block diagram

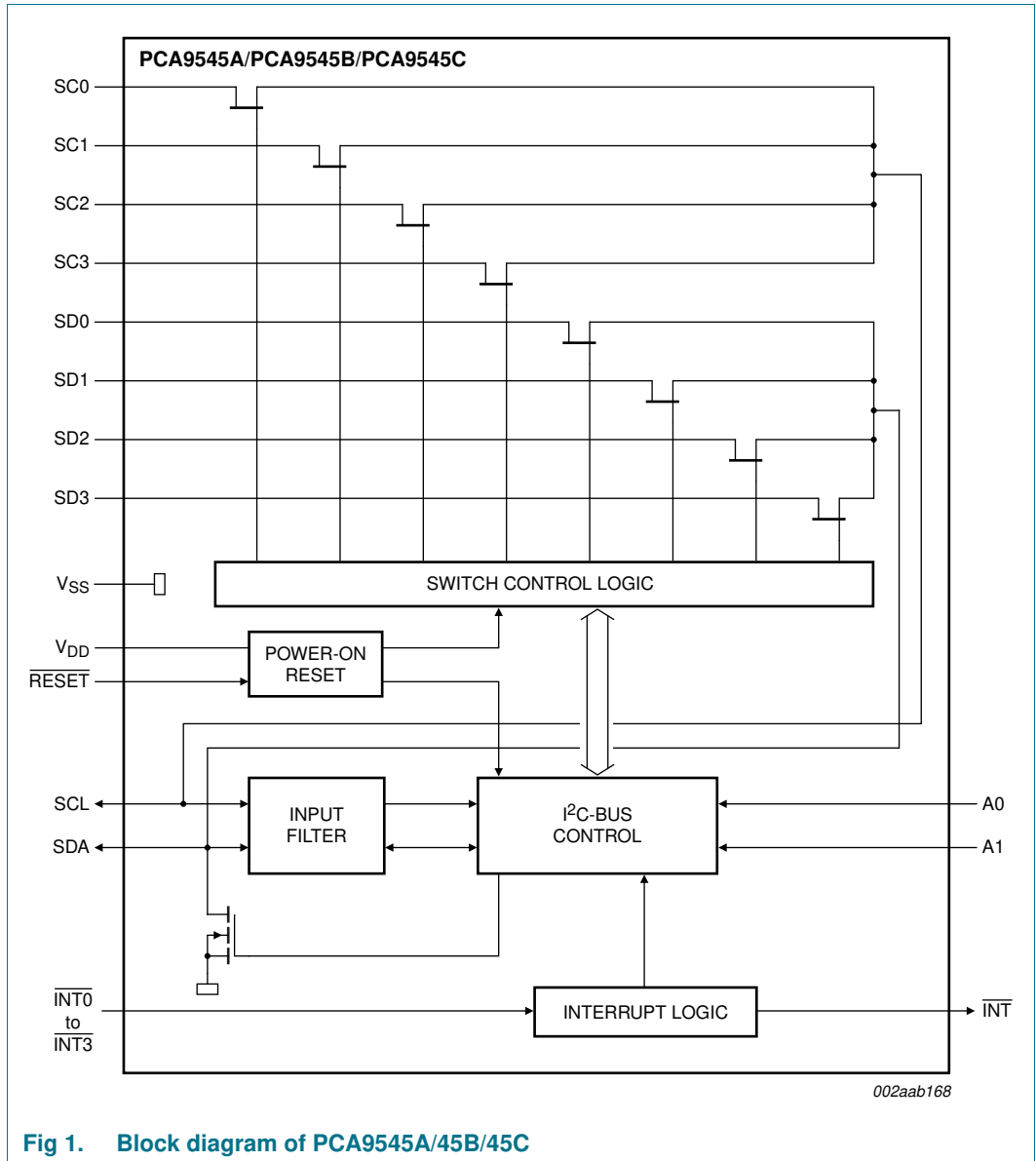
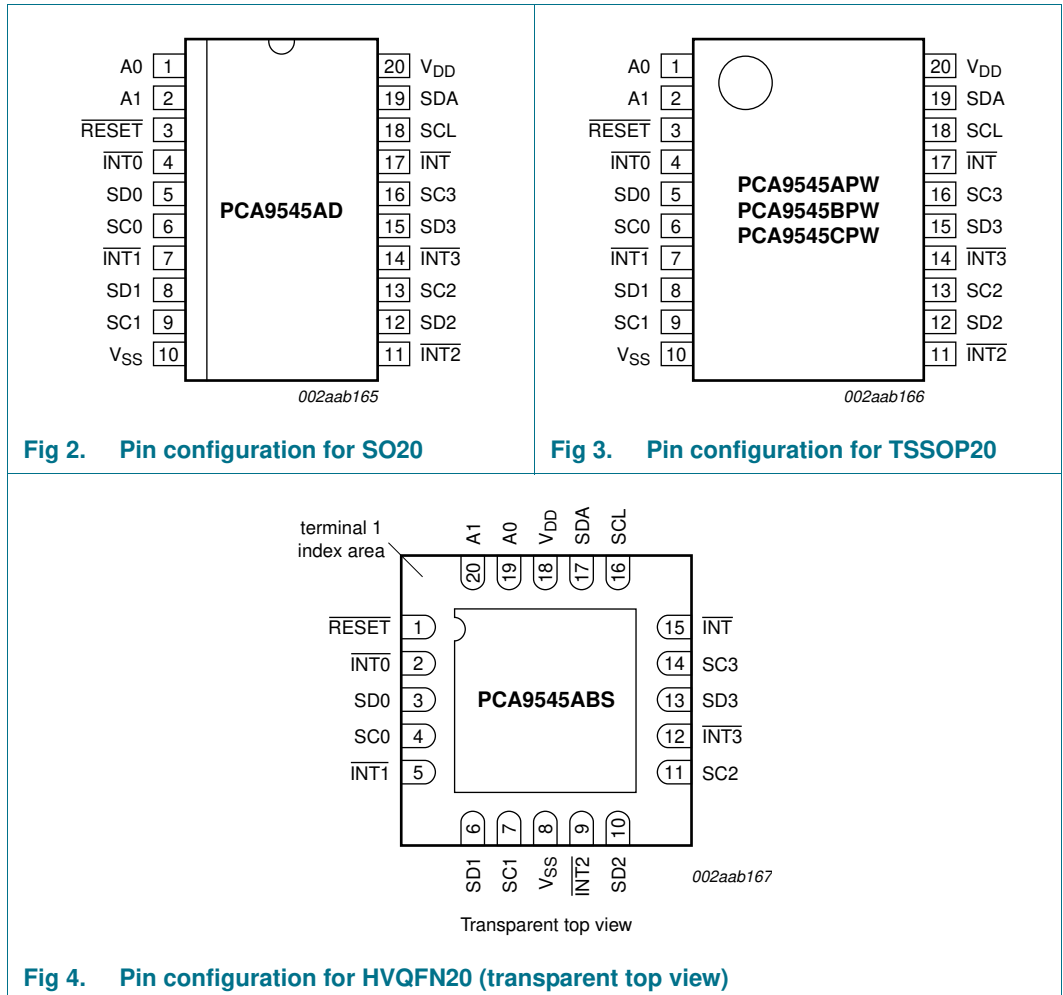


Fig 1. Block diagram of PCA9545A/45B/45C



## 5. Pinning information

### 5.1 Pinning



## 5.2 Pin description

Table 3. Pin description

Symbol	Pin		Description
	SO20, TSSOP20	HVQFN20	
A0	1	19	address input 0
A1	2	20	address input 1
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	3	1	active LOW reset input
$\overline{\text{INT0}}$	4	2	active LOW interrupt input 0
SD0	5	3	serial data 0
SC0	6	4	serial clock 0
$\overline{\text{INT1}}$	7	5	active LOW interrupt input 1
SD1	8	6	serial data 1
SC1	9	7	serial clock 1
V <sub>SS</sub>	10	8 <sup>[1]</sup>	supply ground
$\overline{\text{INT2}}$	11	9	active LOW interrupt input 2
SD2	12	10	serial data 2
SC2	13	11	serial clock 2
$\overline{\text{INT3}}$	14	12	active LOW interrupt input 3
SD3	15	13	serial data 3
SC3	16	14	serial clock 3
$\overline{\text{INT}}$	17	15	active LOW interrupt output
SCL	18	16	serial clock line
SDA	19	17	serial data line
V <sub>DD</sub>	20	18	supply voltage

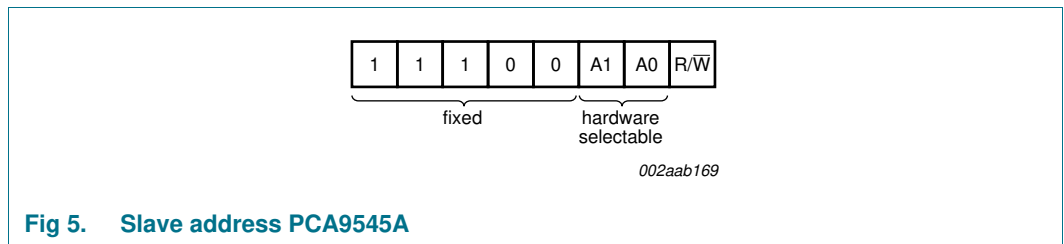
- [1] HVQFN20 package die supply ground is connected to both the V<sub>SS</sub> pin and the exposed center pad. The V<sub>SS</sub> pin must be connected to supply ground for proper device operation. For enhanced thermal, electrical, and board-level performance, the exposed pad must be soldered to the board using a corresponding thermal pad on the board, and for proper heat conduction through the board thermal vias must be incorporated in the PCB in the thermal pad region.

