

# PCA9535 割り込み出力および構成レジスタ付き、リモート 16 ビット I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus、低消費電力 I/O エクスパンダ

## 1 特長

- 低いスタンバイ時消費電流: 1μA 以下
- I<sup>2</sup>C からパラレル・ポートへのエクスパンダ
- オープン・ドレインのアクティブ LOW 割り込み出力
- 5V 許容の I/O ポート
- ほとんどのマイクロコントローラと互換
- 400kHz の高速 I<sup>2</sup>C バス
- 3 本のハードウェア・アドレス・ピンにより、8 つまでのデバイスをアドレス指定可能
- 極性反転レジスタ
- 大電流の駆動能力を持つラッチ付き出力により、LED を直接駆動
- JESD 78, Class II 準拠で 100mA 超のラッチアップ性能
- JESD 22 を超える ESD 保護
  - 2000V、人体モデル (A114-A)
  - 1000V、デバイス帯電モデル (C101)

## 2 概要

この 2 線式双方向バス (I<sup>2</sup>C) 用 16 ビット I/O エクスパンダは、2.3V~5.5V の V<sub>CC</sub> で動作するように設計されています。I<sup>2</sup>C インターフェイス [シリアル・クロック (SCL)、シリアル・データ (SDA)] により、ほとんどのマイクロコントローラ・ファミリの汎用リモート I/O 拡張に使用できます。

PCA9535 は、構成 (入力 / 出力選択)、入力ポート、出力ポート、極性反転 (アクティブ HIGH またはアクティブ LOW 動作) 用の 8 ビット・レジスタをそれぞれ 2 個ずつ搭載しています。電源オン時に、I/O は入力として構成されます。システム・マスタは、I/O 構成ビットに書き込むことで、I/O を入力または出力として有効にできます。それぞれの入力または出力のデータは、対応する入力または出力ポート・レジスタに保持されます。入力ポート・レジスタの極性は、極性反転レジスタで反転できます。すべてのレジスタをシステム・マスタで読み出すことができます。

タイムアウトまたはその他の不適切な動作が発生した場合、システム・マスタはパワーオン・リセット機能を利用して PCA9535 をリセットできます。これにより、レジスタはデフォルト状態になり、I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus ステート・マシンは初期化されます。

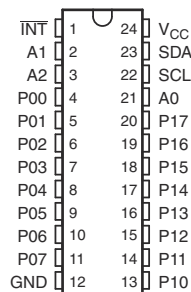
PCA9535 のオープン・ドレイン割り込み ( $\overline{\text{INT}}$ ) 出力は、いずれかの入力の状態が、対応する入力ポート・レジスタの状態と異なっている場合にアクティブになるため、入力状態が変化したことをシステム・マスタに示すために使用されます。

## 製品情報<sup>(1)</sup>

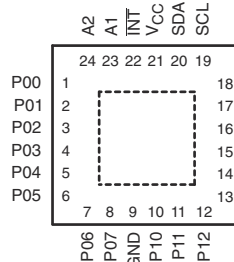
部品番号	パッケージ	本体サイズ (公称)
PCA9535	SSOP (16)	6.20mm × 5.30mm
	VQFN (16)	4.00mm × 4.00mm
	QFN (16)	3.00mm × 3.00mm

- (1) 利用可能なすべてのパッケージについては、このデータシートの末尾にある注文情報を参照してください。

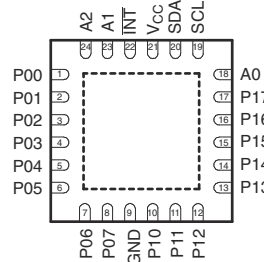
DB, DBQ, DGV, DW, OR PW PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



RGE PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



RTW PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



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## 3 Revision History

Changes from Revision J (May 2014) to Revision K (March 2021)	Page
• Moved the "Storage temperature range" to the <i>Absolute Maximum Ratings</i> .....	5
• Moved the "Package thermal impedance" to the <i>Thermal Resistance Characteristic</i> .....	5
• Changed the V <sub>CC</sub> Supply voltage Max value From: 5.5 V To: V <sub>CC</sub> in the <i>Recommended Operating Conditions</i> .....	5
• Changed the V <sub>PORR</sub> Typ value From: 1.5 V To 1.2 V in the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> .....	6
• Added V <sub>PORF</sub> to the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> .....	6
• Changed the I <sub>CC</sub> Standby mode values in the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> .....	6
• Changed the C <sub>i</sub> SCL Max value From: 7 pF To: 8 pF in the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> .....	6
• Changed the C <sub>io</sub> SDA Max value From: 7 pF To: 9.5 pF in the <i>Electrical Characteristics</i> .....	6
• Changed the <i>Typical Characteristics</i> graphs.....	8
• Changed the <i>Power Supply Recommendations</i> .....	26

Changes from Revision I (May 2008) to Revision J (May 2014)	Page
• Added Interrupt Errata section.....	16

## 4 概要 (続き)

$\overline{\text{INT}}$  はマイクロコントローラの割り込み入力に接続できます。この配線で割り込み信号を送ることでリモート I/O は、I<sup>2</sup>C バス経由で通信しなくてもポート上に受信データが存在するかどうかをマイクロコントローラに通知できます。そのため、PCA9535 はシンプル・スレーブ・デバイスとして機能できます。

本デバイスの出力 (ラッチ付き) は大電流駆動能力を備えているため、LED を直接駆動できます。本デバイスは低消費電流です。

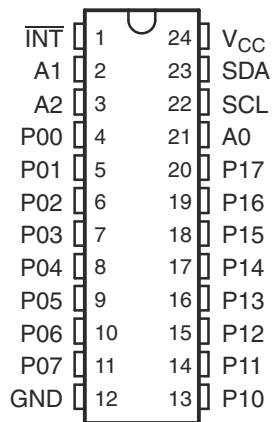
PCF8575 とピン互換、I<sup>2</sup>C アドレス互換ですが、機能が拡張されているため、ソフトウェアを変更する必要があります。

PCA9535 は、内部 I/O プルアップ抵抗が除去されていることを除いて PCA9555 と同じです。内部 I/O プルアップ抵抗の除去により、I/O を LOW に保持する際の消費電力が大幅に低減されています。

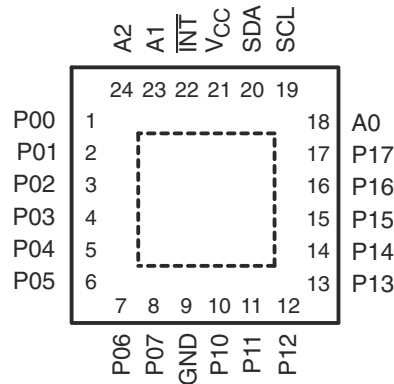
3 本のハードウェア・ピン (A0、A1、A2) を使って固定 I<sup>2</sup>C アドレスをプログラムおよび変更することで、最大 8 つのデバイスが同じ I<sup>2</sup>C バスまたは SMBus を共有できます。PCA9535 の固定 I<sup>2</sup>C アドレスは PCA9555、PCF8575、PCF8575C、PCF8574 と同一であるため、これらのデバイスは最大 8 つまで任意の組み合わせで同じ I<sup>2</sup>C バスまたは SMBus を共有できます。

## 5 Pin Configuration and Functions

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



RGE PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)



RTW PACKAGE  
(TOP VIEW)

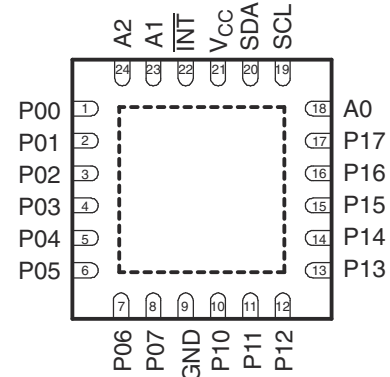


表 5-1. Pin Functions

NAME	PIN		DESCRIPTION
	SOIC (D), SSOP (DB), QSOP (DBQ), TSSOP (PW), AND TVSOP (DGV)	QFN (RGE AND RTW)	
INT	1	22	Interrupt output. Connect to $V_{CC}$ through a pullup resistor.
A1	2	23	Address input. Connect directly to $V_{CC}$ or ground.
A2	3	24	Address input. Connect directly to $V_{CC}$ or ground.
P00	4	1	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P01	5	2	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P02	6	3	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P03	7	4	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P04	8	5	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P05	9	6	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P06	10	7	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P07	11	8	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
GND	12	9	Ground
P10	13	10	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P11	14	11	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P12	15	12	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P13	16	13	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P14	17	14	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P15	18	15	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P16	19	16	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
P17	20	17	P-port input/output. Push-pull design structure.
A0	21	18	Address input. Connect directly to $V_{CC}$ or ground.
SCL	22	19	Serial clock bus. Connect to $V_{CC}$ through a pullup resistor.
SDA	23	20	Serial data bus. 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) <sup>(1)</sup>

		MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage range	-0.5	6	V
V <sub>I</sub>	Input voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	6	V
V <sub>O</sub>	Output voltage range <sup>(2)</sup>	-0.5	6	V
I <sub>IK</sub>	Input clamp current	V <sub>I</sub> < 0	-20	mA
I <sub>OK</sub>	Output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0	-20	mA
I <sub>IOK</sub>	Input/output clamp current	V <sub>O</sub> < 0 or V <sub>O</sub> > V <sub>CC</sub>	±20	mA
I <sub>OL</sub>	Continuous output low current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	50	mA
I <sub>OH</sub>	Continuous output high current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 to V <sub>CC</sub>	-50	mA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Continuous current through GND		-250	mA
	Continuous current through V <sub>CC</sub>		160	
T <sub>stg</sub>	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

			MIN	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>(ESD)</sub>	Electrostatic discharge	Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins <sup>(1)</sup>	0	2000	V
		Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins <sup>(2)</sup>	0	1000	

- (1) JEDEC document JEP155 states that 500-V HBM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.
- (2) JEDEC document JEP157 states that 250-V CDM allows safe manufacturing with a standard ESD control process.

### 6.3 Recommended Operating Conditions

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
V <sub>CC</sub>	Supply voltage	2.3	V <sub>CC</sub>	V	
V <sub>IH</sub>	High-level input voltage	SCL, SDA	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		A2–A0, P07–P00, P17–P10	0.7 × V <sub>CC</sub>	5.5	
V <sub>IL</sub>	Low-level input voltage	SCL, SDA	-0.5	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	V
		A2–A0, P07–P00, P17–P10	-0.5	0.3 × V <sub>CC</sub>	
I <sub>OH</sub>	High-level output current	P07–P00, P17–P10	-10	mA	
I <sub>OL</sub>	Low-level output current	P07–P00, P17–P10	25	mA	
T <sub>A</sub>	Operating free-air temperature	-40	85	°C	

### 6.4 Thermal Resistance Characteristics

THERMAL METRIC <sup>(1)</sup>		PCA9535						UNIT
		DB (SSOP)	DBQ (SSOP)	DVG (TVSOP)	DW (SOIC)	PW (TSSOP)	RGV (VQFN)	
		16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	16 PINS	
R <sub>θJA</sub>	Junction-to-ambient thermal resistance	92.9	61	86	108.8	48.4	43.6	°C/W

- (1) For more information about traditional and new thermal metrics, see the [Semiconductor and IC package thermal metrics](#) application report.

## 6.5 Electrical Characteristics

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

PARAMETER		TEST CONDITIONS	V <sub>CC</sub>	MIN	TYP <sup>(1)</sup>	MAX	UNIT
V <sub>IK</sub>	Input diode clamp voltage	I <sub>I</sub> = –18 mA	2.3 V to 5.5 V	–1.2			V
V <sub>PORR</sub>	Power-on reset voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> rising	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0			1.2	1.65	V
V <sub>PORF</sub>	Power-on reset voltage, V <sub>CC</sub> falling	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0		0.75	1		V
V <sub>OH</sub>	P-port high-level output voltage <sup>(2)</sup>	I <sub>OH</sub> = –8 mA	2.3 V	1.8			V
			3 V	2.6			
			4.75 V	4.1			
		I <sub>OH</sub> = –10 mA	2.3 V	1.7			
			3 V	2.5			
			4.75 V	4			
I <sub>OL</sub>	SDA	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V	2.3 V to 5.5 V	3			mA
	P port <sup>(3)</sup>	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.5 V		8	20		
		V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.7 V		10	24		
	INT	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V		3			
I <sub>I</sub>	SCL, SDA	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.3 V to 5.5 V			±1	μA
	A2–A0					±1	
I <sub>IH</sub>	P port	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub>	2.3 V to 5.5 V			1	μA
I <sub>IL</sub>	P port	V <sub>I</sub> = GND	2.3 V to 5.5 V			–1	μA
I <sub>CC</sub>	Operating mode	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0, I/O = inputs, f <sub>SCL</sub> = 400 kHz	5.5 V	100	200		μA
			3.6 V	30	75		
			2.7 V	20	50		
	Standby mode	V <sub>I</sub> = GND, I <sub>O</sub> = 0, I/O = inputs, f <sub>SCL</sub> = 0 kHz	5.5 V	1.5	8.7		
			3.6 V	0.9	4		
			2.7 V	0.6	3		
ΔI <sub>CC</sub>	Additional current in standby mode	One input at V <sub>CC</sub> – 0.6 V, Other inputs at V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.3 V to 5.5 V			200	μA
C <sub>I</sub>	SCL	V <sub>I</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.3 V to 5.5 V		3	8	pF
C <sub>io</sub>	SDA	V <sub>IO</sub> = V <sub>CC</sub> or GND	2.3 V to 5.5 V		3	9.5	pF
	P port				3.7	9.5	

(1) All typical values are at nominal supply voltage (2.5-V, 3.3-V, or 5-V V<sub>CC</sub>) and T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C.

(2) Each I/O must be limited externally to a maximum of 25 mA, and each octal (P07–P00 and P17–P10) must be limited to a maximum current of 100 mA, for a device total of 200 mA.

(3) The total current sourced by all I/Os must be limited to 160 mA (80 mA for P07–P00 and 80 mA for P17–P10).

