PCA9545A

4-channel I²C-bus switch with interrupt logic and reset

Rev. 10 — 27 September 2022 Product data sheet

1 General description

The PCA9545A is a quad bidirectional translating switch controlled via the I²C-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, $\overline{INT0}$ to $\overline{INT3}$, one for each of the downstream pairs, are provided. One interrupt output, $\overline{INT}$, acts as an AND of the four interrupt inputs.

An active LOW reset input allows the PCA9545A to recover from a situation where one of the downstream I²C-buses is stuck in a LOW state. Pulling the $\overline{RESET}$ pin LOW resets the I²C-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_{DD} pin can be used to limit the maximum high voltage which is passed by the PCA9545A. 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.

2 Features and benefits

- 1-of-4 bidirectional translating switches
- I²C-bus interface logic; compatible with SMBus standards
- Four active LOW interrupt inputs
- Active LOW interrupt output
- Active LOW reset input
- Two address pins allowing up to four devices on the I²C-bus
- Channel selection via I²C-bus, in any combination
- Power-up with all switch channels deselected
- Low R_{on} 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

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_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C
PCA9545AD	PCA9545AD,112	SO20	Standard marking * IC's tube - DSC bulk pack	1520	T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C
	PCA9545AD,118	SO20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	2000	T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C
PCA9545APW	PCA9545APW,112	TSSOP20	Standard marking * IC's tube - DSC bulk pack	1875	T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C
	PCA9545APW,118	TSSOP20	Reel 13" Q1/T1 *standard mark SMD	2500	T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C

4 Block diagram

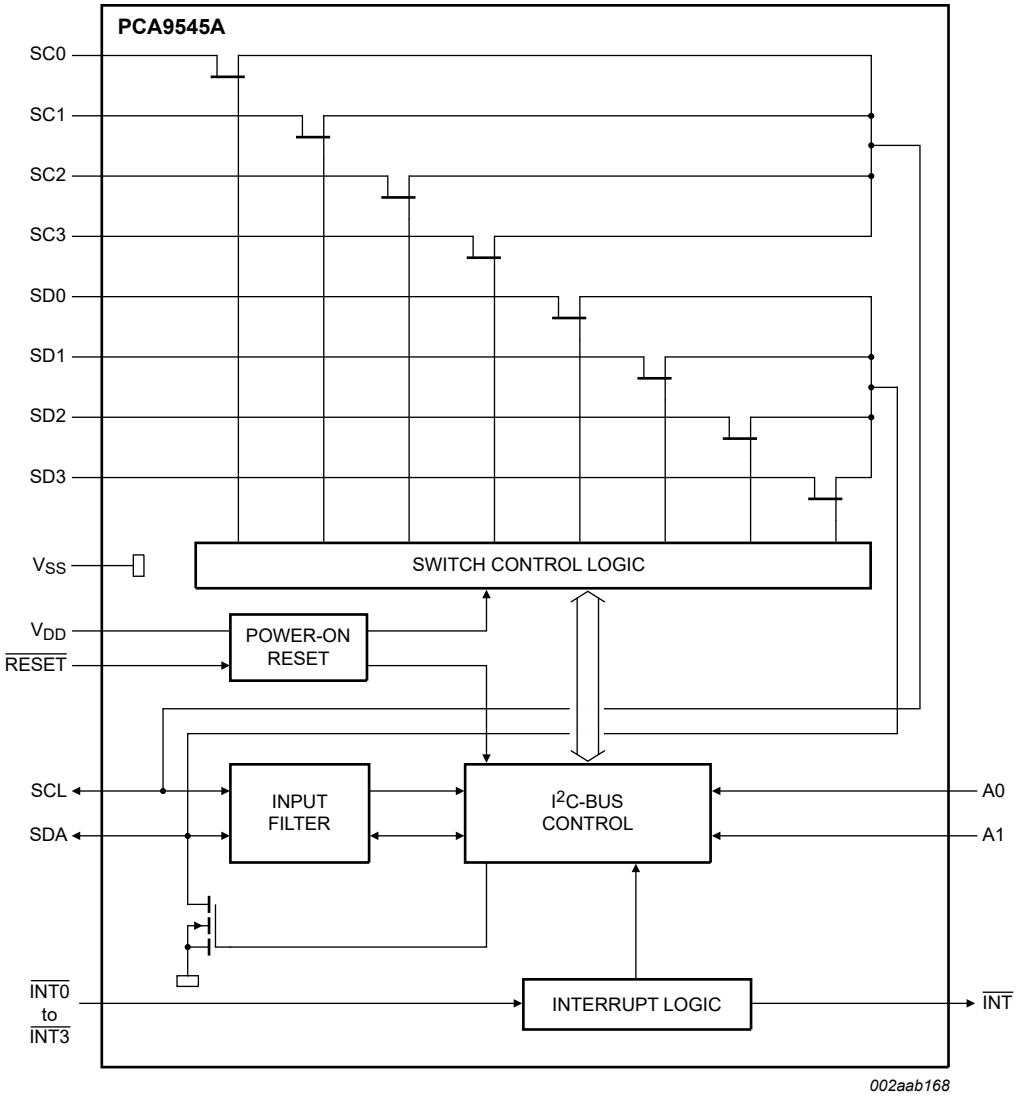


Figure 1. PCA9545A block diagram

5 Pinning information

5.1 Pinning

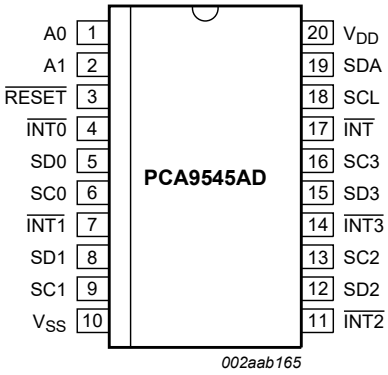


Figure 2. Pin configuration for SO20

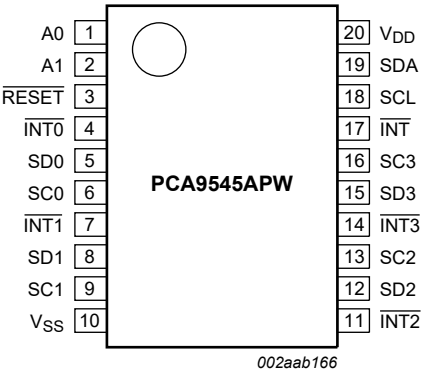


Figure 3. Pin configuration for TSSOP20

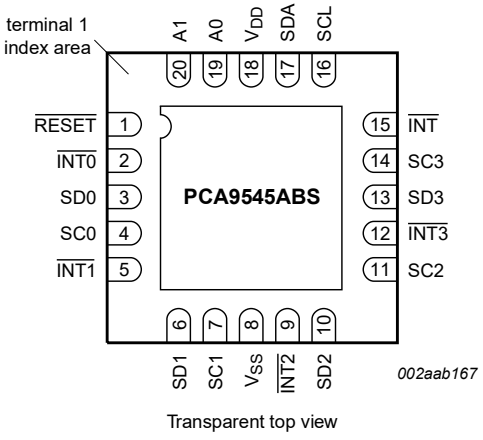


Figure 4. Pin configuration for HVQFN20 (transparent top view)

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_{SS}	10	8[1]	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_{DD}	20	18	supply voltage

[1] HVQFN20 package die supply ground is connected to both the V_{SS} pin and the exposed center pad. The V_{SS} 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.

6.1 Device address

Following a START condition, the bus controller must output the address of the target 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.