## 6. Functional description

Refer to [Figure 1 “Block diagram of PCA9545A/45B/45C”](#).

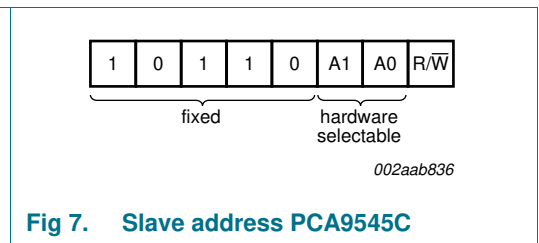
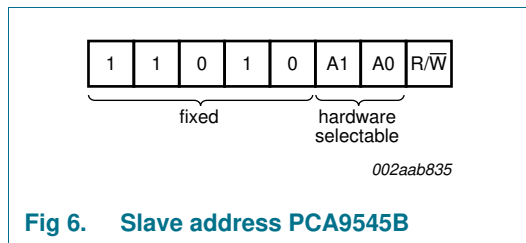
### 6.1 Device address

Following a START condition, the bus master must output the address of the slave it is accessing. The address of the PCA9545A is shown in [Figure 5](#). To conserve power, no internal pull-up resistors are incorporated on the hardware selectable address pins and they must be pulled HIGH or LOW.



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

The PCA9545BPW and PCA9545CPW are alternate address versions if needed for larger systems or to resolve conflicts. The data sheet references the PCA9545A, but the PCA9545B and PCA9545C function identically except for the slave address.



### 6.2 Control register

Following the successful acknowledgement of the slave address, the bus master sends a byte to the PCA9545A/45B/45C, which is stored in the control register. If multiple bytes are received by the PCA9545A/45B/45C, it saves the last byte received. This register can be written and read via the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus.

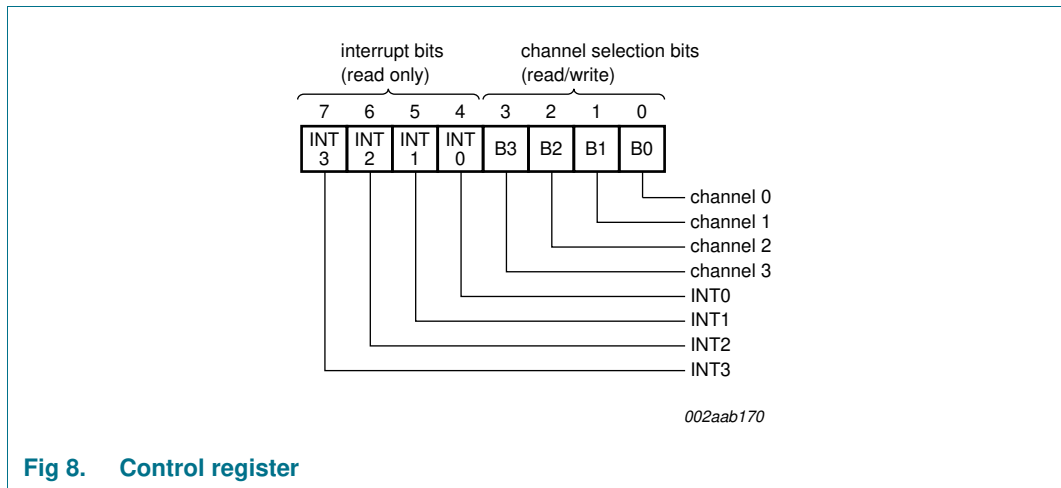


Fig 8. Control register

#### 6.2.1 Control register definition

One or several SCx/SDx downstream pair, or channel, is selected by the contents of the control register. This register is written after the PCA9545A/45B/45C has been addressed. The 4 LSBs of the control byte are used to determine which channel is to be selected. When a channel is selected, the channel will become active after a STOP condition has been placed on the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus. This ensures that all SCx/SDx lines are in a HIGH state when the channel is made active, so that no false conditions are generated at the time of connection.

Table 4. Control register: write (channel selection); read (channel status)

INT3	INT2	INT1	INT0	B3	B2	B1	B0	Command
X	X	X	X	X	X	X	0	channel 0 disabled
							1	channel 0 enabled
X	X	X	X	X	X	0	X	channel 1 disabled
						1	X	channel 1 enabled
X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	channel 2 disabled
					1	X	X	channel 2 enabled
X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	channel 3 disabled
				1	X	X	X	channel 3 enabled
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	no channel selected; power-up/reset default state

**Remark:** Several channels can be enabled at the same time. Example: B3 = 0, B2 = 1, B1 = 1, B0 = 0, means that channel 0 and channel 3 are disabled and channel 1 and channel 2 are enabled. Care should be taken not to exceed the maximum bus capacity.



### 6.2.2 Interrupt handling

The PCA9545A/45B/45C provides 4 interrupt inputs, one for each channel, and one open-drain interrupt output. When an interrupt is generated by any device, it is detected by the PCA9545A/45B/45C and the interrupt output is driven LOW. The channel does not need to be active for detection of the interrupt. A bit is also set in the control register.

Bit 4 through bit 7 of the control register corresponds to channel 0 through channel 3 of the PCA9545A/45B/45C, respectively. Therefore, if an interrupt is generated by any device connected to channel 1, the state of the interrupt inputs is loaded into the control register when a read is accomplished. Likewise, an interrupt on any device connected to channel 0 would cause bit 4 of the control register to be set on the read. The master can then address the PCA9545A/45B/45C and read the contents of the control register to determine which channel contains the device generating the interrupt. The master can then reconfigure the PCA9545A/45B/45C to select this channel, and locate the device generating the interrupt and clear it.

It should be noted that more than one device can provide an interrupt on a channel, so it is up to the master to ensure that all devices on a channel are interrogated for an interrupt.

If the interrupt function is not required, the interrupt inputs may be used as general-purpose inputs.

If unused, interrupt inputs must be connected to V<sub>DD</sub> through a pull-up resistor.

**Table 5. Control register: Read — interrupt**

INT3	INT2	INT1	INT0	B3	B2	B1	B0	Command
X	X	X	0	X	X	X	X	no interrupt on channel 0
			1					interrupt on channel 0
X	X	0	X	X	X	X	X	no interrupt on channel 1
		1						interrupt on channel 1
X	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	no interrupt on channel 2
	1							interrupt on channel 2
0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	no interrupt on channel 3
1								interrupt on channel 3

**Remark:** Several interrupts can be active at the same time. Example: INT3 = 0, INT2 = 1, INT1 = 1, INT0 = 0, means that there is no interrupt on channel 0 and channel 3, and there is interrupt on channel 1 and channel 2.

### 6.3 RESET input

The  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  input is an active LOW signal which may be used to recover from a bus fault condition. By asserting this signal LOW for a minimum of  $t_{w(\text{rst})L}$ , the PCA9545A/45B/45C resets its registers and I<sup>2</sup>C-bus state machine and deselected all channels. The  $\overline{\text{RESET}}$  input must be connected to V<sub>DD</sub> through a pull-up resistor.

**6.4 Power-on reset**

When power is applied to  $V_{DD}$ , an internal Power-On Reset (POR) holds the PCA9545A/45B/45C in a reset condition until  $V_{DD}$  has reached  $V_{POR}$ . At this point, the reset condition is released and the PCA9545A/45B/45C registers and I<sup>2</sup>C-bus state machine are initialized to their default states (all zeroes) causing all the channels to be deselected. Thereafter,  $V_{DD}$  must be lowered below 0.2 V for at least 5  $\mu$ s in order to reset the device.