## 6.6 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface Timing Requirements

over recommended operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted) (see [7-1](#))

		MIN	MAX	UNIT	
$f_{scl}$	I <sup>2</sup> C clock frequency	0	400	kHz	
$t_{sch}$	I <sup>2</sup> C clock high time	0.6		μs	
$t_{scl}$	I <sup>2</sup> C clock low time	1.3		μs	
$t_{sp}$	I <sup>2</sup> C spike time		50	ns	
$t_{sds}$	I <sup>2</sup> C serial-data setup time	100		ns	
$t_{sdh}$	I <sup>2</sup> C serial-data hold time	0		ns	
$t_{icr}$	I <sup>2</sup> C input rise time	$20 + 0.1C_b$ <sup>(1)</sup>	300	ns	
$t_{icf}$	I <sup>2</sup> C input fall time	$20 + 0.1C_b$ <sup>(1)</sup>	300	ns	
$t_{ocf}$	I <sup>2</sup> C output fall time	10-pF to 400-pF bus	$20 + 0.1C_b$ <sup>(1)</sup>	300	ns
$t_{buf}$	I <sup>2</sup> C bus free time between Stop and Start	1.3		μs	
$t_{sts}$	I <sup>2</sup> C Start or repeated Start condition setup	0.6		μs	
$t_{sth}$	I <sup>2</sup> C Start or repeated Start condition hold	0.6		μs	
$t_{sps}$	I <sup>2</sup> C Stop condition setup	0.6		μs	
$t_{vd(data)}$	Valid-data time	SCL low to SDA output valid	50	ns	
$t_{vd(ack)}$	Valid-data time of ACK condition	ACK signal from SCL low to SDA (out) low	0.1	0.9	μs
$C_b$	I <sup>2</sup> C bus capacitive load		400	pF	

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

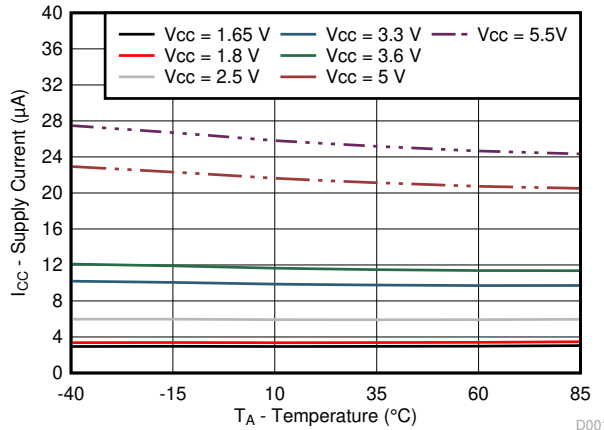
## 6.7 Switching Characteristics

over recommended operating free-air temperature range,  $C_L \leq 100$  pF (unless otherwise noted) (see [7-2](#) and [7-3](#))

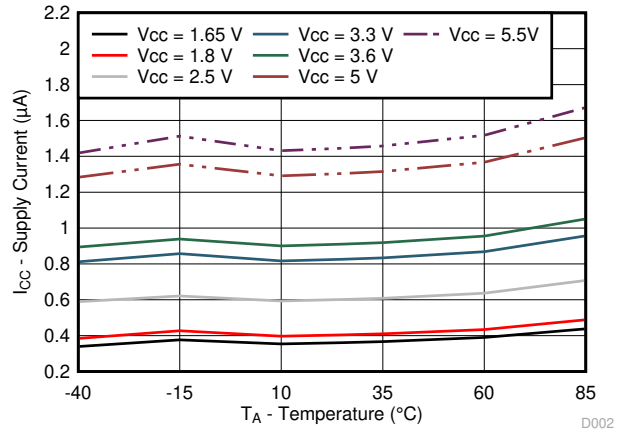
PARAMETER	FROM (INPUT)	TO (OUTPUT)	MIN	MAX	UNIT
$t_{iv}$	Interrupt valid time	P port		4	μs
$t_{ir}$	Interrupt reset delay time	SCL		4	μs
$t_{pv}$	Output data valid	SCL		200	ns
$t_{ps}$	Input data setup time	P port	150		ns
$t_{ph}$	Input data hold time	P port	1		μs

## 6.8 Typical Characteristics

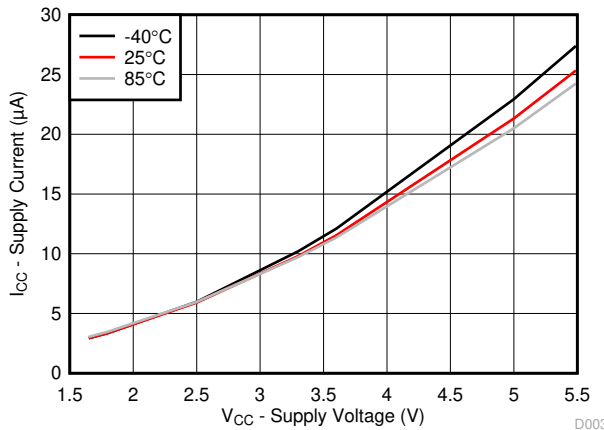
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)



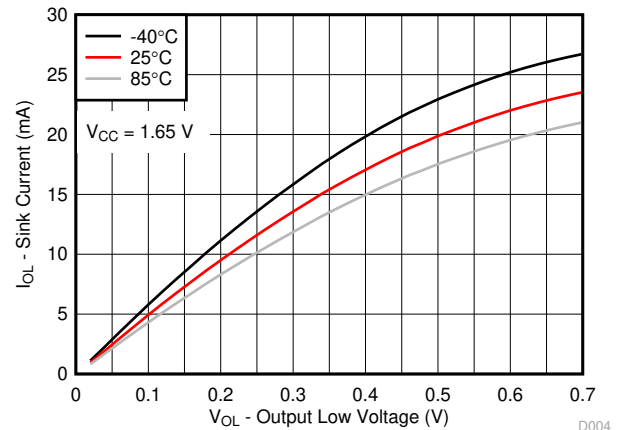
**6-1. Supply Current vs Temperature for Different Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )**



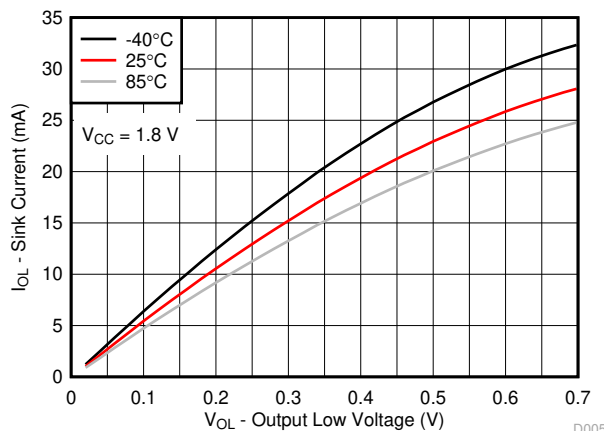
**6-2. Standby Supply Current vs Temperature for Different Supply Voltage ( $V_{CC}$ )**



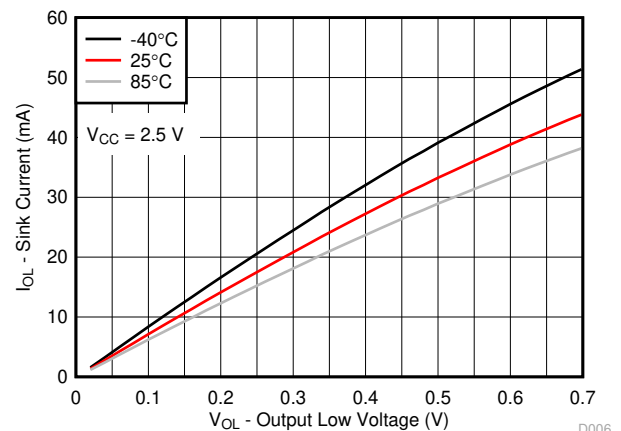
**6-3. Supply Current vs Supply Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ )**



**6-4. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V}$**



**6-5. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$**

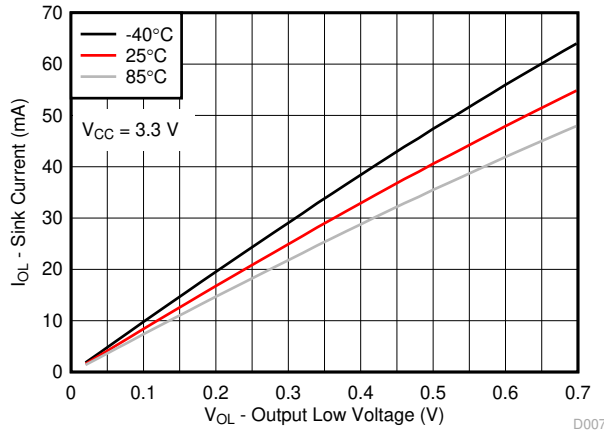


**6-6. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 2.5\text{ V}$**

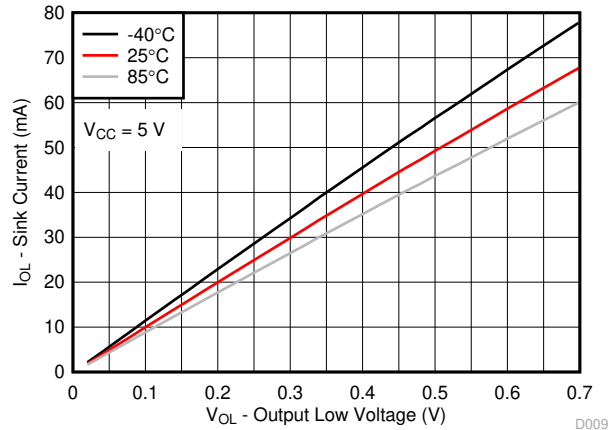


## 6.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

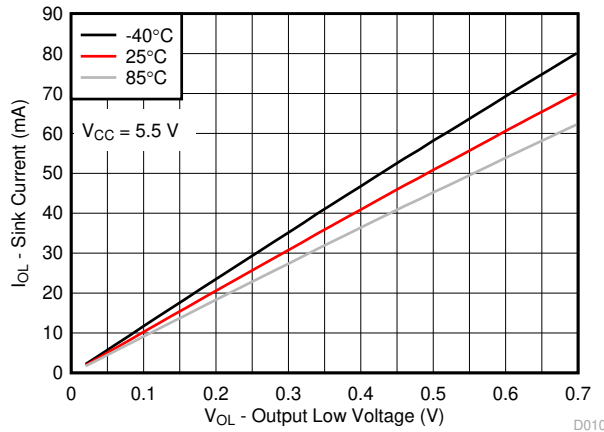
$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)



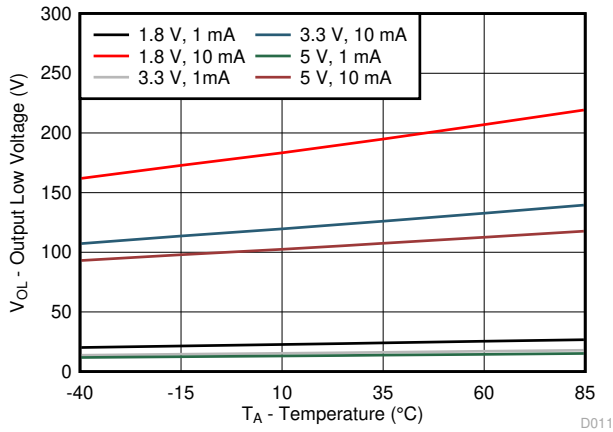
6-7. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 3.3\text{ V}$



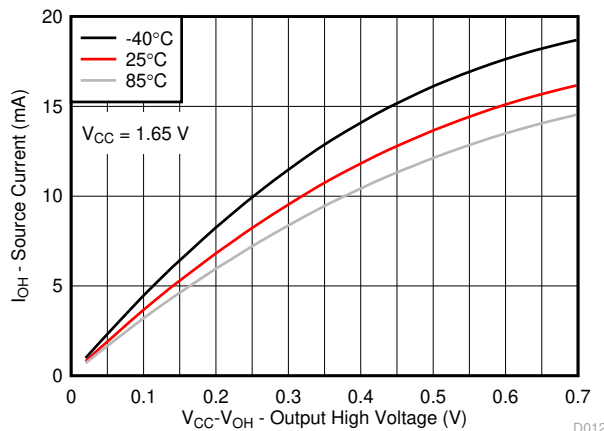
6-8. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 5\text{ V}$



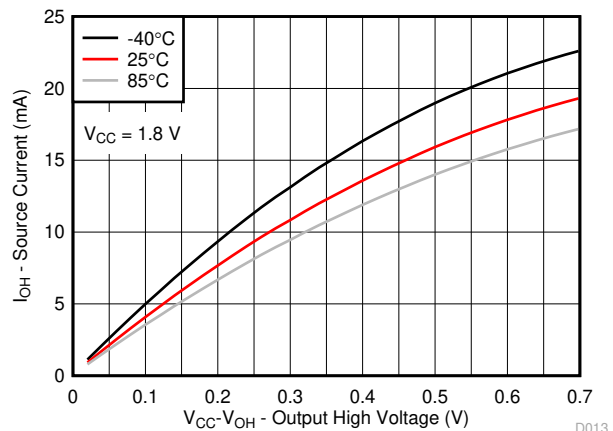
6-9. I/O Sink Current vs Output Low Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 5.5\text{ V}$



6-10. I/O Low Voltage vs Temperature for Different  $V_{CC}$  and  $I_{OL}$



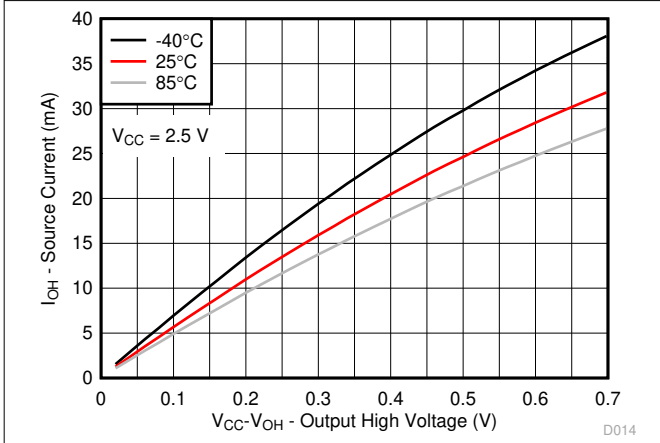
6-11. I/O Source Current vs Output High Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 1.65\text{ V}$



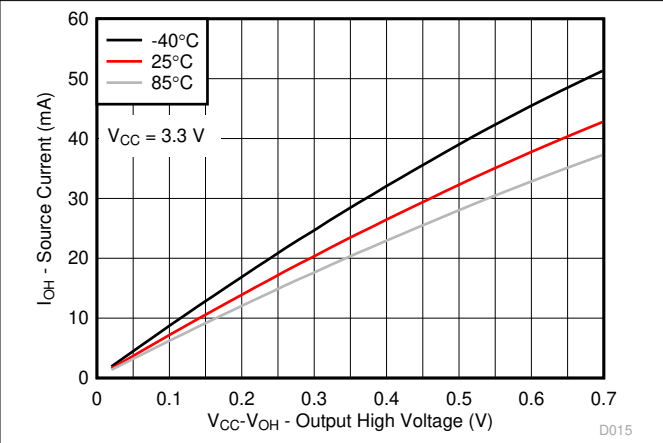
6-12. I/O Source Current vs Output High Voltage for Different Temperature ( $T_A$ ) for  $V_{CC} = 1.8\text{ V}$

## 6.8 Typical Characteristics (continued)

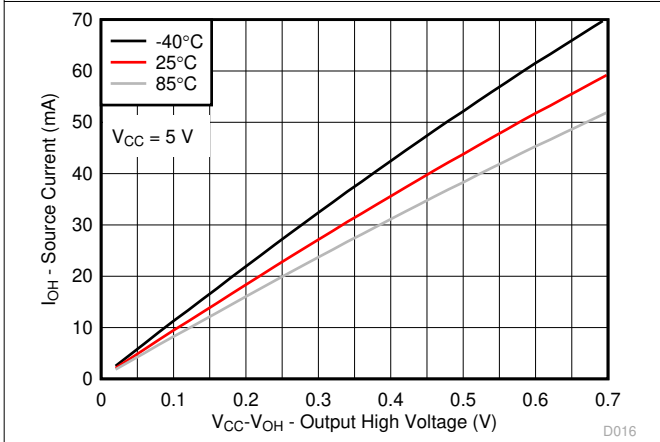
T<sub>A</sub> = 25°C (unless otherwise noted)



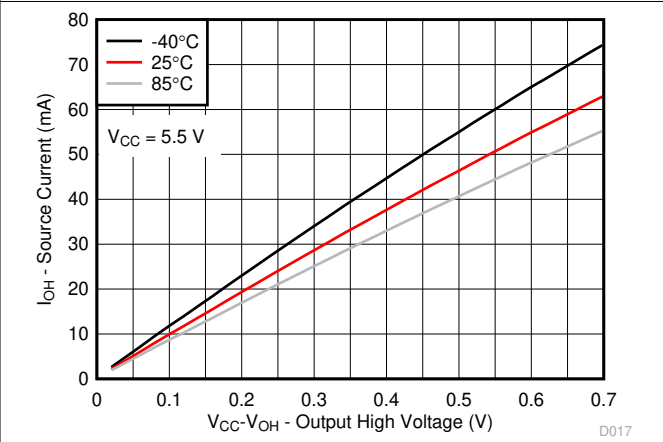
6-13. I/O Source Current vs Output High Voltage for Different Temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) for V<sub>CC</sub> = 2.5 V



