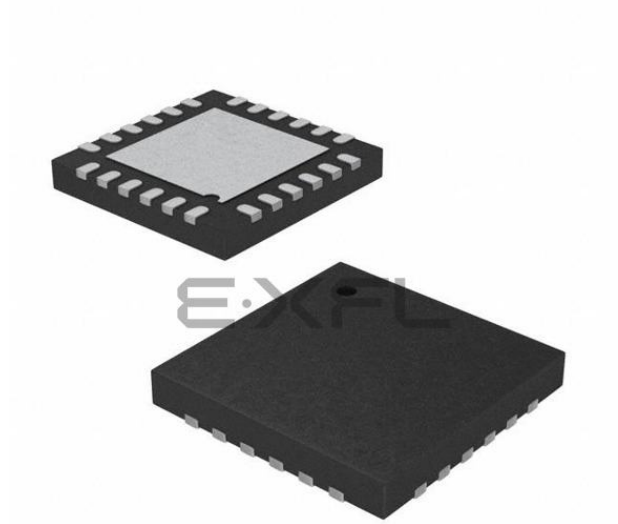

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Embedded - Microcontrollers - Application Specific: Tailored Solutions for Precision and Performance

Embedded - Microcontrollers - Application Specific represents a category of microcontrollers designed with unique features and capabilities tailored to specific application needs. Unlike general-purpose microcontrollers, application-specific microcontrollers are optimized for particular tasks, offering enhanced performance, efficiency, and functionality to meet the demands of specialized applications.

What Are Embedded - Microcontrollers - Application Specific?

Application-specific microcontrollers are engineered to

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Applications	Capacitive Sensing
Core Processor	M8C
Program Memory Type	FLASH (16kB)
Controller Series	CY8C20xx6
RAM Size	2K x 8
Interface	I²C, SPI
Number of I/O	20
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	24-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	24-QFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c20346-24lqxit

PSoC® Functional Overview

The PSoC family consists of on-chip Controller devices. These devices are designed to replace multiple traditional MCU-based components with one, low cost single-chip programmable component. A PSoC device includes configurable analog and digital blocks, and programmable interconnect. This architecture allows the user to create customized peripheral configurations, to match the requirements of each individual application. Additionally, a fast CPU, Flash program memory, SRAM data memory, and configurable I/O are included in a range of convenient pinouts.

The architecture for this device family, as shown in the Logic Block Diagram on page 2, is comprised of three main areas: the Core, the CapSense Analog System, and the System Resources (including a full speed USB port). A common, versatile bus allows connection between I/O and the analog system. Each CY8C20x36/46/66/96 PSoC Device includes a dedicated CapSense block that provides sensing and scanning control circuitry for capacitive sensing applications. Depending on the PSoC package, up to 36 general purpose IO (GPIO) are also included. The GPIO provides access to the MCU and analog mux.

PSoC Core

The PSoC Core is a powerful engine that supports a rich instruction set. It encompasses SRAM for data storage, an interrupt controller, sleep and watchdog timers, and IMO (internal main oscillator) and ILO (internal low speed oscillator). The CPU core, called the M8C, is a powerful processor with speeds up to 24 MHz. The M8C is a 4-MIPS, 8-bit Harvard architecture microprocessor.

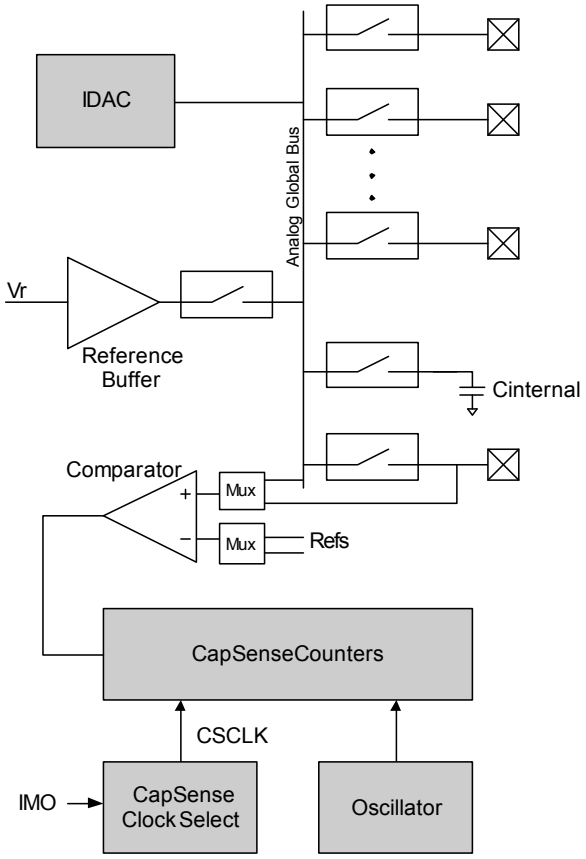
System Resources provide additional capability, such as configurable USB and I2C slave/SPI master-slave communication interface, three 16-bit programmable timers, and various system resets supported by the M8C.

The Analog System is composed of the CapSense PSoC block and an internal 1.2V analog reference, which together support capacitive sensing of up to 36 inputs.

CapSense Analog System

The Analog System contains the capacitive sensing hardware. Several hardware algorithms are supported. This hardware performs capacitive sensing and scanning without requiring external components. Capacitive sensing is configurable on each GPIO pin. Scanning of enabled CapSense pins are completed quickly and easily across multiple ports.

Figure 1. Analog System Block Diagram



Analog Multiplexer System

The Analog Mux Bus can connect to every GPIO pin. Pins are connected to the bus individually or in any combination. The bus also connects to the analog system for analysis with the CapSense block comparator.

Switch control logic enables selected pins to precharge continuously under hardware control. This enables capacitive measurement for applications such as touch sensing. Other multiplexer applications include:

- Complex capacitive sensing interfaces, such as sliders and touchpads.
- Chip-wide mux that allows analog input from any I/O pin.
- Crosspoint connection between any I/O pin combinations.

When designing capacitive sensing applications, refer to the latest signal-to-noise signal level requirements Application Notes, which can be found under http://www.cypress.com > Documentation > Application Notes. In general, and unless otherwise noted in the relevant Application Notes, the minimum signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) for CapSense applications is 5:1.

Designing with PSoC Designer

The development process for the PSoC device differs from that of a traditional fixed function microprocessor. The configurable analog and digital hardware blocks give the PSoC architecture a unique flexibility that pays dividends in managing specification change during development and by lowering inventory costs. These configurable resources, called PSoC Blocks, have the ability to implement a wide variety of user-selectable functions.

The PSoC development process can be summarized in the following four steps:

1. Select Components
2. Configure Components
3. Organize and Connect
4. Generate, Verify, and Debug

Select Components

Both the system-level and chip-level views provide a library of pre-built, pre-tested hardware peripheral components. In the system-level view these components are called “drivers” and correspond to inputs (a thermistor, for example), outputs (a brushless DC fan, for example), communication interfaces (I^2C-bus, for example), and the logic to control how they interact with one another (called valuators).

In the chip-level view the components are called “user modules.” User modules make selecting and implementing peripheral devices simple, and come in analog, digital, and programmable system-on-chip varieties.