**6.5 Voltage translation**

The pass gate transistors of the PCA9545A/45B/45C are constructed such that the  $V_{DD}$  voltage can be used to limit the maximum voltage that is passed from one I<sup>2</sup>C-bus to another.

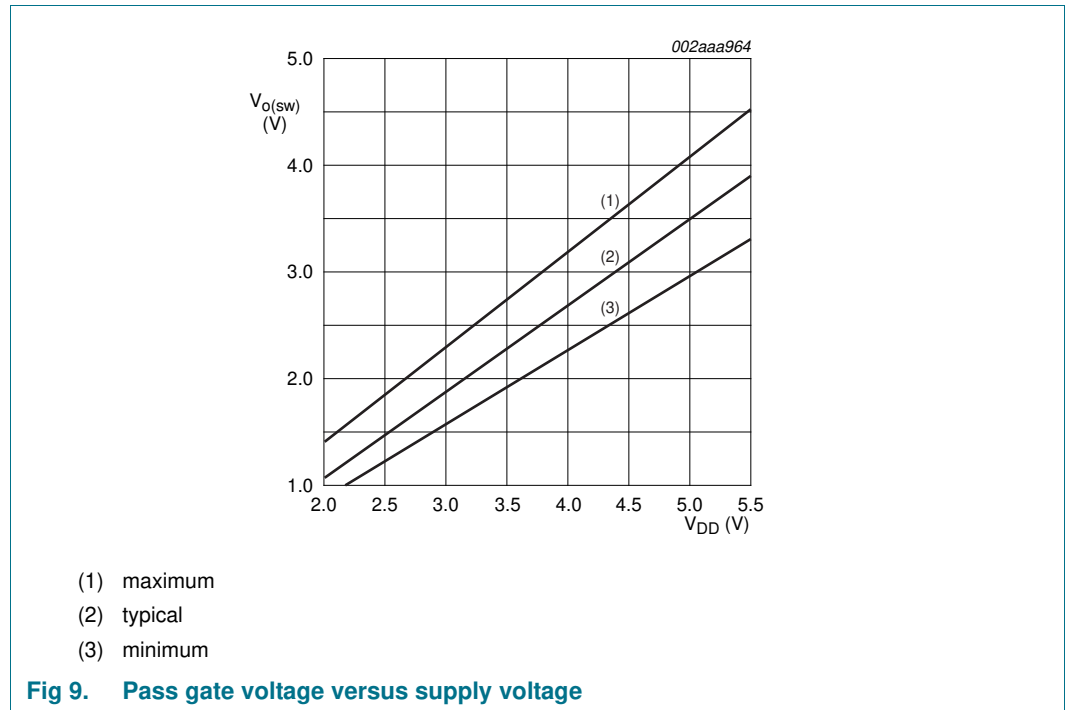


Figure 9 shows the voltage characteristics of the pass gate transistors (note that the graph was generated using the data specified in Section 11 “Static characteristics” of this data sheet). In order for the PCA9545A/45B/45C to act as a voltage translator, the  $V_{o(sw)}$  voltage should be equal to, or lower than the lowest bus voltage. For example, if the main bus was running at 5 V, and the downstream buses were 3.3 V and 2.7 V, then  $V_{o(sw)}$  should be equal to or below 2.7 V to clamp the downstream bus voltages effectively. Looking at Figure 9, we see that  $V_{o(sw)(max)}$  is at 2.7 V when the PCA9545A/45B/45C supply voltage is 3.5 V or lower, so the PCA9545A/45B/45C supply voltage could be set to 3.3 V. Pull-up resistors can then be used to bring the bus voltages to their appropriate levels (see Figure 16).

More Information can be found in Application Note AN262: PCA954X family of I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus multiplexers and switches.

## 7. Characteristics of the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus

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

### 7.1 Bit transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the HIGH period of the clock pulse, as changes in the data line at this time are interpreted as control signals (see [Figure 10](#)).

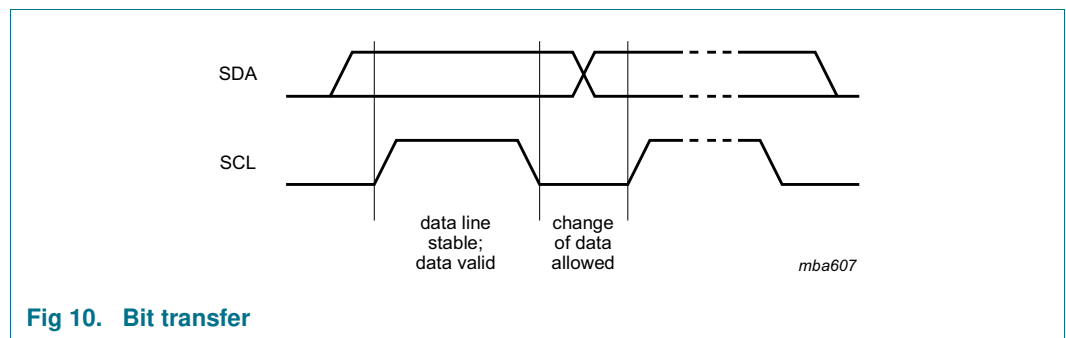


Fig 10. Bit transfer

### 7.2 START and STOP conditions

Both data and clock lines remain HIGH when the bus is not busy. A HIGH-to-LOW transition of the data line, while the clock is HIGH is defined as the START condition (S). A LOW-to-HIGH transition of the data line while the clock is HIGH is defined as the STOP condition (P) (see [Figure 11](#)).

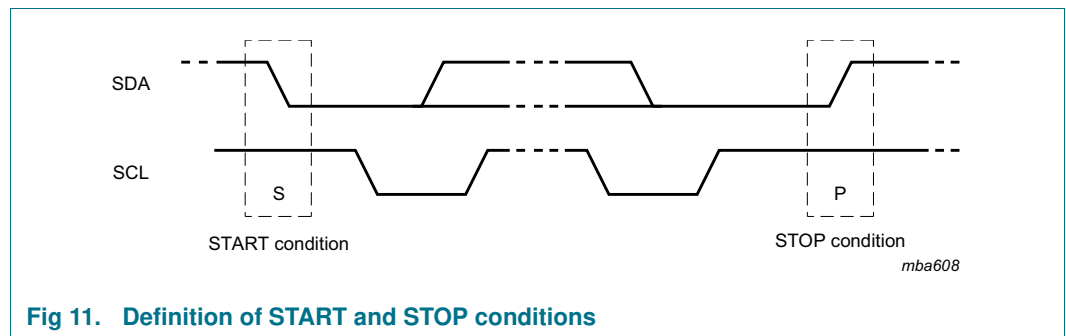


Fig 11. Definition of START and STOP conditions

### 7.3 System configuration

A device generating a message is a 'transmitter', a device receiving is the 'receiver'. The device that controls the message is the 'master' and the devices which are controlled by the master are the 'slaves' (see [Figure 12](#)).

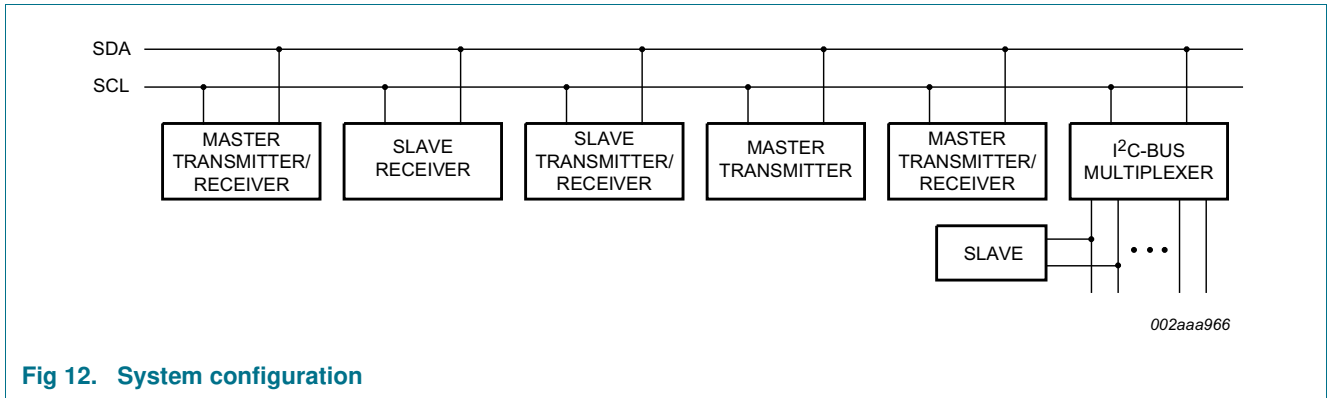


Fig 12. System configuration

### 7.4 Acknowledge

The number of data bytes transferred between the START and the STOP conditions from transmitter to receiver is not limited. Each byte of 8 bits is followed by one acknowledge bit. The acknowledge bit is a HIGH level put on the bus by the transmitter, whereas the master generates an extra acknowledge related clock pulse.

