PCF8575C Remote 16-Bit I²C AND SMBus Low-Power I/O Expander with Interrupt Output

1 Features

- I²C to Parallel-Port Expander
- Open-Drain Interrupt Output
- Low Standby-Current Consumption of 10 µA Maximum
- Compatible With Most Microcontrollers
- 400-kHz Fast I²C Bus
- Address by Three Hardware Address Pins for Use of up to Eight Devices
- Latched Outputs With High-Current Drive Capability for Directly Driving LEDs
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model
  - 200-V Machine Model
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model

2 Applications

- Telecom Shelters: Filter Units
- Servers
- Routers (Telecom Switching Equipment)
- Personal Computers
- Personal Electronics
- Industrial Automation
- Products with GPIO-Limited Processors

3 Description

This 16-bit I/O expander for the two-line bidirectional bus (I²C) is designed for 4.5-V to 5.5-V V_{CC} operation.

The PCF8575C provides general-purpose remote I/O expansion for most microcontroller families via the I²C interface serial clock (SCL) and serial data (SDA).

The device features a 16-bit quasi-bidirectional input/output (I/O) port (P07–P00, P17–P10), including latched outputs with high-current drive capability for directly driving LEDs. Each quasi-bidirectional I/O can be used as an input or output without the use of a data-direction control signal. At power on, the I/Os are in 3-state mode. The strong pullup to V_{CC} allows fast-rising edges into heavily loaded outputs. This device turns on when an output is written high and is switched off by the negative edge of SCL. The I/Os should be high before being used as inputs. After power on, as all the I/Os are set to 3-state, all of them can be used as inputs. Any change in setting of the I/Os as either inputs or outputs can be done with the write mode. If a high is applied externally to an I/O that has been written earlier to low, a large current (I_{OL}) flows to GND.

Device Information(1)

PART NUMBER	PACKAGE (PIN)	BODY SIZE
PCF8575C	SSOP (24)	8.20 mm × 5.30 mm
	QSOP (24)	8.65 mm × 3.90
	TVSOP (24)	5.00 mm × 4.50 mm
	SOIC (24)	15.40 mm × 7.50 mm
	TSSOP (24)	7.80 mm × 4.40 mm
	QFN (24)	4.0 mm × 4.0 mm

(1) For all available packages, see the orderable addendum at the end of the data sheet.

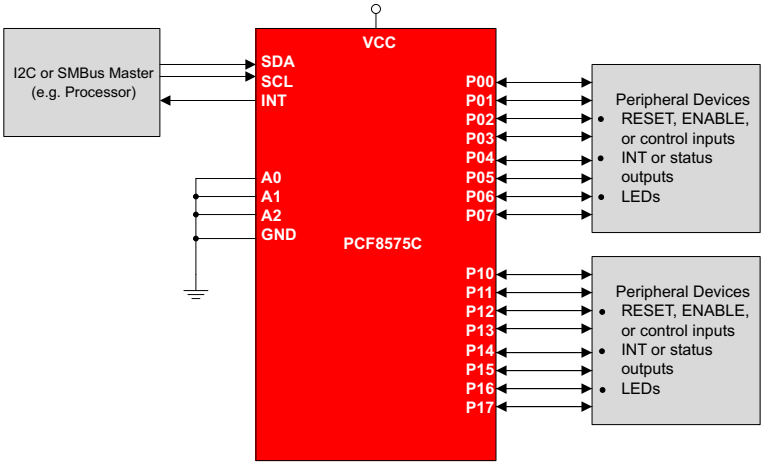


Table of Contents

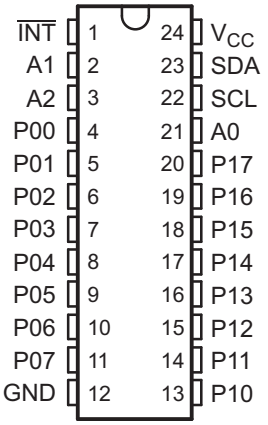
4 Revision History

Changes from Revision E (October 2007) to Revision F **Page**

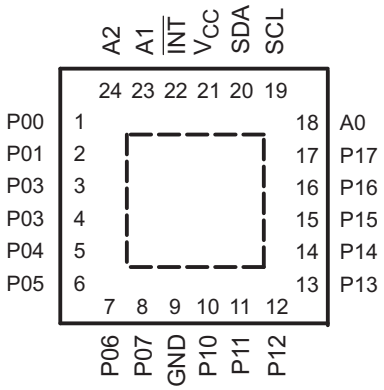
- Added *Applications*, *Device Information* table, *Pin Functions* table, *ESD Ratings* table, *Thermal Information* table, *Typical Characteristics*, *Feature Description* section, *Device Functional Modes*, *Application and Implementation* section, *Power Supply Recommendations* section, *Layout* section, *Device and Documentation Support* section, and *Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information* section. ... 1
- Deleted *Ordering Information* table. ... 1

5 Pin Configuration

DB, DBQ, DGV, DW, OR PW PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



RGE PACKAGE
(TOP VIEW)



Pin Functions

PIN			TYPE	DESCRIPTION
NAME	NO.			
	DB, DBQ, DGV, DW, AND PW	RGE		
$\overline{INT}$	1	22	I	Interrupt output. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
A1	2	23	I	Address input 1. Connect directly to V_{CC} or ground. Pullup resistors are not needed.
A2	3	24	I	Address input 2. Connect directly to V_{CC} or ground. Pullup resistors are not needed.
P00	4	1	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P01	5	2	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P02	6	3	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P03	7	4	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P04	8	5	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P05	9	6	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P06	10	7	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P07	11	8	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
GND	12	9	—	Ground
P10	13	10	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P11	14	11	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P12	15	12	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P13	16	13	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P14	17	14	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P15	18	15	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P16	19	16	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
P17	20	17	I/O	P-port input/output. Open-drain design structure. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
A0	21	18	I	Address input 0. Connect directly to V_{CC} or ground. Pullup resistors are not needed.
SCL	22	19	I	Serial clock line. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor
SDA	23	20	I/O	Serial data line. Connect to V_{CC} through a pullup resistor.
V_{CC}	24	21	—	Supply voltage

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)(1)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage range		–0.5	6.5	V
V_I	Input voltage range(2)		–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
V_O	Output voltage range(2)		–0.5	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
I_{IK}	Input clamp current	V_I < 0		–20	mA
I_{OK}	Output clamp current	V_O < 0		–20	mA
I_{OK}	Input/output clamp current	V_O < 0 or V_O > V_{CC}		±400	μA
I_{OL}	Continuous output low current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		50	mA
I_{OH}	Continuous output high current	V_O = 0 to V_{CC}		–4	mA
	Continuous current through V_{CC} or GND			±100	mA
T_{stg}	Storage temperature range		–65	150	°C

(1) Stresses beyond those listed under *Absolute Maximum Ratings* may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated under Recommended Operating Conditions is not implied. Exposure to absolute-maximum-rated conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.
(2) The input negative-voltage and output voltage ratings may be exceeded if the input and output current ratings are observed.

6.2 ESD Ratings

			VALUE	UNIT
$V_{(ESD)}$	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins	2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins	1000	

6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC}	Supply voltage		4.5	5.5	V
V_{IH}	High-level input voltage	A0, A1, A2, SDA, and SCL	0.7 × V_{CC}	V_{CC} + 0.5	V
		P07–P00 and P17–P10	0.8 × V_{CC}	V_{CC} + 0.5	
V_{IL}	Low-level input voltage	A0, A1, A2, SDA, and SCL	–0.5	0.3 × V_{CC}	V
		P07–P00 and P17–P10	–0.5	0.6 × V_{CC}	
I_{OHT}	P-port transient pullup current			–10	mA
I_{OL}	P-port low-level output current			25	mA
T_A	Operating free-air temperature		–40	85	°C

6.4 Thermal Information

THERMAL METRIC(1)		PCF8575						UNIT
		DB	DBQ	DGV	DW	PW	RGE	
		24 PINS						
$R_{\theta JA}$	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	63	61	86	46	88	53	°C/W

(1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the *IC Package Thermal Metrics* application report (SPRA953).

6.5 Electrical Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V_{CC}	MIN	TYP(1)	MAX	UNIT
V_{IK}	Input diode clamp voltage	I_I = –18 mA	4.5 V to 5.5 V	–1.2			V
V_{POR}	Power-on reset voltage(2)	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, I_O = 0	V_{POR}		1.2	1.8	V
I_{OHT}	P-port transient pullup current	High during ACK V_{OH} = GND	4.5 V	–0.5	–1		mA
I_{OL}	SDA	V_{OL} = 0.4 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	3			mA
	P port	V_{OL} = 0.4 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	5	15		
		V_{OL} = 1 V		10	25		
	$\overline{INT}$	V_{OL} = 0.4 V	4.5 V to 5.5 V	1.6			
I_I	SCL, SDA	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	4.5 V to 5.5 V			±2	µA
	A0, A1, A2					±1	
I_{IHL}	P port	$V_I \geq V_{CC}$ or $V_I \leq$ GND	4.5 V to 5.5 V			±400	µA
I_{CC}	Operating mode	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, I_O = 0, f_{SCL} = 400 kHz	5.5 V		100	200	µA
	Standby mode	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND, I_O = 0, f_{SCL} = 0 kHz			2.5	10	
ΔI_{CC}	Supply current increase	One input at V_{CC} – 0.6 V, Other inputs at V_{CC} or GND	4.5 V to 5.5 V			200	µA
C_i	SCL	$V_I = V_{CC}$ or GND	4.5 V to 5.5 V		3	7	pF
C_{io}	SDA	$V_{IO} = V_{CC}$ or GND	4.5 V to 5.5 V		3	7	pF
	P port				4	10	

(1) All typical values are at V_{CC} = 5 V, T_A = 25°C.
(2) The power-on reset circuit resets the I^2C bus logic with $V_{CC} < V_{POR}$ and sets all I/Os to logic high (with current source to V_{CC}).