Configure Components

Each of the components you select establishes the basic register settings that implement the selected function. They also provide parameters and properties that allow you to tailor their precise configuration to your particular application. For example, a Pulse Width Modulator (PWM) User Module configures one or more digital PSoC blocks, one for each 8 bits of resolution. The user module parameters permit you to establish the pulse width and duty cycle. Configure the parameters and properties to correspond to your chosen application. Enter values directly or by selecting values from drop-down menus.

Both the system-level drivers and chip-level user modules are documented in data sheets that are viewed directly in PSoC Designer. These data sheets explain the internal operation of the component and provide performance specifications. Each data sheet describes the use of each user module parameter or driver property, and other information you may need to successfully implement your design.

Organize and Connect

You build signal chains at the chip level by interconnecting user modules to each other and the I/O pins, or connect system-level inputs, outputs, and communication interfaces to each other with valuator functions.

In the system-level view selecting a potentiometer driver to control a variable speed fan driver and setting up the valuators to control the fan speed based on input from the pot selects, places, routes, and configures a programmable gain amplifier (PGA) to buffer the input from the potentiometer, an analog-to-digital converter (ADC) to convert the potentiometer’s output to a digital signal, and a PWM to control the fan.

In the chip-level view, you perform the selection, configuration, and routing so that you have complete control over the use of all on-chip resources.

Generate, Verify, and Debug

When you are ready to test the hardware configuration or move on to developing code for the project, you perform the “Generate Configuration Files” step. This causes PSoC Designer to generate source code that automatically configures the device to your specification and provides the software for the system.

Both system-level and chip-level designs generate software based on your design. The chip-level design provides application programming interfaces (APIs) with high-level functions to control and respond to hardware events at run time and interrupt service routines that you can adapt as needed. The system-level design also generates a C main() program that completely controls the chosen application and contains placeholders for custom code at strategic positions allowing you to further refine the software without disrupting the generated code.

A complete code development environment allows you to develop and customize your applications in C, assembly language, or both.

The last step in the development process takes place inside PSoC Designer’s Debugger (access by clicking the Connect icon). PSoC Designer downloads the HEX image to the ICE where it runs at full speed. PSoC Designer debugging capabilities rival those of systems costing many times more. In addition to traditional single-step, run-to-breakpoint and watch-variable features, the debug interface provides a large trace buffer and allows you to define complex breakpoint events that include monitoring address and data bus values, memory locations and external signals.

Pinouts

The CY8C20x36/46/66/96 PSoC device is available in a variety of packages which are listed and illustrated in the following tables. Every port pin (labeled with a “P”) is capable of Digital I/O and connection to the common analog bus. However, Vss, Vdd, and XRES are not capable of Digital I/O.

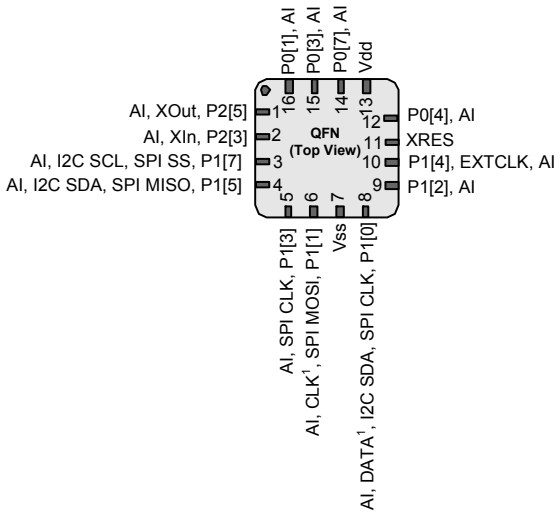
16-Pin QFN (No E-Pad)

Table 2. Pin Definitions - CY8C20236, CY8C20246 PSoC Device [2]

Pin No.	Type		Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P2[5]	Crystal output (XOut)
2	I/O	I	P2[3]	Crystal input (XIn)
3	IOHR	I	P1[7]	I2C SCL, SPI SS
4	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I2C SDA, SPI MISO
5	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
6	IOHR	I	P1[1]	ISSP CLK[1], I2C SCL, SPI MOSI
7	Power		Vss	Ground connection
8	IOHR	I	P1[0]	ISSP DATA[1], I2C SDA, SPI CLK
9	IOHR	I	P1[2]	
10	IOHR	I	P1[4]	Optional external clock (EXTCLK)
11	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull down
12	IOH	I	P0[4]	
13	Power		Vdd	Supply voltage
14	IOH	I	P0[7]	
15	IOH	I	P0[3]	Integrating input
16	IOH	I	P0[1]	Integrating input

LEGEND A = Analog, I = Input, O = Output, OH = 5 mA High Output Drive, R = Regulated Output.

Figure 2. CY8C20236, CY8C20246 PSoC Device



Notes
1. These are the ISSP pins, which are not High Z at POR (Power On Reset).
2. During power up or reset event, device P1[1] and P1[0] may disturb the I2C bus. Use alternate pins if you encounter any issues.

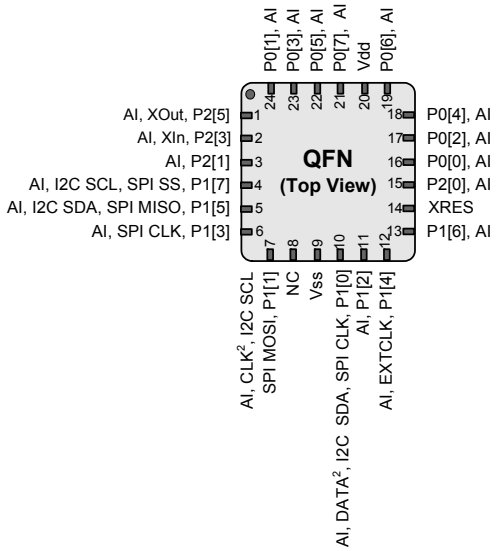
24-Pin QFN

Table 3. Pin Definitions - CY8C20336, CY8C20346 [2, 3]

Pin No.	Type		Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P2[5]	Crystal output (XOut)
2	I/O	I	P2[3]	Crystal input (XIn)
3	I/O	I	P2[1]	
4	IOHR	I	P1[7]	I2C SCL, SPI SS
5	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I2C SDA, SPI MISO
6	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
7	IOHR	I	P1[1]	ISSP CLK[1], I2C SCL, SPI MOSI
8			NC	No connection
9	Power		Vss	Ground connection
10	IOHR	I	P1[0]	ISSP DATA[1], I2C SDA, SPI CLK
11	IOHR	I	P1[2]	
12	IOHR	I	P1[4]	Optional external clock input (EXTCLK)
13	IOHR	I	P1[6]	
14	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull down
15	I/O	I	P2[0]	
16	IOH	I	P0[0]	
17	IOH	I	P0[2]	
18	IOH	I	P0[4]	
19	IOH	I	P0[6]	
20	Power		Vdd	Supply voltage
21	IOH	I	P0[7]	
22	IOH	I	P0[5]	
23	IOH	I	P0[3]	Integrating input
24	IOH	I	P0[1]	Integrating input
CP	Power		Vss	Center pad must be connected to ground

LEGEND A = Analog, I = Input, O = Output, OH = 5 mA High Output Drive, R = Regulated Output.