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

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

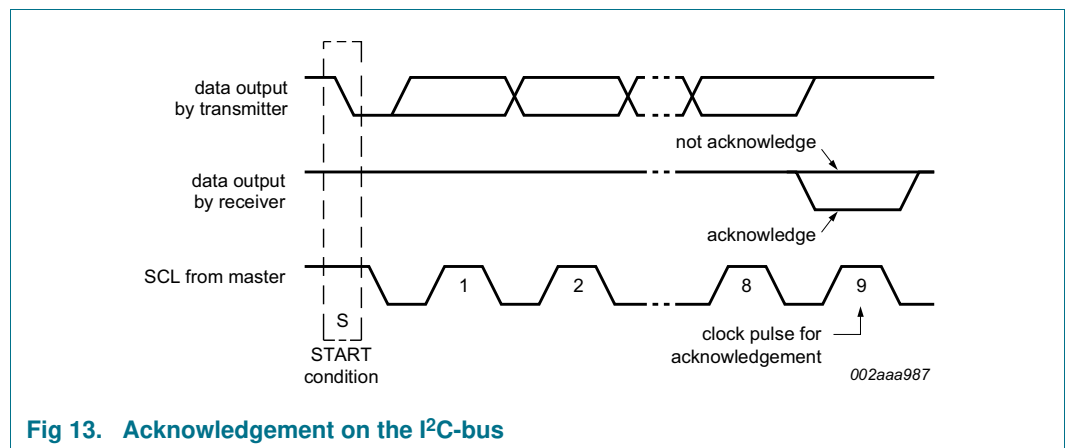


Fig 13. Acknowledgement on the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus

7.5 Bus transactions

Data is transmitted to the PCA9545A/45B/45C control register using the Write mode as shown in [Figure 14](#).

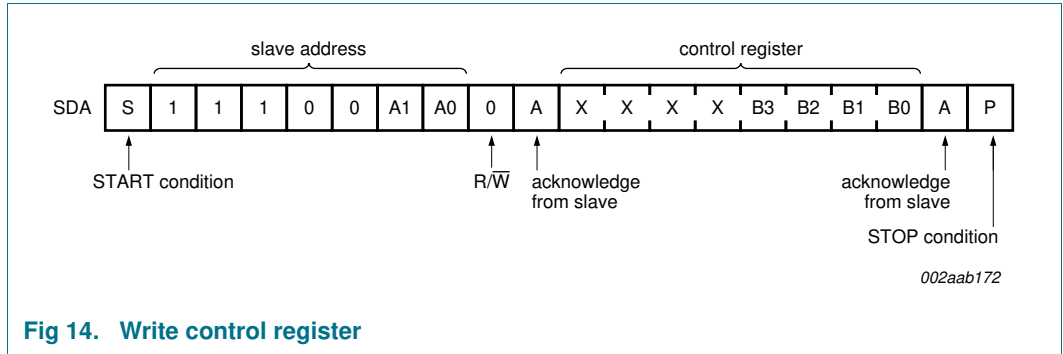


Fig 14. Write control register

Data is read from PCA9545A/45B/45C using the Read mode as shown in [Figure 15](#).

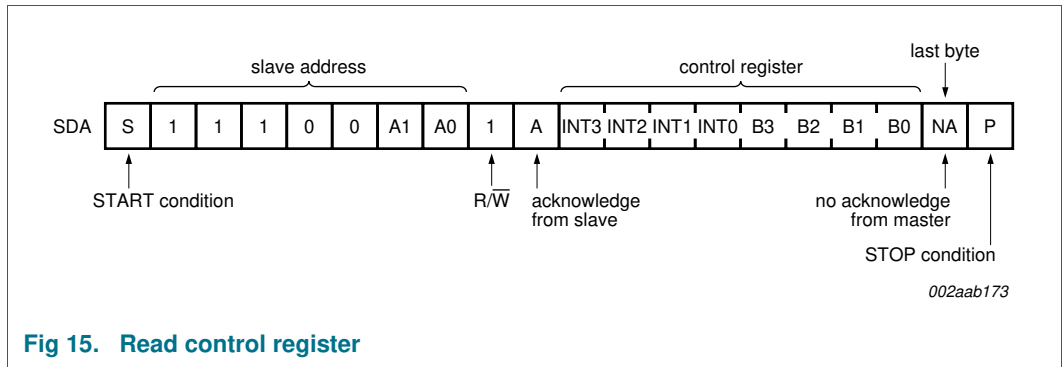
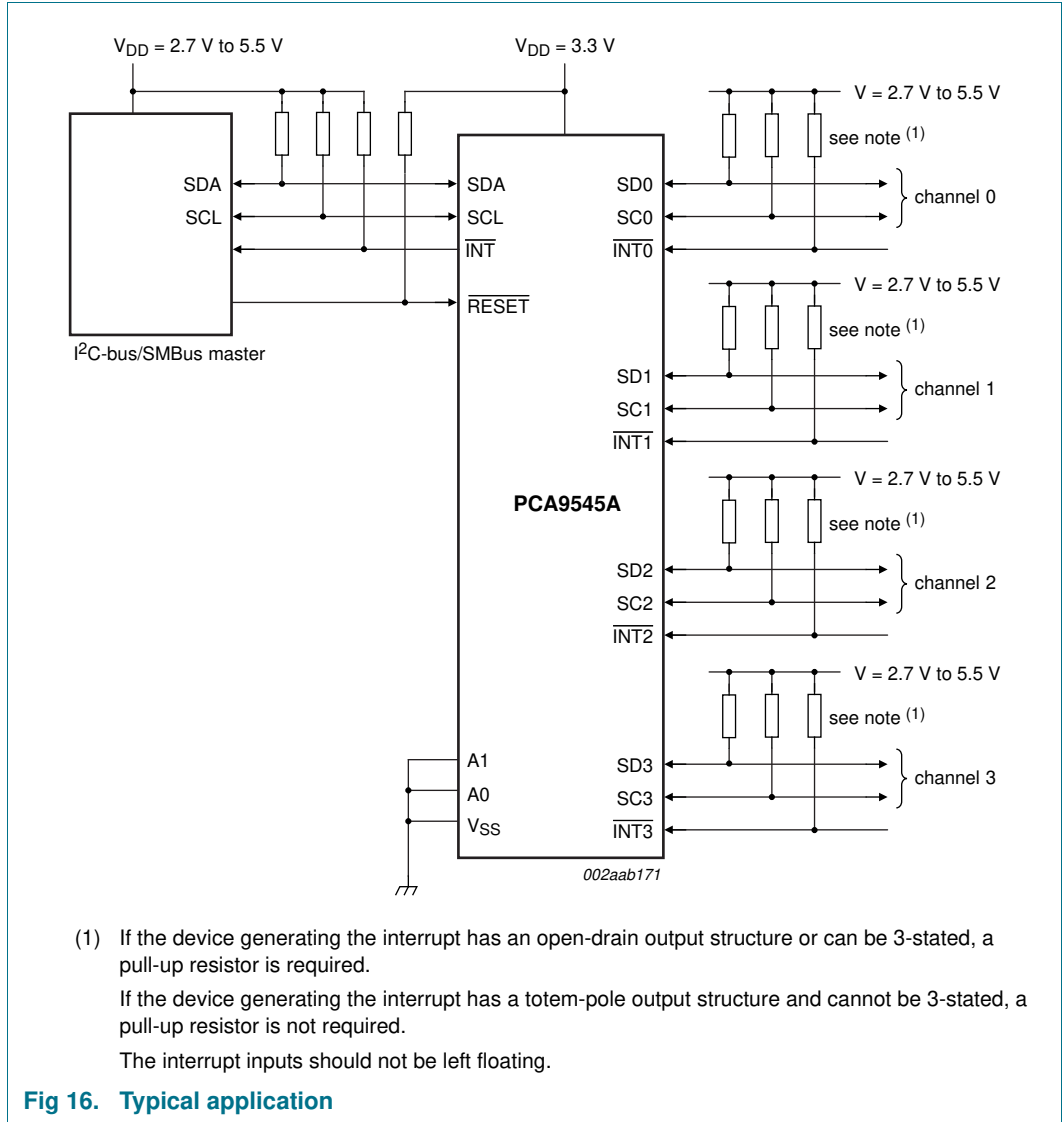


Fig 15. Read control register

8. Application design-in information





## 9. Limiting values

**Table 6. Limiting values**

In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134). Voltages are referenced to  $V_{SS}$  (ground = 0 V).