6.6 I^2C Interface Timing Requirements

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 7)

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
f_{scl}	I^2C clock frequency			400	kHz
t_{sch}	I^2C clock high time		0.6		µs
t_{scl}	I^2C clock low time		1.3		µs
t_{sp}	I^2C spike time			50	ns
t_{sds}	I^2C serial-data setup time		100		ns
t_{sdh}	I^2C serial-data hold time		0		ns
t_{icr}	I^2C input rise time		20 + 0.1C_b (1)	300	ns
t_{icf}	I^2C input fall time		20 + 0.1C_b (1)	300	ns
t_{ocf}	I^2C output fall time (10-pF to 400-pF bus)			300	ns
t_{buf}	I^2C bus free time between stop and start		1.3		µs
t_{sts}	I^2C start or repeated start condition setup		0.6		µs
t_{sth}	I^2C start or repeated start condition hold		0.6		µs
t_{sps}	I^2C stop condition setup		0.6		µs
t_{vd}	Valid-data time	SCL low to SDA output valid		1.2	µs
C_b	I^2C bus capacitive load			400	pF

(1) C_b = total bus capacitance of one bus line in pF

6.7 Switching Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range, C_L ≤ 100 pF (unless otherwise noted) (see Figure 8 and Figure 9)

PARAMETER		FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	MIN	MAX	UNIT
t_{iv}	Interrupt valid time	P port	$\overline{INT}$		4	µs
t_{ir}	Interrupt reset delay time	SCL	$\overline{INT}$		4	µs
t_{pv}	Output data valid	SCL	P port		4	µs
t_{su}	Input data setup time	P port	SCL	0		µs
t_h	Input data hold time	P port	SCL	4		µs

6.8 Typical Characteristics

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

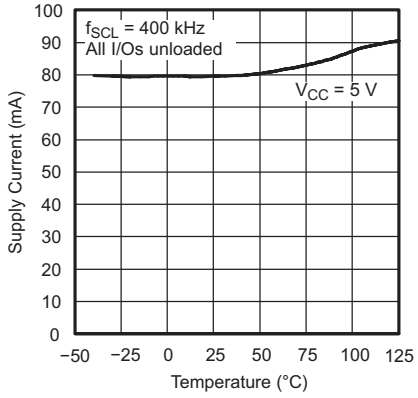


Figure 1. Supply Current vs Temperature

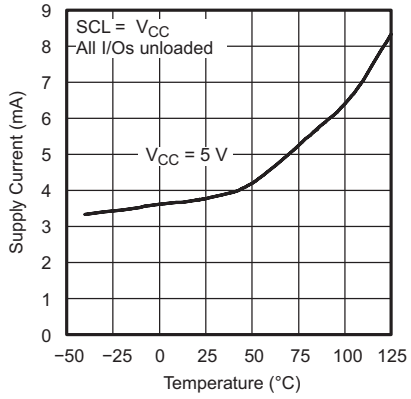


Figure 2. Standby Supply Current vs Temperature

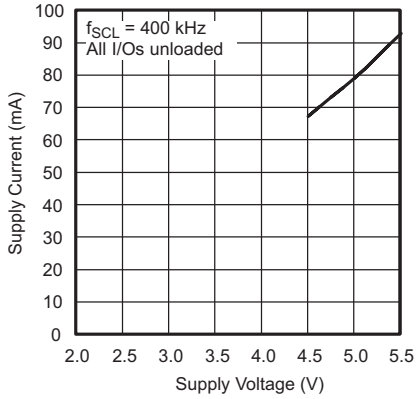


Figure 3. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage

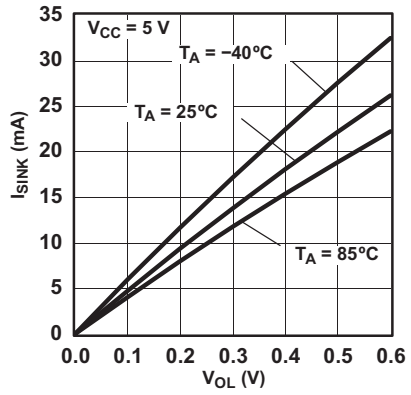


Figure 4. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage

Typical Characteristics (continued)

T_A = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)

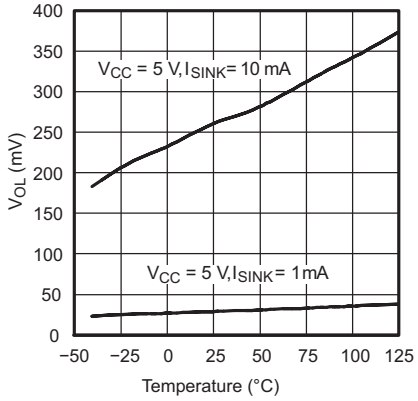


Figure 5. I/O Output Low Voltage vs Temperature

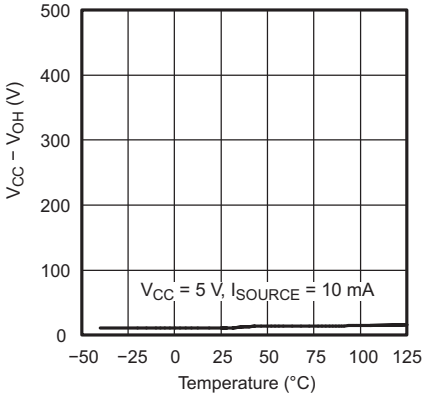
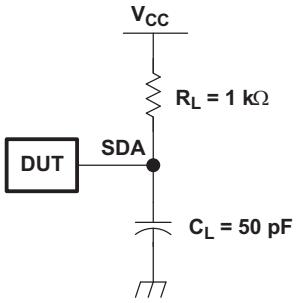
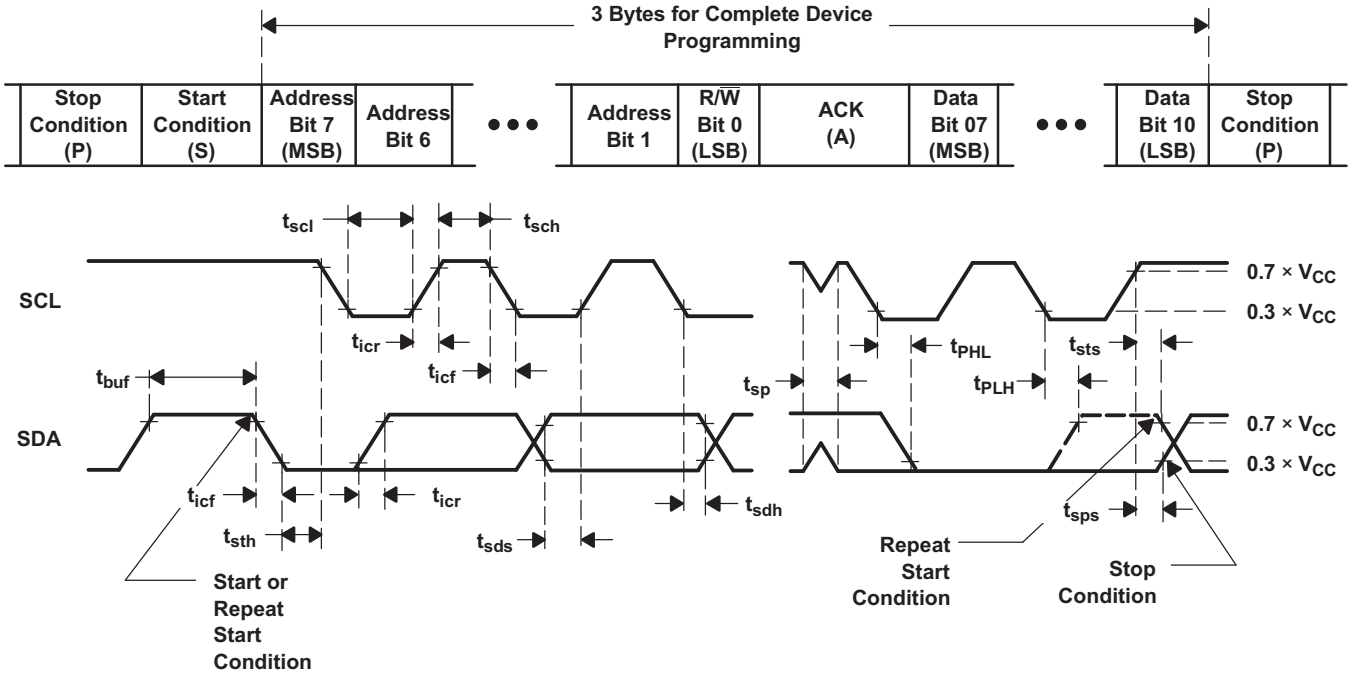


