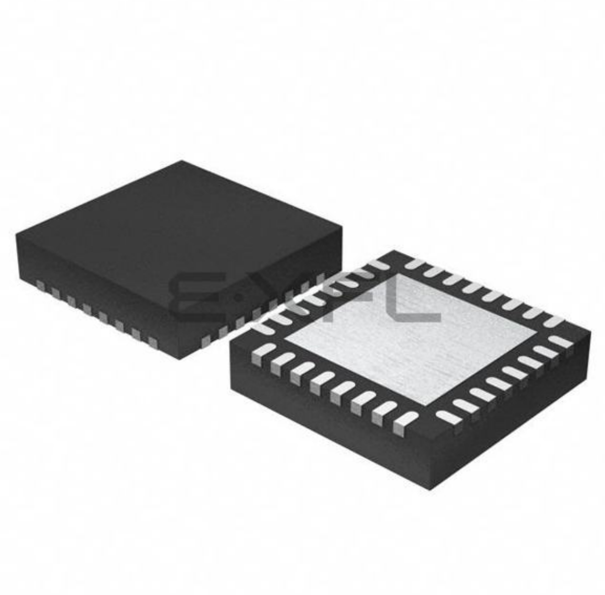

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What Are Embedded - Microcontrollers - Application Specific?

Application specific microcontrollers are engineered to

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Applications	Capacitive Sensing
Core Processor	M8C
Program Memory Type	FLASH (16kB)
Controller Series	CY8C20xx7/S
RAM Size	2K x 8
Interface	I²C, SPI
Number of I/O	29
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-QFN (5x5)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c20447-24lqxit

PSoC® Functional Overview

The PSoC family consists of many devices with on-chip controllers. These devices are designed to replace multiple traditional MCU-based system components with one low-cost single-chip programmable component. A PSoC device includes configurable blocks of analog and digital logic, and programmable interconnect. This architecture makes it possible for you to create customized peripheral configurations, to match the requirements of each individual application. Additionally, a fast central processing unit (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, consists of three main areas:

- The core
- CapSense analog system
- System resources

A common, versatile bus allows connection between I/O and the analog system.

Each CY8C20x37/47/67/S 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 34 GPIOs are also included. The GPIOs provide 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 and ILO. The CPU core, called the M8C, is a powerful processor with speeds up to 24 MHz. The M8C is a 4-million instructions per second (MIPS), 8-bit Harvard-architecture microprocessor.

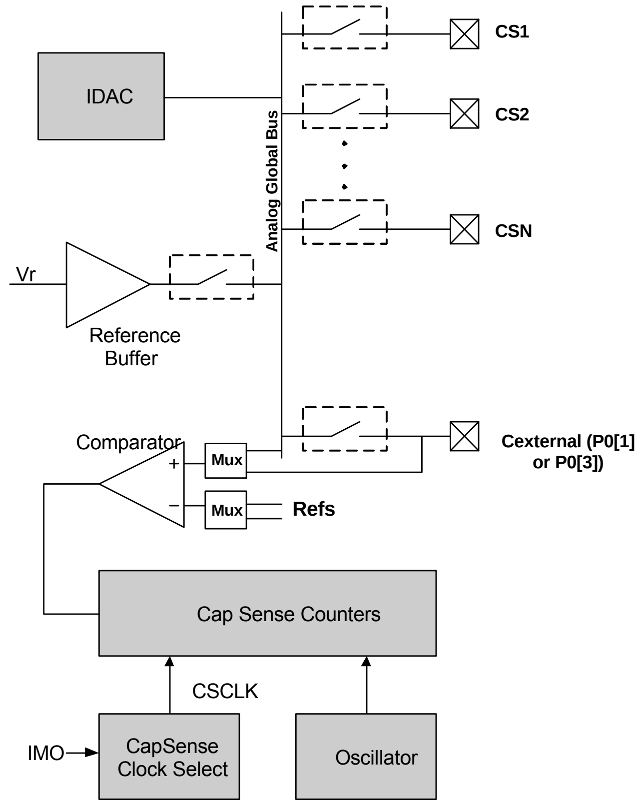
CapSense System

The analog system contains the capacitive sensing hardware. Several hardware algorithms are supported. This hardware performs capacitive sensing and scanning without requiring external components. The analog system is composed of the CapSense PSoC block and an internal 1 V or 1.2 V analog reference, which together support capacitive sensing of up to 31 inputs[2]. Capacitive sensing is configurable on each GPIO pin. Scanning of enabled CapSense pins is completed quickly and easily across multiple ports.

SmartSense™ Auto-tuning

SmartSense auto-tuning is an innovative solution from Cypress that removes manual tuning of CapSense applications. This solution is easy to use and provides robust noise immunity. It is the only auto-tuning solution that establishes, monitors, and maintains all required tuning parameters of each sensor during run time. SmartSense auto-tuning allows engineers to go from prototyping to mass production without retuning for manufacturing variations in PCB and/or overlay material properties.