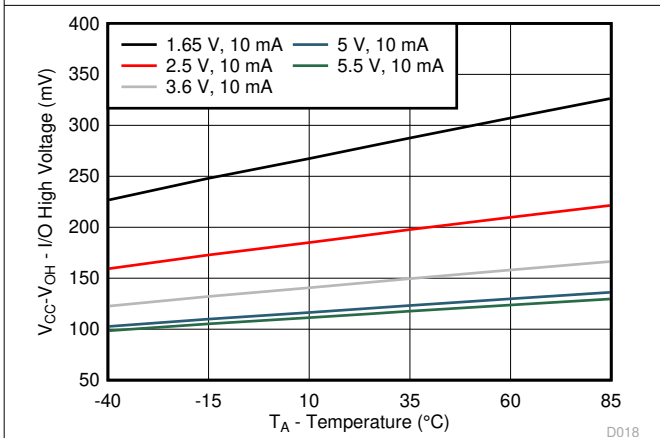
6-14. I/O Source Current vs Output High Voltage for Different Temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) for V<sub>CC</sub> = 3.3 V



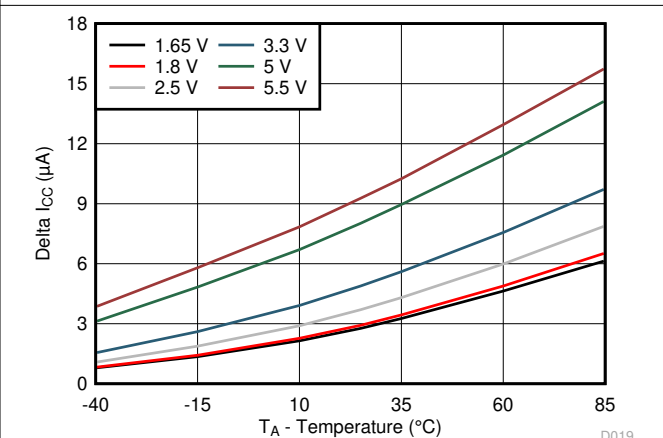
6-15. I/O Source Current vs Output High Voltage for Different Temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) for V<sub>CC</sub> = 5 V



6-16. I/O Source Current vs Output High Voltage for Different Temperature (T<sub>A</sub>) for V<sub>CC</sub> = 5.5 V

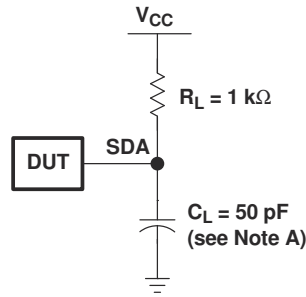


6-17. V<sub>CC</sub> - V<sub>OH</sub> Voltage vs Temperature for Different V<sub>CC</sub>

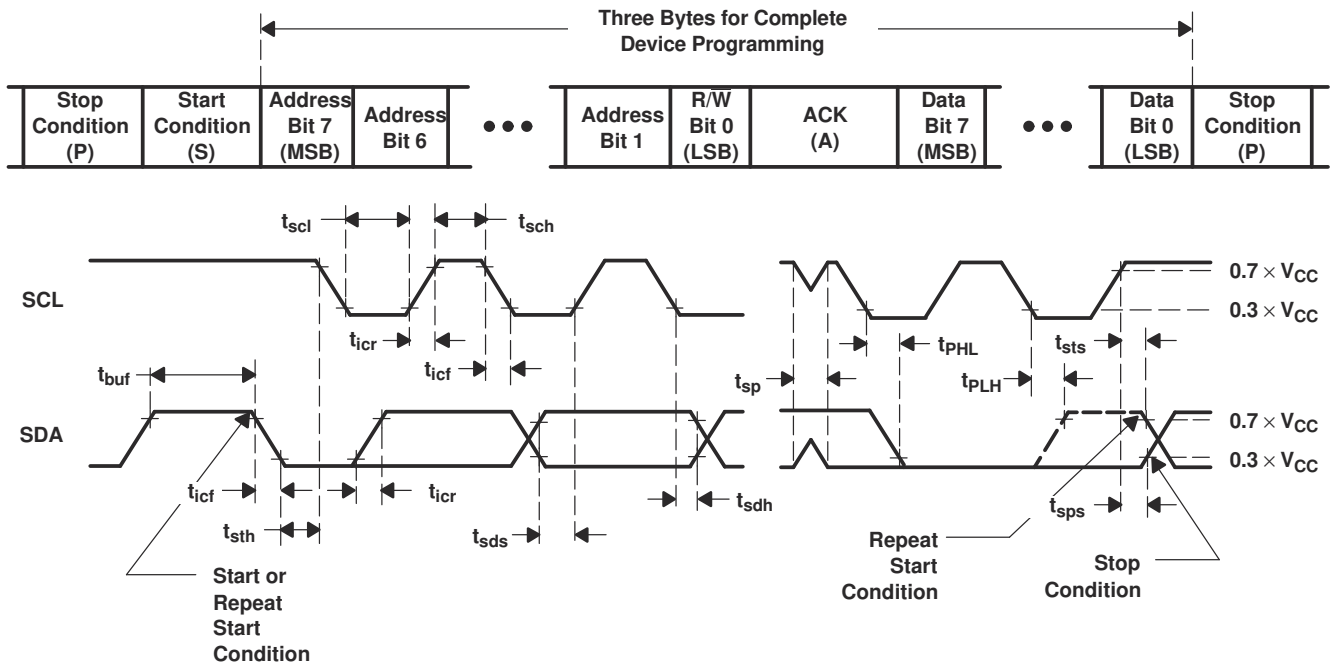


6-18. Δ I<sub>CC</sub> vs Temperature for Different V<sub>CC</sub> (V<sub>I</sub> = V<sub>CC</sub> - 0.6 V)

## 7 Parameter Measurement Information



SDA LOAD CONFIGURATION



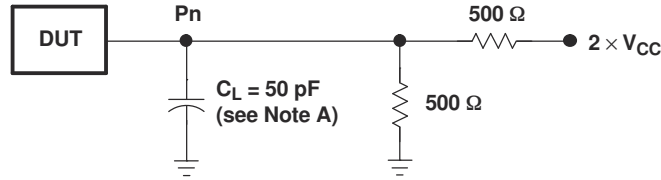
VOLTAGE WAVEFORMS

BYTE	DESCRIPTION
1	I <sup>2</sup> C address
2, 3	P-port data

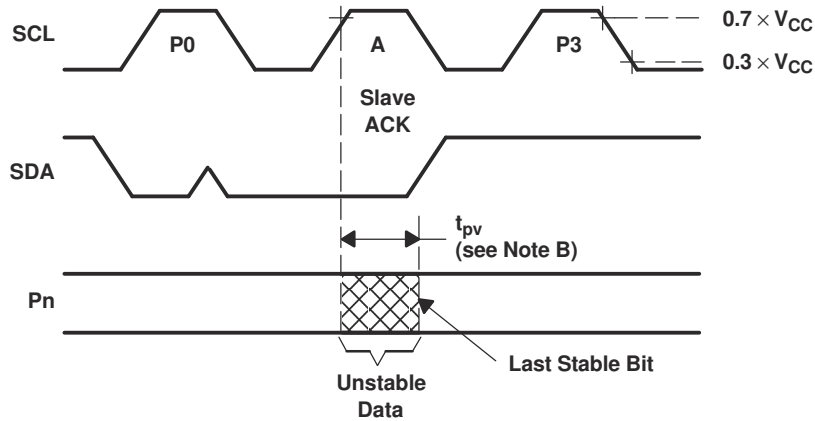
- A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B. All inputs are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:  $PRR \leq 10$  MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r/t_f \leq 30$  ns.
- C. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

7-1. I<sup>2</sup>C Interface Load Circuit And Voltage Waveforms

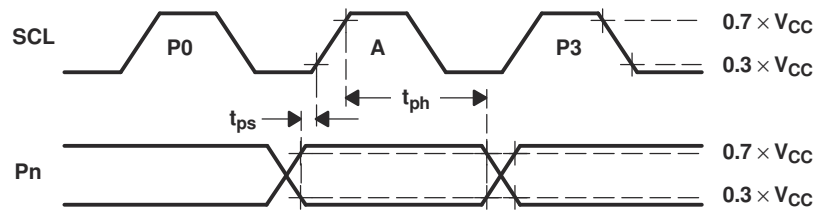




P-PORT LOAD CONFIGURATION



WRITE MODE ( $R/\bar{W} = 0$ )



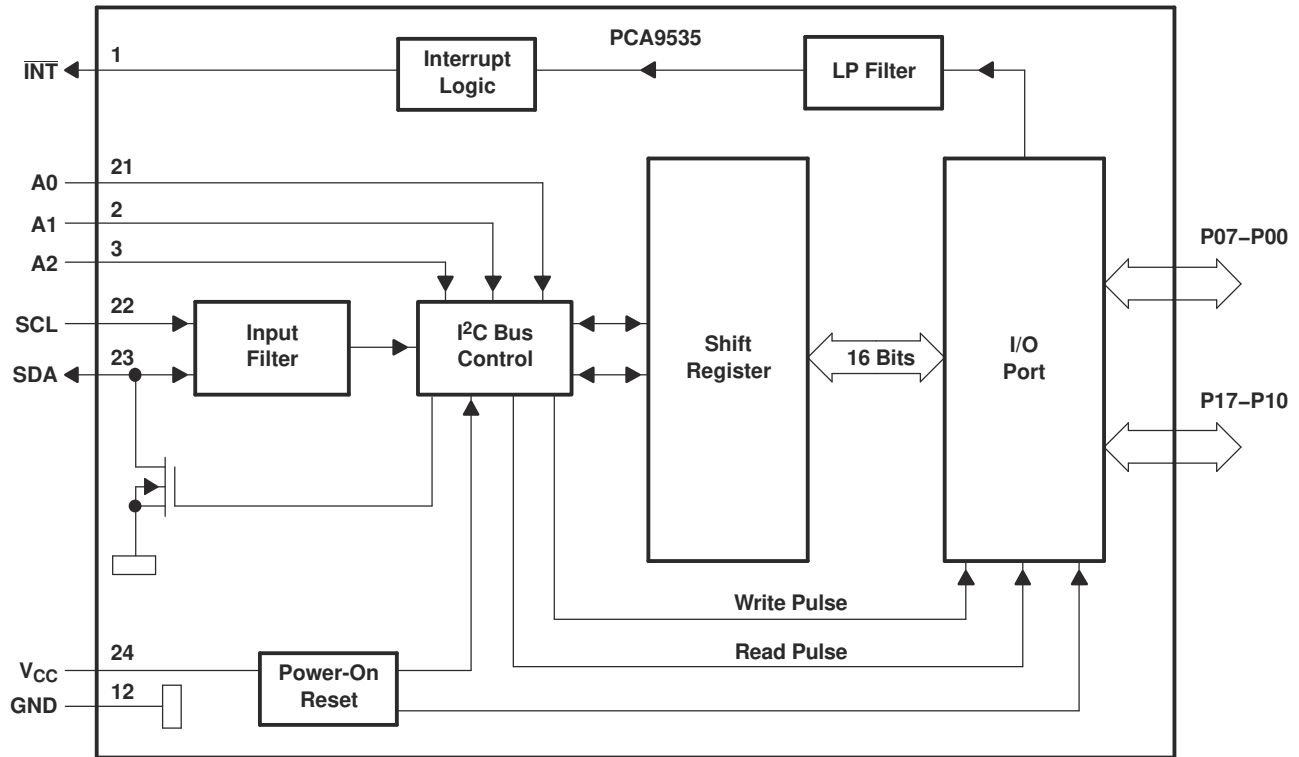
READ MODE ( $R/\bar{W} = 1$ )

- A.  $C_L$  includes probe and jig capacitance.
- B.  $t_{pv}$  is measured from  $0.7 \times V_{CC}$  on SCL to 50% I/O ( $P_n$ ) output.
- C. All inputs are supplied by generators having the following characteristics:  $PRR \leq 10$  MHz,  $Z_O = 50 \Omega$ ,  $t_r/t_f \leq 30$  ns.
- D. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
- E. All parameters and waveforms are not applicable to all devices.

**7-3. P-Port Load Circuit And Voltage Waveforms**

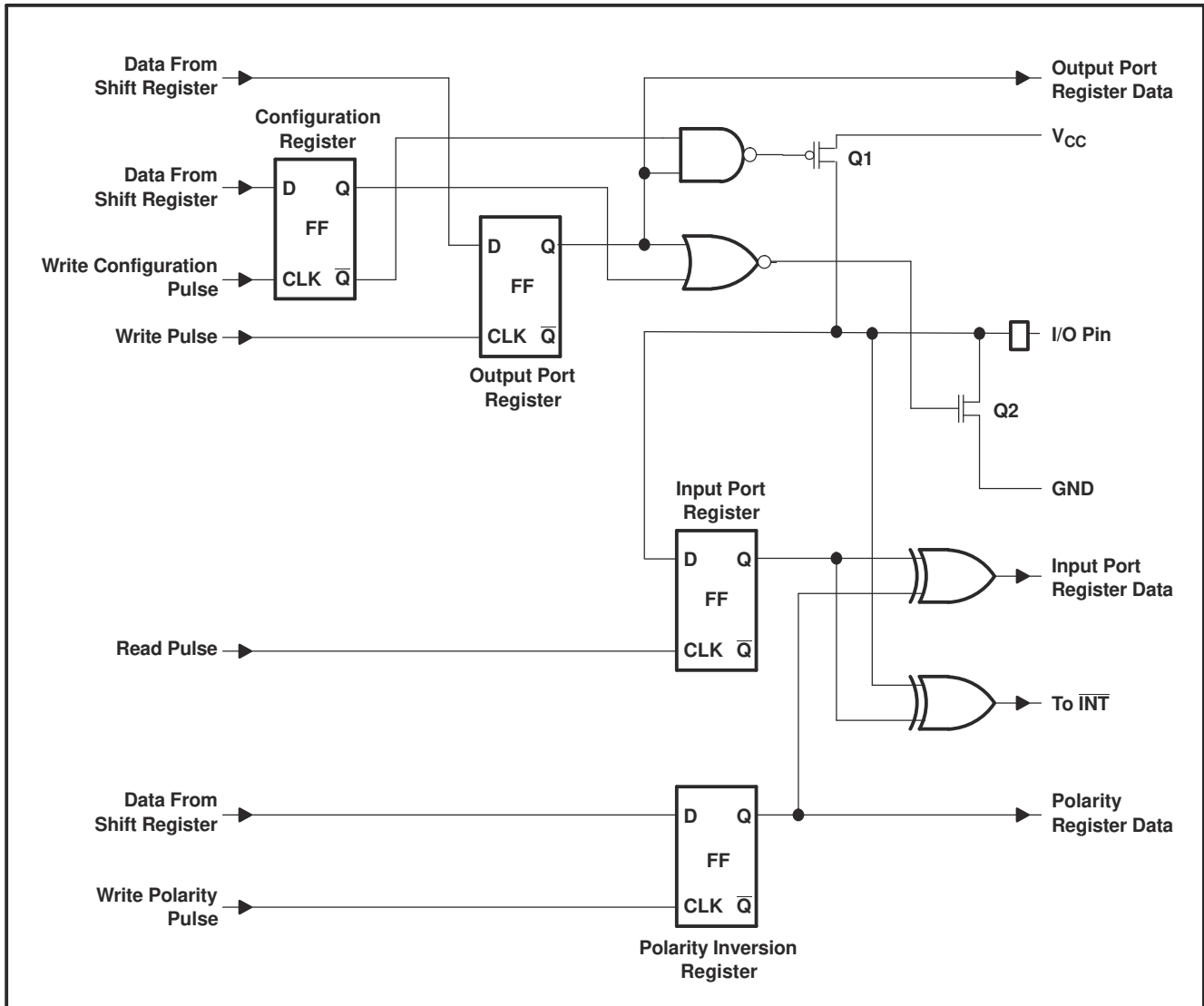
## 8 Detailed Description

### 8.1 Functional Block Diagram



- A. Pin numbers shown are for DB, DBQ, DGV, DW, and PW packages.
- B. All I/Os are set to inputs at reset.