Figure 6. I/O High Voltage vs Temperature

7 Parameter Measurement Information



SDA LOAD CONFIGURATION

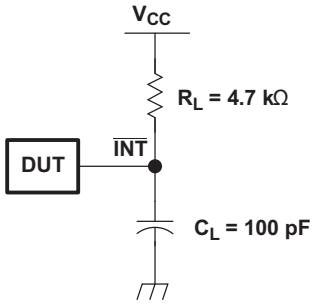


VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

BYTE	DESCRIPTION
1	I^2C address
2, 3	P-port data

Figure 7. I^2C Interface Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

Parameter Measurement Information (continued)



INTERRUPT LOAD CONFIGURATION

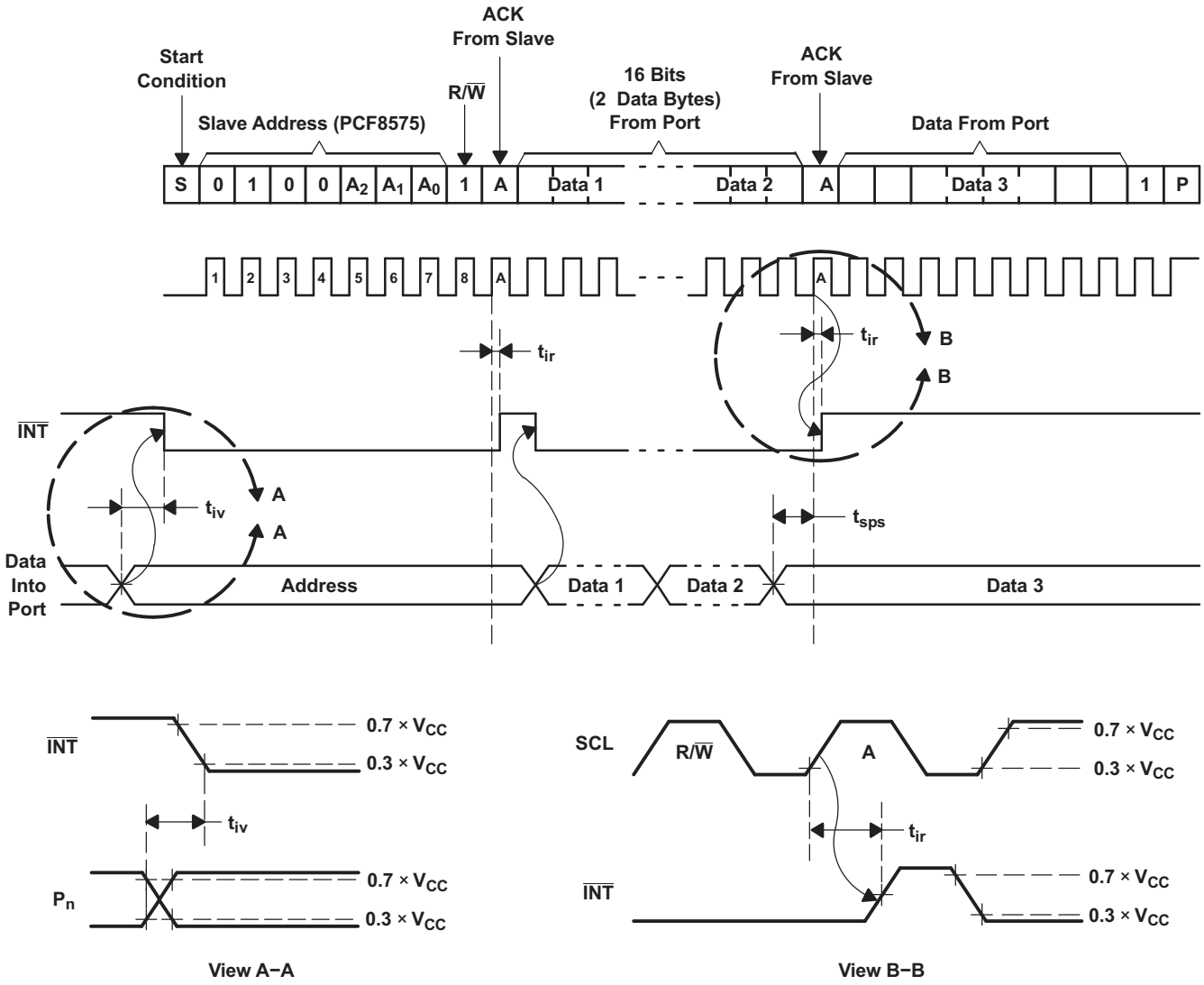
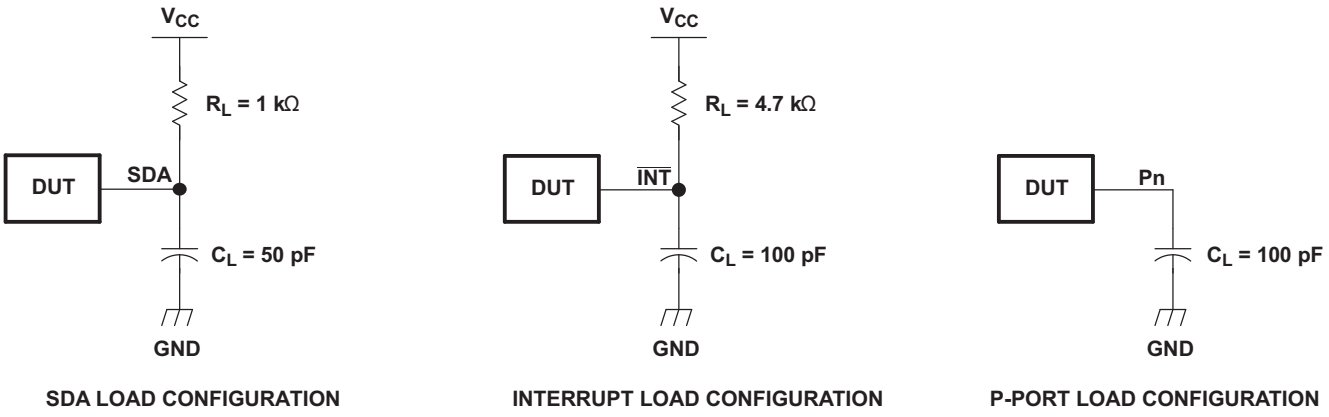
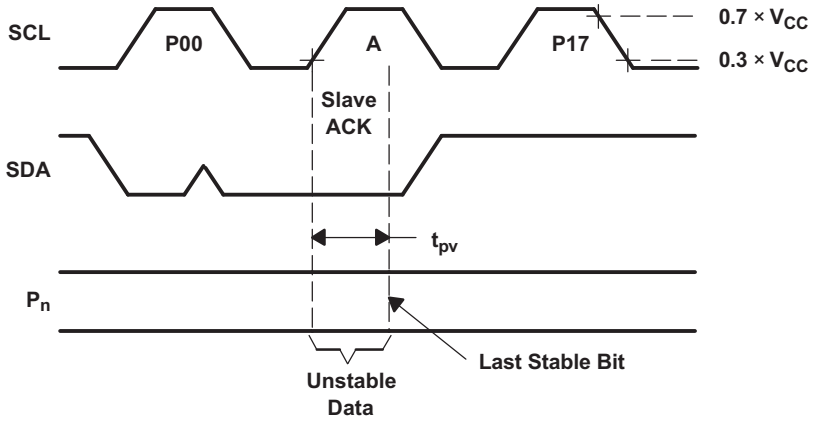


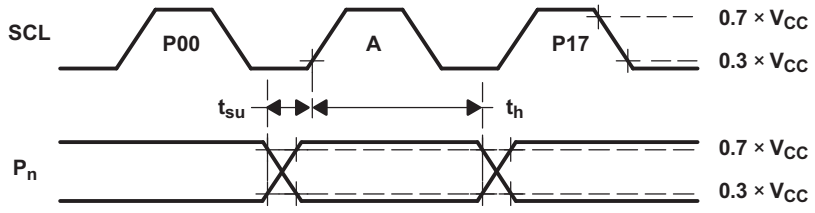
Figure 8. Interrupt Load Circuit and Voltage Waveforms

Parameter Measurement Information (continued)





Write-Mode Timing (R/$\overline{W}$ = 0)



Read-Mode Timing (R/$\overline{W}$ = 1)

Figure 9. P-Port Load Circuits and Voltage Waveforms

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Overview

The PCF8575C provides an open-drain interrupt ($\overline{INT}$) output, which can be connected to the interrupt input of a microcontroller. An interrupt is generated by any rising or falling edge of the port inputs in the input mode. After time (t_{iv}), the signal $\overline{INT}$ is valid. Resetting and reactivating the interrupt circuit is achieved when data on the port is changed to the original setting, or data is read from or written to the port that generated the interrupt. Resetting occurs in the read mode at the acknowledge (ACK) bit after the rising edge of the SCL signal or in the write mode at the ACK bit after the falling edge of the SCL signal. Interrupts that occur during the ACK clock pulse can be lost (or be very short), due to the resetting of the interrupt during this pulse. Each change of the I/Os after resetting is detected and is transmitted as $\overline{INT}$. Reading from or writing to another device does not affect the interrupt circuit.

By sending an interrupt signal on this line, the remote I/O can inform the microcontroller if there is incoming data on its ports, without having to communicate via the I^2C bus. Thus, the PCF8575C can remain a simple slave device.