Figure 1. CapSense 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.

Note
2. 34 GPIOs = 31 pins for capacitive sensing+2 pins for I^2C + 1 pin for modulator capacitor.

Additional System Resources

System resources provide additional capability, such as configurable I^{2}C slave, SPI master/slave communication interface, three 16-bit programmable timers, various system resets supported by the M8C low voltage detection and power-on reset. The merits of each system resource are listed here:

- The I^{2}C slave/SPI master-slave module provides 50/100/400 kHz communication over two wires. SPI communication over three or four wires runs at speeds of 46.9 kHz to 3 MHz (lower for a slower system clock).
- The I^{2}C hardware address recognition feature reduces the already low power consumption by eliminating the need for CPU intervention until a packet addressed to the target device is received.
- The I^{2}C enhanced slave interface appears as a 32-byte RAM buffer to the external I^{2}C master. Using a simple predefined protocol, the master controls the read and write pointers into the RAM. When this method is enabled, the slave does not stall the bus when receiving data bytes in active mode. For more details, refer to the I2CSBUF User Module datasheet.
- Low-voltage detection (LVD) interrupts can signal the application of falling voltage levels, while the advanced power-on reset (POR) circuit eliminates the need for a system supervisor.
- An internal reference provides an absolute reference for capacitive sensing.
- A register-controlled bypass mode allows the user to disable the LDO regulator.

Getting Started

The quickest way to understand PSoC silicon is to read this datasheet and then use the PSoC Designer Integrated Development Environment (IDE). This datasheet is an overview of the PSoC integrated circuit and presents specific pin, register, and electrical specifications.

For in depth information, along with detailed programming details, see the Technical Reference Manual for the CY8C20x37/47/67/S PSoC devices.

For up-to-date ordering, packaging, and electrical specification information, see the latest PSoC device datasheets on the web at www.cypress.com/psoc.

Application Notes/Design Guides

Application notes and design guides are an excellent introduction to the wide variety of possible PSoC designs. They are located at www.cypress.com/gocapsense. Select Application Notes under the Related Documentation tab.

Development Kits

PSoC Development Kits are available online from Cypress at www.cypress.com/shop and through a growing number of regional and global distributors, which include Arrow, Avnet, Digi-Key, Farnell, Future Electronics, and Newark. See “Development Kits” on page 31.

Training

Free PSoC and CapSense technical training (on demand, webinars, and workshops) is available online at www.cypress.com/training. The training covers a wide variety of topics and skill levels to assist you in your designs.

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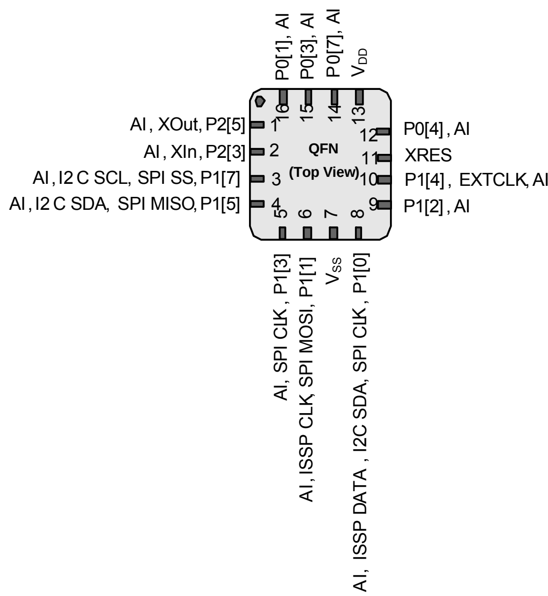
16-pin QFN (10 Sensing Inputs)[8]

Table 2. Pin Definitions – CY8C20237, CY8C20247/S [9]

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[10], I²C SCL, SPI MOSI
7	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection[13]
8	IOHR	I	P1[0]	ISSP DATA[10], I²C SDA, SPI CLK[11]
9	IOHR	I	P1[2]	Driven Shield Output (optional)
10	IOHR	I	P1[4]	Optional external clock (EXTCLK)
11	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down[12]
12	IOH	I	P0[4]	
13	Power		V_{DD}	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 3. CY8C20237, CY8C20247/S Device