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$V_{DD}$	supply voltage		-0.5	+7.0	V
$V_I$	input voltage		-0.5	+7.0	V
$I_I$	input current		-	±20	mA
$I_O$	output current		-	±25	mA
$I_{DD}$	supply current		-	±100	mA
$I_{SS}$	ground supply current		-	±100	mA
$P_{tot}$	total power dissipation		-	400	mW
$T_{j(max)}$	maximum junction temperature	[1]	-	125	°C
$T_{stg}$	storage temperature		-60	+150	°C
$T_{amb}$	ambient temperature	operating	-40	+85	°C

[1] The performance capability of a high-performance integrated circuit in conjunction with its thermal environment can create junction temperatures which are detrimental to reliability. The maximum junction temperature of this integrated circuit should not exceed 125 °C.

## 10. Thermal characteristics

**Table 7. Thermal characteristics**

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Typ	Unit
$R_{th(j-a)}$	thermal resistance from junction to ambient	HVQFN20 package	32	°C/W
		SO20 package	90	°C/W
		TSSOP20 package	146	°C/W

## 11. Static characteristics

**Table 8. Static characteristics at V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.3 V to 3.6 V**

V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V; T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified. See [Table 9 on page 16](#) for V<sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V<sup>[1]</sup>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Supply</b>						
V <sub>DD</sub>	supply voltage		2.3	-	3.6	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	supply current	Operating mode; V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V; no load; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub> ; f <sub>SCL</sub> = 100 kHz	-	10	30	μA
I <sub>stb</sub>	standby current	Standby mode; V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V; no load; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.1	1	μA
V <sub>POR</sub>	power-on reset voltage	no load; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub> <sup>[2]</sup>	-	1.6	2.1	V
<b>Input SCL; input/output SDA</b>						
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-0.5	-	+0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	6	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V	3	7	-	mA
		V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.6 V	6	10	-	mA
I <sub>L</sub>	leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-1	-	+1	μA
C <sub>i</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	10	13	pF
<b>Select inputs A0, A1, INT0 to INT3, RESET</b>						
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-0.5	-	+0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	6	V
I <sub>LI</sub>	input leakage current	pin at V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-1	-	+1	μA
C <sub>i</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	1.6	3	pF
<b>Pass gate</b>						
R <sub>on</sub>	ON-state resistance	V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.6 V; V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 15 mA	5	11	30	Ω
		V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 10 mA	7	16	55	Ω
V <sub>O(sw)</sub>	switch output voltage	V <sub>i(sw)</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.3 V; I <sub>o(sw)</sub> = -100 μA	-	1.9	-	V
		V <sub>i(sw)</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; I <sub>o(sw)</sub> = -100 μA	1.6	-	2.8	V
		V <sub>i(sw)</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.5 V; I <sub>o(sw)</sub> = -100 μA	-	1.5	-	V
		V <sub>i(sw)</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; I <sub>o(sw)</sub> = -100 μA	1.1	-	2.0	V
I <sub>L</sub>	leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-1	-	+1	μA
C <sub>io</sub>	input/output capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	3	5	pF
<b>INT output</b>						
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V	3	-	-	mA
I <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output current		-	-	+10	μA

[1] For operation between published voltage ranges, refer to the worst-case parameter in both ranges.

[2] V<sub>DD</sub> must be lowered to 0.2 V for at least 5 μs in order to reset part.

**Table 9. Static characteristics at V<sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V**V<sub>SS</sub> = 0 V; T<sub>amb</sub> = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified. See [Table 8 on page 15](#) for V<sub>DD</sub> = 2.3 V to 3.6 V<sup>[1]</sup>.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
<b>Supply</b>						
V <sub>DD</sub>	supply voltage		4.5	-	5.5	V
I <sub>DD</sub>	supply current	Operating mode; V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V; no load; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub> ; f <sub>SCL</sub> = 100 kHz	-	25	100	μA
I <sub>stb</sub>	standby current	Standby mode; V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.5 V; no load; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-	0.3	1	μA
V <sub>POR</sub>	power-on reset voltage	no load; V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	[2]	1.7	2.1	V
<b>Input SCL; input/output SDA</b>						
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-0.5	-	+0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	6	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V	3	-	-	mA
		V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.6 V	6	-	-	mA
I <sub>L</sub>	leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-1	-	+1	μA
C <sub>i</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	10	13	pF
<b>Select inputs A0, A1, INT0 to INT3, RESET</b>						
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-0.5	-	+0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	6	V
I <sub>LI</sub>	input leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-1	-	+1	μA
C <sub>i</sub>	input capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	2	5	pF
<b>Pass gate</b>						
R <sub>on</sub>	ON-state resistance	V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; V <sub>O</sub> = 0.4 V; I <sub>O</sub> = 15 mA	4	9	24	Ω
V <sub>o(sw)</sub>	switch output voltage	V <sub>i(sw)</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 5.0 V; I <sub>o(sw)</sub> = -100 μA	-	3.6	-	V
		V <sub>i(sw)</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; I <sub>o(sw)</sub> = -100 μA	2.6	-	4.5	V
I <sub>L</sub>	leakage current	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> or V <sub>SS</sub>	-1	-	+1	μA
C <sub>io</sub>	input/output capacitance	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>SS</sub>	-	3	5	pF
<b>INT output</b>						
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V	3	-	-	mA
I <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output current		-	-	+10	μA

[1] For operation between published voltage ranges, refer to the worst-case parameter in both ranges.

[2] V<sub>DD</sub> must be lowered to 0.2 V for at least 5 μs in order to reset part.

## 12. Dynamic characteristics

Table 10. Dynamic characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Standard-mode I <sup>2</sup> C-bus		Fast-mode I <sup>2</sup> C-bus		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
t <sub>PD</sub>	propagation delay	from SDA to SDx, or SCL to SCx	-	0.3 <sup>[1]</sup>	-	0.3 <sup>[1]</sup>	ns
f <sub>SCL</sub>	SCL clock frequency		0	100	0	400	kHz
t <sub>BUF</sub>	bus free time between a STOP and START condition		4.7	-	1.3	-	μs
t <sub>HD;STA</sub>	hold time (repeated) START condition	<sup>[2]</sup>	4.0	-	0.6	-	μs
t <sub>LOW</sub>	LOW period of the SCL clock		4.7	-	1.3	-	μs
t <sub>HIGH</sub>	HIGH period of the SCL clock		4.0	-	0.6	-	μs
t <sub>SU;STA</sub>	set-up time for a repeated START condition		4.7	-	0.6	-	μs
t <sub>SU;STO</sub>	set-up time for STOP condition		4.0	-	0.6	-	μs
t <sub>HD;DAT</sub>	data hold time		0 <sup>[3]</sup>	3.45	0 <sup>[3]</sup>	0.9	μs
t <sub>SU;DAT</sub>	data set-up time		250	-	100	-	ns
t <sub>r</sub>	rise time of both SDA and SCL signals		-	1000	20 + 0.1C <sub>b</sub> <sup>[4]</sup>	300	ns
t <sub>f</sub>	fall time of both SDA and SCL signals		-	300	20 + 0.1C <sub>b</sub> <sup>[4]</sup>	300	ns
C <sub>b</sub>	capacitive load for each bus line		-	400	-	400	pF
t <sub>SP</sub>	pulse width of spikes that must be suppressed by the input filter		-	50	-	50	ns
t <sub>Vd;DAT</sub>	data valid time	HIGH-to-LOW <sup>[5]</sup>	-	1	-	1	μs
		LOW-to-HIGH <sup>[5]</sup>	-	0.6	-	0.6	μs
t <sub>Vd;ACK</sub>	data valid acknowledge time		-	1	-	1	μs
<b>INT</b>							
t <sub>v(INTnN-INTN)</sub>	valid time from $\overline{\text{INTn}}$ to $\overline{\text{INT}}$ signal		-	4	-	4	μs
t <sub>d(INTnN-INTN)</sub>	delay time from $\overline{\text{INTn}}$ to $\overline{\text{INT}}$ inactive		-	2	-	2	μs
t <sub>w(rej)L</sub>	LOW-level rejection time	$\overline{\text{INTn}}$ inputs	1	-	1	-	μs
t <sub>w(rej)H</sub>	HIGH-level rejection time	$\overline{\text{INTn}}$ inputs	0.5	-	0.5	-	μs
<b>RESET</b>							
t <sub>w(rst)L</sub>	LOW-level reset time		4	-	4	-	ns
t <sub>rst</sub>	reset time	SDA clear	500	-	500	-	ns
t <sub>REC;STA</sub>	recovery time to START condition		0	-	0	-	ns

- [1] Pass gate propagation delay is calculated from the 20 Ω typical R<sub>on</sub> and the 15 pF load capacitance.
- [2] After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.
- [3] A device must internally provide a hold time of at least 300 ns for the SDA signal (referred to the V<sub>IH(min)</sub> of the SCL signal) in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.
- [4] C<sub>b</sub> = total capacitance of one bus line in pF.
- [5] Measurements taken with 1 kΩ pull-up resistor and 50 pF load.

