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FXMA2102

I²C应用的双电源2-位电平转换器/缓冲器/重复器/隔离器

产品特性

- 介于任意两个电平之间的双向接口：1.65 V至5.5 V
- 无需方向控制
- OE连接到V_{CCA}时，无需系统GPIO资源。
- I²C 400 pF缓冲器/中继器
- I²C总线隔离
- A/B端口V_{OL} = 175 mV（典型值），V_{IL} = 150 mV，I_{OL} = 6 mA
- 开漏输入/输出
- 适应标准模式和快速模式I²C-总线设备
- 支持I²C时钟延展和多个主机
- 完全可配置：输入和输出跟踪V_{CC}
- 参考V_{CCA}的控制输入(OE)。
- 非优先上电，任一V_{CC}可以先行上电
- 如果任一V_{CC}接地，各输出转变为3态
- 容许的输出启用开启：5 V
- 采用8引脚无铅MicroPak™（1.6 mm x 1.6 mm）和超薄MLP（1.2 mm x 1.4 mm）封装
- ESD保护超出：
 - 8 kV HBM ESD（符合JESD22-A114）
 - 2 kV CDM（符合JESD22-C101）

说明

FXMA2102是一种高性能可配置的双电压源转换器，支持宽范围输入与输出电压电平的双向电平转换。

旨在为兼容I²C-Bus®的主机和从机提供电压转换。

该器件是专为A端口跟踪V_{CCA}电平，B端口跟踪V_{CCB}电平而设计的。

从而可以在1.65 V至5.5 V的任意两个电平之间进行双向A/B端口电压转换。从1.65V至5.5V，V_{CCA}可等于V_{CCB}。OE引脚由V_{CCA}供电。

任一V_{CC}都可以先行上电。

如果取消任一V_{CC}电压，则内部掉电控制电路会将该器件置于3态模式中。

该器件的两个端口具有自动检测方向的功能。

任一端口都可以检测输入信号，并将其作为输出信号传输至其他端口。

订购信息

器件型号	工作温度范围	顶标	封装	包装方法
FXMA2102L8X	-40 至 +85° C	XN	8引脚MicroPak™，1.6 mm宽	卷带和卷盘形式 提供5000个
FXMA2102UMX			8引脚超薄MLP，1.2 mm x 1.4 mm	

框图

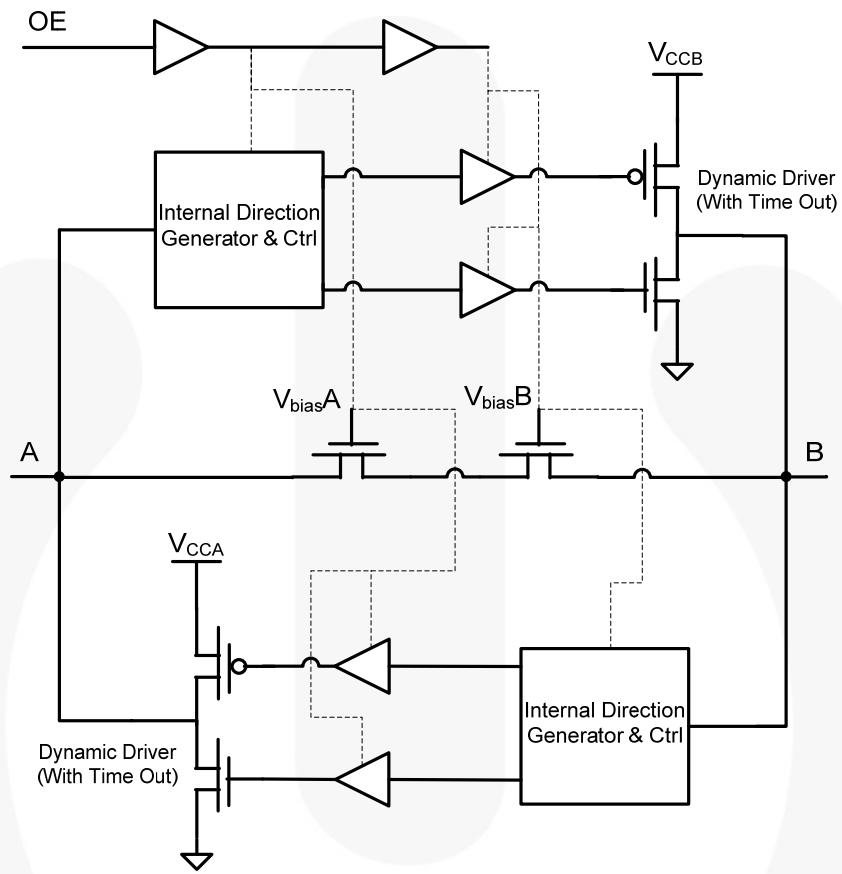


图 1. 框图，双通道之一

引脚布局

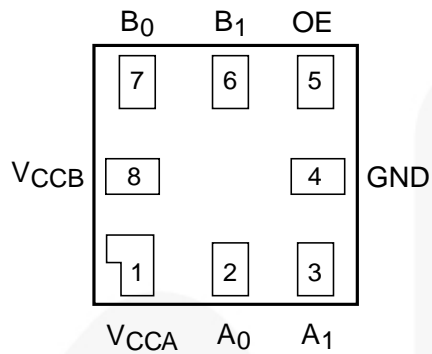


图 2. MicroPak™ (顶视图)