Figure 3. CY8C20336, CY8C20346 PSoC Device



Note
3. The center pad (CP) on the QFN package must be connected to ground (Vss) for best mechanical, thermal, and electrical performance. If not connected to ground, it must be electrically floated and not connected to any other signal.

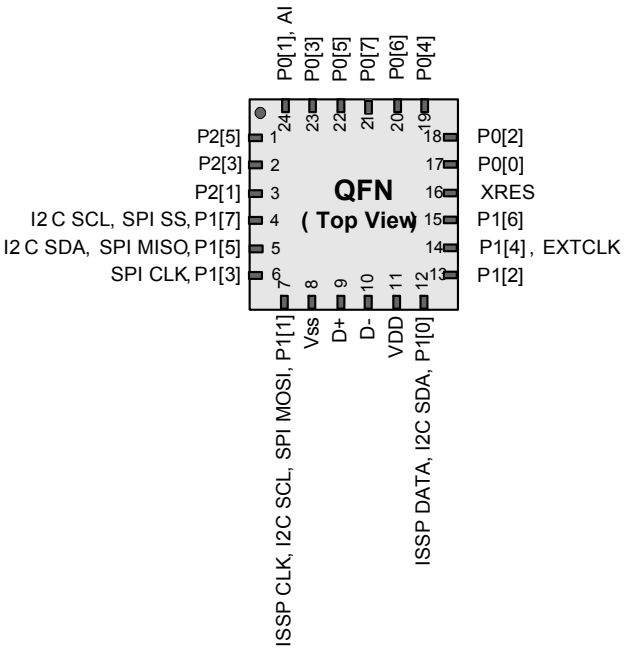
24-Pin QFN with USB

Table 4. Pin Definitions - CY8C20396 PSoC Device [2, 3]

Pin No.	Type		Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P2[5]	
2	I/O	I	P2[3]	
3	I/O	I	P2[1]	
4	IOHR	I	P1[7]	I2C SCL, SPI SS
5	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I2C SDA, SPI MISO
6	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
7	IOHR	I	P1[1]	ISSP CLK, I2C SCL, SPI MOSI
8	Power		VSS	Ground
9	I/O	I	D+	USB D+
10	I/O	I	D-	USB D-
11	Power		VDD	Supply
12	IOHR	I	P1[0]	ISSP DATA, I2C SDA
13	IOHR	I	P1[2]	
14	IOHR	I	P1[4]	Optional external clock input (EXTCLK)
15	IOHR	I	P1[6]	
16	RESET INPUT		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull down
17	IOH	I	P0[0]	
18	IOH	I	P0[2]	
19	IOH	I	P0[4]	
20	IOH	I	P0[6]	
21	IOH	I	P0[7]	
22	IOH	I	P0[5]	
23	IOH	I	P0[3]	Integrating input
24	IOH	I	P0[1]	Integrating input
CP	Power		VSS	Thermal pad must be connected to Ground

LEGEND I = Input, O = Output, OH = 5 mA High Output Drive, R = Regulated Output

Figure 4. CY8C20396 PSoC Device



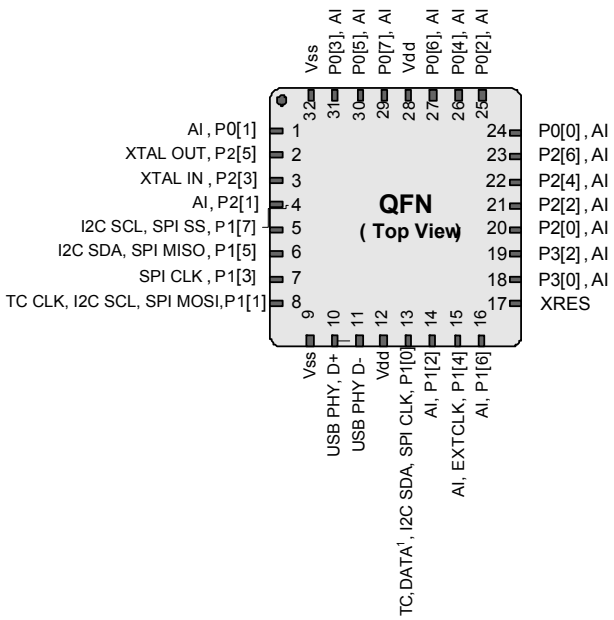
32-Pin QFN (with USB)

Table 6. Pin Definitions - CY8C20496 PSoC Device [2, 3]

Pin No.	Type		Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	IOH	I	P0[1]	
2	I/O	I	P2[5]	XTAL Out
3	I/O	I	P2[3]	XTAL In
4	I/O	I	P2[1]	
5	IOHR	I	P1[7]	I2C SCL, SPI SS
6	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I2C SDA, SPI MISO
7	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
8	IOHR	I	P1[1]	TC CLK, I2C SCL, SPI MOSI
9	Power		V_{SS}	Ground Pin
10	I		D+	USB PHY
11	I		D-	USB PHY
12	Power		Vdd	Power pin
13	IOHR	I	P1[0]	TC DATA*, I2C SDA, SPI CLKI
14	IOHR	I	P1[2]	
15	IOHR	I	P1[4]	EXTCLK
16	IOHR	I	P1[6]	
17	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull down
18	I/O	I	P3[0]	
19	I/O	I	P3[2]	
20	I/O	I	P2[0]	
21	I/O	I	P2[2]	
22	I/O	I	P2[4]	
23	I/O	I	P2[6]	
24	IOH	I	P0[0]	
25	IOH	I	P0[2]	
26	IOH	I	P0[4]	
27	IOH	I	P0[6]	
28	Power		Vdd	Power Pin
29	IOH	I	P0[7]	
30	IOH	I	P0[5]	
31	IOH	I	P0[3]	
32	Power		Vss	Ground Pin

LEGEND A = Analog, I = Input, O = Output, OH = 5 mA High Output Drive, R = Regulated Output.

Figure 5. CY8C20496 PSoC Device

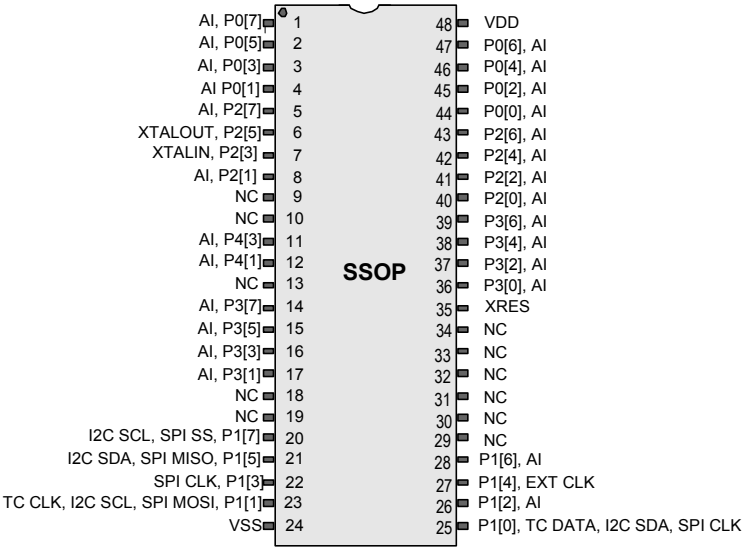


48-Pin SSOP

Table 7. Pin Definitions - CY8C20536, CY8C20546, and CY8C20566 PSoC Device[2]