Every data transmission to or from the PCF8575C must consist of an even number of bytes. The first data byte in every pair refers to port 0 (P07–P00), and the second data byte in every pair refers to port 1 (P17–P10). To write to the ports (output mode), the master first addresses the slave device, setting the last bit of the byte containing the slave address to logic 0. The PCF8575C acknowledges and the master sends the first data byte for P07–P00. After the first data byte is acknowledged by the PCF8575C, the second data byte (P17–P10) is sent by the master. Once again, the PCF8575C acknowledges the receipt of the data, after which this 16-bit data is presented on the port lines.

The number of data bytes that can be sent successively is not limited. After every two bytes, the previous data is overwritten. When the PCF8575C receives the pairs of data bytes, the first byte is referred to as P07–P00 and the second byte as P17–P10. The third byte is referred to as P07–P00, the fourth byte as P17–P10, and so on.

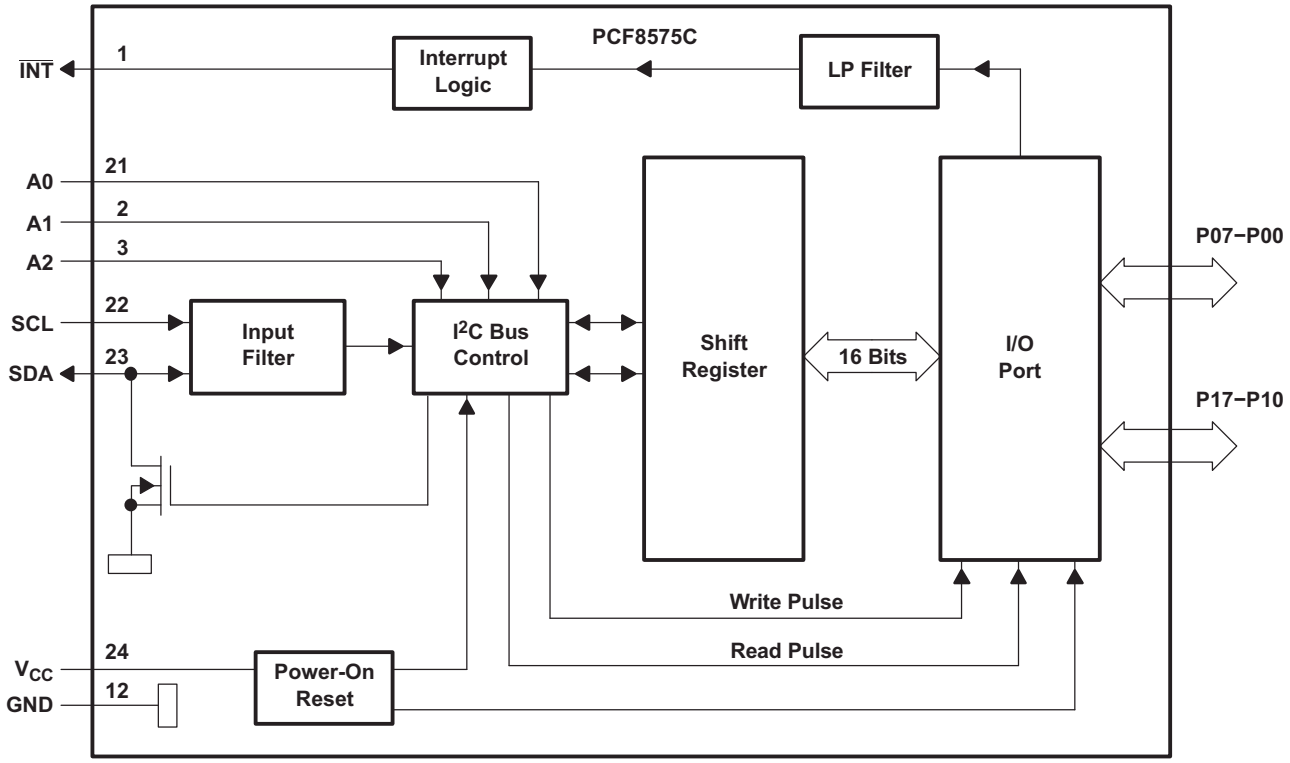
Before reading from the PCF8575C, all ports desired as input should be set to logic 1. To read from the ports (input mode), the master first addresses the slave device, setting the last bit of the byte containing the slave address to logic 1. The data bytes that follow on the SDA are the values on the ports. If the data on the input port changes faster than the master can read, this data may be lost.

When power is applied to V_{CC}, an internal power-on reset holds the PCF8575C in a reset state until V_{CC} has reached V_{POR}. At that time, the reset condition is released, and the device I^2C-bus state machine initializes the bus to its default state.

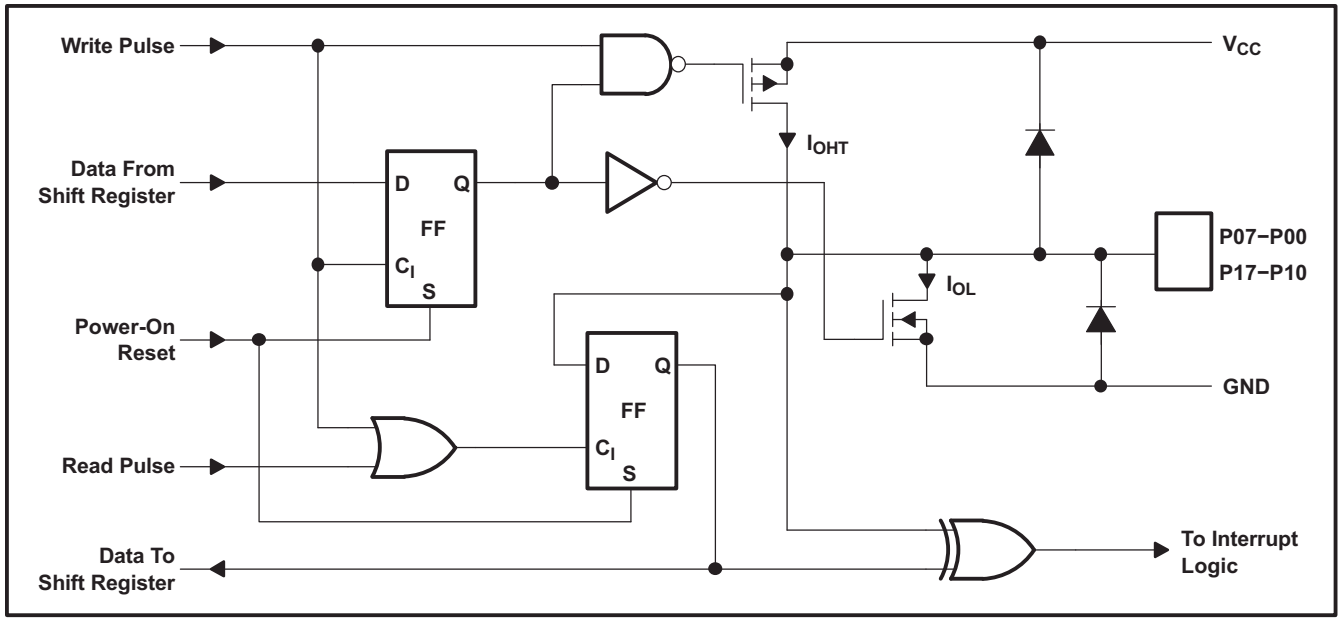
The hardware pins (A0, A1, and A2) are used to program and vary the fixed I^2C address, and allow up to eight devices to share the same I^2C bus or SMBus. The fixed I^2C address of the PCF8575C is the same as the PCF8575, PCF8574, PCA9535, and PCA9555, allowing up to eight of these devices, in any combination, to share the same I^2C bus or SMBus.

8.2 Functional Block Diagram

8.2.1 Simplified Block Diagram of Device



8.2.2 Simplified Schematic Diagram of Each P-Port Input/Output



8.3 Feature Description

8.3.1 I^2C Interface

The bidirectional I^2C bus consists of the serial clock (SCL) and serial data (SDA) lines. Both lines must be connected to a positive supply via a pullup resistor when connected to the output stages of a device. Data transfer may be initiated only when the bus is not busy.

I^2C communication with this device is initiated by a master sending a start condition, a high-to-low transition on the SDA input/output while the SCL input is high (see Figure 10). After the start condition, the device address byte is sent, MSB first, including the data direction bit (R/$\overline{W}$). This device does not respond to the general call address. After receiving the valid address byte, this device responds with an ACK, a low on the SDA input/output during the high of the ACK-related clock pulse. The address inputs (A2–A0) of the slave device must not be changed between the start and the stop conditions.

The data byte follows the address ACK. If the R/$\overline{W}$ bit is high, the data from this device are the values read from the P port. If the R/$\overline{W}$ bit is low, the data are from the master, to be output to the P port. The data byte is followed by an ACK sent from this device. If other data bytes are sent from the master, following the ACK, they are ignored by this device. Data are output only if complete bytes are received and acknowledged. The output data is valid at time (t_{pv}) after the low-to-high transition of SCL, during the clock cycle for the ACK.

On the I^2C bus, only one data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the high pulse of the clock period, as changes in the data line at this time are interpreted as control commands (start or stop) (see Figure 11).

A stop condition, a low-to-high transition on the SDA input/output while the SCL input is high, is sent by the master (see Figure 10).

