PCA9517 Level-Translating \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) Bus Repeater

Not Recommended for New Designs

### Features
- Two-Channel Bidirectional Buffer
- \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) Bus and SMBus Compatible
- Operating Supply Voltage Range of 0.9 V to 5.5 V on A Side
- Operating Supply Voltage Range of 2.7 V to 5.5 V on B Side
- Voltage-Level Translation From 0.9 V to 5.5 V and 2.7 V to 5.5 V
- Footprint and Function Replacement for PCA9515A
- Active-High Repeater-Enable Input
- Open-Drain \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) I/O
- 5.5-V Tolerant \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) and Enable Input Support
- Mixed-Mode Signal Operation
- Lockup-Free Operation
- Accommodates Standard Mode and Fast Mode \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) Devices and Multiple Masters
- Powered-Off High-Impedance \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) Pins
- 400-kHz Fast \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) Bus
- Latch-Up Performance Exceeds 100 mA Per JESD 78, Class II
- ESD Protection Exceeds JESD 22
  - 2000-V Human-Body Model (A114-A)
  - 200-V Machine Model (A115-A)
  - 1000-V Charged-Device Model (C101)

### Description
This dual bidirectional \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) buffer is operational at 2.7 V to 5.5 V.

The PCA9517 is a BiCMOS integrated circuit intended for \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) bus and SMBus systems. It can also provide bidirectional voltage-level translation (up-translation/down-translation) between low voltages (down to 0.9 V) and higher voltages (2.7 V to 5.5 V) in mixed-mode applications. This device enables \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) and similar bus systems to be extended, without degradation of performance even during level shifting.

The PCA9517 buffers both the serial data (SDA) and the serial clock (SCL) signals on the \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) bus, thus allowing two buses of 400-pF bus capacitance to be connected in an \(\text{I}^2\text{C}\) application. This device can also be used to isolate two halves of a bus for voltage and capacitance.

The PCA9517 has two types of drivers—A-side drivers and B-side drivers. All inputs and I/Os are overvoltage tolerant to 5.5 V, even when the device is unpowered (\(V_{\text{CCB}}\) and/or \(V_{\text{CCA}} = 0\) V).

The PCA9517 does not support clock stretching and arbitration across the repeater.

### Device Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NUMBER</th>
<th>PACKAGE</th>
<th>BODY SIZE (NOM)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PCA9517</td>
<td>SOIC (8)</td>
<td>4.90 mm × 3.91 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VSSOP (8)</td>
<td>3.00 mm × 3.00 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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An IMPORTANT NOTICE at the end of this data sheet addresses availability, warranty, changes, use in safety-critical applications, intellectual property matters and other important disclaimers. PRODUCTION DATA.
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3 Revision History
NOTE: Page numbers for previous revisions may differ from page numbers in the current version.

Changes from Revision D (March 2012) to Revision E

• Added Clock Stretching Errata section. ................................................................. 10
• Added Load Dependent Undershoot Errata section........................................... 10
• Added Glitch/Noise Susceptibility Errata section............................................. 11
• Added Load Susceptibility Errata section ............................................................ 11

Changes from Revision B (May 2010) to Revision C

• Deleted all references to arbitration and clock stretching support. This does not affect min/max specifications. .......... 1
4 Description (Continued)

The B-side drivers operate from 2.7 V to 5.5 V and behave like the drivers in the PCA9515A. The output low level for this internal buffer is approximately 0.5 V, but the input voltage must be 70 mV or more below the output low level when the output internally is driven low. The higher-voltage low signal is called a buffered low. When the B-side I/O is driven low internally, the low is not recognized as a low by the input. This feature prevents a lockup condition from occurring when the input low condition is released.

This type of design on the B side prevents it from being used in series with the PCA9515A and another PCA9517 (B side). This is because these devices do not recognize buffered low signals as a valid low and do not propagate it as a buffered low again.