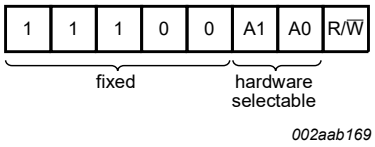


Figure 5. Target address PCA9545A

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

6.2 Control register

Following the successful acknowledgement of the target address, the bus controller sends a byte to the PCA9545A, which is stored in the control register. If multiple bytes are received by the PCA9545A, it saves the last byte received. This register can be written and read via the I²C-bus.

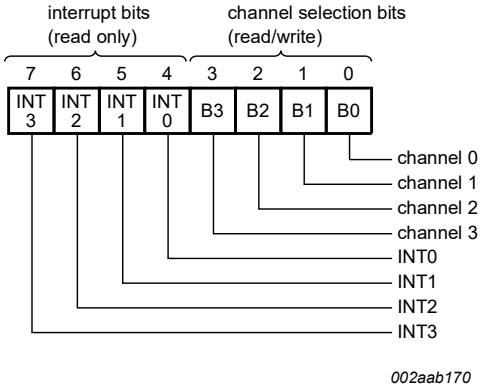


Figure 6. Control register

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 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 I²C-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		channel 1 enabled
X	X	X	X	X	0	X	X	channel 2 disabled
					1			channel 2 enabled
X	X	X	X	0	X	X	X	channel 3 disabled
				1				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 provides four 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 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, 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 controller can then address the PCA9545A and read the contents of the control register to determine which channel contains the device generating the interrupt. The controller can then reconfigure the PCA9545A 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 controller 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_{DD} 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

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

INT3	INT2	INT1	INT0	B3	B2	B1	B0	Command
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 $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input

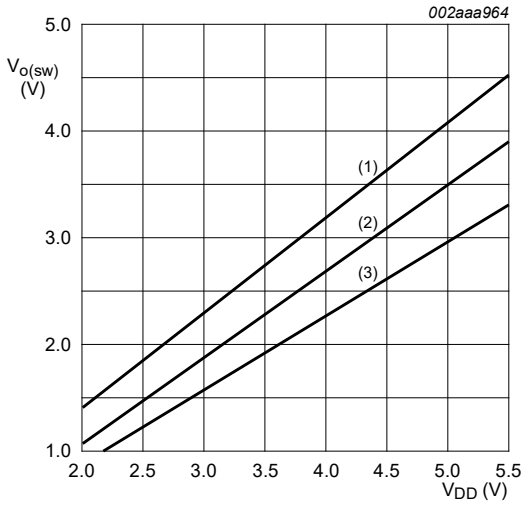
The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input is an active LOW signal which may be used to recover from a bus fault condition. By asserting this signal LOW for a minimum of $t_{w(rst)L}$, the PCA9545A resets its registers and I²C-bus state machine and deselects all channels. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ input must be connected to V_{DD} 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 in a reset condition until V_{DD} has reached V_{POR}. At this point, the reset condition is released and the PCA9545A registers and I²C-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 µs in order to reset the device.

6.5 Voltage translation

The pass gate transistors of the PCA9545A are constructed such that the V_{DD} voltage can be used to limit the maximum voltage that is passed from one I²C-bus to another.



1. maximum
2. typical
3. minimum

Figure 7. Pass gate voltage versus supply voltage

Figure 7 shows the voltage characteristics of the pass gate transistors (note that the graph was generated using the data specified in Section 11 of this data sheet). In order for the PCA9545A 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 7, we see that $V_{o(sw)(max)}$ is at 2.7 V when the PCA9545A supply voltage is 3.5 V or lower, so the PCA9545A 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 14).

More Information can be found in Application Note *AN262: PCA954X family of I²C/ SMBus multiplexers and switches*.

7 Characteristics of the I²C-bus

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

7.1 Bit transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the HIGH period of the clock pulse, as changes in the data line at this time are interpreted as control signals (see Figure 8).

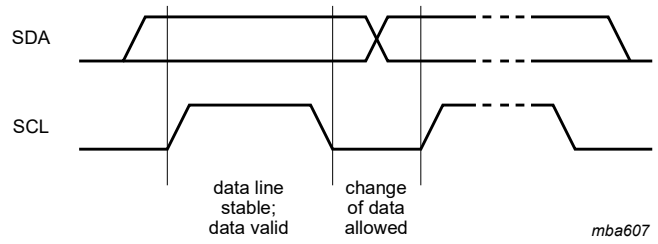


Figure 8. Bit transfer

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 9).

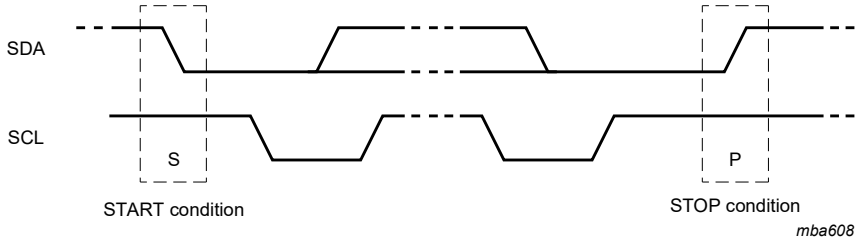


Figure 9. Definition of START and STOP conditions

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 ‘controller’ and the devices which are controlled by the controller are the ‘targets’ (see Figure 10).

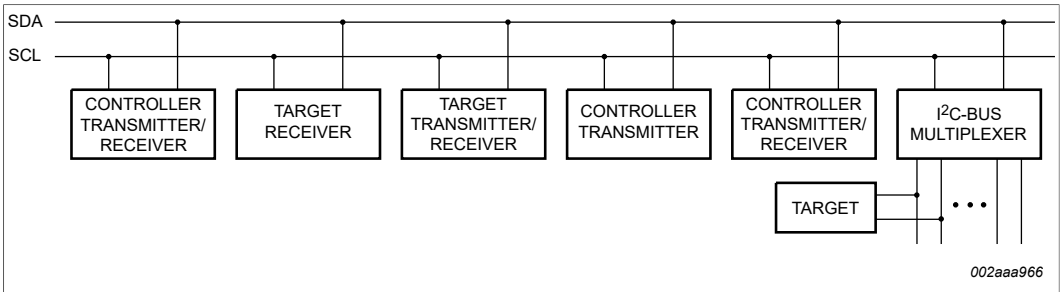


Figure 10. System configuration

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 controller generates an extra acknowledge related clock pulse.

A target receiver which is addressed must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte. Also a controller must generate an acknowledge after the reception of each byte that has been clocked out of the target 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 controller 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 target. In this event, the transmitter must leave the data line HIGH to enable the controller to generate a STOP condition.

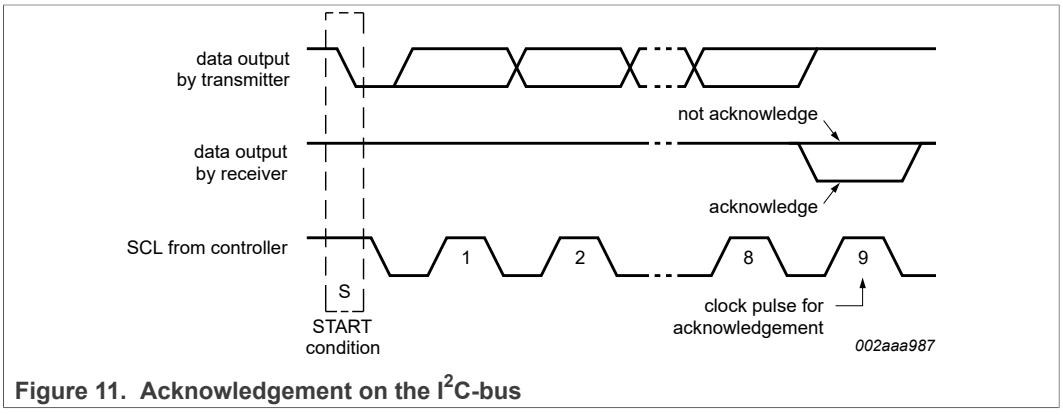


Figure 11. Acknowledgement on the I²C-bus

7.5 Bus transactions

Data is transmitted to the PCA9545A control register using the Write mode as shown in Figure 12.