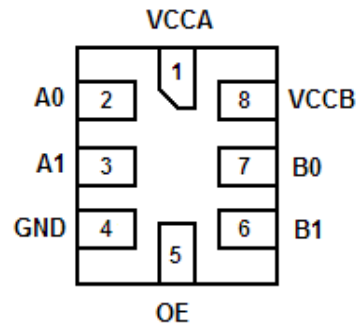


图 3. UMLP (顶视图)

引脚说明

引脚号	名称	说明
1	V_{CCA}	A端电源
2, 3	A_0, A_1	A端输入或3态输出
4	GND	接地
5	OE	输出使能输入 (由 V_{CCA} 供电)
6, 7	B_1, B_0	B端输入或3态输出
8	V_{CCB}	B端电源

真值表

控制	输出
OE	
低逻辑电平	3态
高逻辑电平	正常操作

注意:

- 如果OE引脚驱动为低，则FXMA2102被禁用，A0、A1、B0 和B1 引脚（包括动态驱动器）强制进入三态。

绝对最大额定值

应力超过绝对最大额定值，可能会损坏设备。

在超出推荐的工作条件的情况下，该器件可能无法正常运行或操作，且不建议让器件在这些条件下长期工作。此外，过度暴露在高于推荐的工作条件下，会影响器件的可靠性。绝对最大额定值仅是额定应力值。

符号	参数		最小值	最大值	单位
V_{CCA}, V_{CCB}	电源电压		-0.5	7.0	V
V_{IN}	DC输入电压	A端口	-0.5	7.0	
		B端口	-0.5	7.0	
		控制输入(OE)	-0.5	7.0	
V_O	输出电压 (²)	A _n 输出3态	-0.5	7.0	V
		B _n 输出3态	-0.5	7.0	
		A _n 输出有效	-0.5	$V_{CCA} + 0.5V$	
		B _n 输出有效	-0.5	$V_{CCB} + 0.5V$	
I_{IK}	直流输入二极管电流	$V_{IN} < 0 V$ 时		-50	mA
I_{OK}	DC输出二极管电流	$V_O < 0 V$ 时		-50	mA
		$V_O > V_{CC}$ 时		+50	
I_{OH} / I_{OL}	直流输出源电流/灌电流		-50	+50	mA
I_{CC}	每个电源引脚的直流 V_{CC} 或地电流			±100	mA
P_D	功耗	400 KHz时		0.129	mW
T_{STG}	存储温度范围		-65	+150	°C
ESD	静电放电能力	人体模式, JESD22-A114		8	kV
		充电器件模式, JESD22-C101		2	

注意:

2. 必须注意 I_O 绝对最大额定值。

推荐工作条件

推荐的操作条件表定义了器件的真实工作条件。指定推荐的工作条件，以确保设备的最佳性能达到数据表中的规格。飞兆半导体建议不要超过推荐工作条件，也不能按照绝对最大额定值进行设计。

符号	参数		最小值	最大值	单位
V_{CCA}, V_{CCB}	工作电源		1.65	5.50	V
V_{IN}	输入电压	A端口	0	5.5	V
		B端口	0	5.5	
		控制输入(OE)	0	V_{CCA}	
Θ_{JA}	热阻	8引脚MicroPak™		279.0	C° /W
		8引脚超薄MLP		301.5	
T_A	空气流通时的工作温度		-40	+85	°C

注意:

3. 所有未用到的输入与I/O引脚必须保持在VCCI 或GND。

功能说明

上电/断电顺序

FXM转换器具有一个优点，即任一V_{CC}都可以先行上电。

该优势来源于芯片设计。

如果任一V_{CC}为0 V，各输出进入高阻态。

控制输入(OE)引脚的设计就是跟踪V_{CCA}电源。

下拉电阻限制OE至地，在上电或断电过程中，可以确保不发生总线争端、过电流或振荡。

下拉电阻的阻值应该基于器件驱动OE引脚的灌电流能力。

推荐的上电顺序为：

1. 施加电源到第一个V_{CC}。
2. 施加电源到第二个V_{CC}。
3. 驱动OE输入为高，启用该器件。

推荐的断电顺序为：

1. 驱动OE输入为低，禁用该器件；
2. 去除任一V_{CC}电源。
3. 去除另一V_{CC}电源。

注意：

4. 或者，将OE引脚硬连接至V_{CCA}，可以节省GPIO引脚。
如果OE硬连接至V_{CCA}，任一V_{CC}都可以先行上电和断电。

应用电路

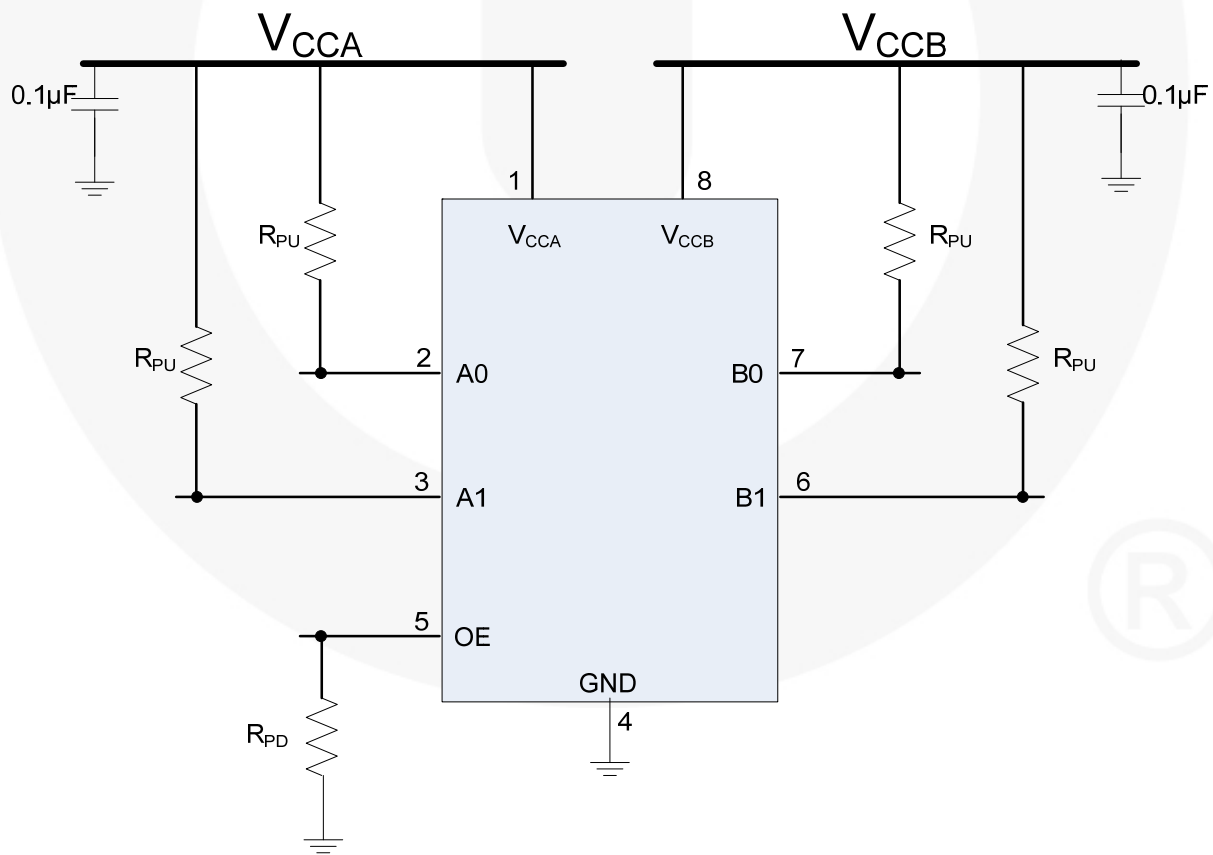


图 4. 应用电路

缓冲器/重复器性能

FXMA2102动态驱动器具有足够的源电流能力驱动400 pF的容性总线。

这对于需要I²C缓冲器/中继器的情况较为有利。

I²C规范明确规定总线最大电容为400 pF。

如果I²C段超过400 pF，则需使用I²C缓冲器/中继器将该段分割为两段，每段低于400 pF。图

5为FXMA2102驱动600 pF总负载的示波器图。注意(30% - 70%)上升时间仅为112 ns ($R_{PU} = 2.2 \text{ K}$)。

它远低于300 ns的最大边沿速率。

FXMA2102不仅能驱动400 pF，它还提供I²C规范中300 ns最大边沿速率以下出色的动态余量。

V_{OL}与 I_{OL}

I²C规范强制规定最大V_{IL} (I_{OL}为3 mA) 为V_{CC} · 0.3，以及最大V_{OL}为0.4 V。

如果I²C转换器的A端口上存在一个主机，其V_{CC}为1.65 V，I²C转换器的B端口上存在一个从机，其V_{CC}为3.3 V，则主机的最大V_{IL}为(1.65 V × 0.3) 495 mV。

从机可以合法地向主机发送一个0.4 V的有效逻辑低电平。

如果I²C转换器的通道阻抗过高，转换器的压降可能给主机发送一个大于495 mV的V_{IL}。

更复杂的问题是，I²C规范表明：当总线电容接近400 pF时，建议I_{OL}采用6 mA。

I_{OL}增加越多，I²C转换器的压降越高。

当I²C转换器表现出较低的V_{OL}性能时，则I²C应用较为有利。图6描述了典型FXMA2102 V_{OL}性能与竞争产品的对比 (V_{IL}为0.4 V条件下)。