The A-side drivers operate from 0.9 V to 5.5 V and drive more current. They do not require the buffered low feature (or the static offset voltage). This means that a low signal on the B side translates to a nearly 0-V low on the A side, which accommodates smaller voltage swings of lower-voltage logic. The output pulldown on the A side drives a hard low, and the input level is set at 0.3 VCCA to accommodate the need for a lower low level in systems where the low-voltage-side supply voltage is as low as 0.9 V.

The A side of two or more PCA9517s can be connected together to allow a star topography, with the A side on the common bus. Also, the A side can be connected directly to any other buffer with static- or dynamic-offset voltage. Multiple PCA9517s can be connected in series, A side to B side, with no buildup in offset voltage and with only time-of-flight delays to consider.

The PCA9517 drivers are enabled when VCCA is above 0.8 V and VCCB is above 2.5 V.

The PCA9517 has an active-high enable (EN) input with an internal pullup to VCCB, which allows the user to select when the repeater is active. This can be used to isolate a badly behaved slave on power-up reset. It should never change state during an I2C operation, because disabling during a bus operation hangs the bus, and enabling part way through a bus cycle could confuse the I2C parts being enabled. The EN input should change state only when the global bus and repeater port are in an idle state, to prevent system failures.

The PCA9517 includes a power-up circuit that keeps the output drivers turned off until VCCB is above 2.5 V and the VCCA is above 0.8 V. VCCB and VCCA can be applied in any sequence at power up. After power up and with the EN high, a low level on the A side (below 0.3 VCCA) turns the corresponding B-side driver (either SDA or SCL) on and drives the B side down to approximately 0.5 V. When the A side rises above 0.3 VCCA, the B-side pulldown driver is turned off and the external pullup resistor pulls the pin high. When the B side falls first and goes below 0.3 VCCB, the A-side driver is turned on and the A side pulls down to 0 V. The B-side pulldown is not enabled unless the B-side voltage goes below 0.4 V. If the B-side low voltage does not go below 0.5 V, the A-side driver turns off when the B-side voltage is above 0.7 VCCB. If the B-side low voltage goes below 0.4 V, the B-side pulldown driver is enabled, and the B side is able to rise to only 0.5 V until the A side rises above 0.3 VCCA. Then the B side continues to rise, being pulled up by the external pullup resistor. VCCA is only used to provide the 0.3 VCCA reference to the A-side input comparators and for the power-good-detect circuit. The PCA9517 logic and all I/Os are powered by the VCCB pin.

As with the standard I2C system, pullup resistors are required to provide the logic-high levels on the buffered bus. The PCA9517 has standard open-collector configuration of the I2C bus. The size of these pullup resistors depends on the system, but each side of the repeater must have a pullup resistor. The device is designed to work with Standard mode and Fast mode I2C devices in addition to SMBus devices. Standard mode I2C devices only specify 3 mA in a generic I2C system, where Standard mode devices and multiple masters are possible. Under certain conditions, higher termination currents can be used.
5 Pin Configuration and Functions

Pin Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>A-side supply voltage (0.9 V to 5.5 V)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCLA</td>
<td>Serial clock bus, A side. Connect to VCC through a pullup resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDAA</td>
<td>Serial data bus, A side. Connect to VCC through a pullup resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GND</td>
<td>Supply ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Active-high repeater enable input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDAB</td>
<td>Serial data bus, B side. Connect to VCB through a pullup resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCLB</td>
<td>Serial clock bus, B side. Connect to VCB through a pullup resistor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCB</td>
<td>B-side and device supply voltage (2.7 V to 5.5 V)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Specifications

6.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings(1)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VCC</td>
<td>Supply voltage range</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VCCA</td>
<td>Supply voltage range</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V1</td>
<td>Enable input voltage range(2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIO</td>
<td>I/O bus voltage range(2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IiK</td>
<td>Input clamp current V_i &lt; 0</td>
<td>–50</td>
<td>–50</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iOK</td>
<td>Output clamp current V_o &lt; 0</td>
<td>–50</td>
<td>–50</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IO</td>
<td>Continuous output current</td>
<td>±50</td>
<td>±50</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous current through VCC or GND</td>
<td>±100</td>
<td>±100</td>
<td>mA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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 Handling Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PIN</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tstg</td>
<td>Storage temperature range</td>
<td>−65</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VESD</td>
<td>Electrostatic discharge Human body model (HBM), per ANSI/ESDA/JEDEC JS-001, all pins (1)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charged device model (CDM), per JEDEC specification JESD22-C101, all pins (2)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(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