The number of data bytes transferred between the start and the stop conditions from transmitter to receiver is not limited. Each byte of eight bits is followed by one ACK bit. The transmitter must release the SDA line before the receiver can send an ACK bit.

A slave receiver that is addressed must generate an ACK after the reception of each byte. Also, a master must generate an ACK 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 ACK clock pulse so that the SDA line is stable low during the high pulse of the ACK-related clock period (see Figure 12). Setup 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 (NACK) after the last byte that has been clocked out of the slave. This is done by the master receiver by holding the SDA line high. In this event, the transmitter must release the data line to enable the master to generate a stop condition.

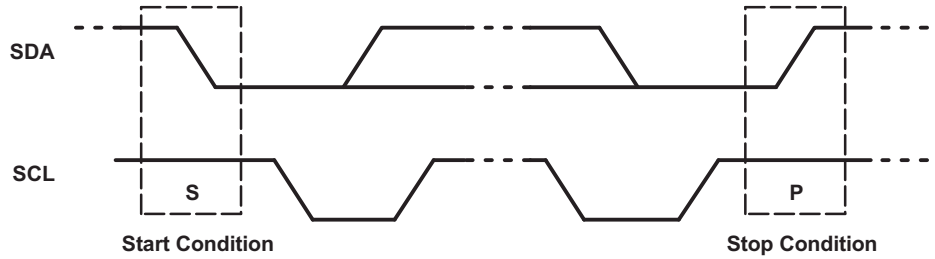


Figure 10. Definition of Start and Stop Conditions

Feature Description (continued)

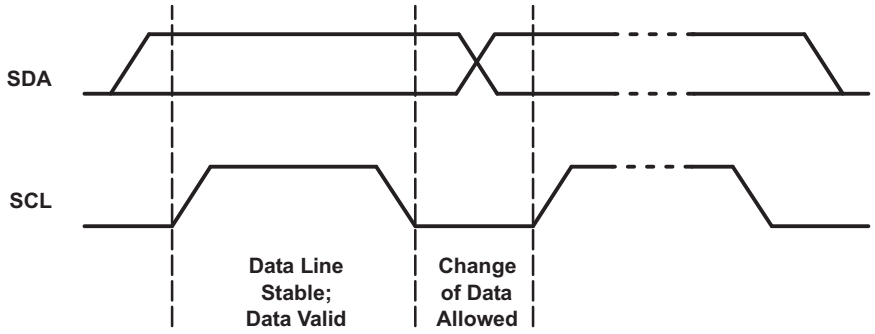


Figure 11. Bit Transfer

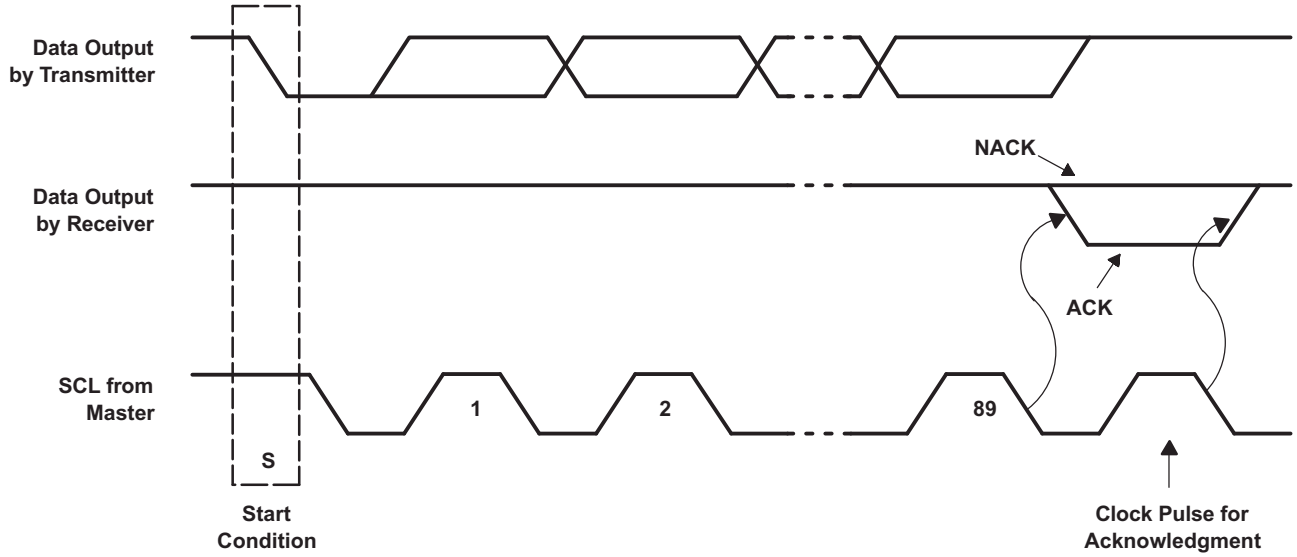


Figure 12. Acknowledgment on I^2C Bus

8.3.2 Interface Definition

BYTE	BIT							
	7 (MSB)	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 (LSB)
I^2C slave address	L	H	L	L	A2	A1	A0	R/$\overline{W}$
P0x I/O data bus	P07	P06	P05	P04	P03	P02	P01	P00
P1x I/O data bus	P17	P16	P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10

8.3.3 Address Reference

INPUTS			I^2C BUS SLAVE 8-BIT READ ADDRESS	I^2C BUS SLAVE 8-BIT WRITE ADDRESS
A2	A1	A0		
L	L	L	65 (decimal), 41 (hexadecimal)	64 (decimal), 40 (hexadecimal)
L	L	H	67 (decimal), 43 (hexadecimal)	66 (decimal), 42 (hexadecimal)
L	H	L	69 (decimal), 45 (hexadecimal)	68 (decimal), 44 (hexadecimal)
L	H	H	71 (decimal), 47 (hexadecimal)	70 (decimal), 46 (hexadecimal)
H	L	L	73 (decimal), 49 (hexadecimal)	72 (decimal), 48 (hexadecimal)
H	L	H	75 (decimal), 4B (hexadecimal)	74 (decimal), 4A (hexadecimal)
H	H	L	77 (decimal), 4D (hexadecimal)	76 (decimal), 4C (hexadecimal)
H	H	H	79 (decimal), 4F (hexadecimal)	78 (decimal), 4E (hexadecimal)

8.4 Device Functional Modes

Figure 13 and Figure 14 show the address and timing diagrams for the write and read modes, respectively.

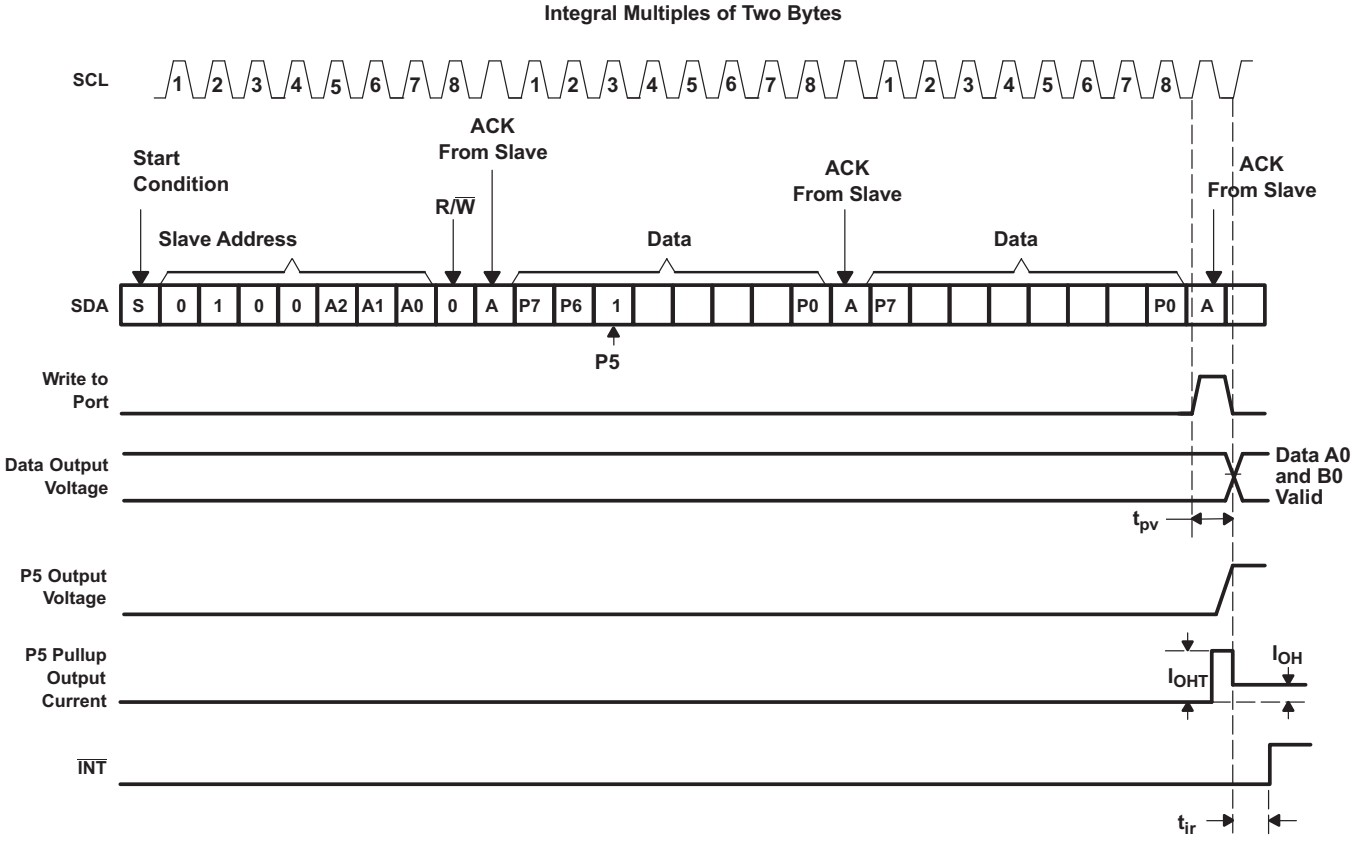


Figure 13. Write Mode (Output)