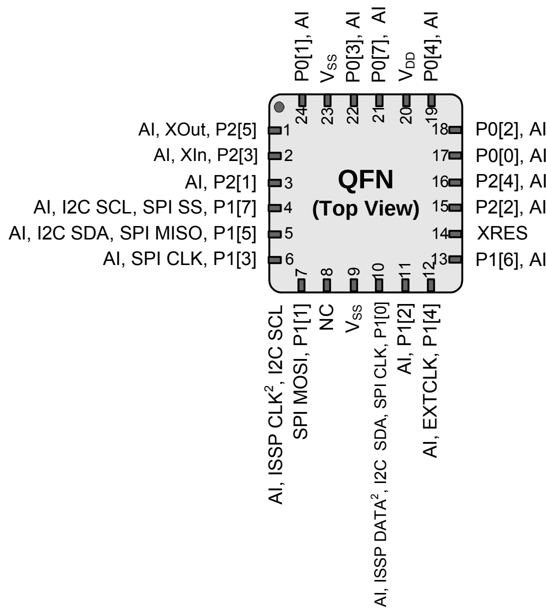
Notes
8. No center pad.
9. 13 GPIOs = 10 pins for capacitive sensing+2 pins for I²C + 1 pin for modulator capacitor.
10. On power-up, the SDA(P1[0]) drives a strong high for 256 sleep clock cycles and drives resistive low for the next 256 sleep clock cycles. The SCL(P1[1]) line drives resistive low for 512 sleep clock cycles and both the pins transition to high impedance state. On reset, after XRES de-asserts, the SDA and the SCL lines drive resistive low for 8 sleep clock cycles and transition to high impedance state. Hence, during power-up or reset event, P1[1] and P1[0] may disturb the I²C bus. Use alternate pins if you encounter issues.
11. Alternate SPI clock.
12. The internal pull down is 5KOhm.
13. All VSS pins should be brought out to one common GND plane.

24-pin QFN (16 Sensing Inputs)[14]

Table 3. Pin Definitions – CY8C20337, CY8C20347/S [15]

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]	I^{2}C SCL, SPI SS
5	IOHR	I	P1[5]	I^{2}C SDA, SPI MISO
6	IOHR	I	P1[3]	SPI CLK
7	IOHR	I	P1[1]	ISSP CLK[16], I^{2}C SCL, SPI MOSI
8			NC	No connection
9	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection[19]
10	IOHR	I	P1[0]	ISSP DATA[16], I^{2}C SDA, SPI CLK[17]
11	IOHR	I	P1[2]	Driven Shield Output (optional)
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[18]
15	I/O	I	P2[2]	Driven Shield Output (optional)
16	I/O	I	P2[4]	Driven Shield Output (optional)
17	IOH	I	P0[0]	Driven Shield Output (optional)
18	IOH	I	P0[2]	Driven Shield Output (optional)
19	IOH	I	P0[4]	
20	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage
21	IOH	I	P0[7]	
22	IOH	I	P0[3]	Integrating input
23	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection[19]
24	IOH	I	P0[1]	Integrating input
CP	Power		V_{SS}	Center pad must be connected to ground

Figure 4. CY8C20337, CY8C20347/S Device



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

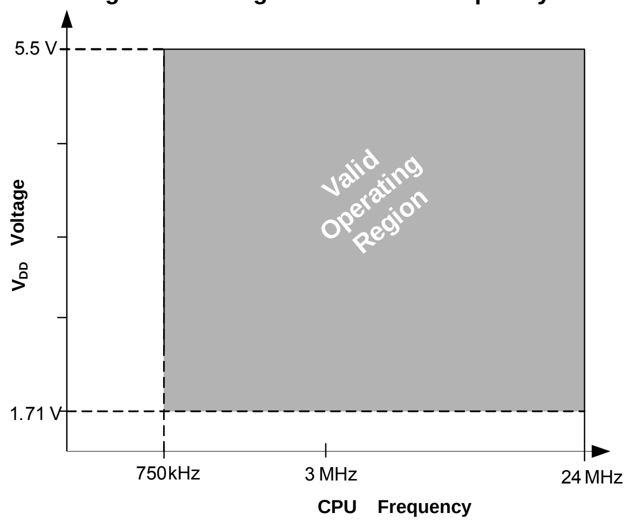
Notes

14. The center pad (CP) on the QFN package must be connected to ground (V_{SS}) for best mechanical, thermal, and electrical performance. If not connected to ground, it must be electrically floated and not connected to any other signal.
15. 19 GPIOs = 16 pins for capacitive sensing+2 pins for I^{2}C + 1 pin for modulator capacitor.
16. On power-up, the SDA(P1[0]) drives a strong high for 256 sleep clock cycles and drives resistive low for the next 256 sleep clock cycles. The SCL(P1[1]) line drives resistive low for 512 sleep clock cycles and both the pins transition to high impedance state. On reset, after XRES de-asserts, the SDA and the SCL lines drive resistive low for 8 sleep clock cycles and transition to high impedance state. Hence, during power-up or reset event, P1[1] and P1[0] may disturb the I^{2}C bus. Use alternate pins if you encounter issues.
17. Alternate SPI clock.
18. The internal pull down is 5KOhm.
19. All VSS pins should be brought out to one common GND plane.

Electrical Specifications

This section presents the DC and AC electrical specifications of the CY8C20x37/47/67/S PSoC devices. For the latest electrical specifications, confirm that you have the most recent datasheet by visiting the web at http://www.cypress.com/psoc.

Figure 8. Voltage versus CPU Frequency



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may shorten the useful life of the device. User guidelines are not tested.