Over operating free-air temperature range (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} )</td>
<td>0.9(1)</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{CCB}} )</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IH}} )</td>
<td>0.7 \times V_{\text{CCA}}</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{\text{IL}} )</td>
<td>0.7 \times V_{\text{CCB}}</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( I_{\text{OL}} )</td>
<td>\text{specification is for the first low level seen by the SDAB and SCLB lines. } V_{\text{ILc}} \text{ is for the second and subsequent low levels seen by the SDAB and SCLB lines.}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( T_{A} )</td>
<td>–40</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Low-level supply voltage
(2) \( V_{\text{IL}} \) specification is for the first low level seen by the SDAB and SCLB lines. \( V_{\text{ILc}} \) is for the second and subsequent low levels seen by the SDAB and SCLB lines.

### 6.4 Thermal Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THERMAL METRIC(1)</th>
<th>PCA9517</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8 PINS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( R_{\text{JA}} )</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

$V_{CCB} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V, GND} = 0 \text{ V, } T_A = –40^\circ \text{C to } 85^\circ \text{C (unless otherwise noted)}$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CCB}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$V_{IK}$</td>
<td>Input clamp voltage</td>
<td>$I_I = –18$ mA</td>
<td>2.7 V to 5.5 V</td>
<td>–1.2 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OL}$</td>
<td>Low-level output voltage</td>
<td>$I_{OL} = 100 \mu A \text{ or } 6$ mA, $V_{ILA} = V_{ILB} = 0$ V</td>
<td>2.7 V to 5.5 V</td>
<td>0.45 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SDAA, SCLA</td>
<td>$I_{OL} = 6$ mA</td>
<td>0.1 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{OL-V_{ILC}}$</td>
<td>Low-level input voltage below low-level output voltage</td>
<td>SDAB, SCLB</td>
<td>2.7 V to 5.5 V</td>
<td>70 mV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$V_{ILC}$</td>
<td>SDA and SCL low-level input voltage contention</td>
<td>SDAB, SCLB</td>
<td>2.7 V to 5.5 V</td>
<td>–0.5 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>$V_{CCB}$</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$</td>
<td>Quiescent supply current for $V_{CCA}$</td>
<td>Both channels low, SDAA = SCLA = GND and SDAB = SCLB = open, or SDAA = SCLA = open and SDAB = SCLB = GND</td>
<td>1 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$I_{CC}$</td>
<td>Quiescent supply current</td>
<td>Both channels high, SDAA = SCLA = $V_{CCA}$ and SDAB = SCLB = $V_{CCB}$ and $EN = V_{CCB}$</td>
<td>5.5 V</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Both channels low, SDAA = SCLA = GND and SDAB = SCLB = open, or SDAA = SCLA = open and SDAB = SCLB = GND</td>
<td>1.5 mA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| $I_I$     | Input leakage current | SDAB, SCLB | $V_I = V_{CCB}$ | 2.7 V to 5.5 V | ±1 | μA |
|           |                 | SDAA, SCLA | $V_I = 0.2$ V | | 10 | μA |
|           |                 | SDAA, SCLA | $V_I = 0.2$ V | | 10 | μA |
| $I_{OH}$  | High-level output leakage current | SDAB, SCLB | $V_O = 3.6$ V | 2.7 V to 5.5 V | ±1 | μA |
|           |                 | SDAA, SCLA | $V_O = 3.6$ V | | 10 | μA |

| $C_I$     | Input capacitance | EN | $V_I = 3$ V or 0 V | 3.3 V |
|           |                 | SCLA, SCLB | $V_I = 3$ V or 0 V | 6 μF |
| $C_{IO}$  | Input/output capacitance | SDAA, SDAB | $V_I = 3$ V or 0 V | 3.3 μF |