Pin No.	Digital	Analog	Name	Description
1	IOH	I	P0[7]	
2	IOH	I	P0[5]	
3	IOH	I	P0[3]	
4	IOH	I	P0[1]	
5	I/O	I	P2[7]	
6	I/O	I	P2[5]	XTAL Out
7	I/O	I	P2[3]	XTAL In
8	I/O	I	P2[1]	
9			NC	No connection
10			NC	No connection
11	I/O	I	P4[3]	
12	I/O	I	P4[1]	
13			NC	No connection
14	I/O	I	P3[7]	
15	I/O	I	P3[5]	
16	I/O	I	P3[3]	
17	I/O	I	P3[1]	
18			NC	No connection
19			NC	No connection
20	IOHR	I	P1[7]	I2C SCL, SPI SS
21	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I2C SDA, SPI MISO
22	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
23	IOHR	I	P1[1]	TC CLK[1], I2C SCL, SPI MOSI
24			VSS	Ground Pin
25	IOHR	I	P1[0]	TC DATA[1], I2C SDA, SPI CLK
26	IOHR	I	P1[2]	
27	IOHR	I	P1[4]	EXT CLK
28	IOHR	I	P1[6]	
29			NC	No connection
30			NC	No connection
31			NC	No connection
32			NC	No connection
33			NC	No connection
34			NC	No connection
35			XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull down
36	I/O	I	P3[0]	
37	I/O	I	P3[2]	
38	I/O	I	P3[4]	
39	I/O	I	P3[6]	
40	I/O	I	P2[0]	
41	I/O	I	P2[2]	
42	I/O	I	P2[4]	
43	I/O	I	P2[6]	
44	IOH	I	P0[0]	
45	IOH	I	P0[2]	
46	IOH	I	P0[4]	
47	IOH	I	P0[6]	
48	Power		Vdd	Power Pin

Figure 6. CY8C20536, CY8C20546, and CY8C20566 PSoC Device



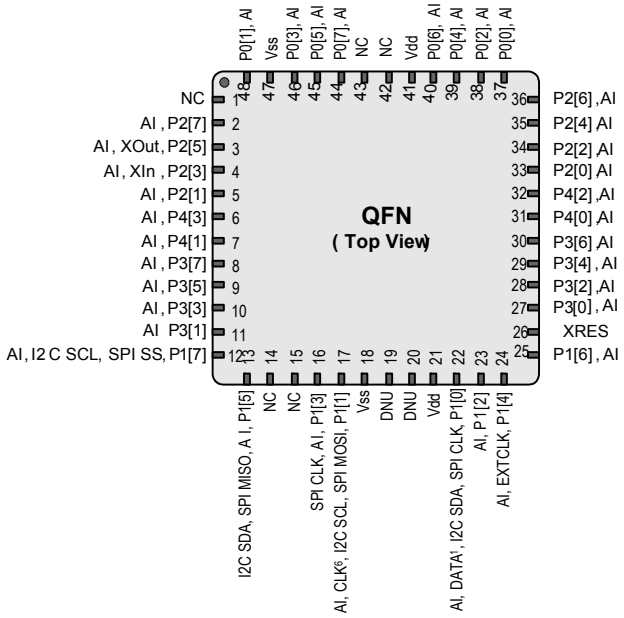
LEGEND A = Analog, I = Input, O = Output, NC = No Connection, H = 5 mA High Output Drive, R = Regulated Output Option.

48-Pin QFN

Table 8. Pin Definitions - CY8C20636 PSoC Device [2, 3]

Pin No.	Digital	Analog	Name	Description
1			NC	No connection
2	I/O	I	P2[7]	
3	I/O	I	P2[5]	Crystal output (XOut)
4	I/O	I	P2[3]	Crystal input (XIn)
5	I/O	I	P2[1]	
6	I/O	I	P4[3]	
7	I/O	I	P4[1]	
8	I/O	I	P3[7]	
9	I/O	I	P3[5]	
10	I/O	I	P3[3]	
11	I/O	I	P3[1]	
12	IOHR	I	P1[7]	I2C SCL, SPI SS
13	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I2C SDA, SPI MISO
14			NC	No connection
15			NC	No connection
16	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
17	IOHR	I	P1[1]	ISSP CLK[1], I2C SCL, SPI MOSI
18	Power		Vss	Ground connection
19			DNU	
20			DNU	
21	Power		Vdd	Supply voltage
22	IOHR	I	P1[0]	ISSP DATA[1], I2C SDA, SPI CLK
23	IOHR	I	P1[2]	
24	IOHR	I	P1[4]	Optional external clock input (EXTCLK)
25	IOHR	I	P1[6]	
26	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull down
27	I/O	I	P3[0]	
28	I/O	I	P3[2]	
29	I/O	I	P3[4]	
30	I/O	I	P3[6]	
31	I/O	I	P4[0]	
32	I/O	I	P4[2]	
33	I/O	I	P2[0]	
34	I/O	I	P2[2]	
35	I/O	I	P2[4]	
36	I/O	I	P2[6]	
37	IOH	I	P0[0]	
38	IOH	I	P0[2]	
39	IOH	I	P0[4]	
40	IOH	I	P0[6]	
41	Power		Vdd	Supply voltage
42			NC	No connection
43			NC	No connection
44	IOH	I	P0[7]	
45	IOH	I	P0[5]	
46	IOH	I	P0[3]	Integrating input
47	Power		Vss	Ground connection
48	IOH	I	P0[1]	
CP	Power		Vss	Center pad must be connected to ground

Figure 7. CY8C20636 PSoC Device



LEGEND A = Analog, I = Input, O = Output, NC = No Connection H = 5 mA High Output Drive, R = Regulated Output.

Electrical Specifications

This section presents the DC and AC electrical specifications of the CY8C20x36/46/66/96 PSoC devices. For the latest electrical specifications, confirm that you have the most recent data sheet by visiting the web at http://www.cypress.com/psoc.

Figure 10. Voltage versus CPU Frequency

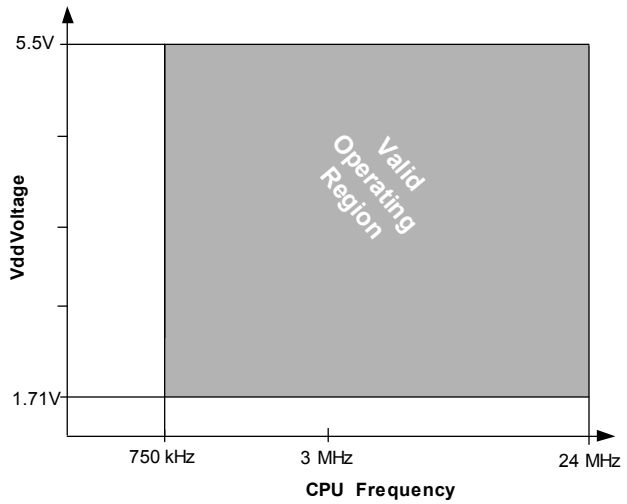
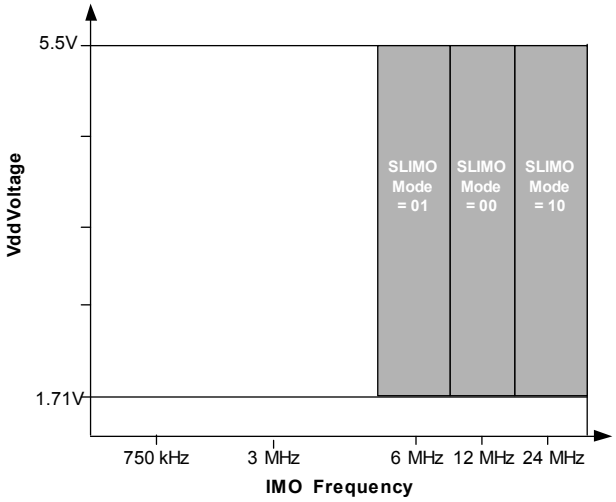


Figure 11. IMO Frequency Trim Options



The following table lists the units of measure that are used in this section.