Table 7. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	Higher storage temperatures reduce data retention time. Recommended Storage Temperature is +25 °C ± 25 °C. Extended duration storage temperatures above 85 °C degrades reliability.	–55	+25	+125	°C
V_{DD}	Supply voltage relative to V_{SS}	–	–0.5	–	+6.0	V
V_{IO}	DC input voltage	–	V_{SS} – 0.5	–	V_{DD} + 0.5	V
V_{IOZ}	DC voltage applied to tristate	–	V_{SS} – 0.5	–	V_{DD} + 0.5	V
I_{MIO}	Maximum current into any port pin	–	–25	–	+50	mA
ESD	Electro static discharge voltage	Human body model ESD	2000	–	–	V
LU	Latch up current	In accordance with JESD78 standard	–	–	200	mA

Operating Temperature

Table 8. Operating Temperature

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_A	Ambient temperature	–	–40	–	+85	°C
T_C	Commercial temperature range	–	0		70	°C
T_J	Operational die temperature	The temperature rise from ambient to junction is package specific. See the Thermal Impedances on page 30. The user must limit the power consumption to comply with this requirement.	–40	–	+100	°C

Table 12. 1.71 V to 2.4 V DC GPIO Specifications *(continued)*

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OL}	Low output voltage	I_{OL} = 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])	–	–	0.40	V
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	–	–	–	0.30 × V_{DD}	V
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	–	0.65 × V_{DD}	–	–	V
V_H	Input hysteresis voltage	–	–	80	–	mV
I_{IL}	Input leakage (absolute value)	–	–	1	1000	nA
C_{PIN}	Capacitive load on pins	Package and pin dependent temp = 25 °C	0.50	1.70	7	pF

Table 13. GPIO Current Sink and Source Specifications

Supply Voltage	Mode	Port 0/1 per I/O (max)	Port 2/3/4 per I/O (max)	Total Current Even Pins (max)	Total Current Odd Pins (max)	Units
1.71–2.4	Sink	5	5	20	30	mA
	Source	2	0.5	10[45]		mA
2.4–3.0	Sink	10	10	30	30	mA
	Source	2	0.2	10[45]		mA
3.0–5.0	Sink	25	25	60	60	mA
	Source	5	1	20[45]		mA

DC Analog Mux Bus Specifications

Table 14 lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 14. 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 V_{SS}	–	–	–	800	Ω

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

DC Low Power Comparator Specifications

Table 15 lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 15. DC Comparator Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{LPC}	Low power comparator (LPC) common mode	Maximum voltage limited to V_{DD}	0.2	–	1.8	V
I_{LPC}	LPC supply current	–	–	10	80	µA
V_{OSLPC}	LPC voltage offset	–	–	2.5	30	mV

Note

45. Total current (odd + even ports)

Comparator User Module Electrical Specifications

Table 16 lists the guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications. Unless stated otherwise, the specifications are for the entire device voltage and temperature operating range: –40 °C ≤ TA ≤ 85 °C, 1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V.

Table 16. Comparator User Module Electrical Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_{COMP}	Comparator response time	50 mV overdrive	–	70	100	ns
Offset	–	Valid from 0.2 V to 1.5 V	–	2.5	30	mV
Current	–	Average DC current, 50 mV overdrive	–	20	80	µA
PSRR	Supply voltage > 2 V	Power supply rejection ratio	–	80	–	dB
	Supply voltage < 2 V	Power supply rejection ratio	–	40	–	dB
Input range	–	–	0.2		1.5	V

ADC Electrical Specifications

Table 17. ADC User Module Electrical Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Input						
V_{IN}	Input voltage range	–	0	–	VREFADC	V
C_{IIN}	Input capacitance	–	–	–	5	pF
R_{IN}	Input resistance	Equivalent switched cap input resistance for 8-, 9-, or 10-bit resolution	1/(500fF × data clock)	1/(400fF × data clock)	1/(300fF × data clock)	Ω
Reference						
V_{REFADC}	ADC reference voltage	–	1.14	–	1.26	V
Conversion Rate						
F_{CLK}	Data clock	Source is chip's internal main oscillator. See AC Chip-Level Specifications on page 21 for accuracy	2.25	–	6	MHz
S8	8-bit sample rate	Data clock set to 6 MHz. sample rate = 0.001/ (2^Resolution/Data Clock)	–	23.43	–	ksps
S10	10-bit sample rate	Data clock set to 6 MHz. sample rate = 0.001/ (2^resolution/data clock)	–	5.85	–	ksps
DC Accuracy						
RES	Resolution	Can be set to 8, 9, or 10 bit	8	–	10	bits
DNL	Differential nonlinearity	–	–1	–	+2	LSB
INL	Integral nonlinearity	–	–2	–	+2	LSB
E_{OFFSET}	Offset error	8-bit resolution	0	3.20	19.20	LSB
		10-bit resolution	0	12.80	76.80	LSB
E_{GAIN}	Gain error	For any resolution	–5	–	+5	%FSR
Power						
I_{ADC}	Operating current	–	–	2.10	2.60	mA
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	PSRR (V_{DD} > 3.0 V)	–	24	–	dB
		PSRR (V_{DD} < 3.0 V)	–	30	–	dB