6.6 Timing Requirements

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$t_{su}$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$t_{sh}$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>ns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) $EN$ should change state only when the global bus and the repeater port are in an idle state.
6.7  \( \text{I}^2\text{C} \) Interface Timing Requirements

\( V_{\text{CCB}} = 2.7 \text{ V to } 5.5 \text{ V, GND = 0 V, } T_A = -40\degree\text{C to } 85\degree\text{C} \) (unless otherwise noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>FROM (INPUT)</th>
<th>TO (OUTPUT)</th>
<th>TEST CONDITIONS</th>
<th>MIN</th>
<th>TYP(^{(1)})</th>
<th>MAX</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{PLZ}} ) Propagation delay</td>
<td>SDAB, SCLB (see Figure 4)</td>
<td>SDAA, SCLA (see Figure 4)</td>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} \leq 2.7 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( 2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CCA}} \leq 3 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68(^{(4)})</td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} \geq 3 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>130</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SDAA, SCLA (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>SDAB, SCLB (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>103(^{(5)})</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{PZL}} ) Propagation delay</td>
<td>SDAB, SCLB</td>
<td>SDAA, SCLA</td>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} \leq 2.7 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( 2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CCA}} \leq 3 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} \geq 3 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{TLH}} ) Transition time</td>
<td>B side to A side (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>ns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Figure 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A side to B side (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>170</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{\text{THL}} ) Transition time</td>
<td>B side to A side (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} \leq 2.7 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3(^{(6)})</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(see Figure 2)</td>
<td>( 2.7 \text{ V} \leq V_{\text{CCA}} \leq 3 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 2)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>( V_{\text{CCA}} \geq 3 \text{ V} ) (see Figure 3)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25(^{(7)})</td>
<td>175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A side to B side (see Figure 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(1)}\) Typical values were measured with \( V_{\text{CCA}} = V_{\text{CCB}} = 2.7 \text{ V} \) at \( T_A = 25\degree\text{C} \), unless otherwise noted.

\(^{(2)}\) The \( t_{\text{PLH}} \) delay data from B to A side is measured at 0.5 \text{ V} on the B side to 0.5 \( V_{\text{CCA}} \) on the A side when \( V_{\text{CCA}} \) is less than 2 \text{ V}, and 1.5 \text{ V} on the A side if \( V_{\text{CCA}} \) is greater than 2 \text{ V}.

\(^{(3)}\) The proportional delay data from A to B side is measured at 0.3 \( V_{\text{CCA}} \) on the A side to 1.5 \text{ V} on the B side.

\(^{(4)}\) Typical value measured with \( V_{\text{CCA}} = 0.9 \text{ V} \) at \( T_A = 25\degree\text{C} \)

\(^{(5)}\) Typical value measured with \( V_{\text{CCA}} = 5.5 \text{ V} \) at \( T_A = 25\degree\text{C} \)

\(^{(6)}\) Typical value measured with \( V_{\text{CCA}} = 0.9 \text{ V} \) at \( T_A = 25\degree\text{C} \)

\(^{(7)}\) Typical value measured with \( V_{\text{CCA}} = 5.5 \text{ V} \) at \( T_A = 25\degree\text{C} \)
7 Parameter Measurement Information

![Schematic Diagram]

**TEST CIRCUIT FOR OPEN-DRAIN OUTPUT**

A. $R_L = 167 \, \Omega$ on the A side and 1.35 kΩ on the B side
B. $R_T$ termination resistance should be equal to $Z_{OUT}$ of pulse generators.
C. $C_L$ includes probe and jig capacitance.
D. All input pulses are supplied by generators having the following characteristics: $PRR \leq 10 \, MHz$, $Z_O = 50 \, \Omega$, slew rate $\geq 1 \, V/ns$.
E. The outputs are measured one at a time, with one transition per measurement.
F. $t_{PLH}$ and $t_{PHL}$ are the same as $t_{pd}$.
G. $t_{PLZ}$ and $t_{PHZ}$ are the same as $t_{dis}$.
H. $t_{PZL}$ and $t_{PZH}$ are the same as $t_{en}$.