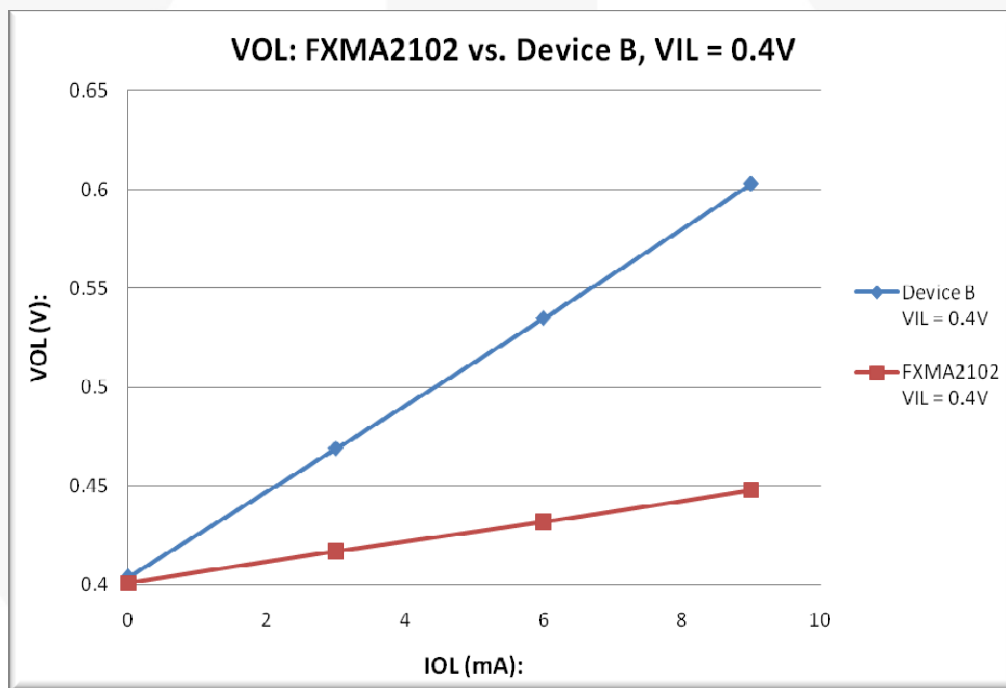


图 6. V_{OL}与 I_{OL}

I²C-Bus®隔离

FXMA2102支持以下条件的I²C总线隔离：

- 总线隔离 (针对总线清除状况)
- 总线隔离 (针对任一V_{CC}接地状况)

总线清除

由于I²C规范定义了直流的最低SCL频率，SCL信号可以始终保持低电平。然而，该条件将关断I²C总线。I²C规范将该条件称为“总线清除”。在图7中，如果2号从机始终压低SCL，则主机和1号从机无法通信，因为FXMA2102作为主机将SCL低电平卡位条件从2号从机传递至1号从机。

但是，如果OE引脚被拉低（遭禁用），全部两个

(A与B) 端口进入三态。

FXMA2102将从机2#隔离于主机和从机1#，允许主机与从机1#之间进行完全通信。

任一V_{CC}接地

如果2号从机为一架相机，突然脱离I²C总线，将导致V_{CCB}从有效V_{CC} (1.65 V - 5.5 V)

切换至0 V，FXMA2102自动强迫A与B端口的SCL和SDA进入3态。

一旦V_{CCB}达到零，则主机与从机1#之间的完全I²C通信保持不受干扰。

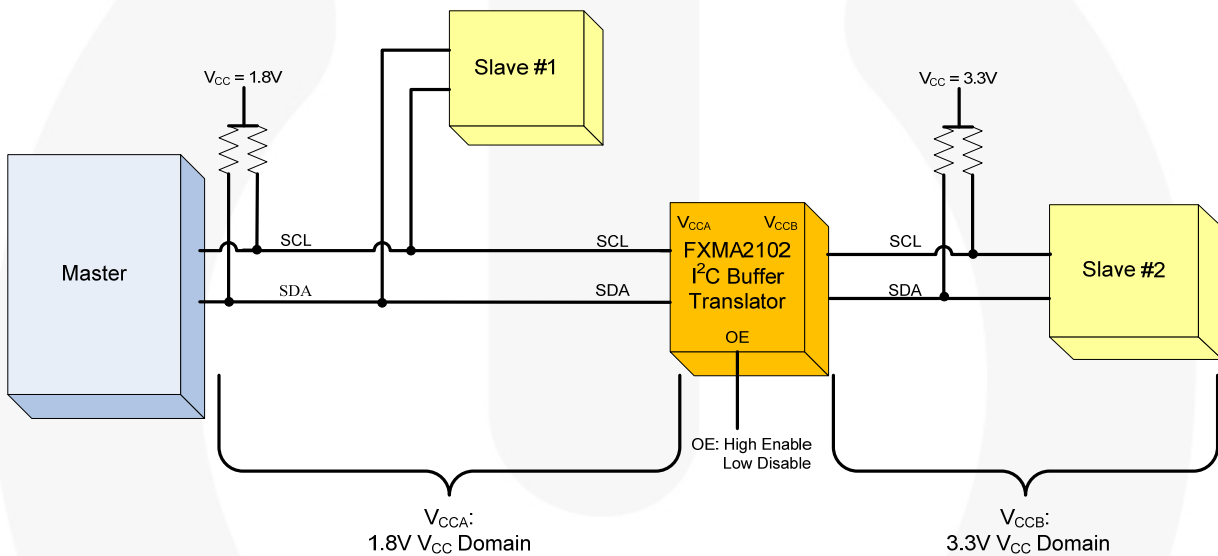


图 7. 总线隔离

直流电气特性

T_A = -40° C 至 +85° C.