DC POR and LVD Specifications

Table 18 lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 18. DC POR and LVD Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{POR0}	1.66 V selected in PSoC Designer	V_{DD} must be greater than or equal to 1.71 V during startup, reset from the XRES pin, or reset from watchdog.	1.61	1.66	1.71	V
V_{POR1}	2.36 V selected in PSoC Designer		–	2.36	2.41	V
V_{POR2}	2.60 V selected in PSoC Designer		–	2.60	2.66	V
V_{POR3}	2.82 V selected in PSoC Designer		–	2.82	2.95	V
V_{LVD0}	2.45 V selected in PSoC Designer	–	2.40	2.45	2.51	V
V_{LVD1}	2.71 V selected in PSoC Designer		2.64[46]	2.71	2.78	V
V_{LVD2}	2.92 V selected in PSoC Designer		2.85[47]	2.92	2.99	V
V_{LVD3}	3.02 V selected in PSoC Designer		2.95[48]	3.02	3.09	V
V_{LVD4}	3.13 V selected in PSoC Designer		3.06	3.13	3.20	V
V_{LVD5}	1.90 V selected in PSoC Designer		1.84	1.90	2.32	V
V_{LVD6}	1.80 V selected in PSoC Designer		1.75[49]	1.80	1.84	V
V_{LVD7}	4.73 V selected in PSoC Designer		4.62	4.73	4.83	V

DC Programming Specifications

Table 19 lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 19. DC Programming Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
$V_{DDIWRITE}$	Supply voltage for flash write operations	–	1.71	–	5.25	V
I_{DDP}	Supply current during programming or verify	–	–	5	25	mA
V_{ILP}	Input low voltage during programming or verify	See appropriate "DC GPIO Specifications" on page 15	–	–	V_{IL}	V
V_{IHP}	Input high voltage during programming or verify	See appropriate "DC GPIO Specifications" on page 15	V_{IH}	–	–	V
I_{ILP}	Input current when Applying V_{ILP} to P1[0] or P1[1] during programming or verify	Driving internal pull-down resistor	–	–	0.2	mA
I_{IHP}	Input current when applying V_{IHP} to P1[0] or P1[1] during programming or verify	Driving internal pull-down resistor	–	–	1.5	mA
V_{OLP}	Output low voltage during programming or verify	–	–	–	V_{SS} + 0.75	V
V_{OHP}	Output high voltage during programming or verify	See appropriate "DC GPIO Specifications" on page 15. For V_{DD} > 3V use V_{OH4} in Table 10 on page 15.	V_{OH}	–	V_{DD}	V
$Flash_{ENPB}$	Flash write endurance	Erase/write cycles per block	50,000	–	–	–
$Flash_{DR}$	Flash data retention	Following maximum Flash write cycles; ambient temperature of 55 °C	20	–	–	Years

Notes

46. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{PPOR1} voltage for falling supply.
47. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{PPOR2} voltage for falling supply.
48. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{PPOR3} voltage for falling supply.
49. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{PPOR0} voltage for falling supply.

DC I²C Specifications

Table 20 list guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 3.0 V to 5.5 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, 2.4 V to 3.0 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 1.71 V to 2.4 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 20. DC I²C Specifications[50]

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{ILI2C}	Input low level	3.1 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	0.25 × V_{DD}	V
		2.5 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.0 V	–	–	0.3 × V_{DD}	V
		1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.4 V	–	–	0.3 × V_{DD}	V
V_{IHI2C}	Input high level	1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.65 × V_{DD}	–	V_{DD} + 0.7 V[51]	V

Shield Driver DC Specifications

Table 21 list guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 3.0 V to 5.5 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, 2.4 V to 3.0 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 1.71 V to 2.4 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 21. Shield Driver DC Specifications

Symbol	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{Ref}	Reference buffer output	1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	0.942	–	1.106	V
V_{RefHi}	Reference buffer output	1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	1.104	–	1.296	V

DC IDAC Specifications

Table 22 lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 22. DC IDAC Specifications (8-bit IDAC)

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
IDAC_DNL	Differential nonlinearity	–1	–	1	LSB	–
IDAC_DNL	Integral nonlinearity	–2	–	2	LSB	–
IDAC_Current	Range = 4x	138	–	169	µA	DAC setting = 127 dec
	Range = 8x	138	–	169	µA	DAC setting = 64 dec

Table 23. DC IDAC Specifications (7-bit IDAC)

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
IDAC_DNL	Differential nonlinearity	–1	–	1	LSB	–
IDAC_DNL	Integral nonlinearity	–2	–	2	LSB	–
IDAC_Current	Range = 4x	137	–	168	µA	DAC setting = 127 dec
	Range = 8x	138	–	169	µA	DAC setting = 64 dec

Notes

50. Errata: Pull-up resistors on I2C interface cannot be connected to a supply voltage that is more than 0.7 V higher than the CY8C20xx7/S power supply. For more information see item #6 in the "Errata" on page 37.
51. Errata: For more information see item #6 in the "Errata" on page 37.