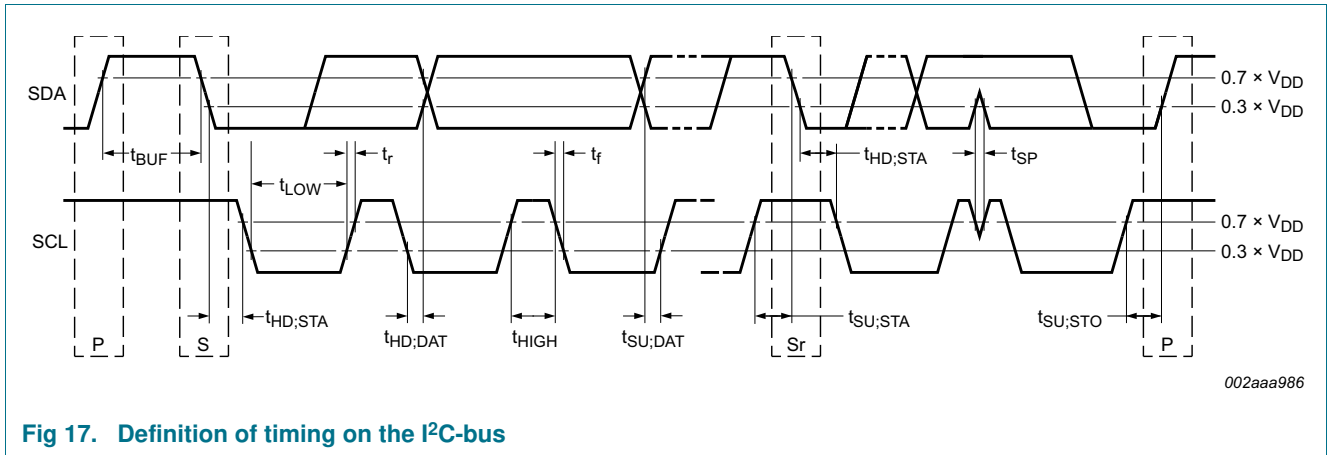


Fig 17. Definition of timing on the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus

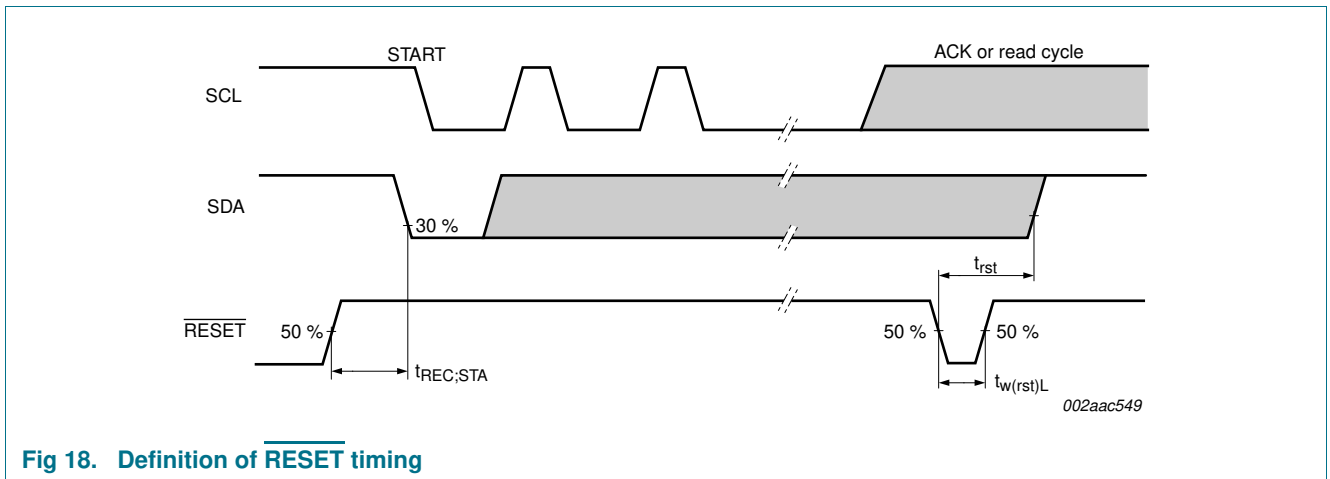


Fig 18. Definition of RESET timing

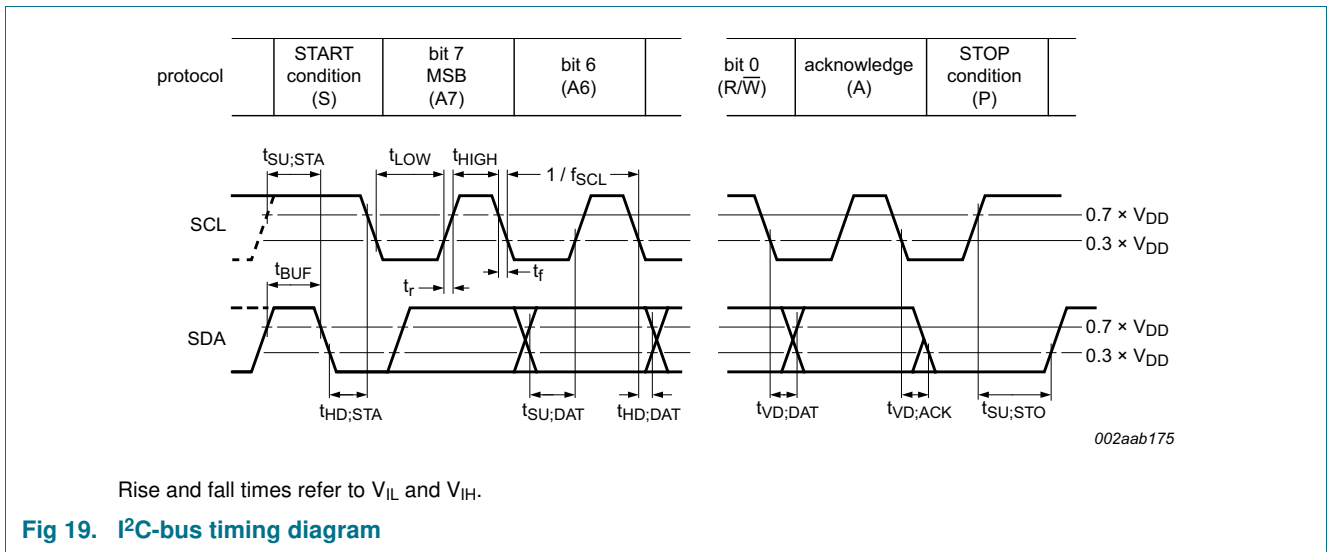


Fig 19. I<sup>2</sup>C-bus timing diagram

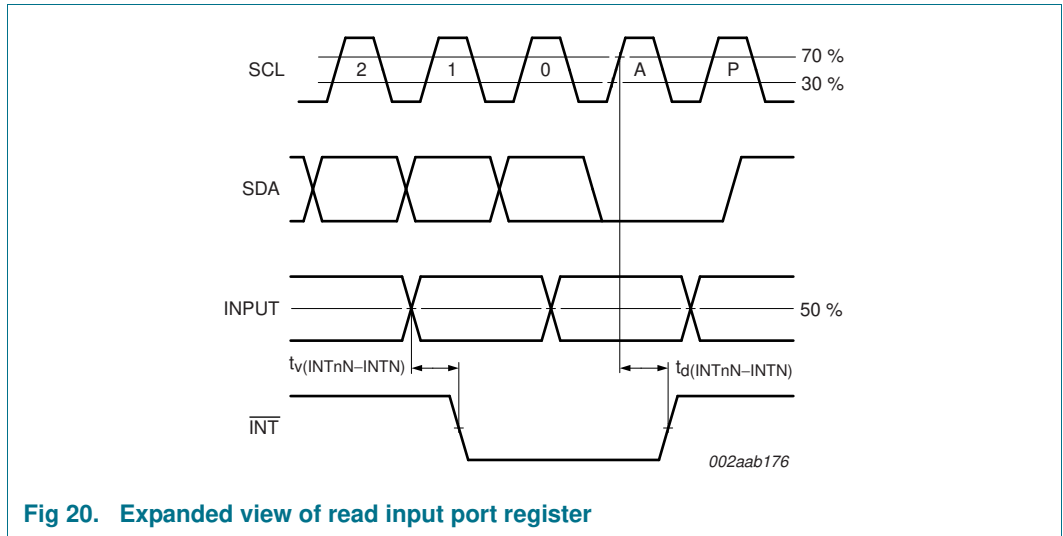
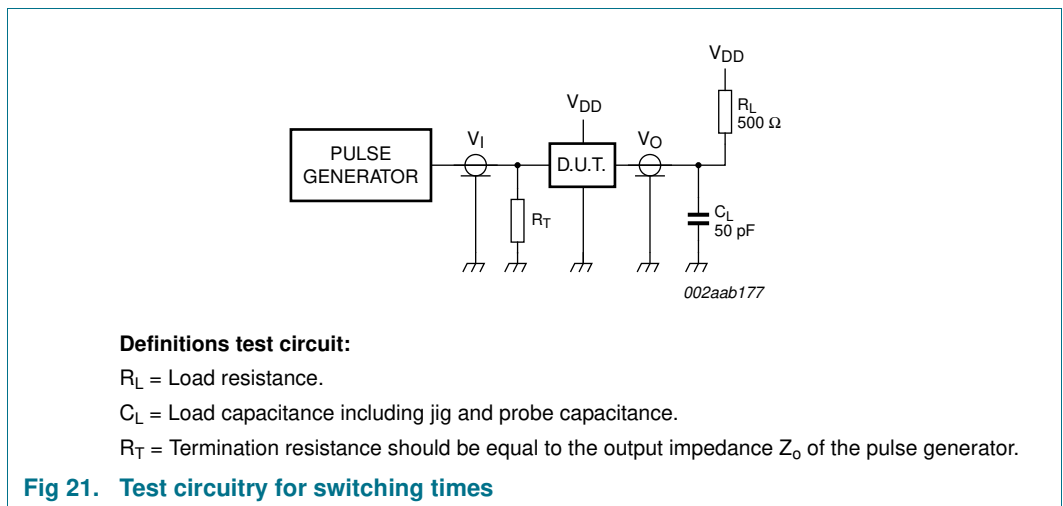


Fig 20. Expanded view of read input port register

### 13. Test information



**Definitions test circuit:**

$R_L$  = Load resistance.

$C_L$  = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

$R_T$  = Termination resistance should be equal to the output impedance  $Z_o$  of the pulse generator.

Fig 21. Test circuitry for switching times



14. Package outline

SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm

SOT163-1

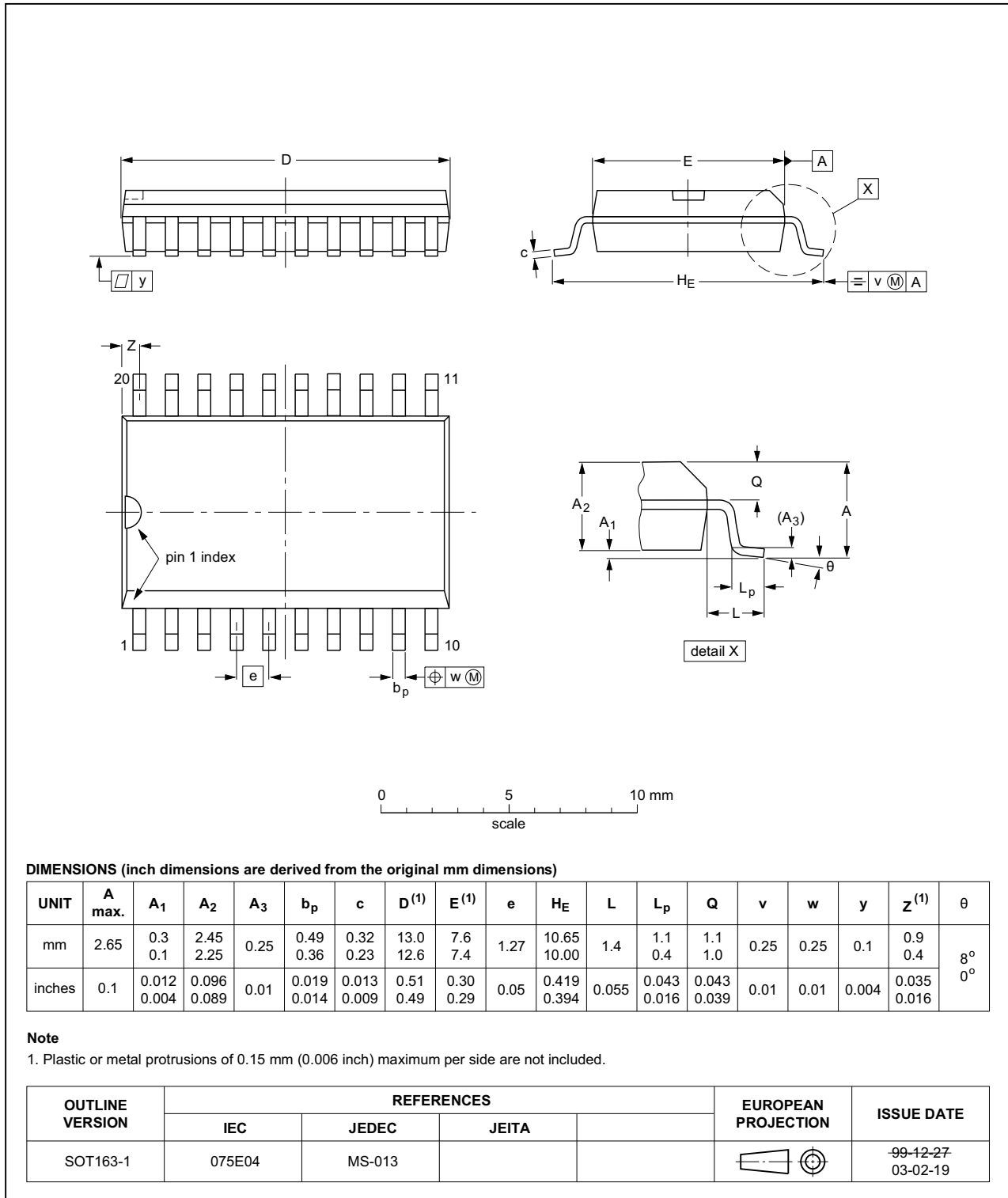


Fig 22. Package outline SOT163-1 (SO20)

TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm

SOT360-1

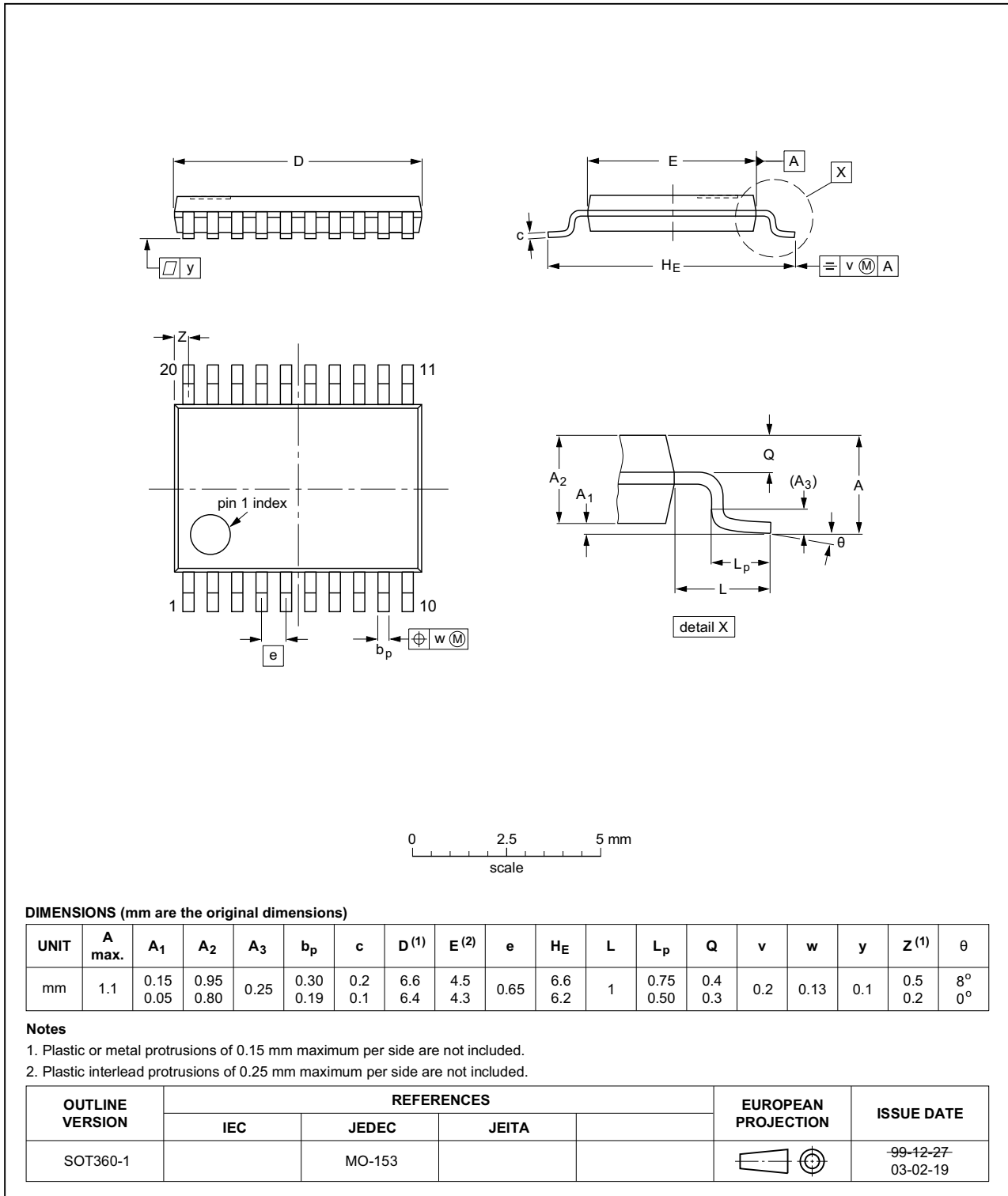


Fig 23. Package outline SOT360-1 (TSSOP20)

HVQFN20: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;  
20 terminals; body 5 x 5 x 0.85 mm

SOT662-1

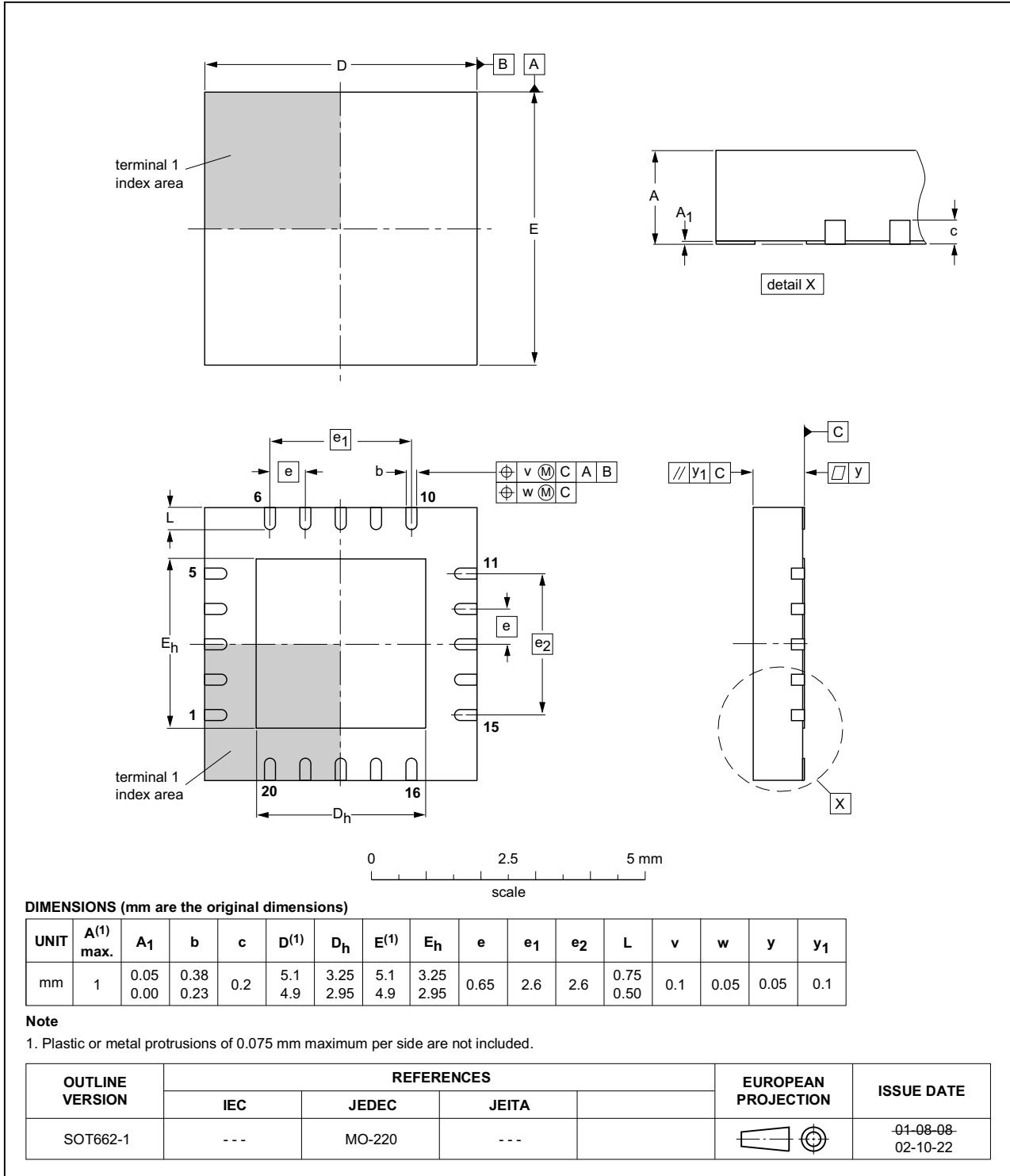


Fig 24. Package outline SOT662-1 (HVQFN20)

## 15. 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"*.

### 15.1 Introduction to soldering

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

### 15.2 Wave and reflow soldering

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

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

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

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

Key characteristics in both wave and reflow soldering are:

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

### 15.3 Wave soldering

Key characteristics in wave soldering are:

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

### 15.4 Reflow soldering

Key characteristics in reflow soldering are:

- Lead-free versus SnPb soldering; note that a lead-free reflow process usually leads to higher minimum peak temperatures (see [Figure 25](#)) 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 11](#) and [12](#)

**Table 11. SnPb eutectic process (from J-STD-020D)**

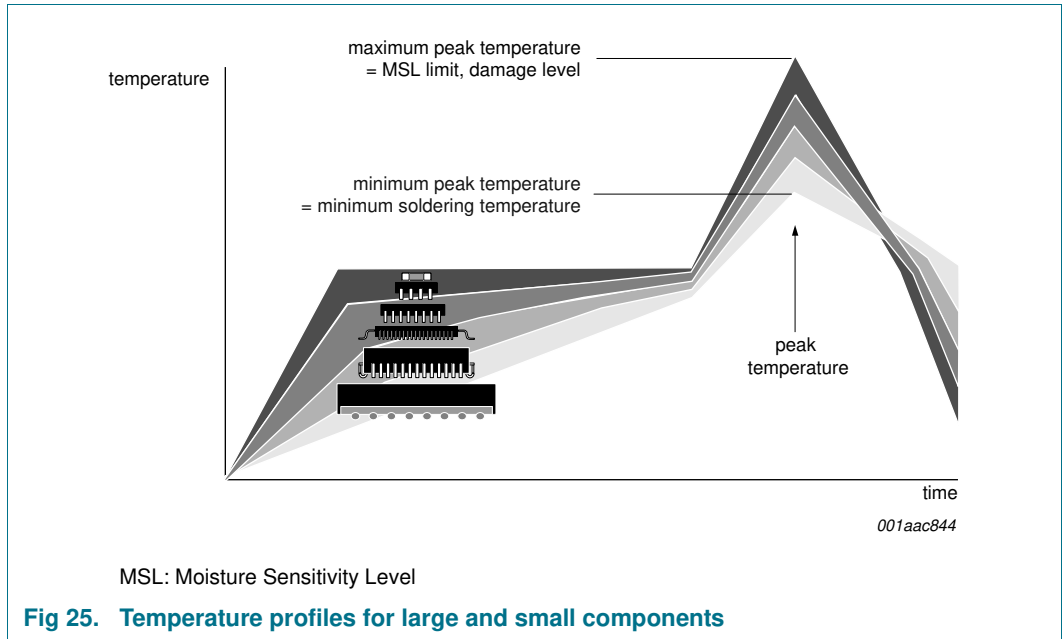
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

**Table 12. Lead-free process (from J-STD-020D)**

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm <sup>3</sup> )		
	< 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 25](#).



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