符号	参数	条件	V _{CCA} (V)	V _{CCB} (V)	最小值	最大值	单位
V _{IHA}	高电平输入电压A	数据输入A _n	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50	V _{CCA} - 0.4		V
		控制输入OE	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50	0.7 × V _{CCA}		
V _{IHB}	高电平输入电压B	数据输入B _n	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50	V _{CCB} - 0.4		V
V _{ILA}	低电平输入电压A	数据输入A _n	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		0.4	V
		控制输入OE	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		0.3 × V _{CCA}	
V _{ILB}	低电平输入电压B	数据输入B _n	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		0.4	V
V _{OL}	低电平输出电压	V _{IL} = 0.15 V	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		0.4	V
		I _{OL} = 6 mA					
I _L	输入漏电流	控制输入OE, V _{IN} = V _{CCA} 或GND	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		±1.0	μA
I _{OFF}	断电漏电流	A _n , V _{IN} 或V _O = 0 V至5.5 V	0	5.50		±2.0	μA
		B _n , V _{IN} 或V _O = 0 V至5.5 V	5.50	0		±2.0	
I _{OZ}	3态输出漏电流 ⁽⁶⁾	A _n , B _n , V _O = 0 V至5.5 V, OE = V _{IL}	5.50	5.50		±2.0	μA
		A _n , V _O = 0 V至5.5 V, OE = 无关	5.50	0		±2.0	
		B _n , V _O = 0 V至5.5 V, OE = 无关	0	5.50		±2.0	
I _{CCA/B}	静态电源电流 ^(7, 8)	V _{IN} = V _{CC1} 或GND, I _O = 0	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		5.0	μA
I _{CCZ}	静态电源电流 ⁽⁷⁾	V _{IN} = V _{CC1} 或GND, I _O = 0, OE = V _{IL}	1.65 - 5.50	1.65 - 5.50		5.0	μA
I _{CCA}	静态电源电流 ⁽⁶⁾	V _{IN} = 5.5 V或GND, I _O = 0, OE = 无关, B _n 至A _n	0	1.65 - 5.50		-2.0	μA
			1.65 - 5.50	0		2.0	
I _{CCB}	静态电源电流 ⁽⁶⁾	V _{IN} = 5.5 V或GND, I _O = 0, OE = 无关, A _n 至B _n	1.65 - 5.50	0		-2.0	μA
			0	1.65 - 5.50		2.0	

说明:

- 该表格包含了静态条件下的输出电压。动态驱动规范参见动态输出电气特性部分
- “无关”表示任何有效逻辑电平。
- V_{CC1}表示与输入侧关联的V^{CC}
- 反映每路电源的电流, V_{CCA} 或V_{CCB}

动态输出电气特性

输出上升/下降时间

输出负载：C_L = 50 pF，R_{PU} = 2.2 kΩ，推/挽驱动器，T_A = -40° C至+85° C。

符号	参数	V _{CC0} ⁽¹⁰⁾				单位
		4.5至5.5 V	3.0至3.6 V	2.3至2.7 V	1.65至1.95 V	
		典型值	典型值	典型值	典型值	
t _{RISE}	输出上升时间，A端口，B端口 ⁽¹¹⁾	3	4	5	7	ns
t _{FALL}	输出下降时间，A端口，B端口 ⁽¹²⁾	1	1	1	1	ns

说明：

9. 输出上升/下降时间均由设计仿真和验证来保证，未经生产测试。
10. V_{CC0} 表示与输出侧关联的V_{CC}
11. 请参见。图 12
12. 请参见。图 13

最大数据速率⁽¹³⁾

输出负载：C_L = 50 pF，R_{PU} = 2.2 kΩ，推/挽驱动器，T_A = -40° C至+85° C。

V _{CCA}	方向	V _{CCB}				单位
		4.5至5.5 V	3.0至3.6 V	2.3至2.7 V	1.65至1.95 V	
		最小值	最小值	最小值	最小值	
4.5 V至5.5 V	A至B	37	26	19	10	MHz
	B至A	37	36	35	32	
3.0 V至3.6 V	A至B	36	25	18	10	MHz
	B至A	25	25	25	24	
2.3 V至2.7 V	A至B	35	25	18	10	MHz
	B至A	18	18	18	17	
1.65 V至1.95 V	A至B	32	24	17	10	MHz
	B至A	10	10	10	10	

注意：

13. F-toggle (F-反复、F-翻转) 由设计仿真保证，未经生产测试。

交流特性

输出负载： $C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$, $R_{PU} = 2.2 \text{ k}\Omega$, $T_A = -40^\circ \text{ C至} +85^\circ \text{ C}$ 。

符号	参数	V_{CC}								单位
		4.5至5.5 V		3.0至3.6 V		2.3至2.7 V		1.65至1.95 V		
		典型值	最大值	典型值	最大值	典型值	最大值	典型值	最大值	
$V_{CC} = 4.5$至5.5 V										
t _{plh}	A至B	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	ns
	B至A	1	3	2	4	3	5	4	7	
t _{phl}	A至B	2	4	3	5	4	6	5	7	ns
	B至A	2	4	2	5	2	6	5	7	
t _{pZL}	OE至A	4	5	6	10	5	9	7	15	ns
	OE至B	3	5	4	7	5	8	10	15	
t _{PLZ}	OE至A	65	100	65	105	65	105	65	105	ns
	OE至B	5	9	6	10	7	12	9	16	
t _{skew}	A端口, B端口 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.50	1.50	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.50	1.00	ns
$V_{CC} = 3.0$至3.6 V										
t _{plh}	A至B	2.0	5.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	ns
	B至A	1.5	3.0	1.5	4.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	9.0	
t _{phl}	A至B	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	ns
	B至A	2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	5.0	
t _{pZL}	OE至A	4.0	8.0	5.0	9.0	6.0	11.0	7.0	15.0	ns
	OE至B	4.0	8.0	6.0	9.0	8.0	11.0	10.0	14.0	
t _{PLZ}	OE至A	100	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	ns
	OE至B	5	10	4	8	5	10	9	15	
t _{skew}	A端口, B端口 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	ns
$V_{CC} = 2.3$至2.7 V										
t _{plh}	A至B	2.5	5.0	2.5	5.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	ns
	B至A	1.5	3.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	10.0	
t _{phl}	A至B	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	ns
	B至A	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	6.0	
t _{pZL}	OE至A	5.0	10.0	5.0	10.0	6.0	12.0	9.0	18.0	ns
	OE至B	4.0	8.0	4.5	9.0	5.0	10.0	9.0	18.0	
t _{PLZ}	OE至A	100	115	100	115	100	115	100	115	ns
	OE至B	65	110	65	110	65	115	12	25	
t _{skew}	A端口, B端口 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	ns
$V_{CC} = 1.65$至1.95 V										
t _{plh}	A至B	4	7	4	7	5	8	5	10	ns
	B至A	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	10.0	
t _{phl}	A至B	5	8	3	7	3	7	3	7	ns
	B至A	4	8	3	7	3	7	3	7	
t _{pZL}	OE至A	11	15	11	14	14	28	14	23	ns
	OE至B	6	14	6	12	6	12	9	16	
t _{PLZ}	OE至A	75	115	75	115	75	115	75	115	ns
	OE至B	75	115	75	115	75	115	75	115	
t _{skew}	A端口, B端口 ⁽¹⁴⁾	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	ns