---

**Figure 1. Test Circuit**

**Figure 2. Waveform 1 – Propagation Delay and Transition Times for B Side to A Side**

**Figure 3. Waveform 2 – Propagation Delay and Transition Times for A Side to B Side**
Parameter Measurement Information (continued)

**Figure 4. Waveform 3**

8 Detailed Description

8.1 Functional Block Diagram
8.2 Feature Description

8.2.1 Clock Stretching Errata

Description
Due to the static offset on the B-side and the possibility of an overshoot above 500mV during events like clock stretching, the device should not be used with rise time accelerators on the B-side.

System Impact
An incorrect logic state will be transferred to circuits, creating an I2C communication failure on the bus.

System Workaround
Usage of the TCA9517 is recommended.
There are two possible workarounds to avoid an I2C communication failure:
• Removing rise-time accelerators from the B-side bus
• Adding a larger capacitive load to the bus will limit the overshoot

8.2.2 Load Dependent Undershoot Errata

Description
There is a case in which a combination of weak pull-up resistance and light bus loading will cause communication failure through the bus due to undershoot. During a low-to-high transition, when the B-side releases from its 500mV \(V_{OL}\), an undershoot below \(V_{ILC}\) can occur. In this event, the A-side will recognize this as a valid low coming from the B-side, causing the A-side to be pulled down by the buffer. The A-side being improperly pulled down by the buffer will trigger the B-side to be pulled low. Since the B-side will be pulled to 500mV, this will not force the A-side to stay low. As the A-side begins transitioning high again, the issue will repeat itself.

System Impact
An incorrect logic state will be transferred to circuits, creating an I2C communication failure on the bus.

System Workaround
Usage of the TCA9517 is recommended.
There are two possible workarounds to avoid an I2C communication failure:
• Removing rise-time accelerators from the B-side bus
• Adding a larger capacitive load to the bus will limit the overshoot
Feature Description (continued)

8.2.3 Glitch/Noise Susceptibility Errata

Description
During the event of a glitch on the SDA/SCL line on one side of the buffer, this glitch can be propagated through and widened by the device during transfer to the other side of the buffer.

System Impact
The widened glitch can be recognized as a valid transmission logic, causing a communication failure on the I2C bus.

System Workaround
Usage of the TCA9517 is recommended.
Ensure glitch free SDA/SCL lines.

8.2.4 Load Susceptibility Errata

Description
There is a possibility of a race condition of the internal logic of the device that can arise due to bus loading. Within a narrow window, dependent on the following parameters, the internal latch controlling the direction of transfer is set in the wrong state after a falling edge on SCLA/SDAA:
- Pull-up resistance
- Bus capacitance
- Temperature

This window location will shift based on the combination of these parameters, therefore cannot be bounded. The typical bus capacitance window is observed to be ~2pF wide for a given pull-up resistance and at a given temperature. The typical temperature window for a given pull-up resistance and bus capacitance is observed to be ~0.8°C wide. This phenomenon can be exacerbated by noise/glitching on the bus.

System Impact
An incorrect logic state will be transferred through the device creating an I2C communication failure on the bus (Figure 6). The bus has the potential to lock under certain external conditions.

System Workaround
Usage of the TCA9517 is recommended.

---

Figure 6. Load Susceptibility Failure Signature
8.3 Device Functional Modes

Table 1. Function Table

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<th>INPUT EN</th>
<th>FUNCTION</th>
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<td>H</td>
<td>SDAA = SDAB</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SCLA = SCLB</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9 Application and Implementation

9.1 Typical Application

A typical application is shown in Figure 7. In this example, the system master is running on a 3.3-V I2C bus, and the slave is connected to a 1.2-V bus. Both buses run at 400 kHz. Master devices can be placed on either bus.

Figure 7. Typical Application
Typical Application (continued)

9.1.1 Design Requirements

The PCA9517 is 5-V tolerant, so it does not require any additional circuitry to translate between 0.9-V to 5.5-V bus voltages and 2.7-V to 5.5-V bus voltages.