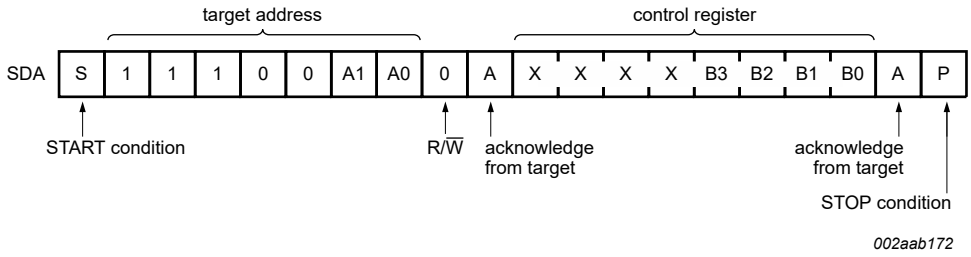


Figure 12. Write control register

Data is read from PCA9545A using the Read mode as shown in Figure 13.

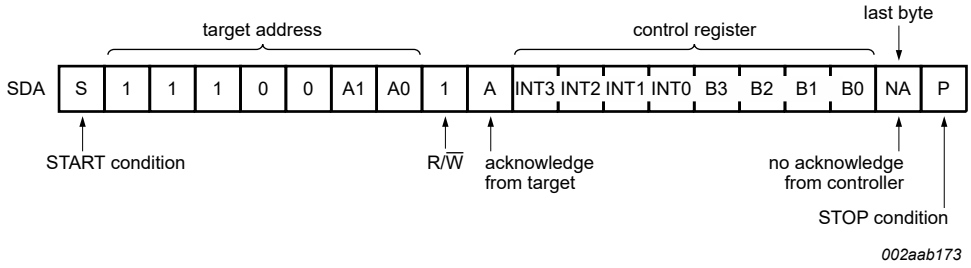
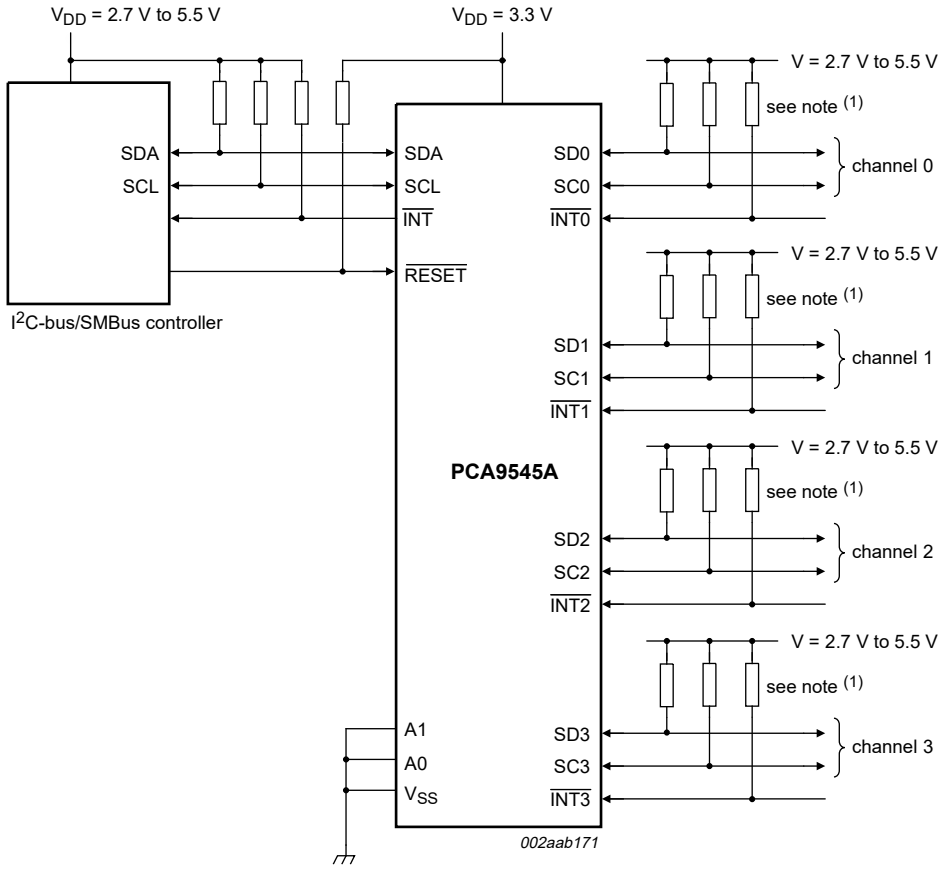


Figure 13. Read control register

8 Application design-in information



1. If the device generating the interrupt has an open-drain output structure or can be 3-stated, a pull-up resistor is required.

If the device generating the interrupt has a totem-pole output structure and cannot be 3-stated, a pull-up resistor is not required.

The interrupt inputs should not be left floating.

Figure 14. Typical application

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_{DD} = 2.3 V to 3.6 V

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified. See Table 9 for V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V[1].

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply							
V_{DD}	supply voltage			2.3	-	3.6	V
I_{DD}	supply current	Operating mode; V_{DD} = 3.6 V; no load; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}; f_{SCL} = 100 kHz		-	10	30	µA
I_{stb}	standby current	Standby mode; V_{DD} = 3.6 V; no load; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}		-	0.1	1	µA
V_{POR}	power-on reset voltage	no load; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	[2]	-	1.6	2.1	V
Input SCL; input/output SDA							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			-0.5	-	+0.3V_{DD}	V

Table 8. Static characteristics at V_{DD} = 2.3 V to 3.6 V*...continued*

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified. See Table 9 for V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V[1].

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			$0.7V_{DD}$	-	6	V
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V		3	7	-	mA
		V_{OL} = 0.6 V		6	10	-	mA
I_L	leakage current	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}		-1	-	+1	µA
C_i	input capacitance	$V_I = V_{SS}$		-	10	13	pF
Select inputs A0, A1, $\overline{INT0}$ to $\overline{INT3}$, $\overline{RESET}$							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			-0.5	-	$+0.3V_{DD}$	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			$0.7V_{DD}$	-	6	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	pin at V_{DD} or V_{SS}		-1	-	+1	µA
C_i	input capacitance	$V_I = V_{SS}$		-	1.6	3	pF
Pass gate							
R_{on}	ON-state resistance	V_{DD} = 3.6 V; V_O = 0.4 V; I_O = 15 mA		5	11	30	Ω
		V_{DD} = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; V_O = 0.4 V; I_O = 10 mA		7	16	55	Ω
$V_{o(sw)}$	switch output voltage	$V_{i(sw)} = V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V; $I_{o(sw)}$ = -100 µA		-	1.9	-	V
		$V_{i(sw)} = V_{DD}$ = 3.0 V to 3.6 V; $I_{o(sw)}$ = -100 µA		1.6	-	2.8	V
		$V_{i(sw)} = V_{DD}$ = 2.5 V; $I_{o(sw)}$ = -100 µA		-	1.5	-	V
		$V_{i(sw)} = V_{DD}$ = 2.3 V to 2.7 V; $I_{o(sw)}$ = -100 µA		1.1	-	2.0	V
I_L	leakage current	$V_I = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}		-1	-	+1	µA
C_{io}	input/output capacitance	$V_I = V_{SS}$		-	3	5	pF
$\overline{INT}$ output							
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V		3	-	-	mA
I_{OH}	HIGH-level output current			-	-	+10	µA

[1] For operation between published voltage ranges, refer to the worst-case parameter in both ranges.
[2] V_{DD} must be lowered to 0.2 V for at least 5 µs in order to reset part.