AC Programming Specifications

Figure 10. AC Waveform

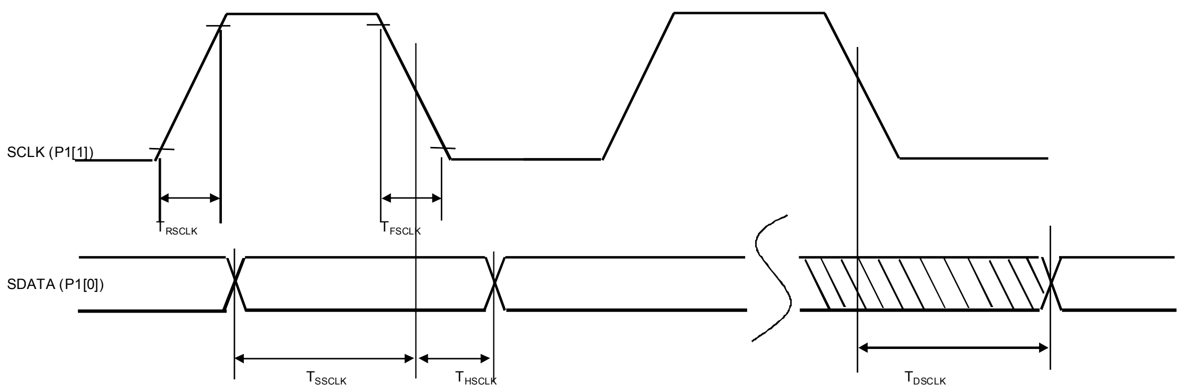


Table 28 lists the guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 28. 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 setup 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	$3.6 < V_{DD}$	–	–	60	ns
t_{DSCLK3}	Data out delay from falling edge of SCLK	$3.0 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6$	–	–	85	ns
t_{DSCLK2}	Data out delay from falling edge of SCLK	$1.71 \le V_{DD} \le 3.0$	–	–	130	ns
t_{XRST3}	External reset pulse width after power-up	Required to enter programming mode when coming out of sleep	300	–	–	µs
t_{XRES}	XRES pulse length	–	300	–	–	µs
$t_{VDDWAIT}$[54]	V_{DD} stable to wait-and-poll hold off	–	0.1	–	1	ms
$t_{VDDXRES}$[54]	V_{DD} stable to XRES assertion delay	–	14.27	–	–	ms
t_{POLL}	SDAT high pulse time	–	0.01	–	200	ms
t_{ACQ}[54]	"Key window" time after a V_{DD} ramp acquire event, based on 256 ILO clocks.	–	3.20	–	19.60	ms
$t_{XRESINI}$[54]	"Key window" time after an XRES event, based on 8 ILO clocks	–	98	–	615	µs

Note

54. Valid from 5 to 50 °C. See the spec, CY8C20X66, CY8C20X46, CY8C20X36, CY7C643XX, CY7C604XX, CY8CTST2XX, CY8CTMG2XX, CY8C20X67, CY8C20X47, CY8C20X37, Programming Spec for more details.