注意:

14. 偏斜是输出信号之间传播延时的变化，仅适用于同一端口的输出信号（A_n或B_n），且以相同的极性切换（低电平至高电平或高电平至低电平）（见 图 15）。偏差（Skew）得到保证，但是未经测试。

电容值

TA = +25°C.

符号	参数	条件	典型值	单位
C_{IN}	输入电容控制引脚 (OE)	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = GND$	2.2	PF
$C_{I/O}$	输入/输出电容, A_n, B_n	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $OE = GND$, $V_A = V_B = 5.0\text{ V}$	13.0	PF
C_{pd}	功率耗散电容	$V_{CCA} = V_{CCB} = 5.0\text{ V}$, $V_{IN} = 0\text{ V}$ 或 V_{CC} , $f = 400\text{ KHz}$	13.5	PF

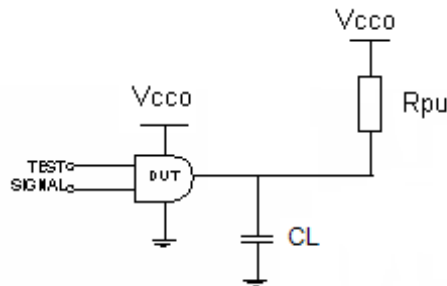


图 8. 测试电路

表1. 传播延迟表

测试	输入信号	输出使能控制
t_{PLH} , t_{PHL}	数据脉冲	V_{CCA}
t_{PZL} (OE至 A_n, B_n)	0 V	低电平至高电平开关
t_{PLZ} (OE至 A_n, B_n)	0 V	高电平至低电平开关

表2. 交流负载表

V_{CCO}	C_L	R_L
$1.8 \pm 0.15\text{ V}$	50 pF	2.2 k Ω
$2.5 \pm 0.2\text{ V}$	50 pF	2.2 k Ω
$3.3 \pm 0.3\text{ V}$	50 pF	2.2 k Ω
$5.0 \pm 0.5\text{ V}$	50 pF	2.2 k Ω

时序图

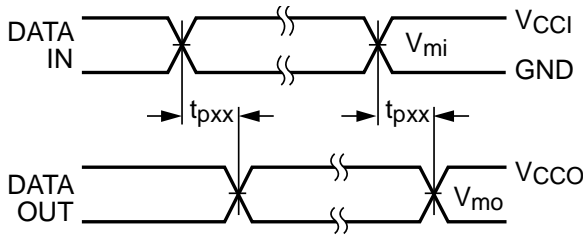


图 9. 反相与同相功能的波形⁽¹⁵⁾

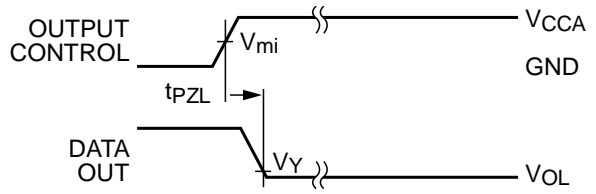


图 10. 3态输出低电平使能时间⁽¹⁵⁾

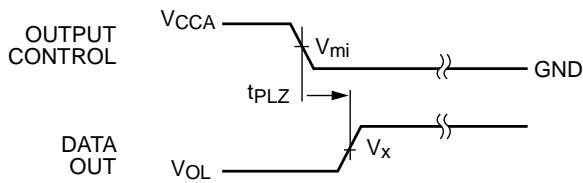


图 11. 3态输出高电平使能时间⁽¹⁵⁾

符号	VCC
$V_{mi}^{(16)}$	$V_{CC1} / 2$
V_{mo}	$V_{CC0} / 2$
V_x	$0.5 \times V_{CC0}$
V_Y	$0.1 \times V_{CC0}$