Table 9. Static characteristics at V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified. See Table 8 for V_{DD} = 2.3 V to 3.6 V[1].

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Supply							
V_{DD}	supply voltage			4.5	-	5.5	V
I_{DD}	supply current	Operating mode; V_{DD} = 5.5 V; no load; $V_I = V_{DD}$ or V_{SS}; f_{SCL} = 100 kHz		-	25	100	µA

Table 9. Static characteristics at V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V*...continued*

V_{SS} = 0 V; T_{amb} = -40 °C to +85 °C; unless otherwise specified. See Table 8 for V_{DD} = 2.3 V to 3.6 V[1].

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
I_{stb}	standby current	Standby mode; V_{DD} = 5.5 V; no load; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}		-	0.3	1	µA
V_{POR}	power-on reset voltage	no load; V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}	[2]	-	1.7	2.1	V
Input SCL; input/output SDA							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			-0.5	-	+0.3V_{DD}	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			0.7V_{DD}	-	6	V
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V		3	-	-	mA
		V_{OL} = 0.6 V		6	-	-	mA
I_L	leakage current	V_I = V_{SS}		-1	-	+1	µA
C_i	input capacitance	V_I = V_{SS}		-	10	13	pF
Select inputs A0, A1, $\overline{INT0}$ to $\overline{INT3}$, $\overline{RESET}$							
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			-0.5	-	+0.3V_{DD}	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			0.7V_{DD}	-	6	V
I_{LI}	input leakage current	V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}		-1	-	+1	µA
C_i	input capacitance	V_I = V_{SS}		-	2	5	pF
Pass gate							
R_{on}	ON-state resistance	V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; V_O = 0.4 V; I_O = 15 mA		4	9	24	Ω
$V_{o(sw)}$	switch output voltage	$V_{i(sw)}$ = V_{DD} = 5.0 V; $I_{o(sw)}$ = -100 µA		-	3.6	-	V
		$V_{i(sw)}$ = V_{DD} = 4.5 V to 5.5 V; $I_{o(sw)}$ = -100 µA		2.6	-	4.5	V
I_L	leakage current	V_I = V_{DD} or V_{SS}		-1	-	+1	µA
C_{io}	input/output capacitance	V_I = V_{SS}		-	3	5	pF
$\overline{INT}$ output							
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V		3	-	-	mA
I_{OH}	HIGH-level output current			-	-	+10	µA

[1] For operation between published voltage ranges, refer to the worst-case parameter in both ranges.
[2] V_{DD} 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 I²C-bus		Fast-mode I²C-bus		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{PD}	propagation delay	from SDA to SDx, or SCL to SCx		-	0.3[1]	-	0.3[1]	ns
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency			0	100	0	400	kHz

Table 10. Dynamic characteristics...*continued*

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Standard-mode I²C-bus		Fast-mode I²C-bus		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
t_{BUF}	bus free time between a STOP and START condition			4.7	-	1.3	-	µs
$t_{HD;STA}$	hold time (repeated) START condition		[2]	4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
t_{LOW}	LOW period of the SCL clock			4.7	-	1.3	-	µs
t_{HIGH}	HIGH period of the SCL clock			4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{SU;STA}$	set-up time for a repeated START condition			4.7	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{SU;STO}$	set-up time for STOP condition			4.0	-	0.6	-	µs
$t_{HD;DAT}$	data hold time			0[3]	3.45	0[3]	0.9	µs
$t_{SU;DAT}$	data set-up time			250	-	100	-	ns
t_r	rise time of both SDA and SCL signals			-	1000	$20 + 0.1C_b$[4]	300	ns
t_f	fall time of both SDA and SCL signals			-	300	$20 + 0.1C_b$[4]	300	ns
C_b	capacitive load for each bus line			-	400	-	400	pF
t_{SP}	pulse width of spikes that must be suppressed by the input filter			-	50	-	50	ns
$t_{VD;DAT}$	data valid time	HIGH-to-LOW	[5]	-	1	-	1	µs
		LOW-to-HIGH	[5]	-	0.6	-	0.6	µs
$t_{VD;ACK}$	data valid acknowledge time			-	1	-	1	µs
$\overline{INT}$								
$t_{v(INTnN-INTN)}$	valid time from $\overline{INTn}$ to $\overline{INT}$ signal			-	4	-	4	µs
$t_{d(INTnN-INTN)}$	delay time from $\overline{INTn}$ to $\overline{INT}$ inactive			-	2	-	2	µs
$t_{w(rej)L}$	LOW-level rejection time	$\overline{INTn}$ inputs		1	-	1	-	µs
$t_{w(rej)H}$	HIGH-level rejection time	$\overline{INTn}$ inputs		0.5	-	0.5	-	µs
$\overline{RESET}$								
$t_{w(rst)L}$	LOW-level reset time			4	-	4	-	ns
t_{rst}	reset time	SDA clear		500	-	500	-	ns
$t_{REC;STA}$	recovery time to START condition			0	-	0	-	ns

[1] Pass gate propagation delay is calculated from the 20 Ω typical R_{on} 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 $V_{IH(min)}$ of the SCL signal) in order to bridge the undefined region of the falling edge of SCL.
[4] C_b = total capacitance of one bus line in pF.
[5] Measurements taken with 1 kΩ pull-up resistor and 50 pF load.