Table 11. Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure	Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degree Celsius	mA	milli-ampere
dB	decibels	ms	milli-second
fF	femto farad	mV	milli-volts
Hz	hertz	nA	nanoampere
KB	1024 bytes	ns	nanosecond
Kbit	1024 bits	nV	nanovolts
kHz	kilohertz	Ω	ohm
ksps	kilo samples per second	pA	picoampere
kΩ	kilohm	pF	picofarad
MHz	megahertz	pp	peak-to-peak
MΩ	megaohm	ppm	parts per million
µA	microampere	ps	picosecond
µF	microfarad	sps	samples per second
µH	microhenry	s	sigma: one standard deviation
µs	microsecond	V	volts
µW	microwatts		

DC Chip-Level Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 14. DC Chip-Level Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Vdd	Supply Voltage	Refer the table DC POR and LVD Specifications on page 24	1.71	–	5.5	V
I_{DD24}	Supply Current, IMO = 24 MHz	Conditions are Vdd = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C, CPU = 24 MHz. CapSense running at 12 MHz, no I/O sourcing current	–	2.88	4.0	mA
I_{DD12}	Supply Current, IMO = 12 MHz	Conditions are Vdd = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C, CPU = 12 MHz. CapSense running at 12 MHz, no I/O sourcing current	–	1.71	2.6	mA
I_{DD6}	Supply Current, IMO = 6 MHz	Conditions are Vdd = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C, CPU = 6 MHz. CapSense running at 6 MHz, no I/O sourcing current	–	1.16	1.8	mA
I_{SB0}	Deep Sleep Current	Vdd = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C, I/O regulator turned off	–	0.1	–	µA
I_{SB1}	Standby Current with POR, LVD and Sleep Timer	Vdd = 3.0V, T_A = 25°C, I/O regulator turned off	–	1.07	1.5	µA

DC General Purpose IO Specifications

The following tables list guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 3.0V to 5.5V and –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C, 2.4V to 3.0V and –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C, or 1.71V to 2.4V and –40°C ≤ T_A ≤ 85°C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5V and 3.3V at 25°C and are for design guidance only.

Table 15. 3.0V to 5.5V DC GPIO Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
R_{PU}	Pull up Resistor		4	5.6	8	kΩ
V_{OH1}	High Output Voltage Port 2 or 3 Pins	IOH ≤ 10 µA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.2	–	–	V
V_{OH2}	High Output Voltage Port 2 or 3 Pins	IOH = 1 mA, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.9	–	–	V
V_{OH3}	High Output Voltage Port 0 or 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Disabled for Port 1	IOH < 10 µA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.2	–	–	V
V_{OH4}	High Output Voltage Port 0 or 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Disabled for Port 1	IOH = 5 mA, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.9	–	–	V
V_{OH5}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Enabled for 3V Out	IOH < 10 µA, Vdd > 3.1V, maximum of 4 IOs all sourcing 5 mA	2.85	3.00	3.3	V
V_{OH6}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Enabled for 3V Out	IOH = 5 mA, Vdd > 3.1V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	2.20	–	–	V
V_{OH7}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Enabled for 2.5V Out	IOH < 10 µA, Vdd > 2.7V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	2.35	2.50	2.75	V
V_{OH8}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Enabled for 2.5V Out	IOH = 2 mA, Vdd > 2.7V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	1.90	–	–	V
V_{OH9}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Enabled for 1.8V Out	IOH < 10 µA, Vdd > 2.7V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	1.60	1.80	2.1	V

Table 16. 2.4V to 3.0V DC GPIO Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
R_{PU}	Pull up Resistor		4	5.6	8	kΩ
V_{OH1}	High Output Voltage Port 2 or 3 Pins	IOH < 10 μA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.2	–	–	V
V_{OH2}	High Output Voltage Port 2 or 3 Pins	IOH = 0.2 mA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.4	–	–	V
V_{OH3}	High Output Voltage Port 0 or 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Disabled for Port 1	IOH < 10 μA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.2	–	–	V
V_{OH4}	High Output Voltage Port 0 or 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Disabled for Port 1	IOH = 2 mA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all IOs	Vdd - 0.5	–	–	V
V_{OH5A}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Enabled for 1.8V Out	IOH < 10 μA, Vdd > 2.4V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	1.50	1.80	2.1	V
V_{OH6A}	High Output Voltage Port 1 Pins with LDO Enabled for 1.8V Out	IOH = 1 mA, Vdd > 2.4V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs	1.20	–	–	V
V_{OL}	Low Output Voltage	IOL = 10 mA, maximum of 30 mA sink current on even port pins (for example, P0[2] and P1[4]) and 30 mA sink current on odd port pins (for example, P0[3] and P1[5])	–	–	0.75	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		–	–	0.72	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		1.4	–		V
V_{H}	Input Hysteresis Voltage		–	80	–	mV
I_{IL}	Input Leakage (Absolute Value)		–	0.001	1	μA
C_{PIN}	Capacitive Load on Pins	Package and pin dependent Temp = 25°C	0.5	1.7	5	pF

Table 17. 1.71V to 2.4V DC GPIO Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
R_{PU}	Pull up Resistor		4	5.6	8	kΩ
V_{OH1}	High Output Voltage Port 2 or 3 Pins	IOH = 10 μA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os	Vdd - 0.2	–	–	V
V_{OH2}	High Output Voltage Port 2 or 3 Pins	IOH = 0.5 mA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os	Vdd - 0.5	–	–	V
V_{OH3}	High Output Voltage Port 0 or 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Disabled for Port 1	IOH = 100 μA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os	Vdd - 0.2	–	–	V
V_{OH4}	High Output Voltage Port 0 or 1 Pins with LDO Regulator Disabled for Port 1	IOH = 2 mA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os	Vdd - 0.5	–	–	V
V_{OL}	Low Output Voltage	IOL = 5 mA, maximum of 20 mA sink current on even port pins (for example, P0[2] and P1[4]) and 30 mA sink current on odd port pins (for example, P0[3] and P1[5])	–	–	0.4	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		–	–	0.3 x Vdd	V
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		0.65 x Vdd	–		V

Table 17. 1.71V to 2.4V DC GPIO Specifications *(continued)*

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_H	Input Hysteresis Voltage		–	80	–	mV
I_{IL}	Input Leakage (Absolute Value)		–	0.001	1	µA
C_{PIN}	Capacitive Load on Pins	Package and pin dependent Temp = 25°C	0.5	1.7	5	pF