When the A side of the PCA9517 is pulled low by a driver on the I²C bus, a comparator detects the falling edge when it goes below 0.3 \( V_{CCA} \) and causes the internal driver on the B side to turn on, causing the B side to pull down to about 0.5 V. When the B side of the PCA9517 falls, first a CMOS hysteresis-type input detects the falling edge and causes the internal driver on the A side to turn on and pull the A-side pin down to ground. In order to illustrate what would be seen in a typical application, refer to Figure 9 and Figure 10. If the bus master in Figure 7 were to write to the slave through the PCA9517, waveforms shown in Figure 9 would be observed on the A bus. This looks like a normal I²C transmission, except that the high level may be as low as 0.9 V, and the turn on and turn off of the acknowledge signals are slightly delayed.

On the B-side bus of the PCA9517, the clock and data lines would have a positive offset from ground equal to the \( V_{OL} \) of the PCA9517. After the eighth clock pulse, the data line is pulled to the \( V_{OL} \) of the slave device, which is very close to ground in this example. At the end of the acknowledge, the level rises only to the low level set by the driver in the PCA9517 for a short delay, while the A-bus side rises above 0.3 \( V_{CCA} \) and then continues high.
Typical Application (continued)

9.1.2 Detailed Design Procedure

Multiple PCA9517 A sides can be connected in a star configuration, allowing all nodes to communicate with each other.

![Figure 9. Typical Series Application](image1)

Multiple PCA9517s can be connected in series as long as the A side is connected to the B side. I²C bus slave devices can be connected to any of the bus segments. The number of devices that can be connected in series is limited by repeater delay/time-of-flight considerations on the maximum bus speed requirements.

![Figure 10. Bus A (0.9-V to 5.5-V Bus) Waveform](image2)

![Figure 11. Bus B (2.7-V to 5.5-V Bus) Waveform](image3)
10 Device and Documentation Support

10.1 Trademarks
All trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

10.2 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.

10.3 Glossary
SLYZ022 — Ti Glossary.
This glossary lists and explains terms, acronyms, and definitions.

11 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Device</th>
<th>Status (1)</th>
<th>Package Type</th>
<th>Package Drawing</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Package Qty</th>
<th>Eco Plan (2)</th>
<th>Lead finish/ Ball material</th>
<th>MSL Peak Temp (3)</th>
<th>Op Temp (°C)</th>
<th>Device Marking (4/5)</th>
<th>Samples</th>
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(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.

(6) 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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TAPE AND REEL INFORMATION

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*All dimensions are nominal.*

- **A0** Dimension designed to accommodate the component width
- **B0** Dimension designed to accommodate the component length
- **K0** Dimension designed to accommodate the component thickness
- **W** Overall width of the carrier tape
- **P1** Pitch between successive cavity centers

---

Pack Materials-Page 1
### TAPE AND REEL BOX DIMENSIONS

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*All dimensions are nominal.*
NOTES:

1. Linear dimensions are in inches [millimeters]. Dimensions in parenthesis are for reference only. Controlling dimensions are in inches. 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 .006 [.15] per side.
4. This dimension does not include interlead flash.
5. Reference JEDEC registration MS-012, variation AA.
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.
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.
DGK (S–PDSO–G8)  PLASTIC SMALL–OUTLINE PACKAGE

NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Body length does not include mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs. Mold flash, protrusions, or gate burrs shall not exceed 0.15 per end.
D. Body width does not include interlead flash. Interlead flash shall not exceed 0.50 per side.
E. Falls within JEDEC MO–187 variation AA, except interlead flash.
NOTES:
A. All linear dimensions are in millimeters.
B. This drawing is subject to change without notice.
C. Publication IPC-7351 is recommended for alternate designs.
D. Laser cutting apertures with trapezoidal walls and also rounding corners will offer better paste release. Customers should contact their board assembly site for stencil design recommendations. Refer to IPC-7525 for other stencil recommendations.
E. Customers should contact their board fabrication site for solder mask tolerances between and around signal pads.
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