**8-1. Logic Diagram (Positive Logic)**



A. At power-on reset, all registers return to default values.

8-2. Simplified Schematic Of P-Port I/Os

## 8.2 Device Functional Modes

### 8.2.1 Power-On Reset

When power (from 0 V) is applied to  $V_{CC}$ , an internal power-on reset holds the PCA9535 in a reset condition until  $V_{CC}$  has reached  $V_{POR}$ . At that point, the reset condition is released and the PCA9535 registers and I<sup>2</sup>C/SMBus state machine initialize to their default states. After that,  $V_{CC}$  must be lowered to below 0.2 V and then back up to the operating voltage for a power-reset cycle.

### 8.2.2 I/O Port

When an I/O is configured as an input, FETs Q1 and Q2 (in [Simplified Schematic Of P-Port I/Os](#)) are off, which creates a high-impedance input. The input voltage may be raised above  $V_{CC}$  to a maximum of 5.5 V.

If the I/O is configured as an output, Q1 or Q2 is enabled, depending on the state of the Output Port register. In this case, there are low-impedance paths between the I/O pin and either  $V_{CC}$  or GND. The external voltage applied to this I/O pin should not exceed the recommended levels for proper operation.

### 8.2.3 Interrupt ( $\overline{\text{INT}}$ ) Output

An interrupt is generated by any rising or falling edge of the port inputs in the input mode. After time,  $t_{iv}$ , the signal  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  is valid. Resetting the interrupt circuit is achieved when data on the port is changed to the original setting, data is read from the port that generated the interrupt. Resetting occurs in the read mode at the acknowledge (ACK) or not acknowledge (NACK) bit after the rising edge of the SCL signal.

Interrupts that occur during the ACK or NACK 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  $\overline{\text{INT}}$ . Writing to another device does not affect the interrupt circuit, and a pin configured as an output cannot cause an interrupt. Changing an I/O from an output to an input may cause a false interrupt to occur, if the state of the pin does not match the contents of the Input Port register. Because each 8-pin port is read independently, the interrupt caused by port 0 is not cleared by a read of port 1 or vice versa.

The  $\overline{\text{INT}}$  output has an open-drain structure and requires pullup resistor to  $V_{CC}$ .

#### 8.2.3.1 Interrupt Errata

##### Description

The INT will be improperly de-asserted if the following two conditions occur:

1. The last I<sup>2</sup>C command byte (register pointer) written to the device was 00h.

---

##### Note

This generally means the last operation with the device was a Read of the input register. However, the command byte may have been written with 00h without ever going on to read the input register. After reading from the device, if no other command byte written, it will remain 00h.

---

2. Any other slave device on the I<sup>2</sup>C bus acknowledges an address byte with the R/W bit set high

##### System Impact

Can cause improper interrupt handling as the Master will see the interrupt as being cleared.

##### System Workaround

Minor software change: User must change command byte to something besides 00h after a Read operation to the PCA9535 device or before reading from another slave device.

---

##### Note

Software change will be compatible with other versions (competition and TI redesigns) of this device.

---

## 8.3 Programming

### 8.3.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Interface

The bidirectional I<sup>2</sup>C 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<sup>2</sup>C 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 8-3](#)). After the Start condition, the device address byte is sent, MSB first, including the data direction bit (R/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 (A0–A2) of the slave device must not be changed between the Start and Stop conditions.

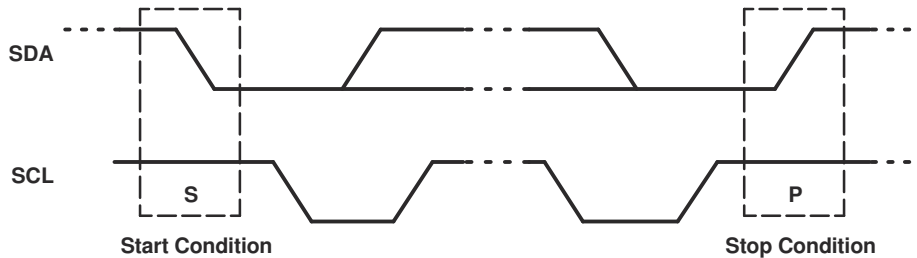


On the I<sup>2</sup>C bus, only one data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on the SDA line must remain stable during the high pulse of the clock period, as changes in the data line at this time are interpreted as control commands (Start or Stop) (see [Figure 8-4](#)).

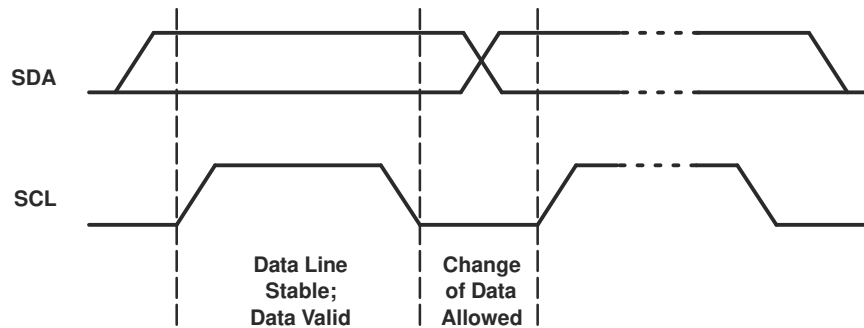
A Stop condition, a low-to-high transition on the SDA input/output while the SCL input is high, is sent by the master (see [Figure 8-3](#)).

Any number of data bytes can be transferred from the transmitter to the receiver between the Start and the Stop conditions. 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. The device that acknowledges must 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 8-5](#)). When a slave receiver is addressed, it must generate an ACK after each byte is received. Similarly, the master must generate an ACK after each byte that it receives from the slave transmitter. Setup and hold times must be met to ensure proper operation.

A master receiver signals an end of data to the slave transmitter by not generating an acknowledge (NACK) after the last byte 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 8-3. Definition Of Start And Stop Conditions**



**Figure 8-4. Bit Transfer**

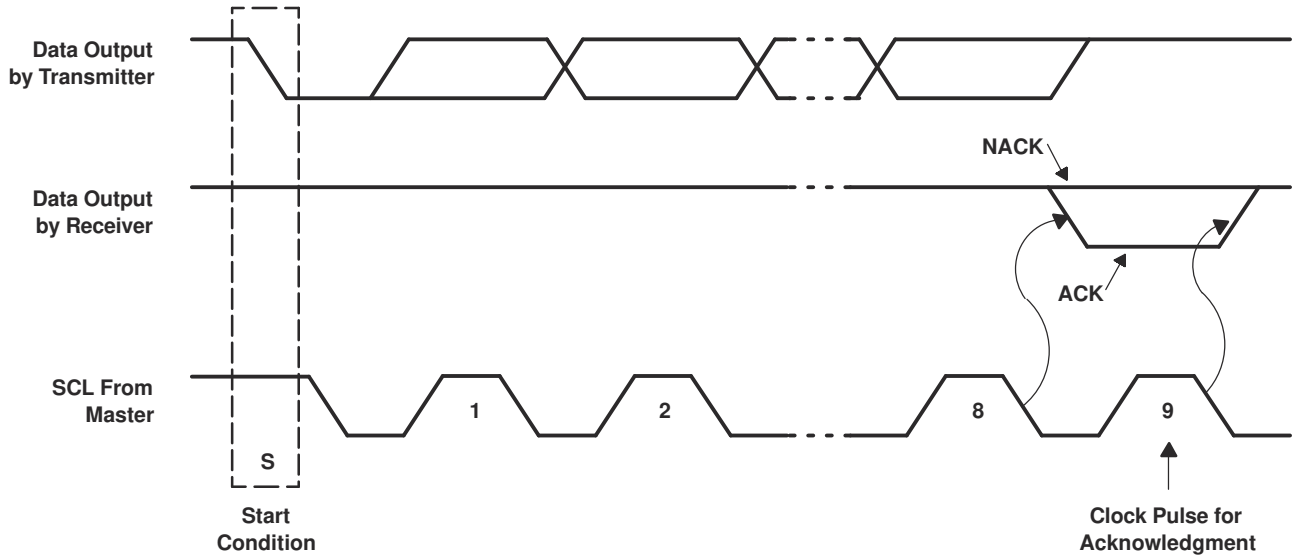


图 8-5. Acknowledgment On I<sup>2</sup>C Bus

### 8.3.2 Register Map

表 8-1. Interface Definition

BYTE	BIT							
	7 (MSB)	6	5	4	3	2	1	0 (LSB)
I <sup>2</sup> C slave address	L	H	L	L	A2	A1	A0	R/ $\bar{W}$
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

### 8.3.2.1 Device Address

Figure 8-6 shows the address byte of the PCA9535.

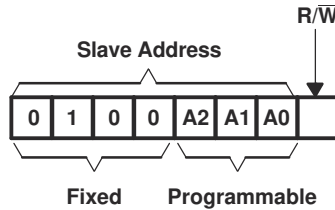


Figure 8-6. Pca9535 Address

Table 8-2. Address Reference

INPUTS			I <sup>2</sup> C BUS SLAVE ADDRESS
A2	A1	A0	
L	L	L	32 (decimal), 20 (hexadecimal)
L	L	H	33 (decimal), 21 (hexadecimal)
L	H	L	34 (decimal), 22 (hexadecimal)
L	H	H	35 (decimal), 23 (hexadecimal)
H	L	L	36 (decimal), 24 (hexadecimal)
H	L	H	37 (decimal), 25 (hexadecimal)
H	H	L	38 (decimal), 26 (hexadecimal)
H	H	H	39 (decimal), 27 (hexadecimal)

The last bit of the slave address defines the operation (read or write) to be performed. A high (1) selects a read operation, while a low (0) selects a write operation.

### 8.3.2.2 Control Register And Command Byte

Following the successful acknowledgment of the address byte, the bus master sends a command byte that is stored in the control register in the PCA9535. Three bits of this data byte state the operation (read or write) and the internal register (Input, Output, Polarity Inversion, or Configuration) that will be affected. This register can be written or read through the I<sup>2</sup>C bus. The command byte is sent only during a write transmission.

Once a command byte has been sent, the register that was addressed continues to be accessed by reads until a new command byte has been sent.

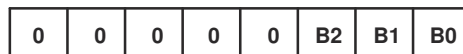


Figure 8-7. Control Register Bits

Table 8-3. Control Register

CONTROL REGISTER BITS			COMMAND BYTE (HEX)	REGISTER	PROTOCOL	POWER-UP DEFAULT
B2	B1	B0				
0	0	0	0x00	Input Port 0	Read byte	xxxx xxxx
0	0	1	0x01	Input Port 1	Read byte	xxxx xxxx
0	1	0	0x02	Output Port 0	Read/write byte	1111 1111
0	1	1	0x03	Output Port 1	Read/write byte	1111 1111
1	0	0	0x04	Polarity Inversion Port 0	Read/write byte	0000 0000
1	0	1	0x05	Polarity Inversion Port 1	Read/write byte	0000 0000
1	1	0	0x06	Configuration Port 0	Read/write byte	1111 1111
1	1	1	0x07	Configuration Port 1	Read/write byte	1111 1111

### 8.3.2.3 Register Descriptions

The Input Port registers (registers 0 and 1) reflect the incoming logic levels of the pins, regardless of whether the pin is defined as an input or an output by the Configuration Register. It only acts on read operation. Writes to these registers have no effect. The default value, X, is determined by the externally applied logic level.

Before a read operation, a write transmission is sent with the command byte to let the I<sup>2</sup>C device know that the Input Port registers will be accessed next.

**表 8-4. Registers 0 And 1 (Input Port Registers)**

Bit	I0.7	I0.6	I0.5	I0.4	I0.3	I0.2	I0.1	I0.0
Default	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bit	I1.7	I1.6	I1.5	I1.4	I1.3	I1.2	I1.1	I1.0
Default	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The Output Port registers (registers 2 and 3) show the outgoing logic levels of the pins defined as outputs by the Configuration register. Bit values in this register have no effect on pins defined as inputs. In turn, reads from this register reflect the value that is in the flip-flop controlling the output selection, not the actual pin value.

**表 8-5. Registers 2 And 3 (Output Port Registers)**

Bit	O0.7	O0.6	O0.5	O0.4	O0.3	O0.2	O0.1	O0.0
Default	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bit	O1.7	O1.6	O1.5	O1.4	O1.3	O1.2	O1.1	O1.0
Default	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Polarity Inversion registers (registers 4 and 5) allow polarity inversion of pins defined as inputs by the Configuration register. If a bit in this register is set (written with 1), the corresponding pin's polarity is inverted. If a bit in this register is cleared (written with a 0), the corresponding pin's original polarity is retained.

**表 8-6. Registers 4 And 5 (Polarity Inversion Registers)**

Bit	N0.7	N0.6	N0.5	N0.4	N0.3	N0.2	N0.1	N0.0
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bit	N1.7	N1.6	N1.5	N1.4	N1.3	N1.2	N1.1	N1.0
Default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The Configuration registers (registers 6 and 7) configure the directions of the I/O pins. If a bit in this register is set to 1, the corresponding port pin is enabled as an input with a high-impedance output driver. If a bit in this register is cleared to 0, the corresponding port pin is enabled as an output.

**表 8-7. Registers 6 And 7 (Configuration Registers)**

Bit	C0.7	C0.6	C0.5	C0.4	C0.3	C0.2	C0.1	C0.0
Default	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bit	C1.7	C1.6	C1.5	C1.4	C1.3	C1.2	C1.1	C1.0
Default	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

### 8.3.2.4 Bus Transactions

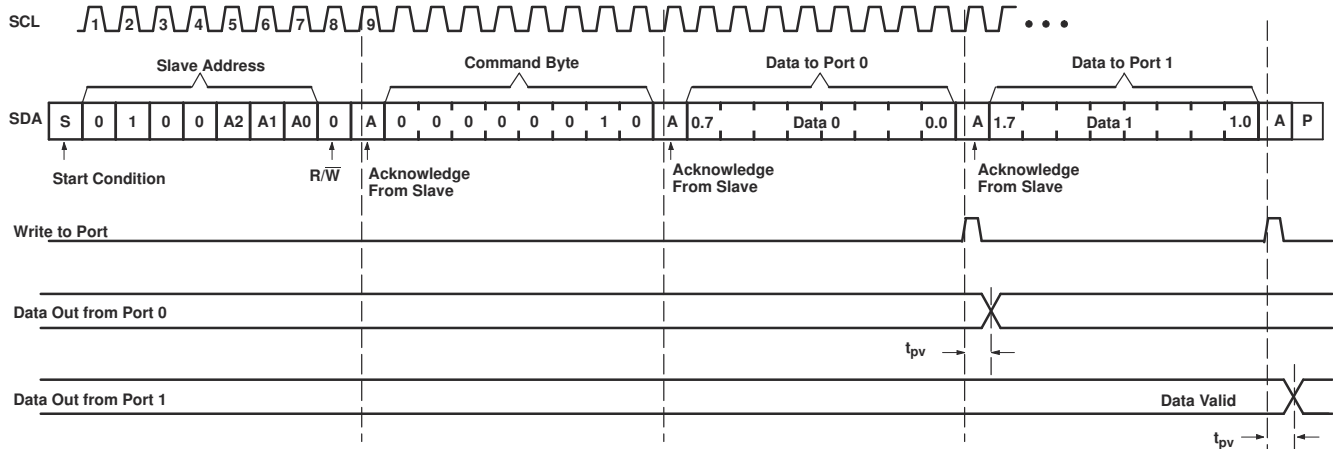
Data is exchanged between the master and the PCA9535 through write and read commands.

#### 8.3.2.4.1 Writes

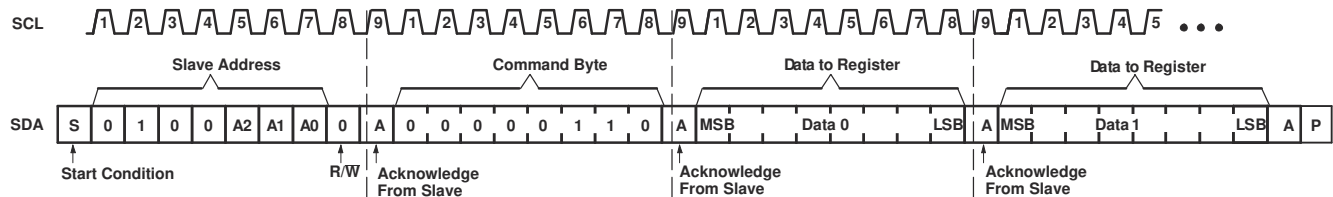
Data is transmitted to the PCA9535 by sending the device address and setting the least-significant bit to a logic 0 (see [图 8-6](#) for device address). The command byte is sent after the address and determines which register receives the data that follows the command byte.