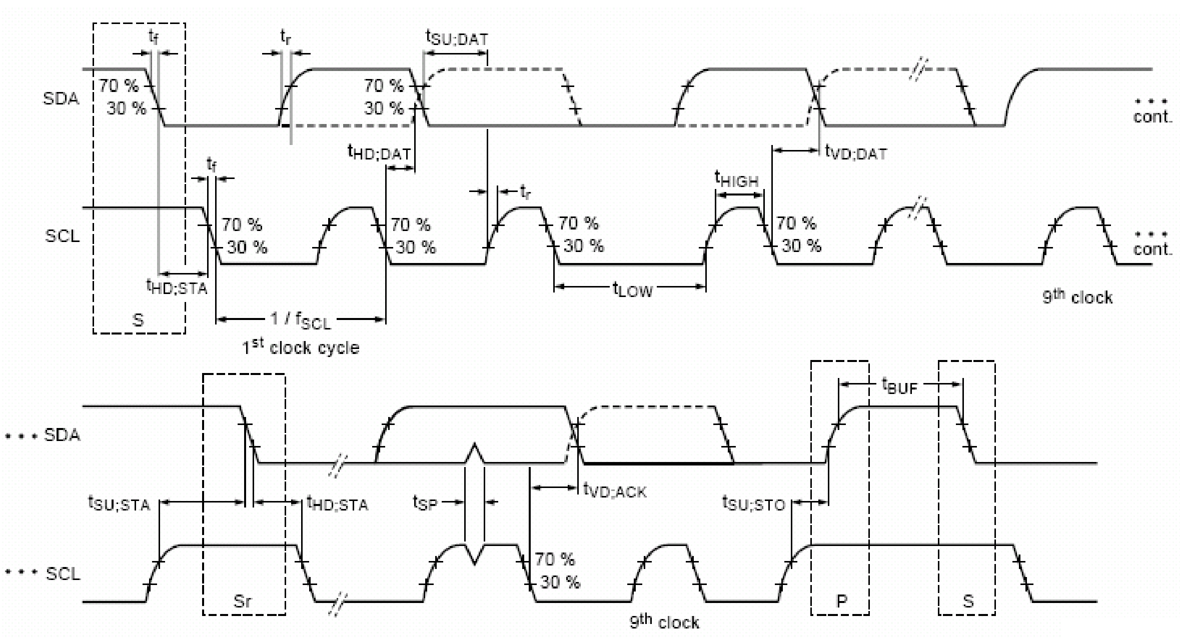
AC I^2C Specifications

Table 29 lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the entire voltage and temperature ranges.

Table 29. AC Characteristics of the I^2C SDA and SCL Pins

Symbol	Description	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
f_{SCL}	SCL clock frequency	0	100	0	400	kHz
$t_{HD;STA}$	Hold time (repeated) START condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated	4.0	–	0.6	–	µs
t_{LOW}	LOW period of the SCL clock	4.7	–	1.3	–	µs
t_{HIGH}	HIGH Period of the SCL clock	4.0	–	0.6	–	µs
$t_{SU;STA}$	Setup time for a repeated START condition	4.7	–	0.6	–	µs
$t_{HD;DAT}$[55]	Data hold time	20	3.45	20	0.90	µs
$t_{SU;DAT}$	Data setup time	250	–	100[56]	–	ns
$t_{SU;STO}$	Setup time for STOP condition	4.0	–	0.6	–	µs
t_{BUF}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7	–	1.3	–	µs
t_{SP}	Pulse width of spikes are suppressed by the input filter	–	–	0	50	ns

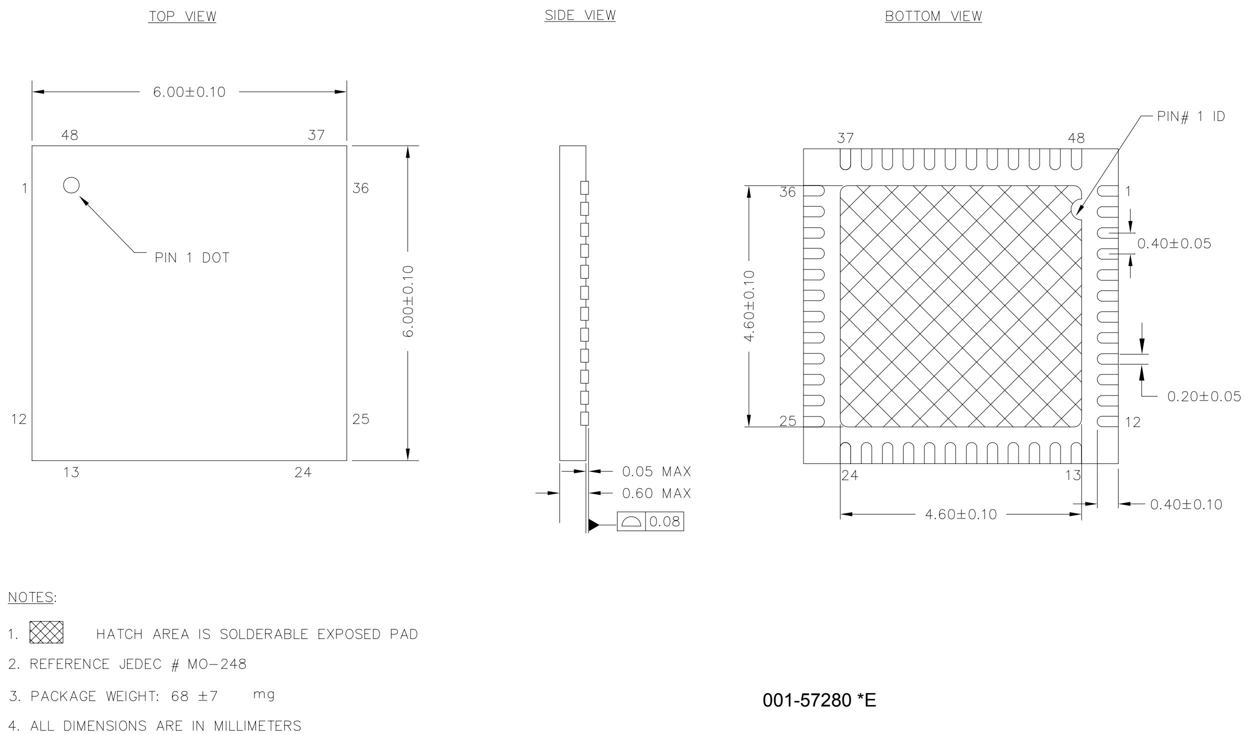
Figure 11. Definition for Timing for Fast/Standard Mode on the I^2C Bus



Notes

55. Errata: To wake up from sleep using I2C hardware address match event, I2C interface needs 20 ns hold time on SDA line with respect to falling edge of SCL. For more information see item #5 in the "Errata" on page 37.
56. A Fast-Mode I^2C-bus device can be used in a standard mode I^2C-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 I^2C-bus specification) before the SCL line is released.