Table 18.DC Characteristics – USB Interface

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Rusbi	USB D+ Pull Up Resistance	With idle bus	0.900	-	1.575	kΩ
Rusba	USB D+ Pull Up Resistance	While receiving traffic	1.425	-	3.090	kΩ
Vohusb	Static Output High		2.8	-	3.6	V
Volusb	Static Output Low			-	0.3	V
Vdi	Differential Input Sensitivity		0.2	-		V
Vcm	Differential Input Common Mode Range		0.8	-	2.5	V
Vse	Single Ended Receiver Threshold		0.8	-	2.0	V
Cin	Transceiver Capacitance			-	50	pF
Iio	Hi-Z State Data Line Leakage	On D+ or D- line	-10	-	+10	µA
Rps2	PS/2 Pull Up Resistance		3	5	7	kΩ
Rext	External USB Series Resistor	In series with each USB pin	21.78	22.0	22.22	Ω

DC Analog Mux Bus Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 19. DC Analog Mux Bus Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
R_{SW}	Switch Resistance to Common Analog Bus		–	–	800	Ω
R_{GND}	Resistance of Initialization Switch to Vss		–	–	800	Ω

The maximum pin voltage for measuring R_{SW} and R_{GND} is 1.8V

DC Low Power Comparator Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 20. DC Comparator Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{LPC}	Low Power Comparator (LPC) common mode	Maximum voltage limited to Vdd	0.0	–	1.8	V
I_{LPC}	LPC supply current		–	10	40	µA
V_{OSLPC}	LPC voltage offset		–	2.5	30	mV

Table 27.AC Characteristics – USB Data Timings

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Tdrate	Full speed data rate	Average bit rate	12–0.25%	12	12 + 0.25%	MHz
Tdjr1	Receiver data jitter tolerance	To next transition	-18.5	–	18.5	ns
Tdjr2	Receiver data jitter tolerance	To pair transition	-9	–	9	ns
Tudj1	Driver differential jitter	To next transition	-3.5	–	3.5	ns
Tudj2	Driver differential jitter	To pair transition	-4.0	–	4.0	ns
Tfdeop	Source jitter for differential transition	To SE0 transition	-2	–	5	ns
Tfeopt	Source SE0 interval of EOP		160	–	175	ns
Tfeopr	Receiver SE0 interval of EOP		82	–		ns
Tfst	Width of SE0 interval during differential transition			–	14	ns

Table 28.AC Characteristics – USB Driver

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Tr	Transition rise time	50 pF	4	–	20	ns
Tf	Transition fall time	50 pF	4	–	20	ns
TR	Rise/fall time matching		90.00	–	111.1	%
Vcrs	Output signal crossover voltage		1.3	–	2.0	V

AC Comparator Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 29. AC Low Power Comparator Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_{LPC}	Comparator Response Time, 50 mV Overdrive	50 mV overdrive does not include offset voltage.			100	ns

AC Analog Mux Bus Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 30. AC Analog Mux Bus Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
F_{SW}	Switch Rate	Maximum pin voltage when measuring switch rate is 1.8Vp-p	–	–	6.3	MHz

AC External Clock Specifications

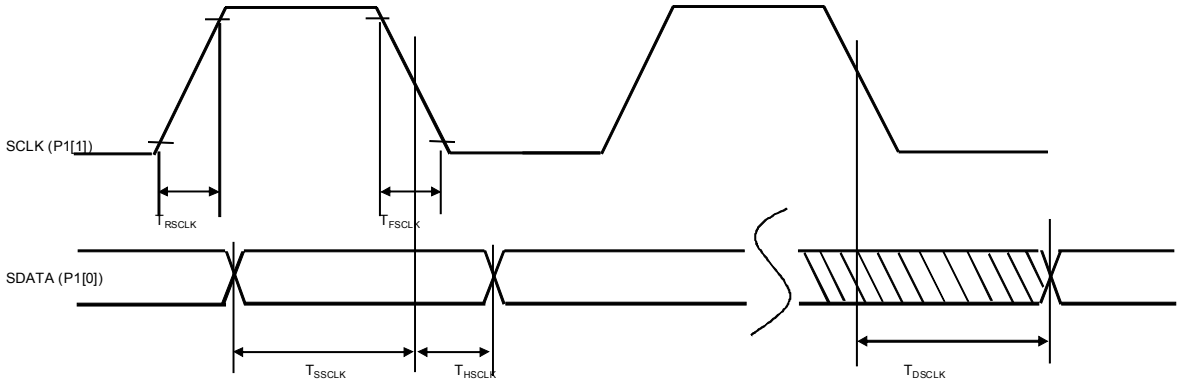
The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 31. AC External Clock Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
F_{OSCEXT}	Frequency		0.750	–	25.2	MHz
–	High Period		20.6	–	5300	ns
–	Low Period		20.6	–	–	ns
–	Power Up IMO to Switch		150	–	–	µs

AC Programming Specifications

Figure 13. AC Waveform



The following table lists the guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 32. AC Programming Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_{RSCLK}	Rise Time of SCLK		1	–	20	ns
T_{FSCLK}	Fall Time of SCLK		1	–	20	ns
T_{SSCLK}	Data Set up Time to Falling Edge of SCLK		40	–	–	ns
T_{HSCLK}	Data Hold Time from Falling Edge of SCLK		40	–	–	ns
F_{SCLK}	Frequency of SCLK		0	–	8	MHz
T_{ERASEB}	Flash Erase Time (Block)		–	–	18	ms
T_{WRITE}	Flash Block Write Time		–	–	25	ms
T_{DSCLK}	Data Out Delay from Falling Edge of SCLK	3.6 < Vdd	–	–	60	ns
T_{DSCLK3}	Data Out Delay from Falling Edge of SCLK	3.0 ≤ Vdd ≤ 3.6	–	–	85	ns
T_{DSCLK2}	Data Out Delay from Falling Edge of SCLK	1.71 ≤ Vdd ≤ 3.0	–	–	130	ns
T_{XRST3}	External Reset Pulse Width after Power Up	Required to enter programming mode when coming out of sleep	263	–	–	µs

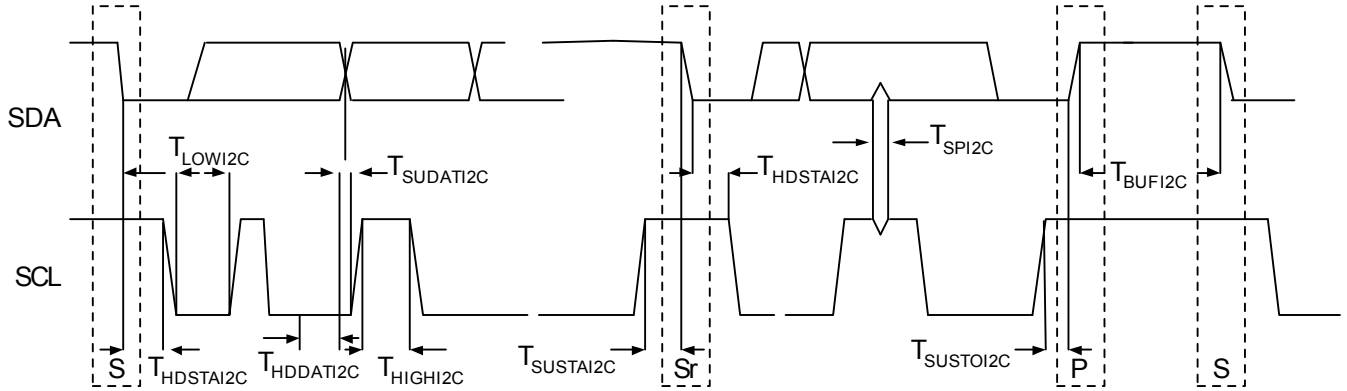
AC I2C Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 33. AC Characteristics of the I2C SDA and SCL Pins