The eight registers within the PCA9535 are configured to operate as four register pairs. The four pairs are Input Ports, Output Ports, Polarity Inversions, and Configurations. After sending data to one register, the next data byte is sent to the other register in the pair (see [Figure 8-8](#) and [Figure 8-9](#)). For example, if the first byte is sent to Output Port 1 (register 3), the next byte is stored in Output Port 0 (register 2).

There is no limitation on the number of data bytes sent in one write transmission. In this way, each 8-bit register may be updated independently of the other registers.



**Figure 8-8. Write To Output Port Registers**



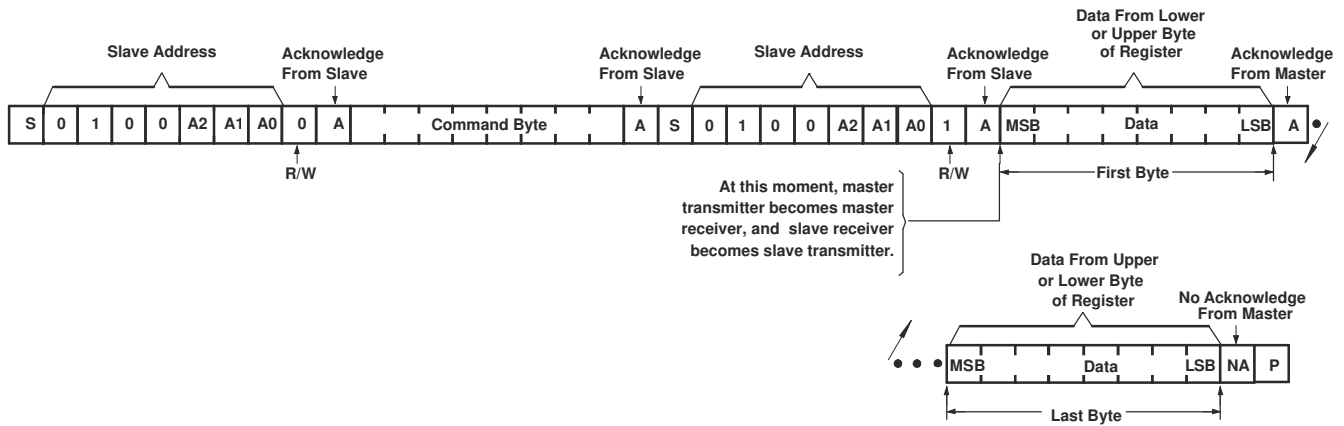
**Figure 8-9. Write To Configuration Registers**

#### 8.3.2.4.2 Reads

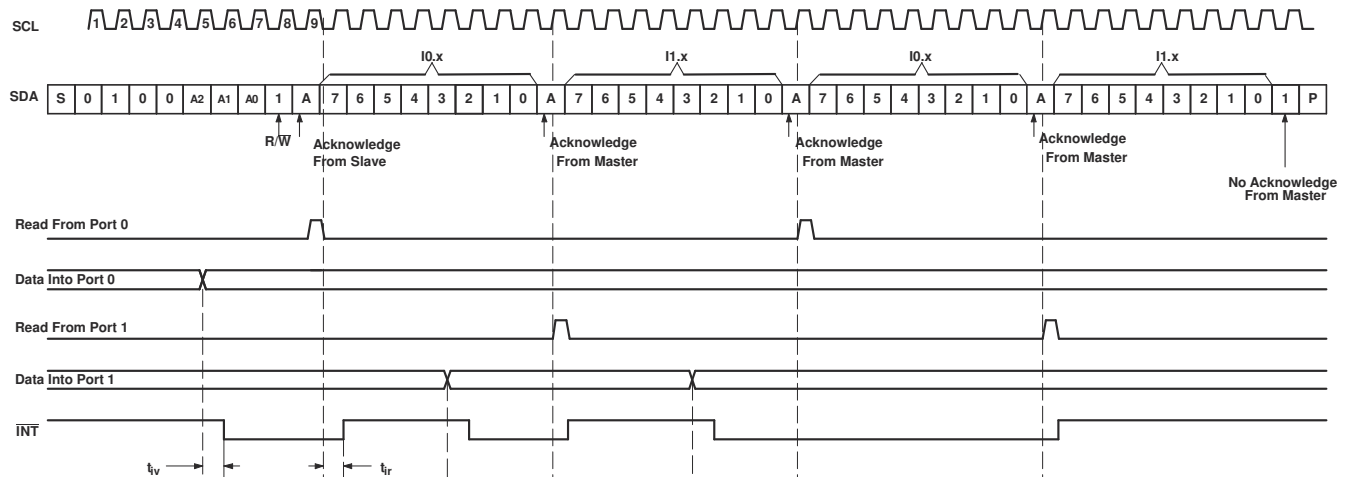
The bus master first must send the PCA9535 address with the least-significant bit set to a logic 0 (see [Figure 8-6](#) for device address). The command byte is sent after the address and determines which register is accessed. After a restart, the device address is sent again, but this time, the least-significant bit is set to a logic 1. Data from the register defined by the command byte then is sent by the PCA9535 (see [Figure 8-10](#) through [Figure 8-12](#)).

After a restart, the value of the register defined by the command byte matches the register being accessed when the restart occurred. For example, if the command byte references Input Port 1 before the restart, and the restart occurs when Input Port 0 is being read, the stored command byte changes to reference Input Port 0. The original command byte is forgotten. If a subsequent restart occurs, Input Port 0 is read first. Data is clocked into the register on the rising edge of the ACK clock pulse. After the first byte is read, additional bytes may be read, but the data now reflect the information in the other register in the pair. For example, if Input Port 1 is read, the next byte read is Input Port 0.

Data is clocked into the register on the rising edge of the ACK clock pulse. There is no limitation on the number of data bytes received in one read transmission, but when the final byte is received, the bus master must not acknowledge the data

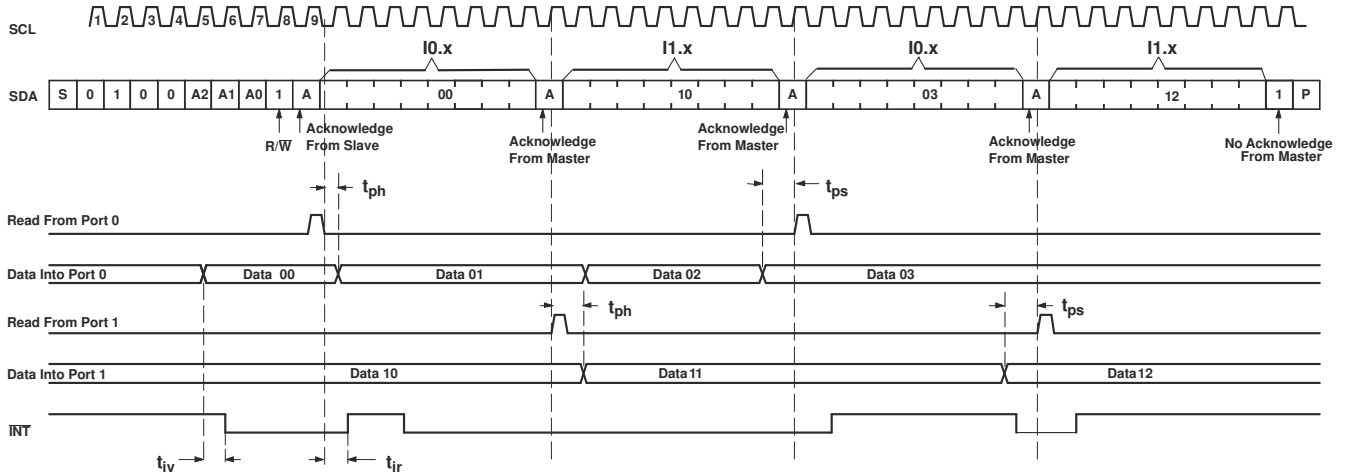


**8-10. Read From Register**



- A. Transfer of data can be stopped at any time by a Stop condition. When this occurs, data present at the latest acknowledge phase is valid (output mode). It is assumed that the command byte previously has been set to 00 (read Input Port register).
- B. This figure eliminates the command byte transfer, a restart, and slave address call between the initial slave address call and actual data transfer from P port (see [8-10](#) for these details).

**8-11. Read Input Port Register, Scenario 1**



- A. Transfer of data can be stopped at any time by a Stop condition. When this occurs, data present at the latest acknowledge phase is valid (output mode). It is assumed that the command byte previously has been set to 00 (read Input Port register).
- B. This figure eliminates the command byte transfer, a restart, and slave address call between the initial slave address call and actual data transfer from P port (see [Figure 8-10](#) for these details).

**Figure 8-12. Read Input Port Register, Scenario 2**



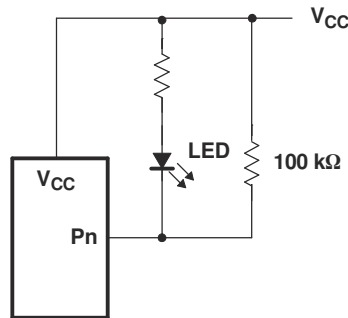


## 9.2.1 Design Requirements

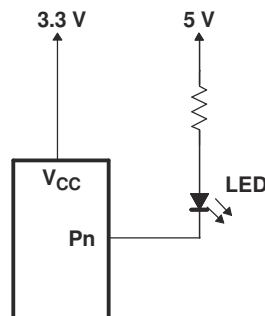
### 9.2.1.1 Minimizing $I_{CC}$ When I/O Is Used To Control Led

When an I/O is used to control an LED, normally it is connected to  $V_{CC}$  through a resistor as shown in [Figure 9-3](#). Because the LED acts as a diode, when the LED is off, the I/O  $V_{IN}$  is about 1.2 V less than  $V_{CC}$ . The  $\Delta I_{CC}$  parameter in Electrical Characteristics shows how  $I_{CC}$  increases as  $V_{IN}$  becomes lower than  $V_{CC}$ . For battery-powered applications, it is essential that the voltage of I/O pins is greater than or equal to  $V_{CC}$ , when the LED is off, to minimize current consumption.

[Figure 9-2](#) shows a high-value resistor in parallel with the LED. [Figure 9-3](#) shows  $V_{CC}$  less than the LED supply voltage by at least 1.2 V. Both of these methods maintain the I/O  $V_{IN}$  at or above  $V_{CC}$  and prevent additional supply-current consumption when the LED is off.



**Figure 9-2. High-Value Resistor In Parallel With Led**



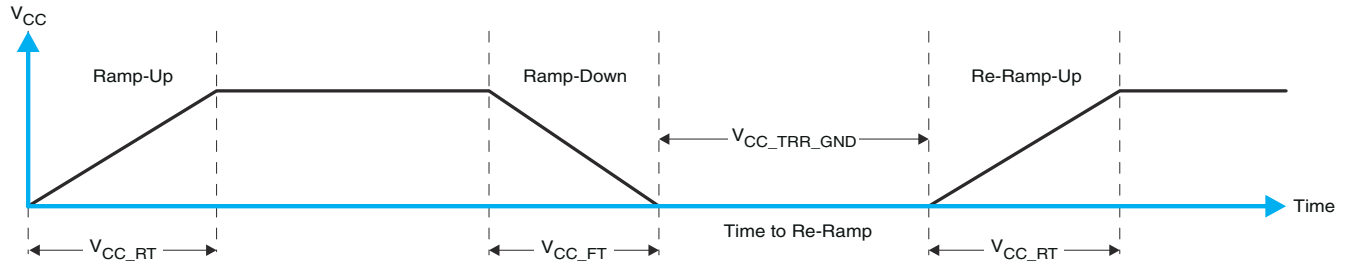
**Figure 9-3. Device Supplied By Lower Voltage**

## 10 Power Supply Recommendations

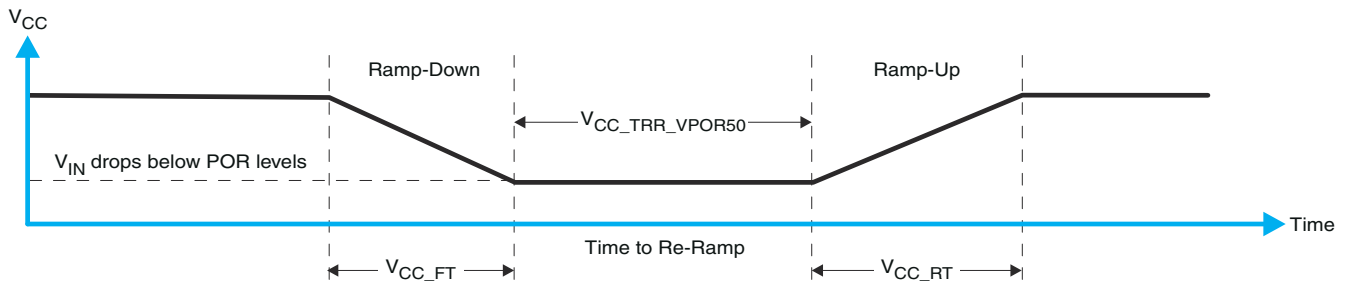
### 10.1 Power-On Reset Requirements

In the event of a glitch or data corruption, PCA9535 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 10-1](#) and [Figure 10-2](#).



**Figure 10-1.  $V_{CC}$  Is Lowered Below 0.2 V or 0 V and Then Ramped Up To  $V_{CC}$**



**Figure 10-2.  $V_{CC}$  Is Lowered Below The Por Threshold, Then Ramped Back Up To  $V_{CC}$**

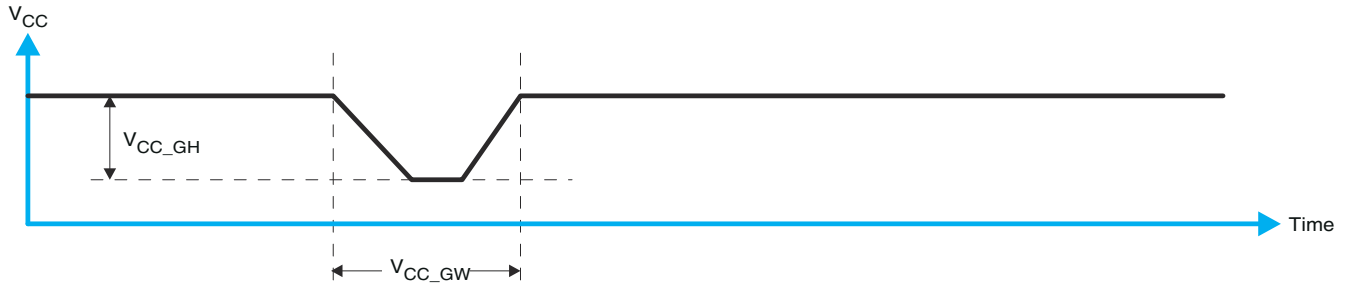
[Table 10-1](#) specifies the performance of the power-on reset feature for PCA9535 for both types of power-on reset.