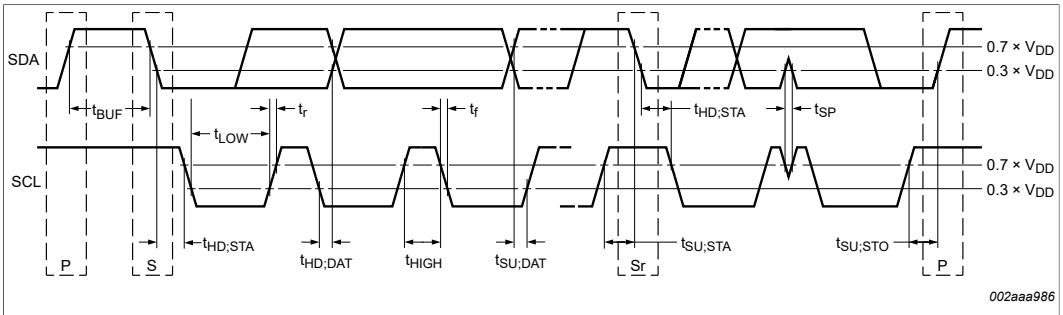


Figure 15. Definition of timing on the I²C-bus

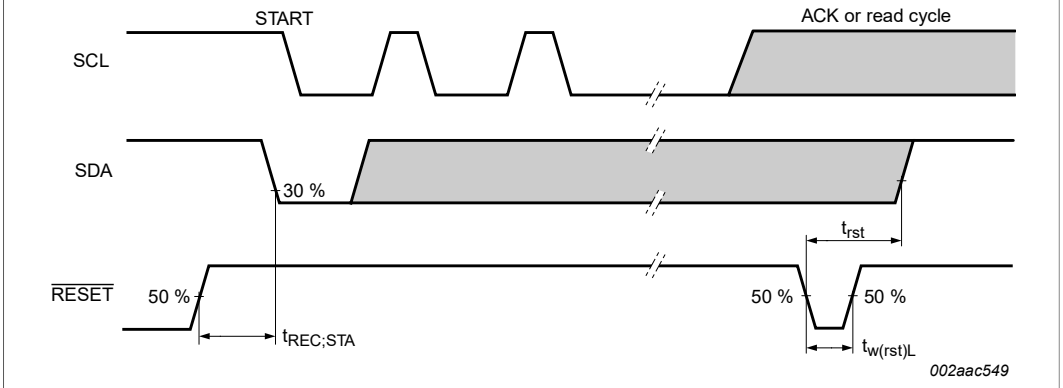
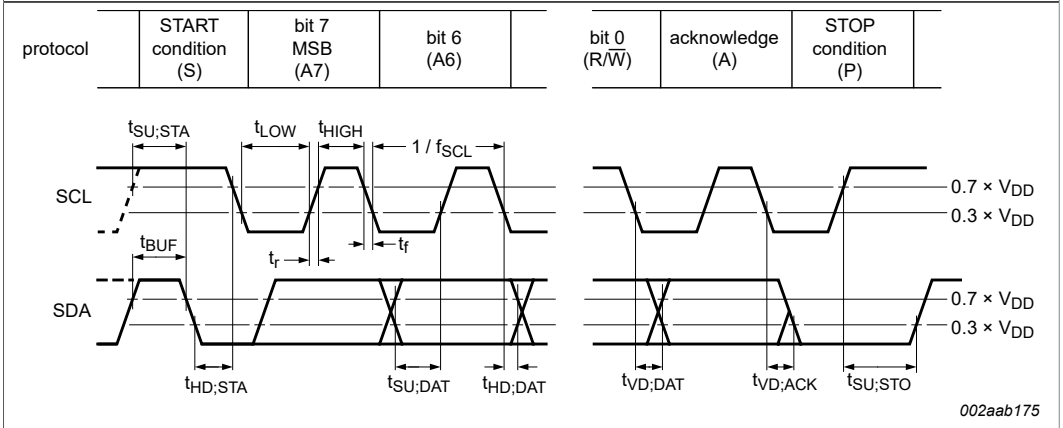


Figure 16. Definition of RESET timing



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

Figure 17. I²C-bus timing diagram

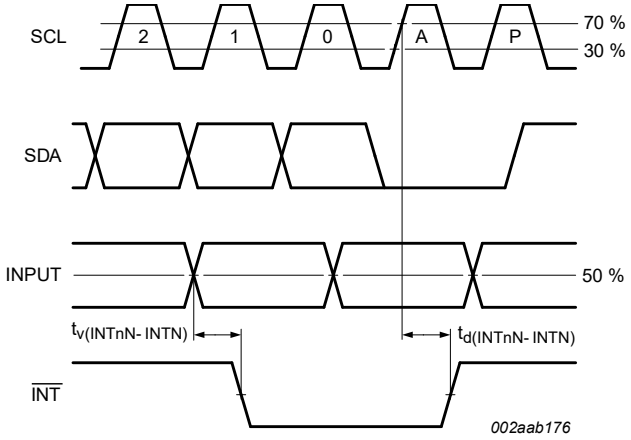
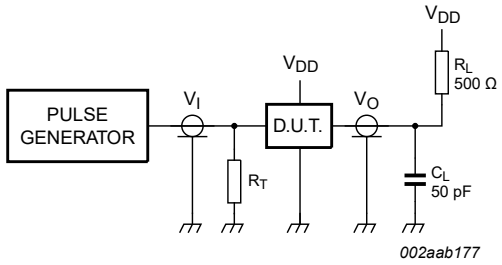


Figure 18. Expanded view of read input port register

13 Test information



Definitions test circuit:

R_L = Load resistance.

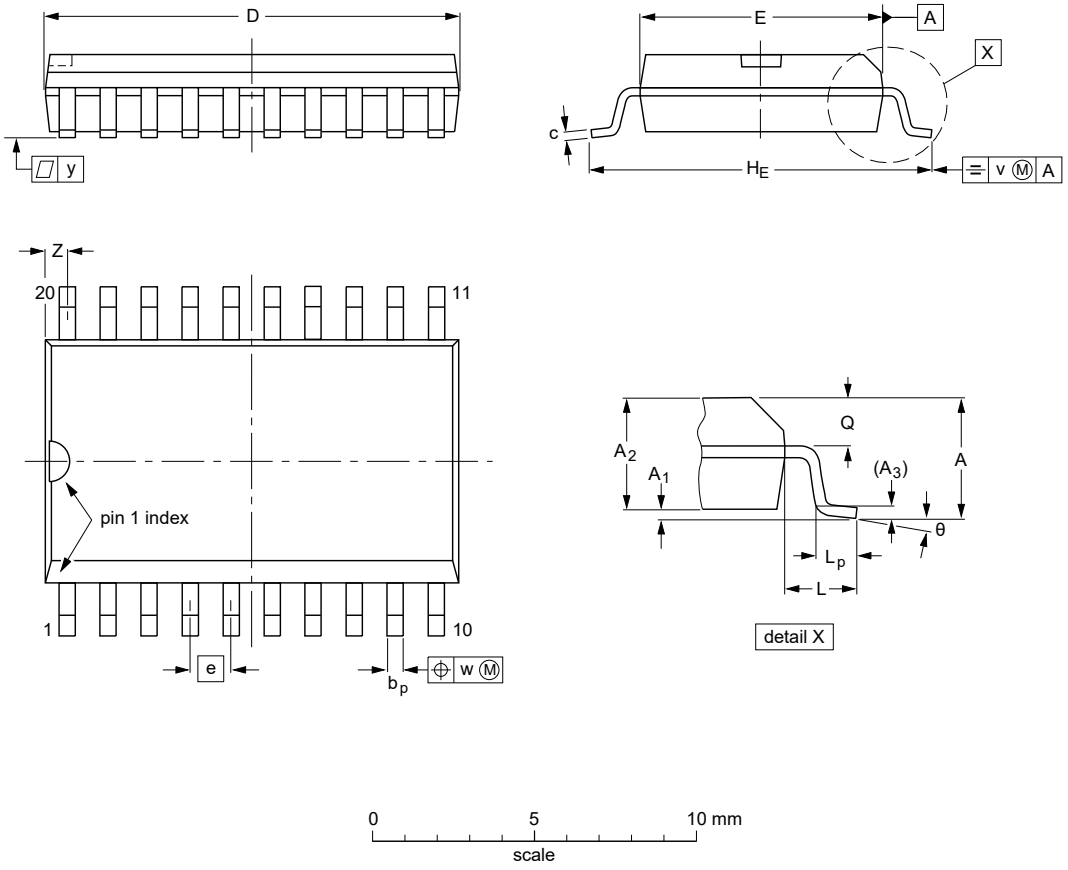
C_L = Load capacitance including jig and probe capacitance.