Device Functional Modes (continued)

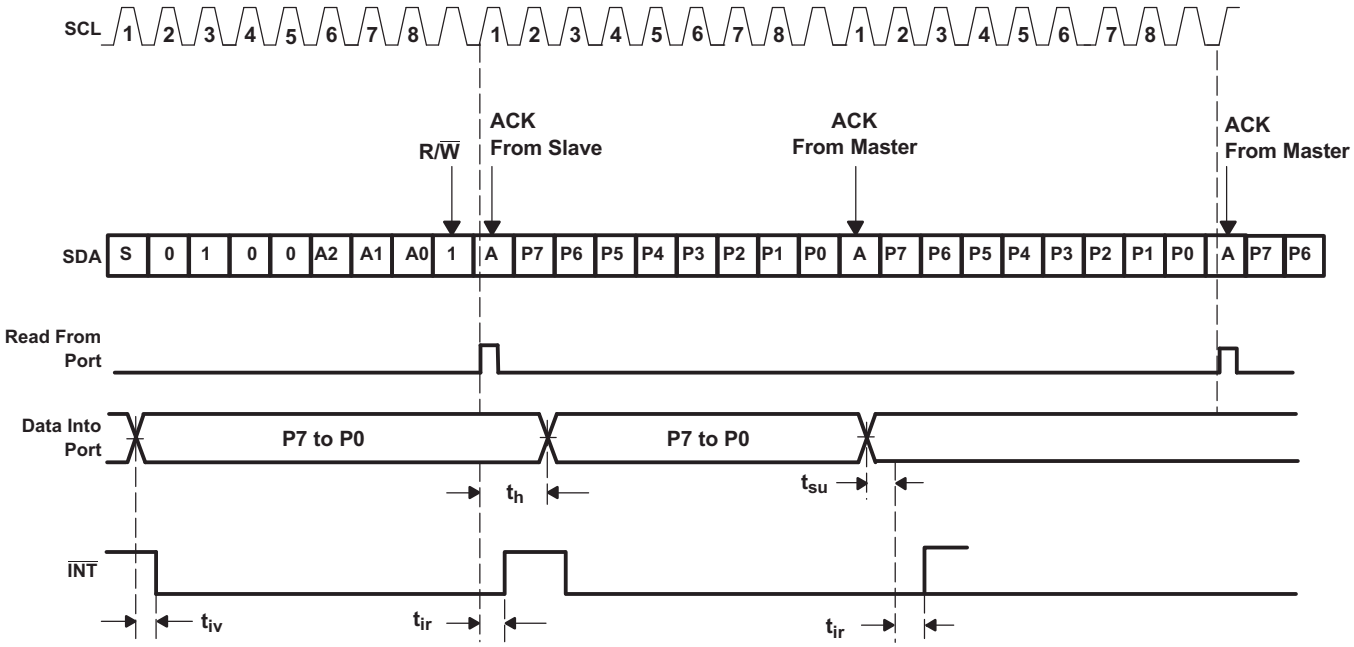


Figure 14. Read Mode (Input)

9 Application and Implementation

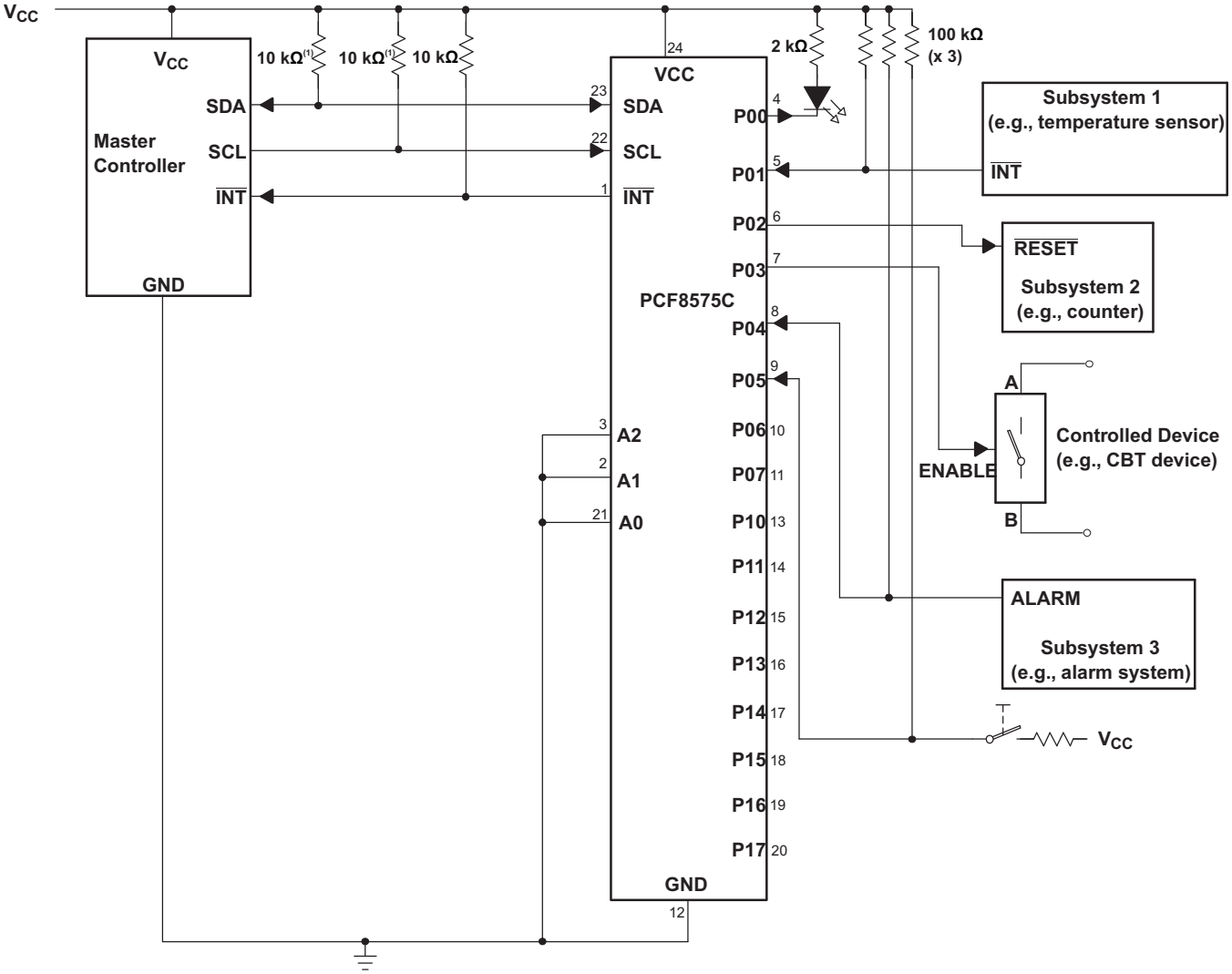
NOTE

Information in the following applications sections is not part of the TI component specification, and TI does not warrant its accuracy or completeness. TI's customers are responsible for determining suitability of components for their purposes. Customers should validate and test their design implementation to confirm system functionality.

9.1 Application Information

Figure 15 shows an application in which the PCF8575C can be used.

9.2 Typical Application



(1) The SCL and SDA pins must be tied directly to VCC because if SCL and SDA are tied to an auxiliary power supply that could be powered on while VCC is powered off, then the supply current, ICC, will increase as a result.

A. Device address is configured as 0100000 for this example.

B. P0, P2, and P3 are configured as outputs.

C. P1, P4, and P5 are configured as inputs.

D. P6 and P7 are not used and must be configured as outputs.

Figure 15. Application Schematic

Typical Application (continued)

9.2.1 Design Requirements

9.2.1.1 Minimizing I_{CC} When I/Os Control LEDs

When the I/Os are used to control LEDs, normally they are connected to V_{CC} through a resistor as shown in Figure 15. For a P-port configured as an input, I_{CC} increases as V_I becomes lower than V_{CC}. The LED is a diode, with threshold voltage V_T, and when a P-port is configured as an input the LED will be off but V_I is a V_T drop below V_{CC}.

For battery-powered applications, it is essential that the voltage of P-ports controlling LEDs is greater than or equal to V_{CC} when the P-ports are configured as input to minimize current consumption. Figure 16 shows a high-value resistor in parallel with the LED. Figure 17 shows V_{CC} less than the LED supply voltage by at least V_T. Both of these methods maintain the I/O V_I at or above V_{CC} and prevents additional supply current consumption when the P-port is configured as an input and the LED is off.