**Table 10-1. Recommended Supply Sequencing And Ramp Rates<sup>(1)</sup>**

PARAMETER			MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT
$V_{CC\_FT}$	Fall rate	See <a href="#">Figure 10-1</a>	1		100	ms
$V_{CC\_RT}$	Rise rate	See <a href="#">Figure 10-1</a>	0.01		100	ms
$V_{CC\_TRR\_GND}$	Time to re-ramp (when $V_{CC}$ drops to GND)	See <a href="#">Figure 10-1</a>	0.001			ms
$V_{CC\_TRR\_POR50}$	Time to re-ramp (when $V_{CC}$ drops to $V_{POR\_MIN} - 50$ mV)	See <a href="#">Figure 10-2</a>	0.001			ms
$V_{CC\_GH}$	Level that $V_{CCP}$ can glitch down to, but not cause a functional disruption when $V_{CCX\_GW} = 1$ $\mu$ s	See <a href="#">Figure 10-3</a>			1.2	V
$V_{CC\_GW}$	Glitch width that will not cause a functional disruption when $V_{CCX\_GH} = 0.5 \times V_{CCX}$	See <a href="#">Figure 10-3</a>				$\mu$ s
$V_{PORF}$	Voltage trip point of POR on falling $V_{CC}$		0.767		1.144	V
$V_{PORR}$	Voltage trip point of POR on rising $V_{CC}$		1.033		1.428	V

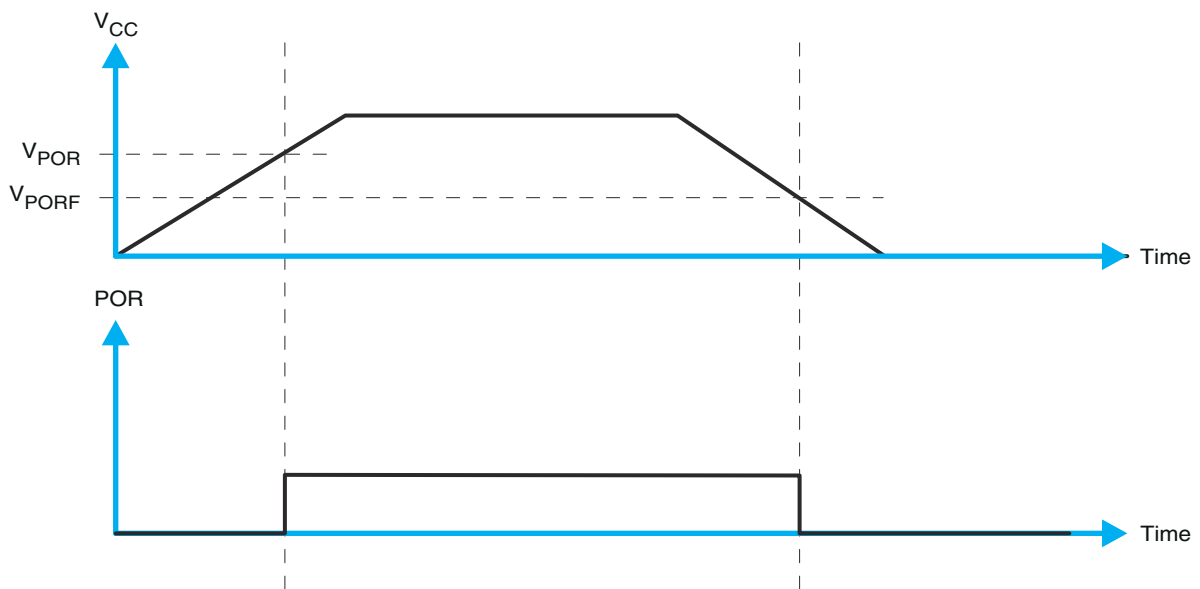
(1)  $T_A = -40^\circ\text{C}$  to  $85^\circ\text{C}$  (unless otherwise noted)

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 the device impedance are factors that affect power-on reset performance. [Figure 10-3](#) and [Table 10-1](#) provide more information on how to measure these specifications.



⊠ 10-3. 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<sup>2</sup>C/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. ⊠ 10-4 and 表 10-1 provide more details on this specification.



⊠ 10-4.  $V_{POR}$

## 11 Device and Documentation Support

### 11.1 ドキュメントの更新通知を受け取る方法

ドキュメントの更新についての通知を受け取るには、[ti.com](http://ti.com) のデバイス製品フォルダを開いてください。「更新通知を受け取る」をクリックして登録すると、変更されたすべての製品情報の 1 週間分のダイジェストを受け取れます。変更の詳細については、修正されたドキュメントに含まれている改訂履歴をご覧ください。

### 11.2 サポート・リソース

TI E2E™ サポート・フォーラムは、検証済みの迅速な回答と設計支援をエンジニアがエキスパートから直接得るための頼れる情報源です。既存の回答を検索し、または新たに質問することで、必要とする設計支援を迅速に得ることができます。

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### 11.3 Trademarks

TI E2E™ is a trademark of Texas Instruments.

すべての商標は、それぞれの所有者に帰属します。

### 11.4 Electrostatic Discharge Caution



This integrated circuit can be damaged by ESD. Texas Instruments recommends that all integrated circuits be handled with appropriate precautions. Failure to observe proper handling and installation procedures can cause damage.

ESD damage can range from subtle performance degradation to complete device failure. Precision integrated circuits may be more susceptible to damage because very small parametric changes could cause the device not to meet its published specifications.

### 11.5 用語集

**TI 用語集** この用語集には、用語や略語の一覧および定義が記載されています。

## 12 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.

**PACKAGING INFORMATION**

Orderable Device	Status (1)	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	Package Qty	Eco Plan (2)	Lead finish/ Ball material (6)	MSL Peak Temp (3)	Op Temp (°C)	Device Marking (4/5)	Samples
PCA9535DB	OBSOLETE	SSOP	DB	24		TBD	Call TI	Call TI	-40 to 85	PD9535	
PCA9535DBQR	ACTIVE	SSOP	DBQ	24	2500	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PCA9535	Samples
PCA9535DGVR	ACTIVE	TVSOP	DGV	24	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	PD9535	Samples
PCA9535DW	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	25	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	PCA9535	Samples
PCA9535DWR	ACTIVE	SOIC	DW	24	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	PCA9535	Samples
PCA9535PWR	ACTIVE	TSSOP	PW	24	2000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	PD9535	Samples
PCA9535RGER	ACTIVE	VQFN	RGE	24	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-1-260C-UNLIM	-40 to 85	PD9535	Samples
PCA9535RTWR	ACTIVE	WQFN	RTW	24	3000	RoHS & Green	NIPDAU	Level-2-260C-1 YEAR	-40 to 85	PD535	Samples

(1) The marketing status values are defined as follows:

**ACTIVE:** Product device recommended for new designs.

**LIFEBUY:** TI has announced that the device will be discontinued, and a lifetime-buy period is in effect.

**NRND:** Not recommended for new designs. Device is in production to support existing customers, but TI does not recommend using this part in a new design.

**PREVIEW:** Device has been announced but is not in production. Samples may or may not be available.

**OBSOLETE:** TI has discontinued the production of the device.

(2) **RoHS:** TI defines "RoHS" to mean semiconductor products that are compliant with the current EU RoHS requirements for all 10 RoHS substances, including the requirement that RoHS substance do not exceed 0.1% by weight in homogeneous materials. Where designed to be soldered at high temperatures, "RoHS" products are suitable for use in specified lead-free processes. TI may reference these types of products as "Pb-Free".

**RoHS Exempt:** TI defines "RoHS Exempt" to mean products that contain lead but are compliant with EU RoHS pursuant to a specific EU RoHS exemption.

**Green:** TI defines "Green" to mean the content of Chlorine (Cl) and Bromine (Br) based flame retardants meet JS709B low halogen requirements of <=1000ppm threshold. Antimony trioxide based flame retardants must also meet the <=1000ppm threshold requirement.

(3) MSL, Peak Temp. - The Moisture Sensitivity Level rating according to the JEDEC industry standard classifications, and peak solder temperature.

(4) There may be additional marking, which relates to the logo, the lot trace code information, or the environmental category on the device.

(5) Multiple Device Markings will be inside parentheses. Only one Device Marking contained in parentheses and separated by a "-" will appear on a device. If a line is indented then it is a continuation of the previous line and the two combined represent the entire Device Marking for that device.

<sup>(6)</sup> Lead finish/Ball material - Orderable Devices may have multiple material finish options. Finish options are separated by a vertical ruled line. Lead finish/Ball material values may wrap to two lines if the finish value exceeds the maximum column width.

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In no event shall TI's liability arising out of such information exceed the total purchase price of the TI part(s) at issue in this document sold by TI to Customer on an annual basis.

**TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION**

**QUADRANT ASSIGNMENTS FOR PIN 1 ORIENTATION IN TAPE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Reel Diameter (mm)	Reel Width W1 (mm)	A0 (mm)	B0 (mm)	K0 (mm)	P1 (mm)	W (mm)	Pin1 Quadrant
PCA9535DBQR	SSOP	DBQ	24	2500	330.0	16.4	6.5	9.0	2.1	8.0	16.0	Q1
PCA9535DGVR	TVSOP	DGV	24	2000	330.0	12.4	6.9	5.6	1.6	8.0	12.0	Q1
PCA9535DWR	SOIC	DW	24	2000	330.0	24.4	10.75	15.7	2.7	12.0	24.0	Q1
PCA9535PWR	TSSOP	PW	24	2000	330.0	16.4	6.95	8.3	1.6	8.0	16.0	Q1
PCA9535RGER	VQFN	RGE	24	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2
PCA9535RTWR	WQFN	RTW	24	3000	330.0	12.4	4.25	4.25	1.15	8.0	12.0	Q2

**TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Type	Package Drawing	Pins	SPQ	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
PCA9535DBQR	SSOP	DBQ	24	2500	356.0	356.0	35.0
PCA9535DGVR	TVSOP	DGV	24	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
PCA9535DWR	SOIC	DW	24	2000	350.0	350.0	43.0
PCA9535PWR	TSSOP	PW	24	2000	356.0	356.0	35.0
PCA9535RGER	VQFN	RGE	24	3000	346.0	346.0	33.0
PCA9535RTWR	WQFN	RTW	24	3000	356.0	356.0	35.0



**TUBE**


\*All dimensions are nominal

Device	Package Name	Package Type	Pins	SPQ	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (μm)	B (mm)
PCA9535DW	DW	SOIC	24	25	506.98	12.7	4826	6.6

DW (R-PDSO-G24)

PLASTIC SMALL OUTLINE



- NOTES:
- A. All linear dimensions are in inches (millimeters). Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M-1994.
  - B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
  - C. Body dimensions do not include mold flash or protrusion not to exceed 0.006 (0,15).
  - D. Falls within JEDEC MS-013 variation AD.



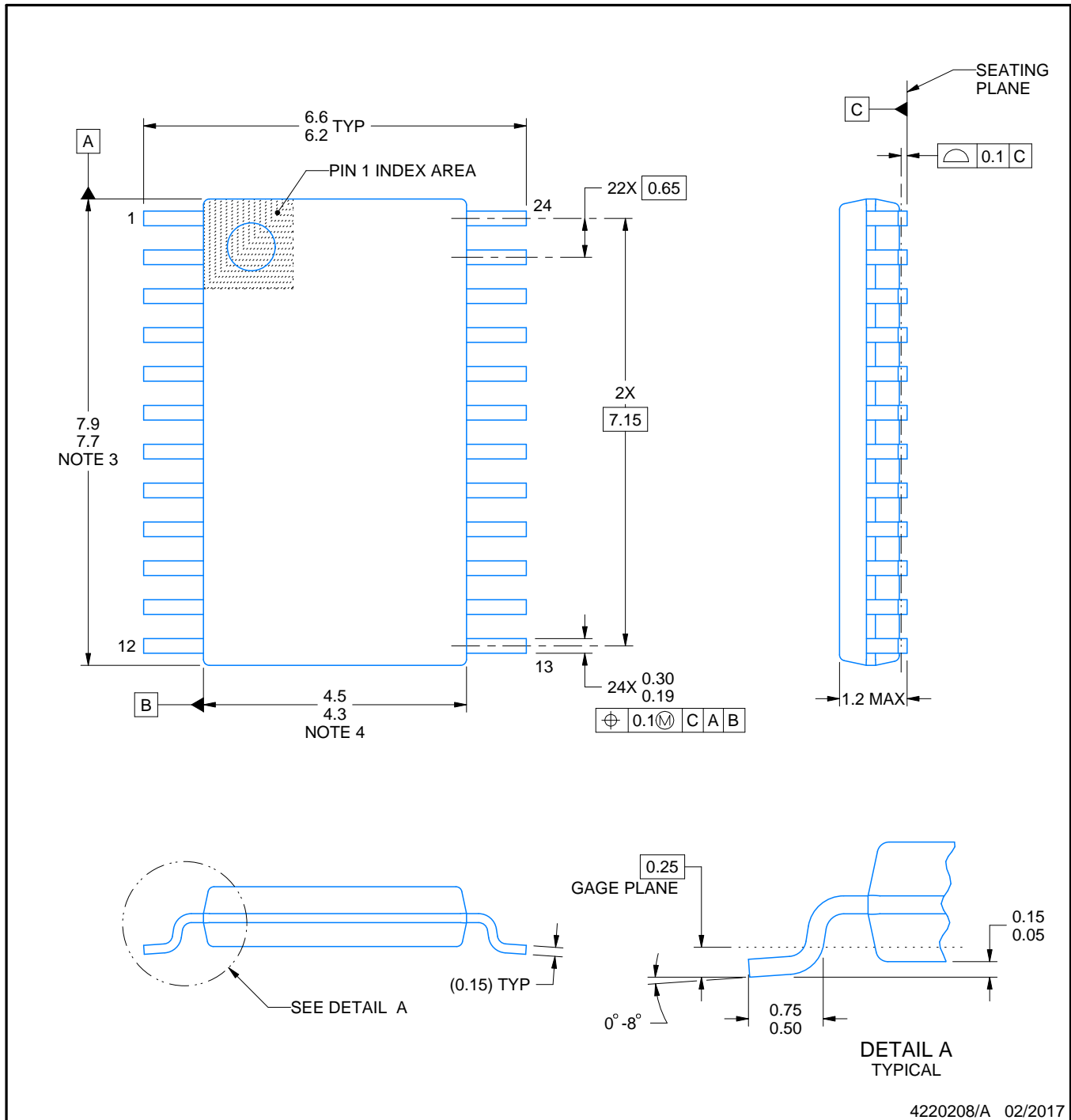
# PW0024A



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4220208/A 02/2017

### NOTES:

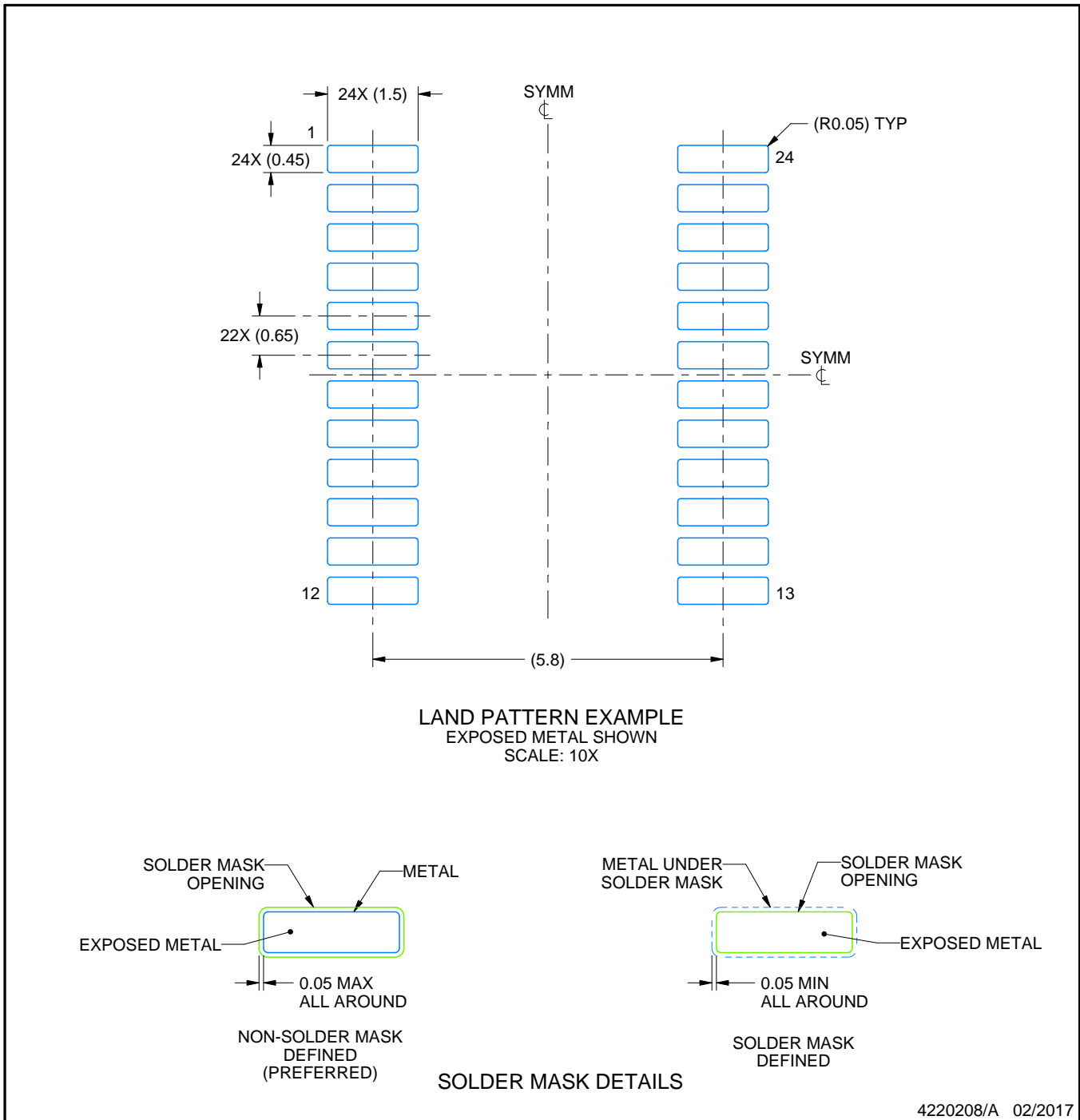
1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