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

Figure 19. Test circuitry for switching times

14 Package outline

SO20: plastic small outline package; 20 leads; body width 7.5 mm **SOT163-1**



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

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (1)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	2.65	0.3 0.1	2.45 2.25	0.25	0.49 0.36	0.32 0.23	13.0 12.6	7.6 7.4	1.27	10.65 10.00	1.4	1.1 0.4	1.1 1.0	0.25	0.25	0.1	0.9 0.4	8° 0°
inches	0.1	0.012 0.004	0.096 0.089	0.01	0.019 0.014	0.013 0.009	0.51 0.49	0.30 0.29	0.05	0.419 0.394	0.055	0.043 0.016	0.043 0.039	0.01	0.01	0.004	0.035 0.016	

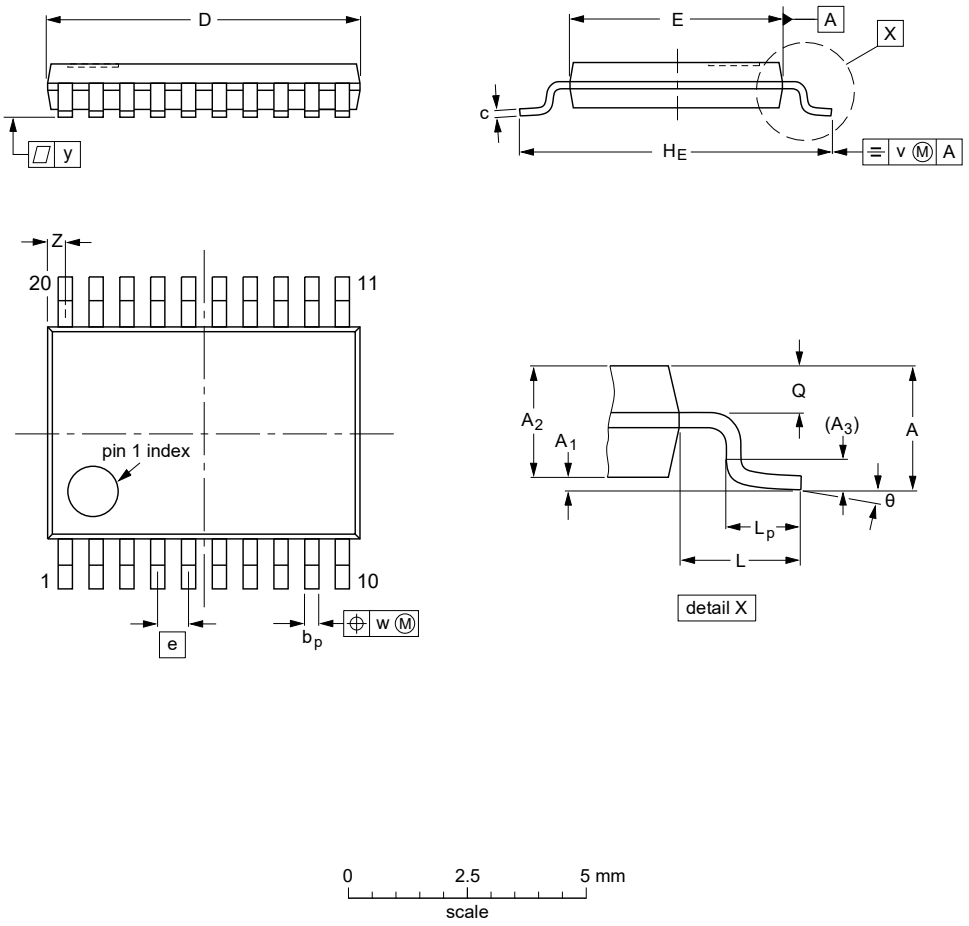
Note

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

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT163-1	075E04	MS-013				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

Figure 20. Package outline SOT163-1 (SO20)

TSSOP20: plastic thin shrink small outline package; 20 leads; body width 4.4 mm **SOT360-1**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	D (1)	E (2)	e	H_E	L	L_p	Q	v	w	y	Z (1)	θ
mm	1.1	0.15 0.05	0.95 0.80	0.25	0.30 0.19	0.2 0.1	6.6 6.4	4.5 4.3	0.65	6.6 6.2	1	0.75 0.50	0.4 0.3	0.2	0.13	0.1	0.5 0.2	8° 0°

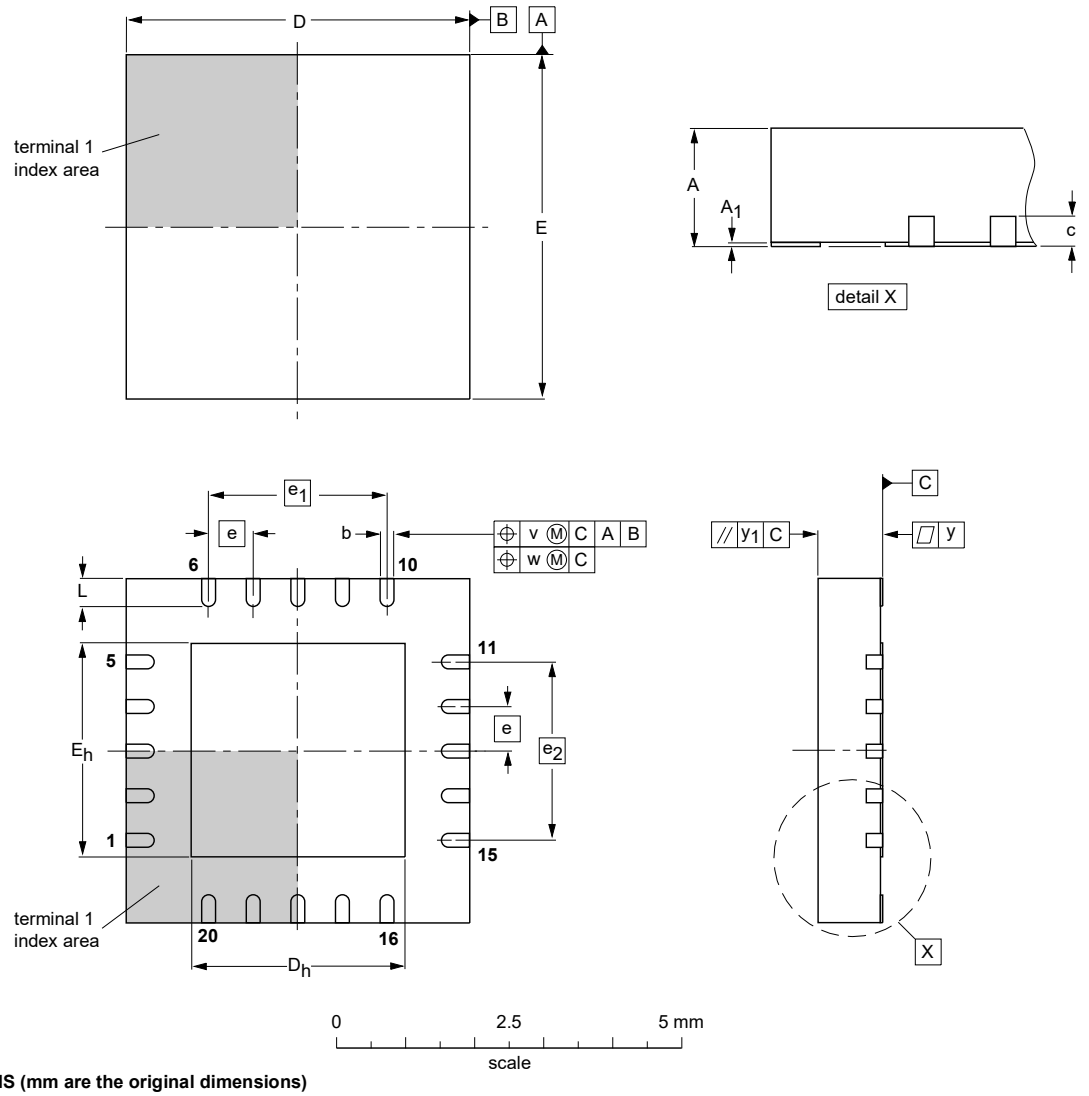
Notes

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

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT360-1		MO-153				~~99-12-27~~ 03-02-19