Symbol	Description	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
F_{SCLI2C}	SCL Clock Frequency	0	100	0	400	kHz
$T_{HDSTAI2C}$	Hold Time (repeated) START Condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	4.0	–	0.6	–	µs
T_{LOWI2C}	LOW Period of the SCL Clock	4.7	–	1.3	–	µs
$T_{HIGHI2C}$	HIGH Period of the SCL Clock	4.0	–	0.6	–	µs
$T_{SUSTAI2C}$	Setup Time for a Repeated START Condition	4.7	–	0.6	–	µs
$T_{HDDATI2C}$	Data Hold Time	0	–	0	–	µs
$T_{SUDATI2C}$	Data Setup Time	250	–	100[11]	–	ns
$T_{SUSTOI2C}$	Setup Time for STOP Condition	4.0	–	0.6	–	µs
T_{BUFI2C}	Bus Free Time Between a STOP and START Condition	4.7	–	1.3	–	µs
T_{SPI2C}	Pulse Width of spikes are suppressed by the input filter.	–	–	0	50	ns

Figure 14. Definition for Timing for Fast/Standard Mode on the I^2C Bus



Note

11. A Fast-Mode I2C-bus device can be used in a Standard Mode I2C-bus system, but the requirement $t_{SU;DAT} \geq 250$ ns must then be met. This automatically be the case if the device does not stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal. If such device does stretch the LOW period of the SCL signal, it must output the next data bit to the SDA line $t_{rmax} + t_{SU;DAT} = 1000 + 250 = 1250$ ns (according to the Standard-Mode I2C-bus specification) before the SCL line is released.

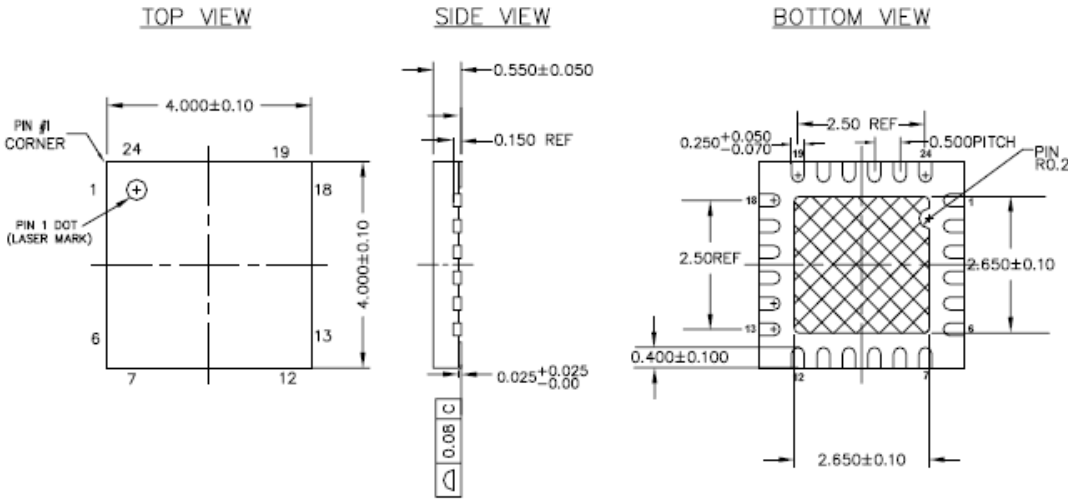
Table 34. SPI Master AC Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
F_{SCLK}	SCLK clock frequency	$V_{DD} \geq 2.4V$ $V_{DD} < 2.4V$			6 3	MHz
DC	SCLK duty cycle			50		%
T_{SETUP}	MISO to SCLK setup time	$V_{DD} \geq 2.4V$ $V_{DD} < 2.4V$	60 100			ns
T_{HOLD}	SCLK to MISO hold time		40			ns
T_{OUT_VAL}	SCLK to MOSI valid time				40	ns
T_{OUT_HIGH}	MOSI high time		40			ns

Table 35. SPI Slave AC Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
F_{SCLK}	SCLK clock frequency	$V_{DD} \geq 2.4V$ $V_{DD} < 2.4V$			12 6	MHz
T_{LOW}	SCLK low time		41.67			ns
T_{HIGH}	SCLK high time		41.67			ns
T_{SETUP}	MOSI to SCLK setup time		30			ns
T_{HOLD}	SCLK to MOSI hold time		50			ns
T_{SS_MISO}	SS high to MISO valid				153	ns
T_{SCLK_MISO}	SCLK to MISO valid				125	ns
T_{SS_HIGH}	SS high time				50	ns
T_{SS_CLK}	Time from SS low to first SCLK		2/SCLK			ns
T_{CLK_SS}	Time from last SCLK to SS high		2/SCLK			ns

Figure 16. 24-Pin (4x4 x 0.6 mm) QFN

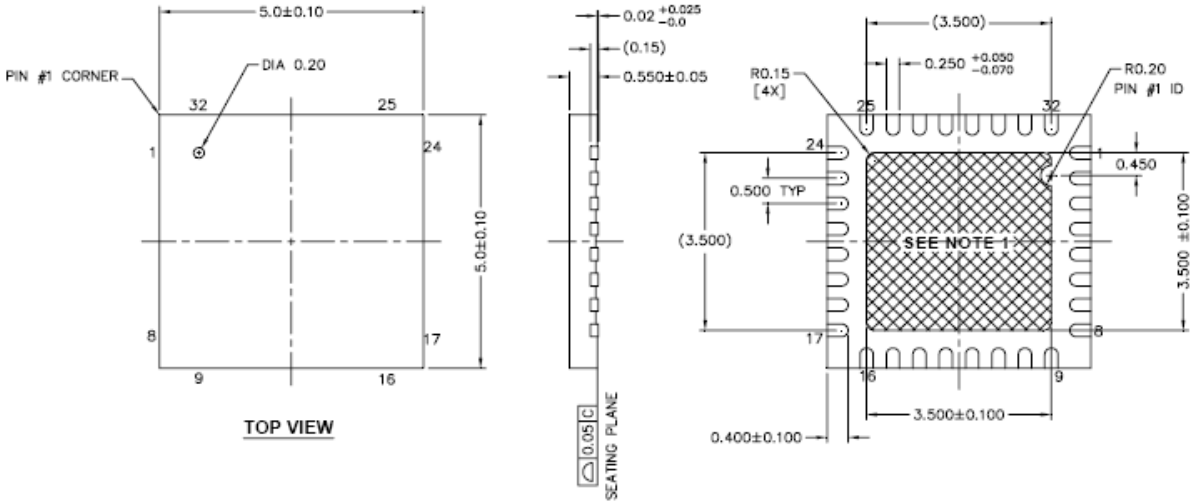


NOTES :

1. HATCH IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED METAL.
2. REFERENCE JEDEC # MO-248
3. UNIT PACKAGE WEIGHT : 0.024 grams
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

001-13937 *B

Figure 17. 32-Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN



TOP VIEW

SIDE VIEW

BOTTOM VIEW

NOTES:

1. HATCH AREA IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED PAD
2. BASED ON REF JEDEC # MO-248
3. PACKAGE WEIGHT: 0.0388g
4. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

001-42168 *C

Development Tool Selection

Software

PSoC Designer™

At the core of the PSoC development software suite is PSoC Designer, used to generate PSoC firmware applications. PSoC Designer is available free of charge at http://www.cypress.com/psocdesigner and includes a free C compiler.