PW0024A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



4220208/A 02/2017

NOTES: (continued)

- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

PW0024A

TSSOP - 1.2 mm max height

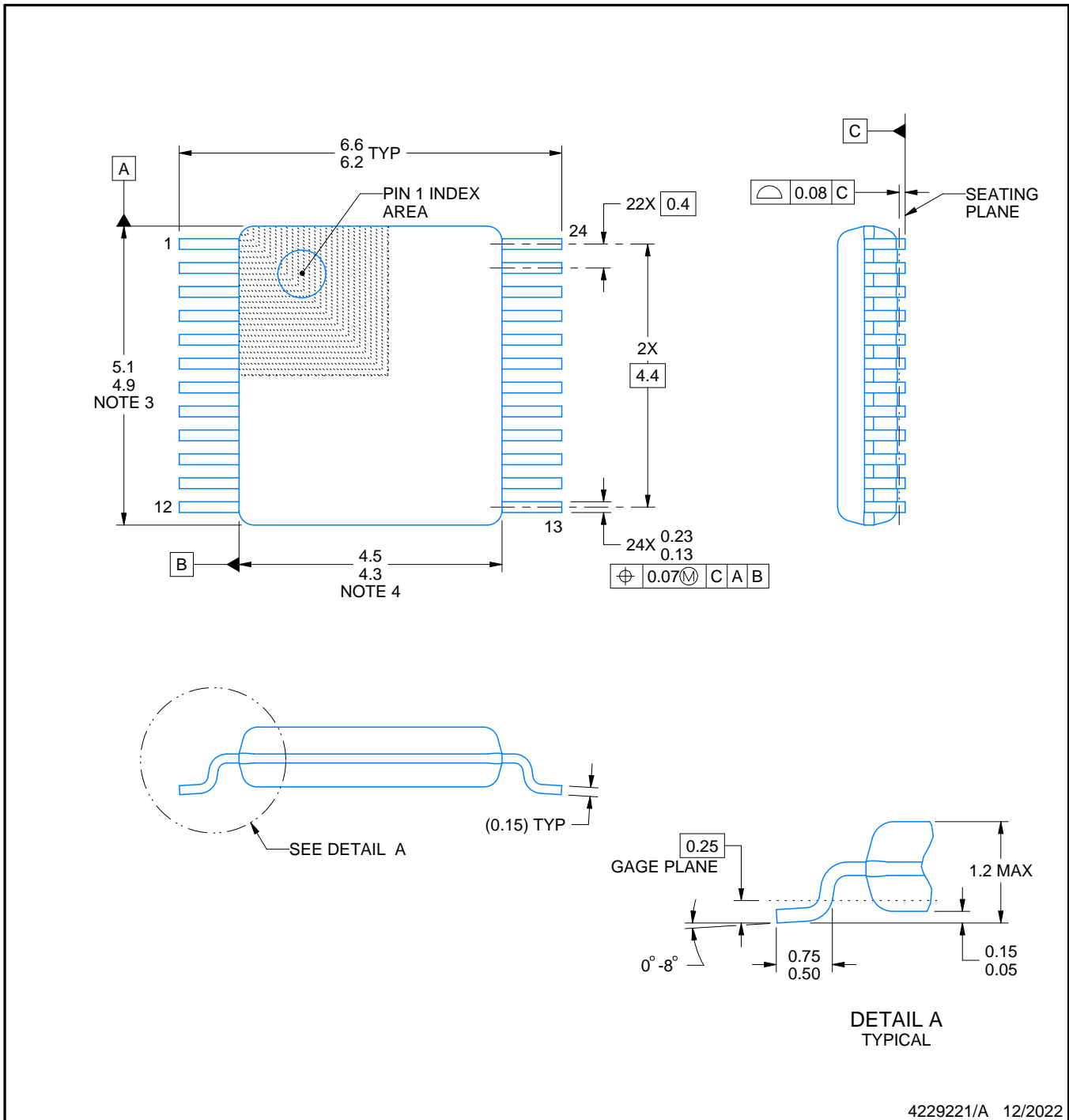
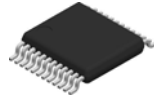
SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.





4229221/A 12/2022

NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. This dimension does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 mm per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MO-153.

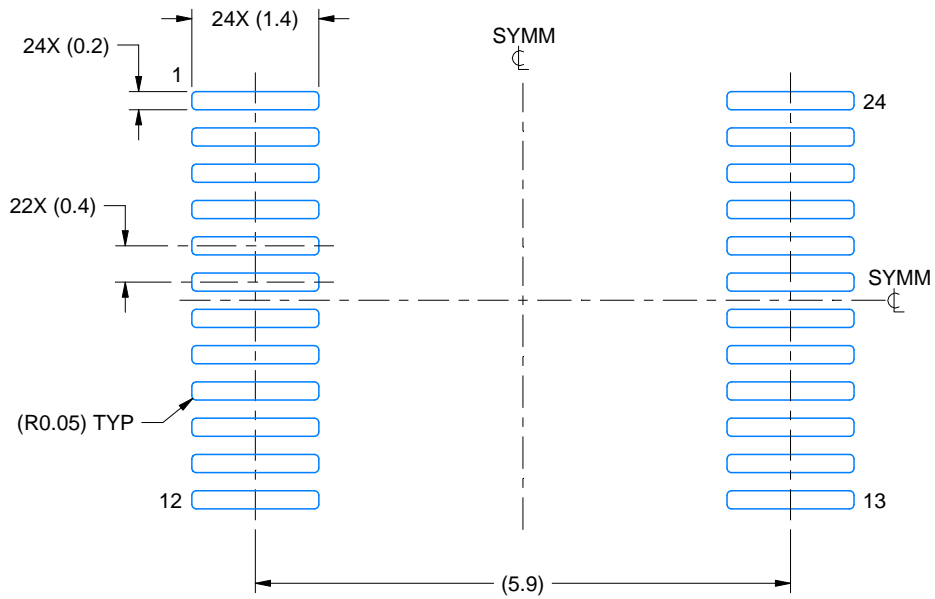


# EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

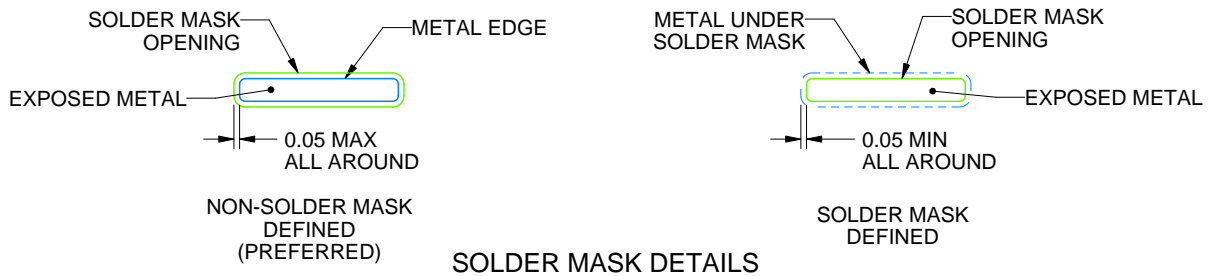
DGV0024A

TVSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
EXPOSED METAL SHOWN  
SCALE: 12X



SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4229221/A 12/2022

NOTES: (continued)

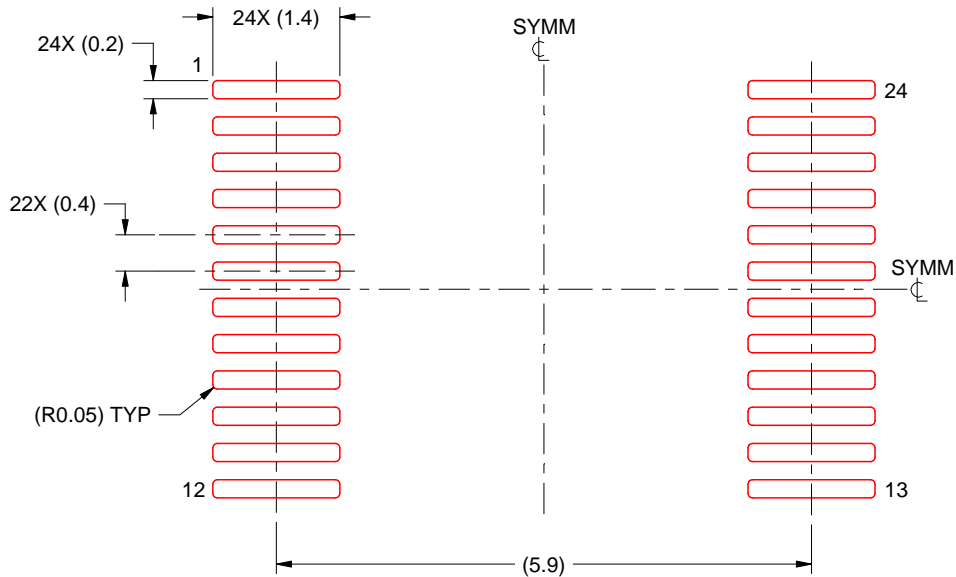
- 6. Publication IPC-7351 may have alternate designs.
- 7. Solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads can vary based on board fabrication site.

# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

DGV0024A

TVSOP - 1.2 mm max height

SMALL OUTLINE PACKAGE



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL  
SCALE: 12X

4229221/A 12/2022

NOTES: (continued)

8. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.
9. Board assembly site may have different recommendations for stencil design.

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

RGE 24

VQFN - 1 mm max height

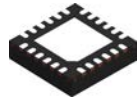
PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



Images above are just a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.

4204104/H

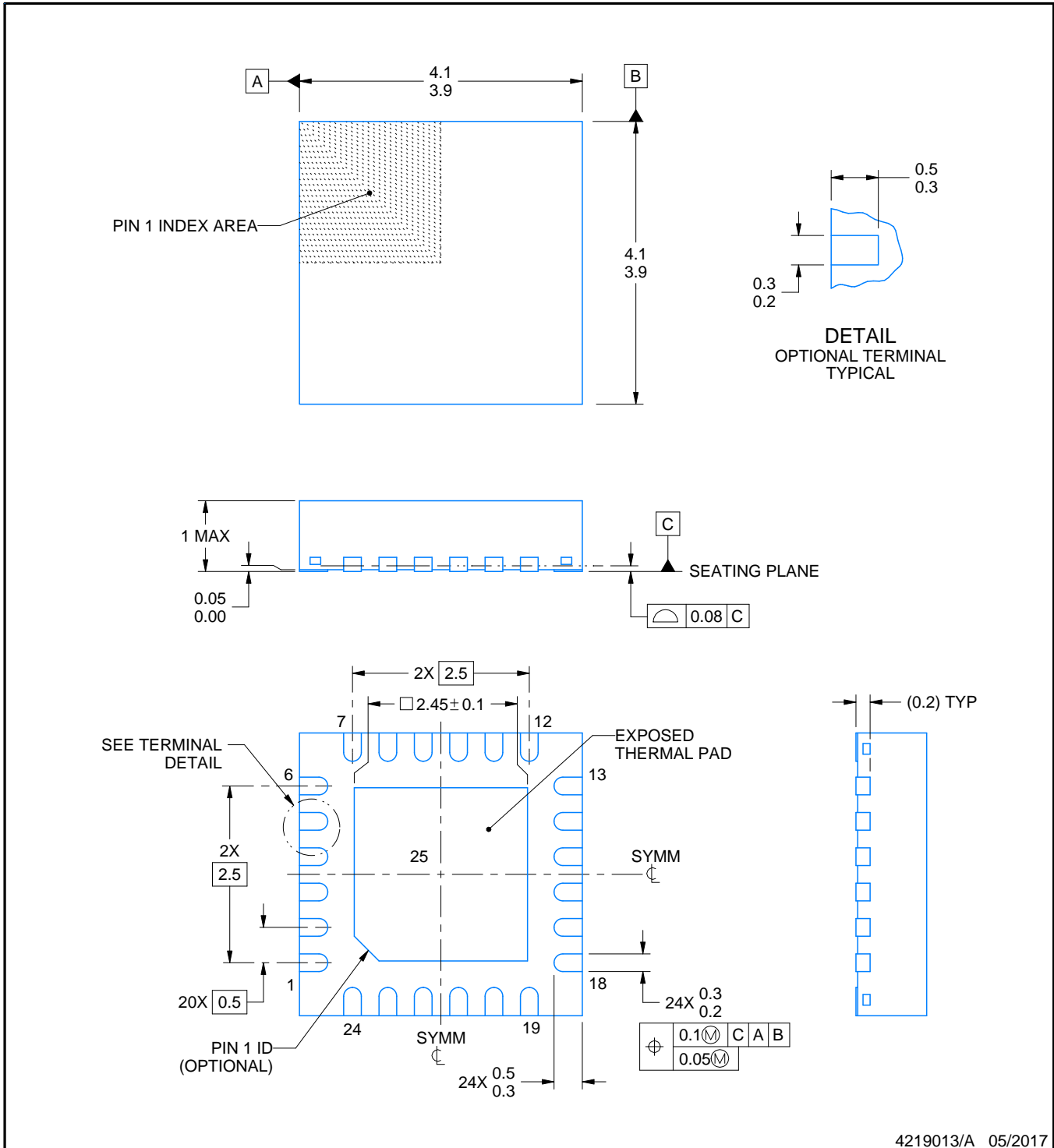
# RGE0024B



# PACKAGE OUTLINE

## VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



4219013/A 05/2017

**NOTES:**

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
3. The package thermal pad must be soldered to the printed circuit board for thermal and mechanical performance.