Figure 21. 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**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A(1) max.	A_1	b	c	D(1)	D_h	E(1)	E_h	e	e_1	e_2	L	v	w	y	y_1
mm	1	0.05 0.00	0.38 0.23	0.2	5.1 4.9	3.25 2.95	5.1 4.9	3.25 2.95	0.65	2.6	2.6	0.75 0.50	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.1

Note

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

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT662-1	- - -	MO-220	- - -			~~01-08-08~~ 02-10-22

Figure 22. 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 23) 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 Table 12

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

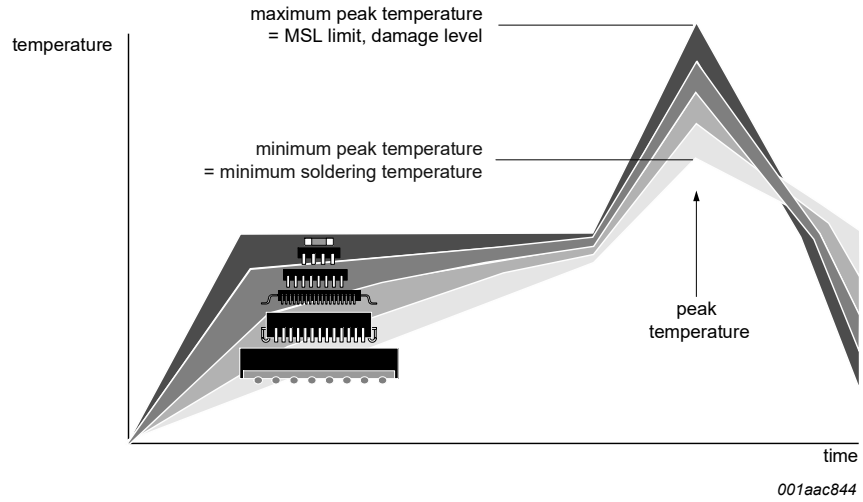
Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)	
	Volume (mm³)	
	< 350	≥ 350
< 2.5	235	220
≥ 2.5	220	220

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

Package thickness (mm)	Package reflow temperature (°C)		
	Volume (mm³)		
	< 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 23.



MSL: Moisture Sensitivity Level

Figure 23. Temperature profiles for large and small components

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

16 Soldering: PCB footprints

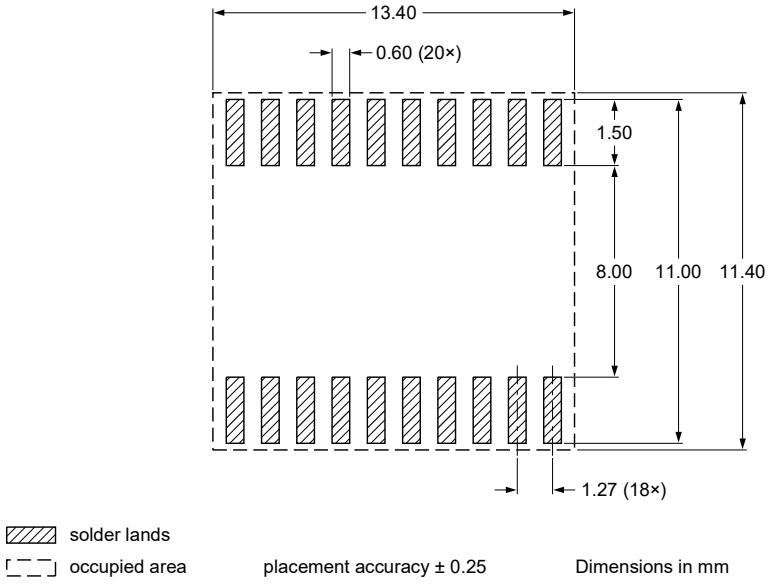


Figure 24. PCB footprint for SOT163-1 (SO20); reflow soldering

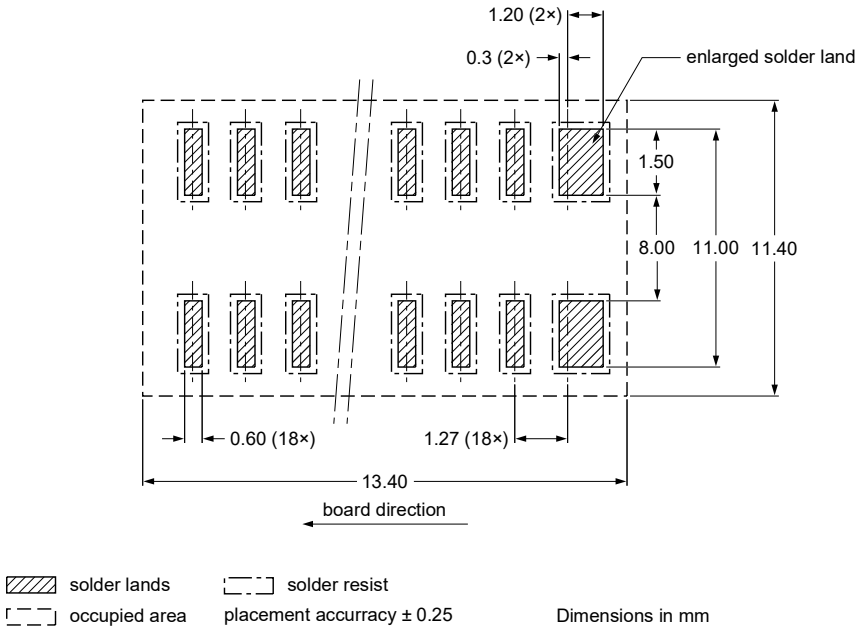
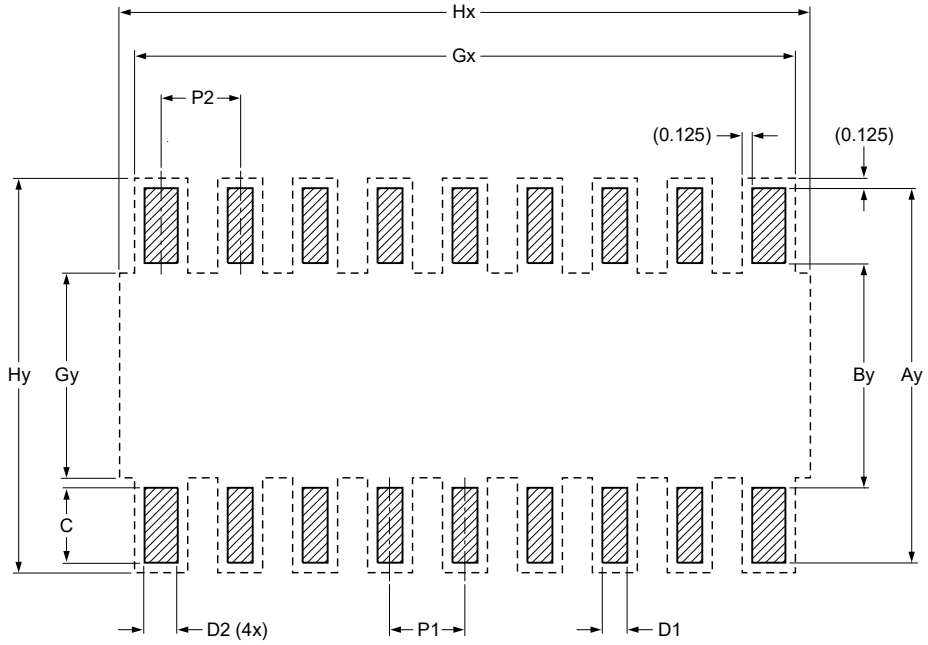