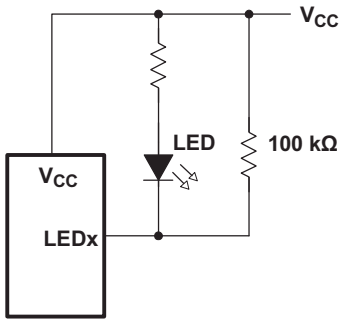


Figure 16. High-Value Resistor in Parallel With LED

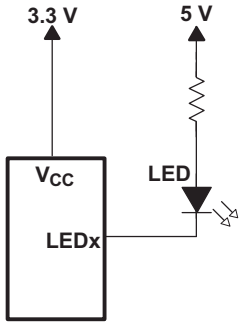


Figure 17. Device Supplied by a Lower Voltage

Typical Application (continued)

9.2.2 Detailed Design Procedure

The pull-up resistors, R_P, for the SCL and SDA lines need to be selected appropriately and take into consideration the total capacitance of all slaves on the I^2C bus. The minimum pull-up resistance is a function of V_{CC}, $V_{OL,(max)}$, and I_{OL}:

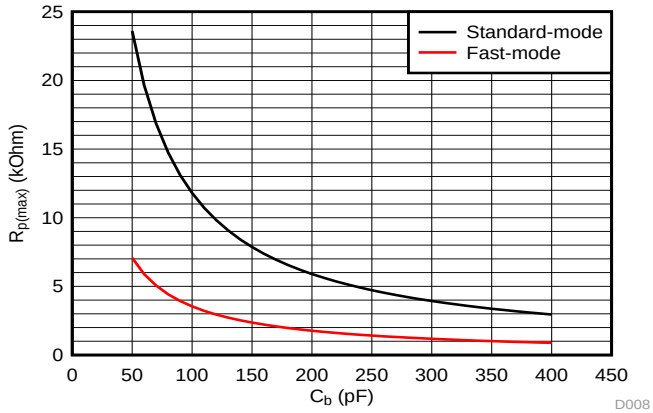
$$R_{p(min)} = \frac{V_{CC} - V_{OL(max)}}{I_{OL}} \quad (1)$$

The maximum pull-up resistance is a function of the maximum rise time, t_r (300 ns for fast-mode operation, f_{SCL} = 400 kHz) and bus capacitance, C_b:

$$R_{p(max)} = \frac{t_r}{0.8473 \times C_b} \quad (2)$$

The maximum bus capacitance for an I^2C bus must not exceed 400 pF for standard-mode or fast-mode operation. The bus capacitance can be approximated by adding the capacitance of the TCA9534, C_i for SCL or C_{io} for SDA, the capacitance of wires/connections/traces, and the capacitance of additional slaves on the bus.

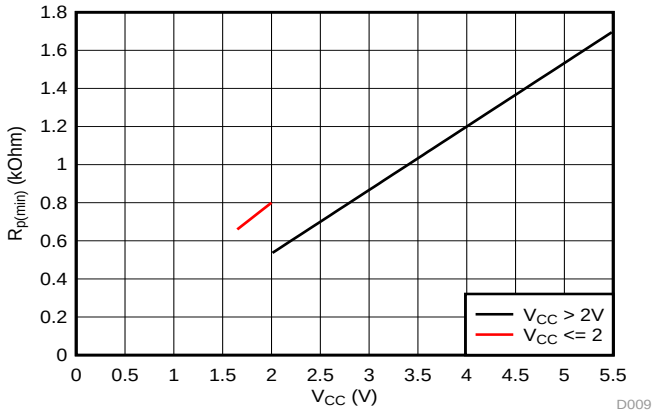
9.2.3 Application Curves



Standard-mode (f_{SCL}= 100 kHz, t_r = 1 µs)

Fast-mode (f_{SCL}= 400 kHz, t_r= 300 ns)

Figure 18. Maximum Pull-Up resistance ($R_{p(max)}$) vs Bus Capacitance (C_b)



V_{OL} = 0.2*V_{CC}, I_{OL} = 2 mA when V_{CC} ≤ 2 V

V_{OL} = 0.4 V, I_{OL} = 3 mA when V_{CC} > 2 V

Figure 19. Minimum Pull-Up Resistance ($R_{p(min)}$) vs Pull-Up Reference Voltage (V_{CC})

10 Power Supply Recommendations

10.1 Power-On Reset Requirements

In the event of a glitch or data corruption, PCF8575C can be reset to its default conditions by using the power-on reset feature. Power-on reset requires that the device go through a power cycle to be completely reset. This reset also happens when the device is powered on for the first time in an application.

The two types of power-on reset are shown in Figure 20 and Figure 21.

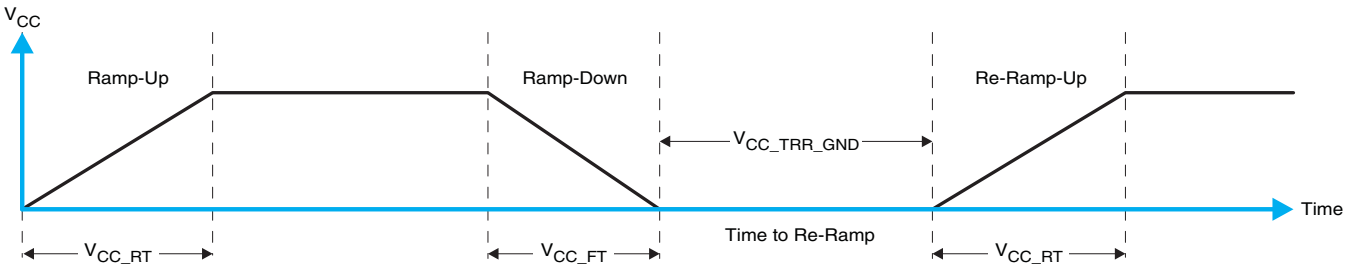


Figure 20. V_{CC} is Lowered Below 0.2 V or 0 V and Then Ramped Up to V_{CC}

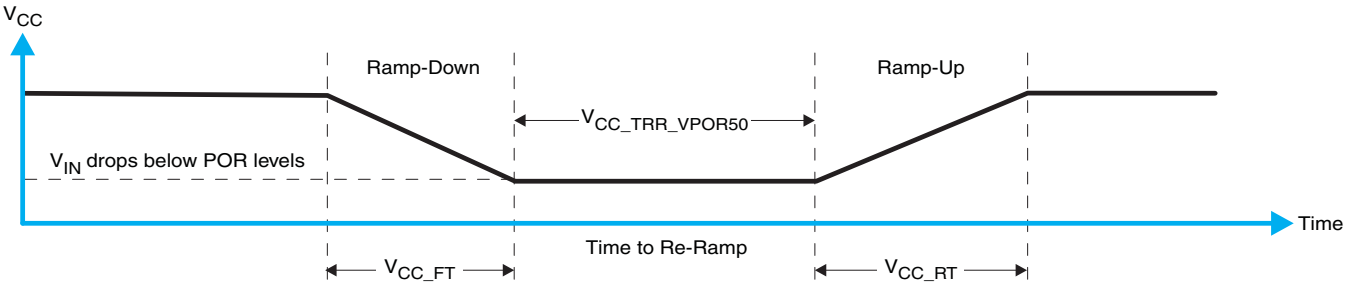


Figure 21. V_{CC} is Lowered Below the POR Threshold, Then Ramped Back Up to V_{CC}

Table 1 specifies the performance of the power-on reset feature for PCF8575C for both types of power-on reset.

Table 1. RECOMMENDED SUPPLY SEQUENCING AND RAMP RATES(1)

PARAMETER			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
V_{CC_FT}	Fall rate	See Figure 20	1		100	ms
V_{CC_RT}	Rise rate	See Figure 20	0.01		100	ms
$V_{CC\_TRR\_GND}$	Time to re-ramp (when V_{CC} drops to GND)	See Figure 20	0.001			ms
$V_{CC\_TRR\_POR50}$	Time to re-ramp (when V_{CC} drops to V_{POR_MIN} – 50 mV)	See Figure 21	0.001			ms
V_{CC_GH}	Level that V_{CCP} can glitch down to, but not cause a functional disruption when V_{CCX_GW} = 1 µs	See Figure 22			1.2	V
V_{CC_GW}	Glitch width that will not cause a functional disruption when V_{CCX_GH} = 0.5 × V_{CCx}	See Figure 22				µs
V_{PORF}	Voltage trip point of POR on falling V_{CC}		0.767		1.144	V
V_{PORR}	Voltage trip point of POR on fising V_{CC}		1.033		1.428	V

(1) T_A = –40°C to 85°C (unless otherwise noted)

Glitches in the power supply can also affect the power-on reset performance of this device. The glitch width (V_{CC_GW}) and height (V_{CC_GH}) are dependent on each other. The bypass capacitance, source impedance, and device impedance are factors that affect power-on reset performance. Figure 22 and Table 1 provide more information on how to measure these specifications.