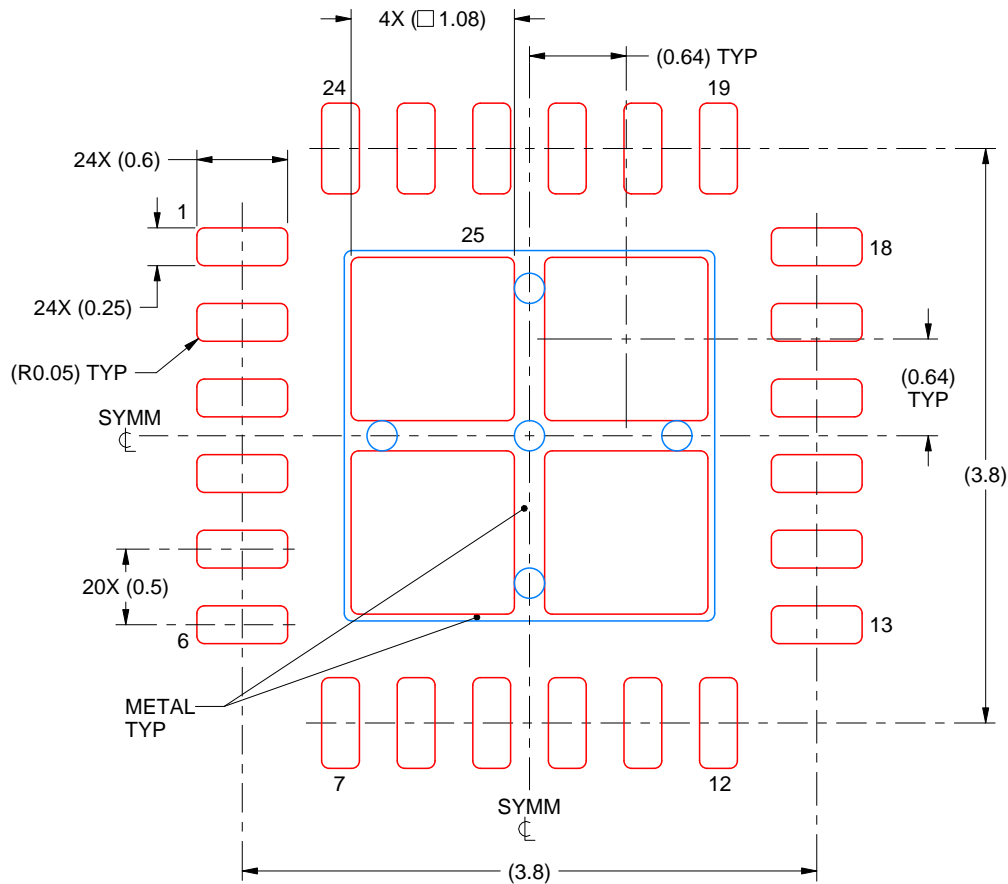


# EXAMPLE STENCIL DESIGN

RGE0024B

VQFN - 1 mm max height

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD



**SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE**  
 BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 25  
 78% PRINTED SOLDER COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
 SCALE:20X

4219013/A 05/2017

NOTES: (continued)

6. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

## GENERIC PACKAGE VIEW

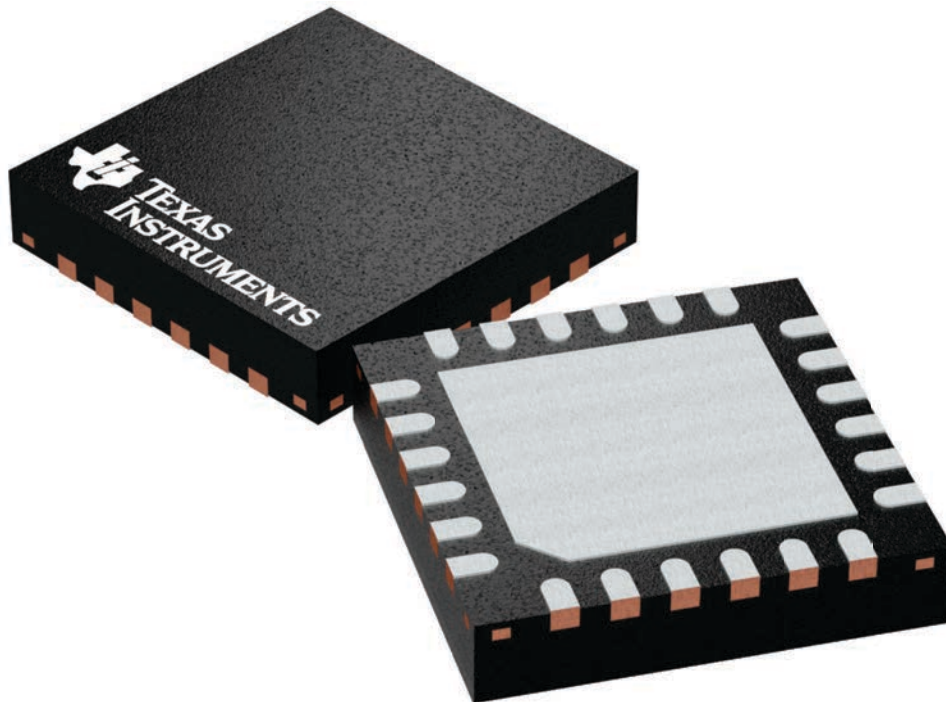
**RTW 24**

**WQFN - 0.8 mm max height**

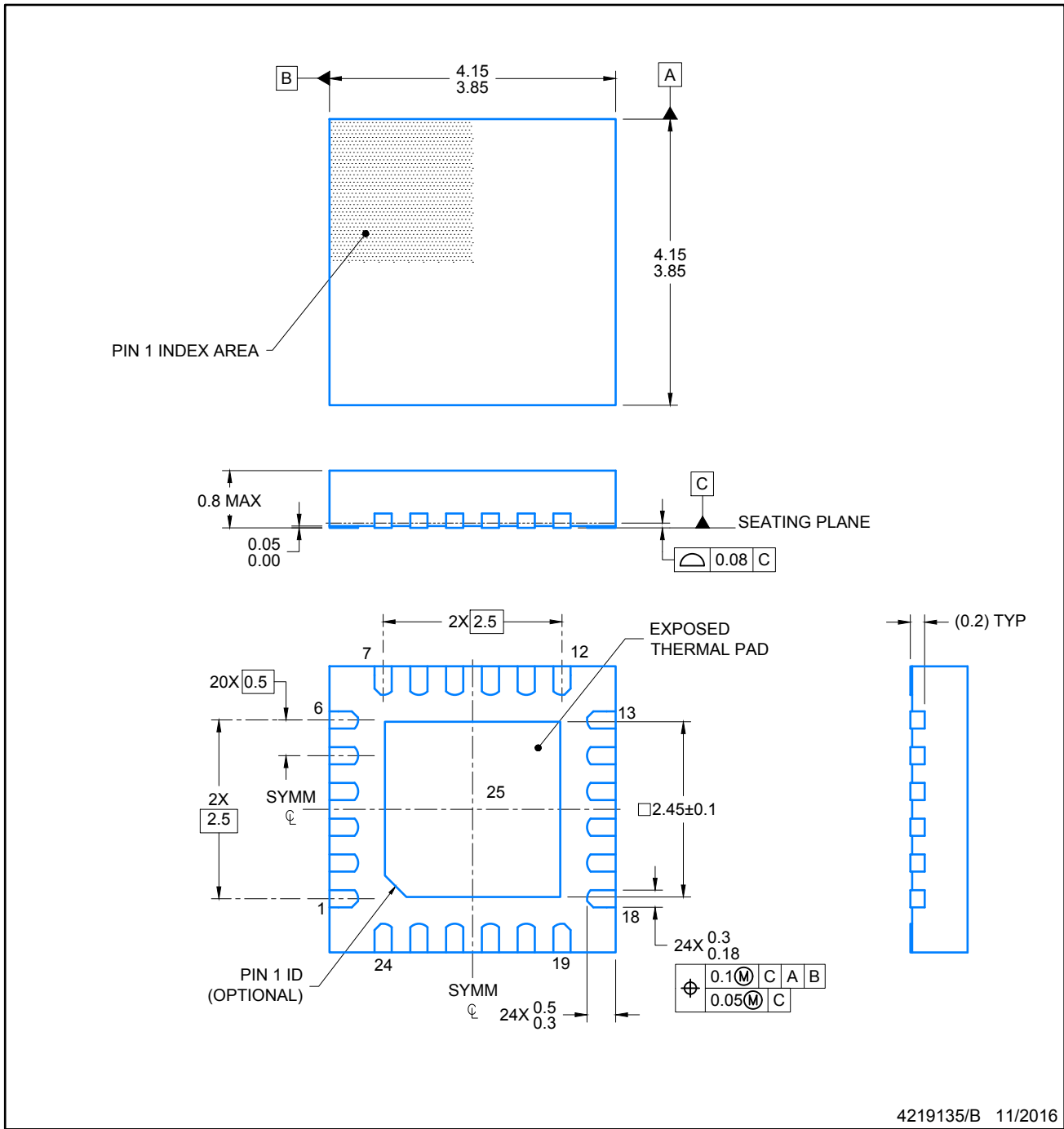
4 x 4, 0.5 mm pitch

PLASTIC QUAD FLATPACK - NO LEAD

This image is a representation of the package family, actual package may vary.  
Refer to the product data sheet for package details.



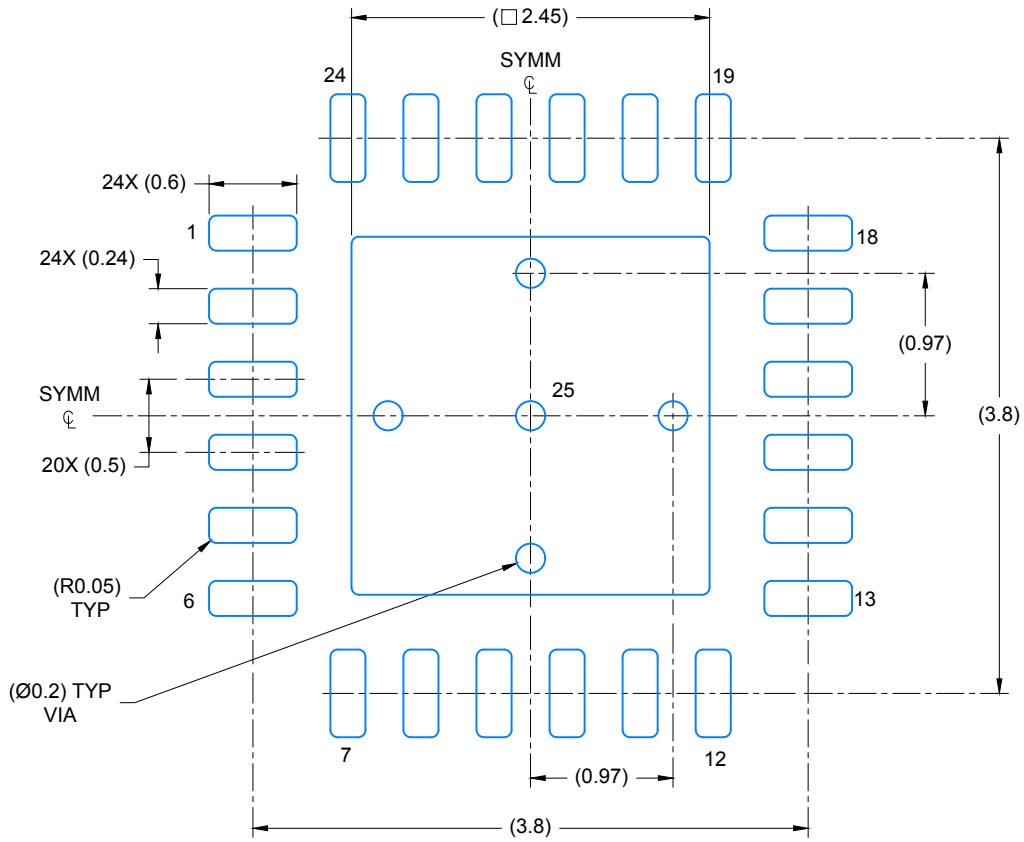
4224801/A



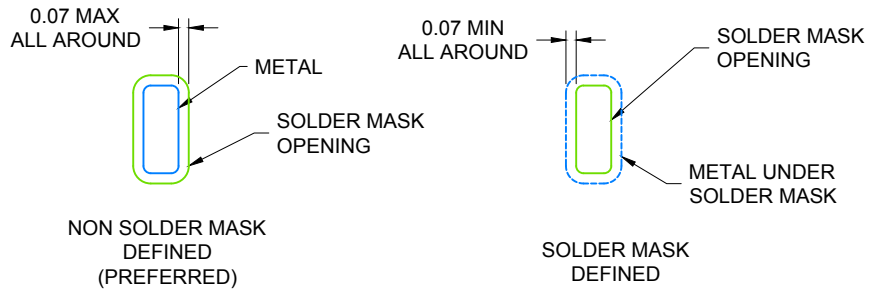
NOTES:

1. All linear dimensions are in millimeters. Any dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
2. This drawing is subject to change without notice.





LAND PATTERN EXAMPLE  
SCALE: 20X

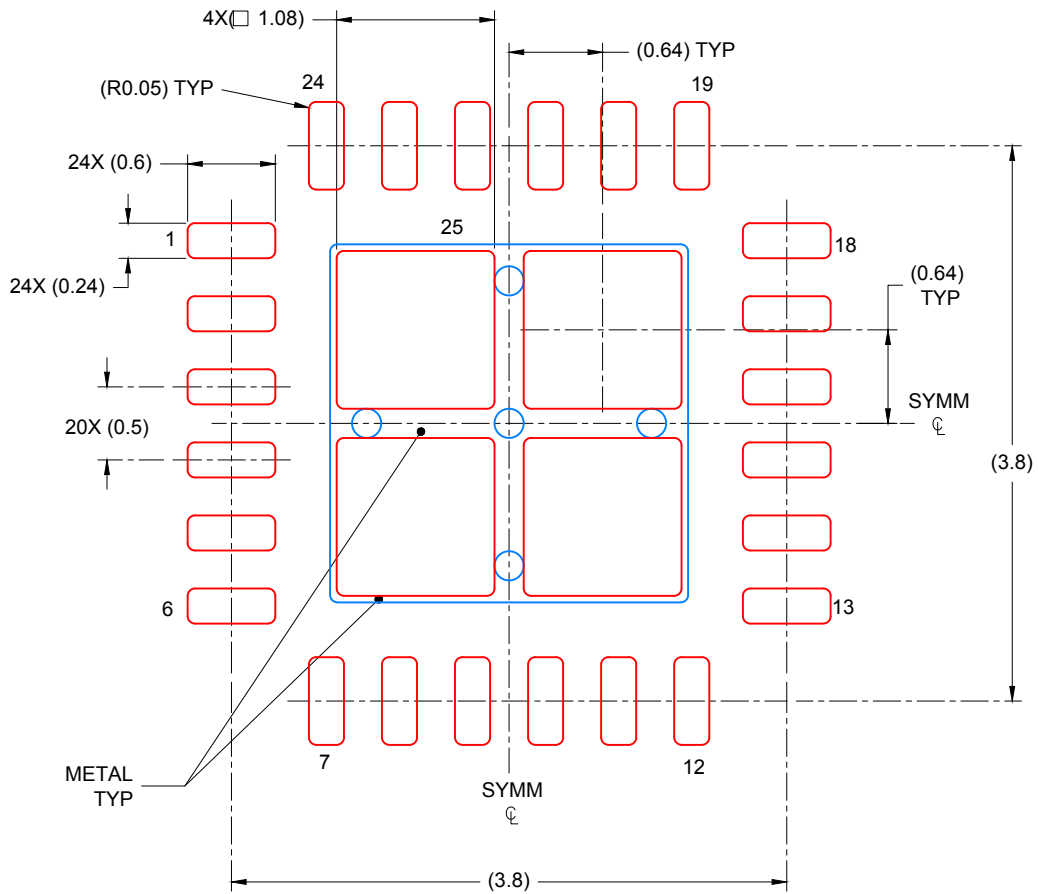


SOLDER MASK DETAILS

4219135/B 11/2016

NOTES: (continued)

- For more information, see Texas Instruments literature number SLUA271 ([www.ti.com/lit/sluea271](http://www.ti.com/lit/sluea271)).



SOLDER PASTE EXAMPLE  
 BASED ON 0.125 mm THICK STENCIL

EXPOSED PAD 25:  
 78% PRINTED COVERAGE BY AREA UNDER PACKAGE  
 SCALE: 20X

4219135/B 11/2016

NOTES: (continued)

4. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and rounded corners may offer better paste release. IPC-7525 may have alternate design recommendations.

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