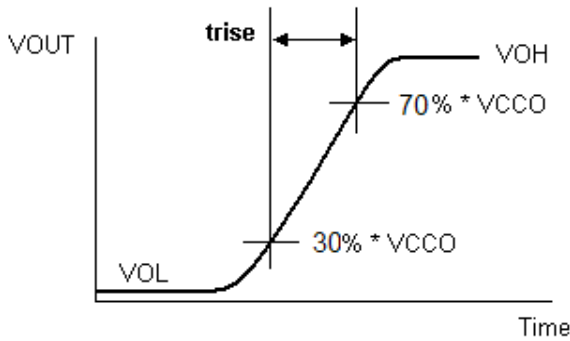


图 12. 有效输出上升时间

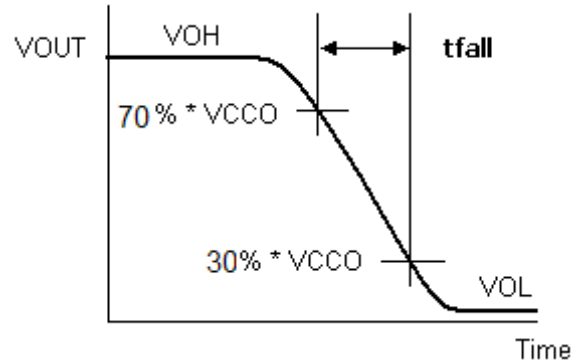


图 13. 有效输出下降时间

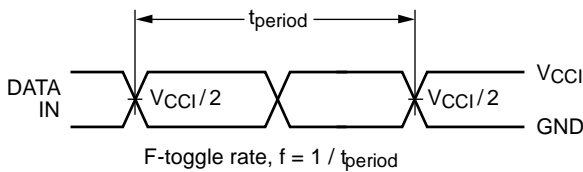
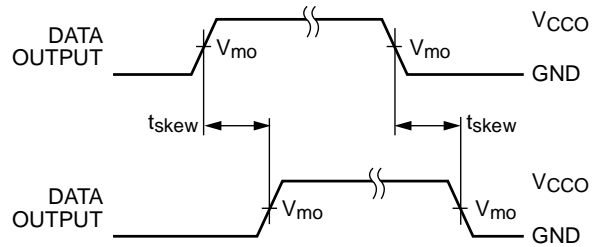


图 14. F-Toggle速率



$$t_{skew} = (t_{pHLmax} - t_{pHLmin}) \text{ or } (t_{pLHmax} - t_{pLHmin})$$

图 15. 输出偏差 (SKEW) 时间

说明:

- 15. 输入 $t_r = t_f = 2.0 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (当 $V_{IN} = 1.65 \text{ V}$ 至 1.95 V 时) ;
- 输入 $t_r = t_f = 2.0 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (当 $V_{IN} = 2.3$ 至 2.7 V 时) ;
- 输入 $t_r = t_f = 2.5 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (仅当 $V_{IN} = 3.0 \text{ V}$ 至 3.6 V 时) ;
- 输入 $t_r = t_f = 2.5 \text{ ns}$, 10%至90% (仅当 $V_{IN} = 4.5 \text{ V}$ 至 5.5 V 时) 。
- 16. 对于控制引脚(OE) $V_{CC1} = V_{CCA}$, 或 $V_{mi} = (V_{CCA} / 2)$

8引脚超薄 MLP 产品规格尺寸

JEDEC MO-220的符号	说明	NOM值
A	总高度	0.55
A1	封装离板高度	0.012
A3	引脚厚度	0.15
b	引脚宽度	0.2
D	器件长度 (X)	1.4
E	器件宽度 (Y)	1.2
L	引脚长度	0.3
E	引脚间距	0.4

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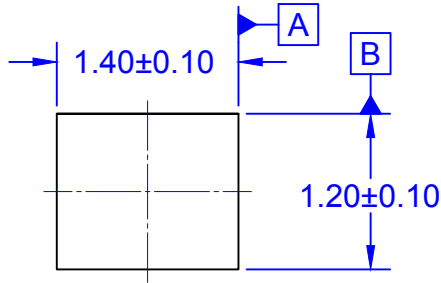
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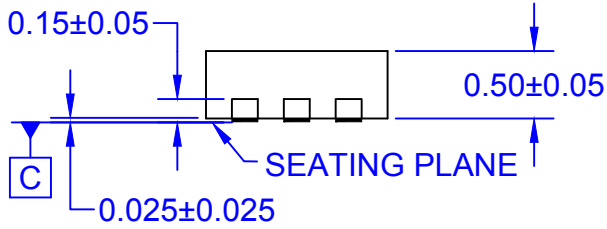
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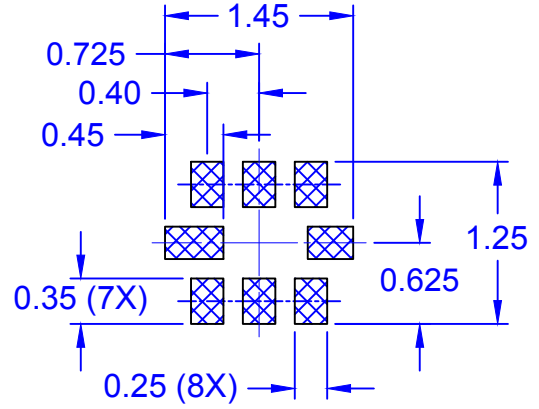
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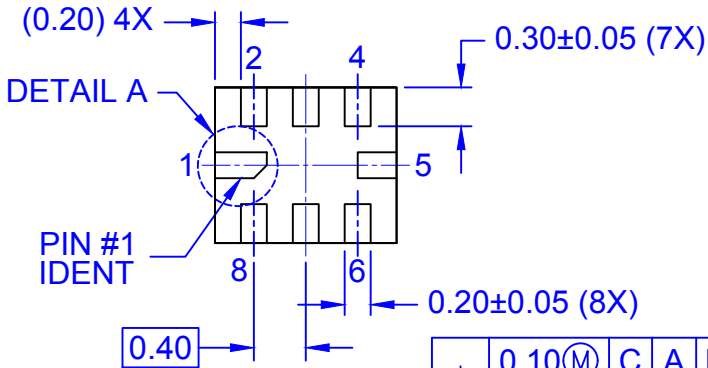
TOP VIEW