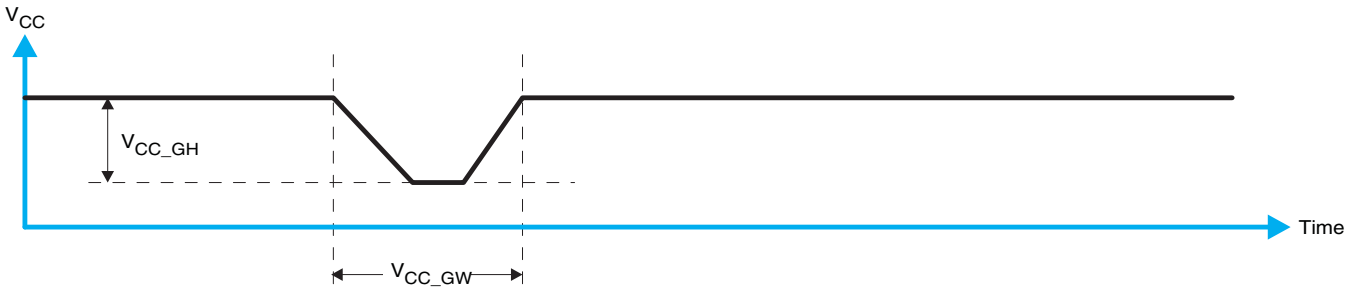


Figure 22. Glitch Width and Glitch Height

V_{POR} is critical to the power-on reset. V_{POR} is the voltage level at which the reset condition is released and all the registers and the I^2C/SMBus state machine are initialized to their default states. The value of V_{POR} differs based on the V_{CC} being lowered to or from 0. Figure 23 and Table 1 provide more details on this specification.

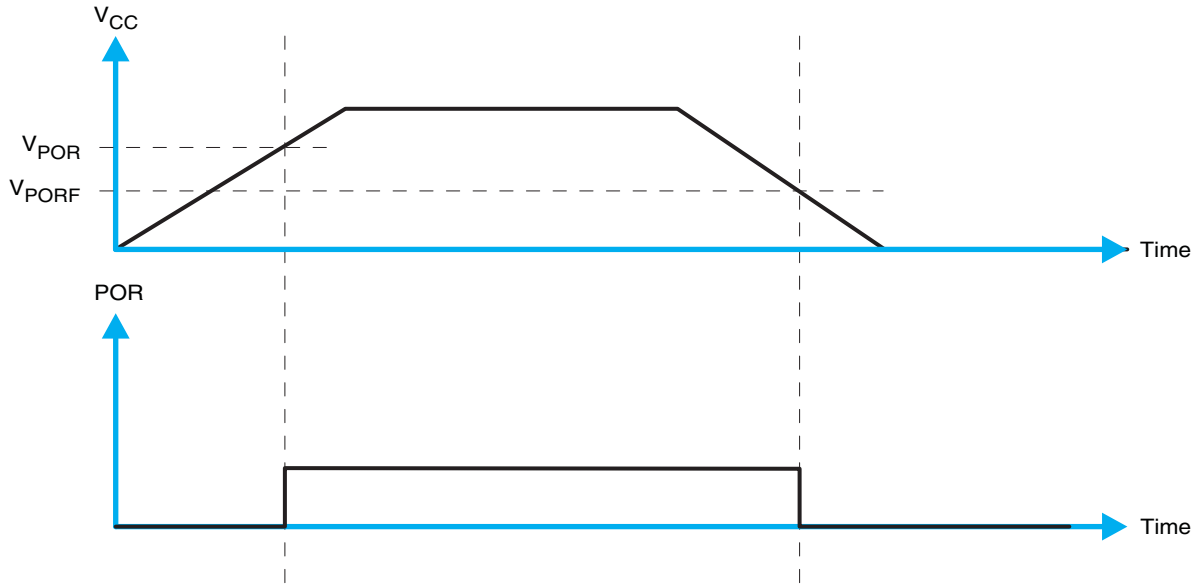


Figure 23. V_{POR}

11 Layout

11.1 Layout Guidelines

For printed circuit board (PCB) layout of the PCF8575C device, common PCB layout practices should be followed but additional concerns related to high-speed data transfer such as matched impedances and differential pairs are not a concern for I^2C signal speeds.

In all PCB layouts, it is a best practice to avoid right angles in signal traces, to fan out signal traces away from each other upon leaving the vicinity of an integrated circuit (IC), and to use thicker trace widths to carry higher amounts of current that commonly pass through power and ground traces. By-pass and de-coupling capacitors are commonly used to control the voltage on the V_{CC} pin, using a larger capacitor to provide additional power in the event of a short power supply glitch and a smaller capacitor to filter out high-frequency ripple. These capacitors should be placed as close to the PCF8575C as possible. These best practices are shown in Figure 24.

For the layout example provided in Figure 24, it would be possible to fabricate a PCB with only 2 layers by using the top layer for signal routing and the bottom layer as a split plane for power (V_{CC}) and ground (GND). However, a 4 layer board is preferable for boards with higher density signal routing. On a 4 layer PCB, it is common to route signals on the top and bottom layer, dedicate one internal layer to a ground plane, and dedicate the other internal layer to a power plane. In a board layout using planes or split planes for power and ground, vias are placed directly next to the surface mount component pad which needs to attach to V_{CC} or GND and the via is connected electrically to the internal layer or the other side of the board. Vias are also used when a signal trace needs to be routed to the opposite side of the board, but this technique is not demonstrated in Figure 24.

11.2 Layout Example

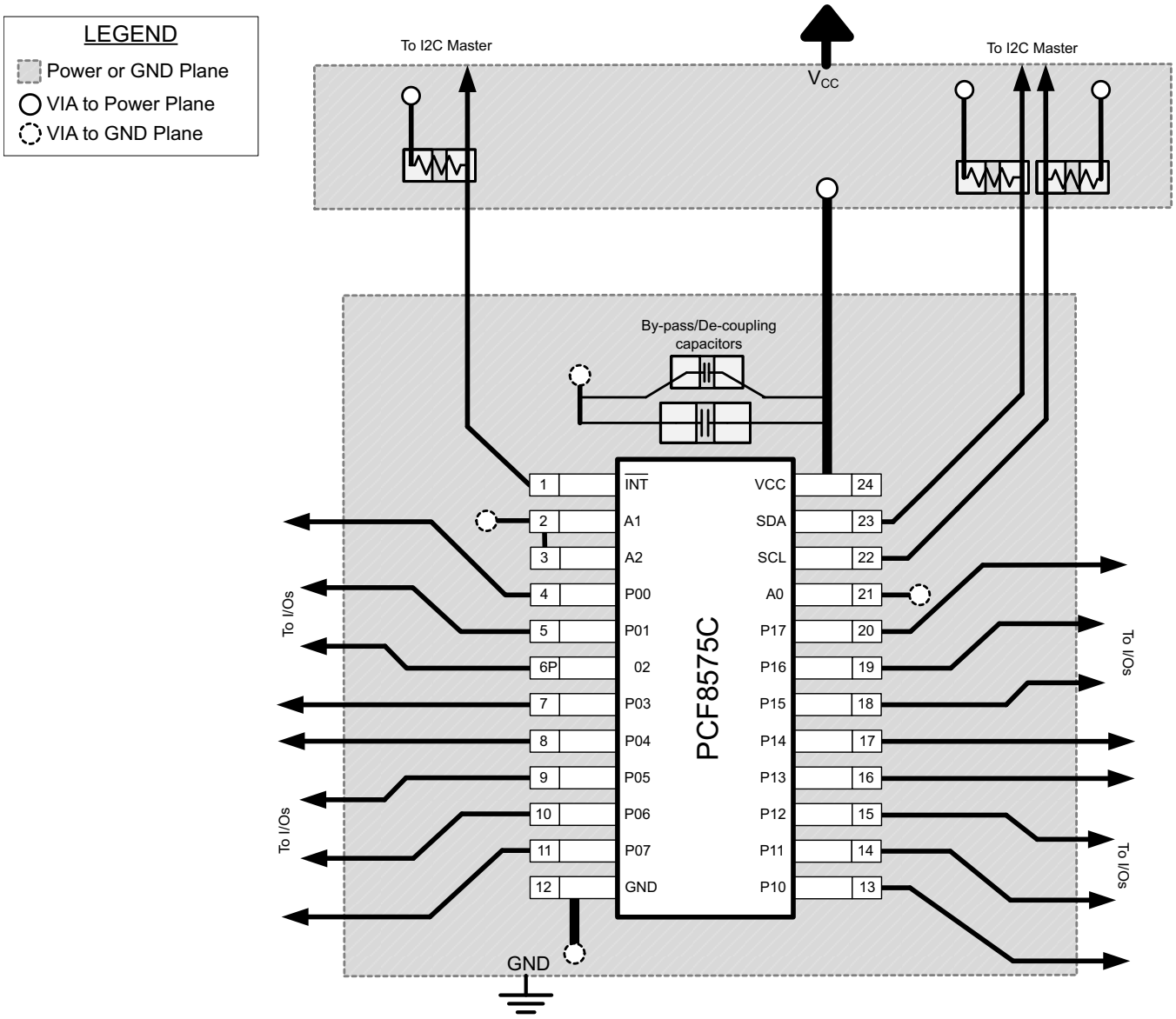


Figure 24. Layout Example for PCF8575C

12 Device and Documentation Support

12.1 Trademarks

All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

12.2 Electrostatic Discharge Caution

These devices have limited built-in ESD protection. The leads should be shorted together or the device placed in conductive foam during storage or handling to prevent electrostatic damage to the MOS gates.

12.3 Glossary

SLYZ022 — *TI Glossary.*

This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms and definitions.

13 Mechanical, Packaging, and Orderable Information

The following pages include mechanical packaging and orderable information. This information is the most current data available for the designated devices. This data is subject to change without notice and revision of this document. For browser based versions of this data sheet, refer to the left hand navigation.

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