PSoC Programmer

PSoC Programmer is flexible enough and is used on the bench in development and is also suitable for factory programming. PSoC Programmer works either as a standalone programming application or operates directly from PSoC Designer or PSoC Express. PSoC Programmer software is compatible with both PSoC ICE Cube In-Circuit Emulator and PSoC MiniProg. PSoC programmer is available free of cost at http://www.cypress.com/psocprogrammer.

Development Kits

All development kits are sold at the Cypress Online Store.

CY3215-DK Basic Development Kit

The CY3215-DK is for prototyping and development with PSoC Designer. This kit supports in-circuit emulation and the software interface enables users to run, halt, and single step the processor and view the content of specific memory locations. PSoC Designer supports the advance emulation features also. The kit includes:

- PSoC Designer Software CD
- ICE-Cube In-Circuit Emulator
- ICE Flex-Pod for CY8C29x66 Family
- Cat-5 Adapter
- Mini-Eval Programming Board
- 110 ~ 240V Power Supply, Euro-Plug Adapter
- iMAGEcraft C Compiler (Registration Required)
- ISSP Cable
- USB 2.0 Cable and Blue Cat-5 Cable
- 2 CY8C29466-24PXI 28-PDIP Chip Samples

Evaluation Tools

All evaluation tools are sold at the Cypress Online Store.

CY3210-MiniProg1

The CY3210-MiniProg1 kit enables the user to program PSoC devices via the MiniProg1 programming unit. The MiniProg is a small, compact prototyping programmer that connects to the PC via a provided USB 2.0 cable. The kit includes:

- MiniProg Programming Unit
- MiniEval Socket Programming and Evaluation Board
- 28-Pin CY8C29466-24PXI PDIP PSoC Device Sample
- 28-Pin CY8C27443-24PXI PDIP PSoC Device Sample
- PSoC Designer Software CD
- Getting Started Guide
- USB 2.0 Cable

CY3210-PSoCEval1

The CY3210-PSoCEval1 kit features an evaluation board and the MiniProg1 programming unit. The evaluation board includes an LCD module, potentiometer, LEDs, and plenty of bread-boarding space to meet all of your evaluation needs. The kit includes:

- Evaluation Board with LCD Module
- MiniProg Programming Unit
- 28-Pin CY8C29466-24PXI PDIP PSoC Device Sample (2)
- PSoC Designer Software CD
- Getting Started Guide
- USB 2.0 Cable

CY3214-PSoCEvalUSB

The CY3214-PSoCEvalUSB evaluation kit features a development board for the CY8C24794-24LFXI PSoC device. Special features of the board include both USB and capacitive sensing development and debugging support. This evaluation board also includes an LCD module, potentiometer, LEDs, an enunciator and plenty of bread boarding space to meet all of your evaluation needs. The kit includes:

- PSoCEvalUSB Board
- LCD Module
- MIniProg Programming Unit
- Mini USB Cable
- PSoC Designer and Example Projects CD
- Getting Started Guide
- Wire Pack

Ordering Information

The following table lists the CY8C20x36/46/66/96 PSoC devices' key package features and ordering codes.

Table 39. PSoC Device Key Features and Ordering Information

Package	Ordering Code	Flash (Bytes)	SRAM (Bytes)	CapSense Blocks	Digital I/O Pins	Analog Inputs[18]	XRES Pin	USB
16-Pin (3x3x0.6mm) QFN	CY8C20236-24LKXI	8K	1K	1	13	13	Yes	No
16-Pin (3x3x0.6mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20236-24LKXIT	8K	1K	1	13	13	Yes	No
16 Pin (3x3 x 0.6 mm) QFN	CY8C20246-24LKXI	16K	2K	1	13	13	Yes	No
16 Pin (3x3 x 0.6 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20246-24LKXIT	16K	2K	1	13	13	Yes	No
24-Pin (4x4x0.6mm) QFN	CY8C20336-24LQXI	8K	1K	1	20	20	Yes	No
24-Pin (4x4x0.6mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20336-24LQXIT	8K	1K	1	20	20	Yes	No
24 Pin (4x4 x 0.6 mm) QFN	CY8C20346-24LQXI	16K	2K	1	20	20	Yes	No
24 Pin (4x4 x 0.6 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20346-24LQXIT	16K	2K	1	20	20	Yes	No
24-Pin (4x4x0.6mm) QFN	CY8C20396-24LQXI	16K	2K	1	19	19	Yes	Yes
24-Pin (4x4x0.6mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20396-24LQXIT	16K	2K	1	19	19	Yes	Yes
32-Pin (5x5x0.6mm) QFN	CY8C20436-24LQXI	8K	1K	1	28	28	Yes	No
32-Pin (5x5x0.6mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20436-24LQXIT	8K	1K	1	28	28	Yes	No
32 Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN	CY8C20446-24LQXI	16K	2K	1	28	28	Yes	No
32 Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20446-24LQXIT	16K	2K	1	28	28	Yes	No
32 Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN	CY8C20466-24LQXI	32K	2K	1	28	28	Yes	No
32 Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20466-24LQXIT	32K	2K	1	28	28	Yes	No
32 Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN	CY8C20496-24LQXI	16K	2K	1	25	25	Yes	No
32 Pin (5x5 x 0.6 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20496-24LQXIT	16K	2K	1	25	25	Yes	No
48-Pin SSOP	CY8C20536-24PVXI	8K	1K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48-Pin SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20536-24PVXIT	8K	1K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48-Pin SSOP	CY8C20546-24PVXI	16K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48-Pin SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20546-24PVXIT	16K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48-Pin SSOP	CY8C20566-24PVXI	32K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48-Pin SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20566-24PVXIT	32K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN	CY8C20636-24LTXI	8K	1K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20636-24LTXIT	8K	1K	1	36	36	Yes	No
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN	CY8C20646-24LTXI	16K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	Yes
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20646-24LTXIT	16K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	Yes
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN	CY8C20666-24LTXI	32K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	Yes
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C20666-24LTXIT	32K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	Yes
48 Pin (7x7 mm) QFN (OCD)[4]	CY8C20066-24LTXI	32K	2K	1	36	36	Yes	Yes

Notes
18. Dual-function Digital I/O Pins also connect to the common analog mux.

Sales, Solutions, and Legal Information

Worldwide Sales and Design Support

Cypress maintains a worldwide network of offices, solution centers, manufacturer's representatives, and distributors. To find the office closest to you, visit us at cypress.com/sales.

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Precision Analog	psoc.cypress.com/precision-analog
LCD Drive	psoc.cypress.com/lcd-drive
CAN 2.0b	psoc.cypress.com/can
USB	psoc.cypress.com/usb