SIDE VIEW

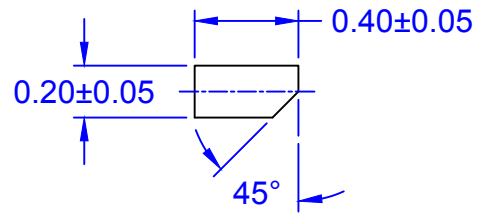


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BOTTOM VIEW

⌀	0.10(M)	C	A	B
	0.05(M)	C		

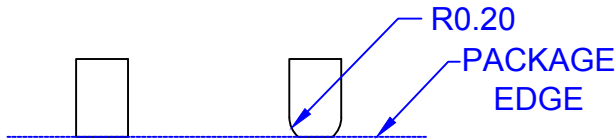


DETAIL A
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NOTES:

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- B. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
- C. LAND PATTERN RECOMMENDATION IS EXISTING INDUSTRY LAND PATTERN.
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LEAD SHAPE AT PACKAGE EDGE

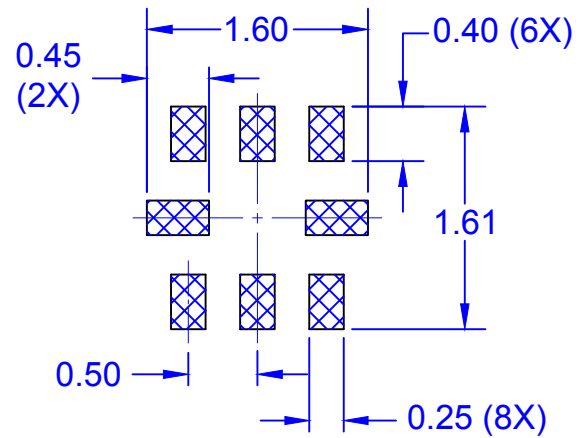
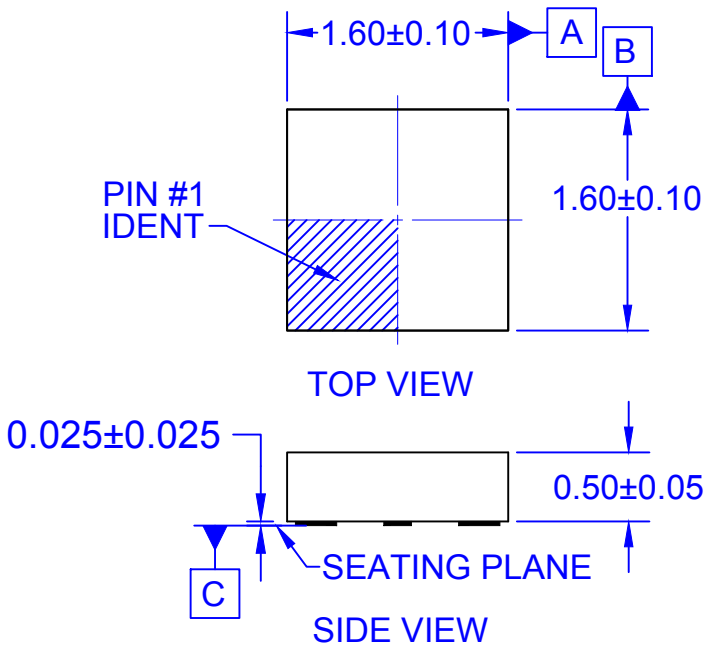


LEAD
OPTION 1
SCALE : 2X

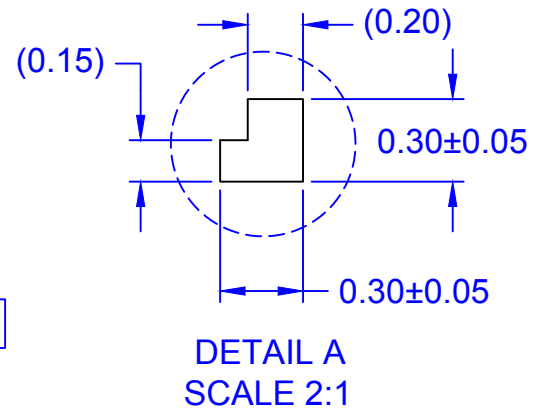
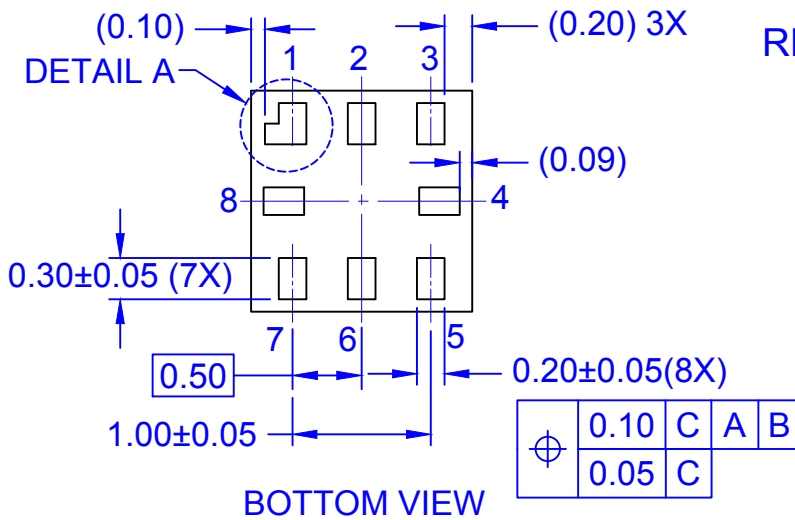
LEAD
OPTION 2
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