Figure 25. PCB footprint for SOT163-1 (SO20); wave soldering

Footprint information for reflow soldering of TSSOP20 package **SOT360-1**



Generic footprint pattern

Refer to the package outline drawing for actual layout

solder land

occupied area

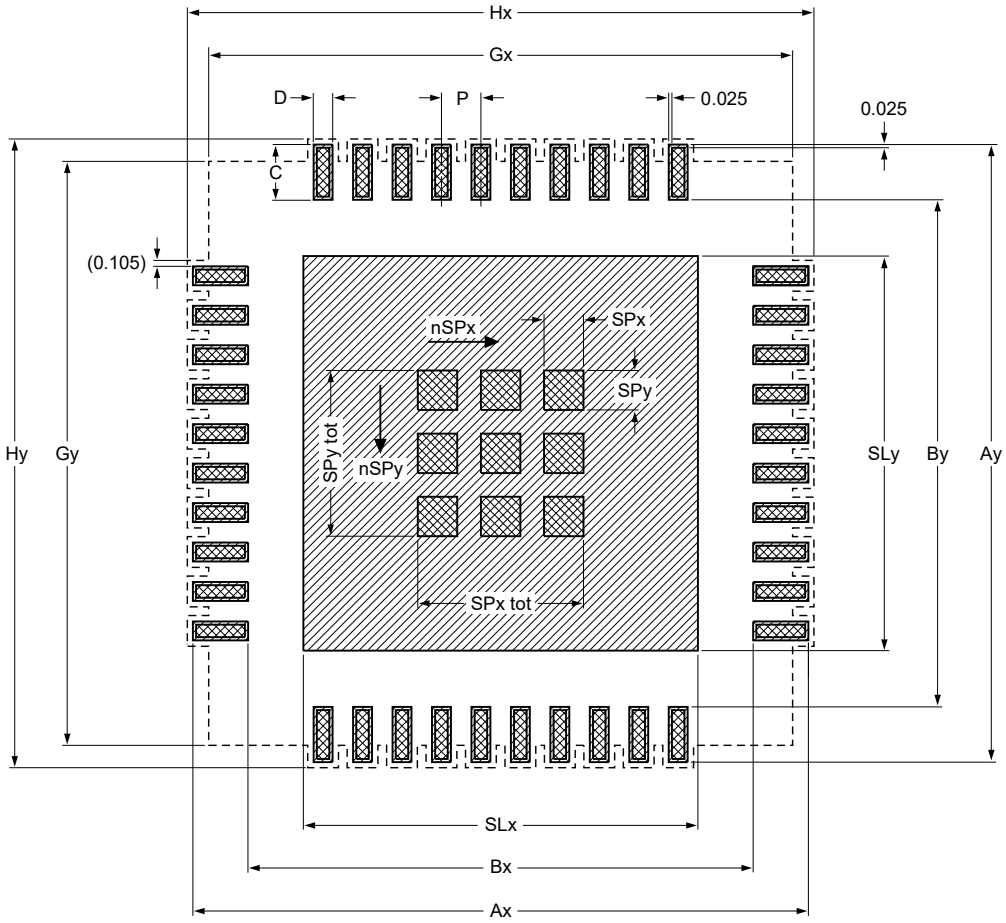
DIMENSIONS in mm

P1	P2	Ay	By	C	D1	D2	Gx	Gy	Hx	Hy
0.650	0.750	7.200	4.500	1.350	0.400	0.600	6.900	5.300	7.300	7.450

sot360-1_fr

Figure 26. PCB footprint for SOT360-1 (TSSOP20); reflow soldering

Footprint information for reflow soldering of HVQFN20 package **SOT662-1**



Generic footprint pattern

Refer to the package outline drawing for actual layout

solder land

solder paste deposit

solder land plus solder paste

occupied area

nSPx	nSPy
2	2

Dimensions in mm

P	Ax	Ay	Bx	By	C	D	SLx	SLy	SPx tot	SPy tot	SPx	SPy	Gx	Gy	Hx	Hy
0.650	6.000	6.000	3.800	3.800	1.100	0.350	3.000	3.000	1.800	1.800	0.650	0.650	5.300	5.300	6.250	6.250

Issue date ~~07-05-07~~ 09-06-15 *sot662-1_fr*

Figure 27. PCB footprint for SOT662-1 (HVQFN20); reflow soldering

17 Abbreviations

Table 13. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
CDM	Charged-Device Model
DUT	Device Under Test
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
HBM	Human Body Model
IC	Integrated Circuit
I^2C-bus	Inter-Integrated Circuit bus
LSB	Least Significant Bit
MSB	Most Significant Bit
PCB	Printed-Circuit Board
POR	Power-On Reset
SMBus	System Management Bus

18 Revision history

Table 14. Revision history

Document ID	Release date	Data sheet status	Change notice	Supersedes
PCA9545A v.10	20220927	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A_45B_45C v.9
Modifications:	• PCA9545B and PCA9545C are identical to PCA9545A but with alternate fixed address and were removed. PCA9545B address is 11010A1A0R/W and was in Discontinuation Notice 202106032DN and PCA9545C address is 10110A1A0R/W and was in Discontinuation Notice 201905028DN. • The terms "master" and "slave" are deprecated and have been replaced by "controller' and "target" respectively.			
PCA9545A_45B_45C v.9	20140505	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A_45B_45C v.8
PCA9545A_45B_45C v.8	20130514	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A_45B_45C v.7
PCA9545A_45B_45C v.7	20090619	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A_45B_45C v.6
PCA9545A_45B_45C v.6	20070319	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A_45B_45C v.5
PCA9545A_45B_45C v.5	20061017	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A v.4
PCA9545A v.4	20060925	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A v.3
PCA9545A v.3	20050303	Product data sheet	-	PCA9545A v.2
PCA9545A v.2	20040929	Objective data sheet	-	PCA9545A v.1
PCA9545A v.1	20040728	Objective data sheet	-	-

19 Legal information

19.1 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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Security — Customer understands that all NXP products may be subject to unidentified vulnerabilities or may support established security standards or specifications with known limitations. Customer is responsible for the design and operation of its applications and products throughout their lifecycles to reduce the effect of these vulnerabilities on customer's applications and products. Customer's responsibility also extends to other open and/or proprietary technologies supported by NXP products for use in customer's applications. NXP accepts no liability for any vulnerability. Customer should regularly check security updates from NXP and follow up appropriately.

Customer shall select products with security features that best meet rules, regulations, and standards of the intended application and make the ultimate design decisions regarding its products and is solely responsible for compliance with all legal, regulatory, and security related requirements concerning its products, regardless of any information or support that may be provided by NXP.

NXP has a Product Security Incident Response Team (PSIRT) (reachable at PSIRT@nxp.com) that manages the investigation, reporting, and solution release to security vulnerabilities of NXP products.

19.4 Trademarks

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