Figure 20. 48-Pin (6 × 6 × 0.6 mm) QFN



Important Notes

- For information on the preferred dimensions for mounting QFN packages, see the following Application Note at http://www.amkor.com/products/notes_papers/MLFAppNote.pdf.
- Pinned vias for thermal conduction are not required for the low power PSoC device.

Thermal Impedances

Table 32. Thermal Impedances per Package

Package	Typical θ_{JA} [57]
16-pin SOIC	95 °C/W
16-pin QFN	33 °C/W
24-pin QFN[58]	21 °C/W
32-pin QFN[58]	20 °C/W
48-pin QFN[58]	18 °C/W
30-ball WLCSP	54 °C/W

Capacitance on Crystal Pins

Table 33. Typical Package Capacitance on Crystal Pins

Package	Package Capacitance
32-Pin QFN	3.2 pF
48-Pin QFN	3.3 pF

Solder Reflow Peak Temperature

Table 34 shows the solder reflow temperature limits that must not be exceeded.

Table 34. Solder Reflow Peak Temperature

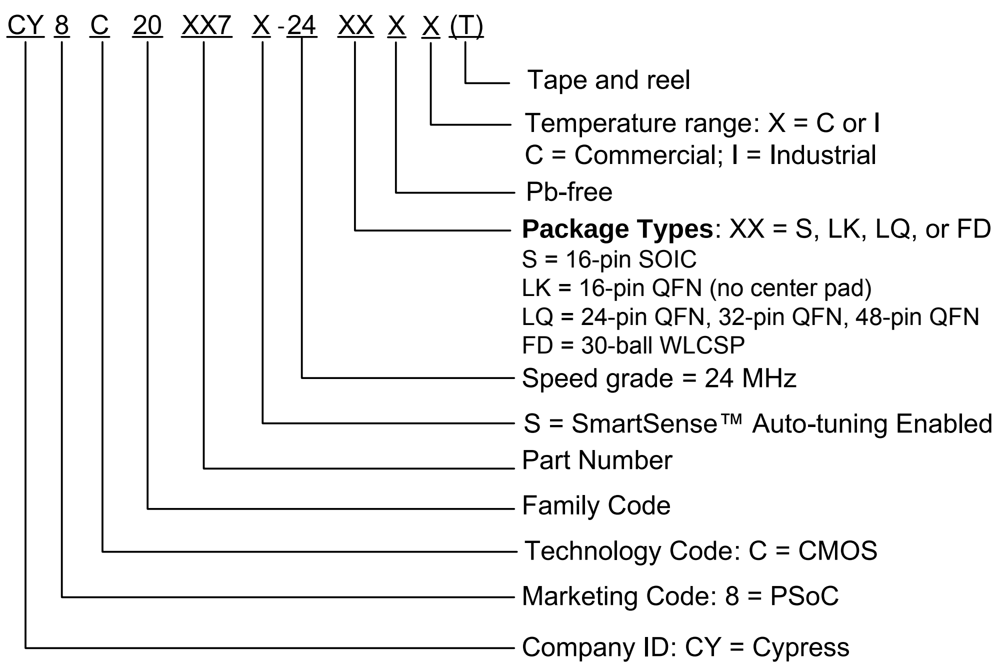
Package	Maximum Peak Temperature (T_C)	Maximum Time above T_C – 5 °C
16-pin SOIC	260 °C	30 seconds
16-pin QFN	260 °C	30 seconds
24-pin QFN	260 °C	30 seconds
32-pin QFN	260 °C	30 seconds
48-pin QFN	260 °C	30 seconds
30-ball WLCSP	260 °C	30 seconds

Notes
57. $T_J = T_A + \text{Power} \times \theta_{JA}$.
58. To achieve the thermal impedance specified for the QFN package, the center thermal pad must be soldered to the PCB ground plane.

Table 35. PSoC Device Key Features and Ordering Information *(continued)*

Ordering Code	Package	Flash (Bytes)	SRAM (Bytes)	CapSense Sensors	Digital I/O Pins	Analog Inputs [59]	XRES Pin	ADC
CY8C20767-24FDXC	30-pin WLCSP	32 K	2 K	24	27	27	Yes	Yes
CY8C20767-24FDXCT	30-pin WLCSP (Tape and Reel)	32 K	2 K	24	27	27	Yes	Yes

Ordering Code Definitions



Numeric Naming

Hexadecimal numbers are represented with all letters in uppercase with an appended lowercase ‘h’ (for example, ‘14h’ or ‘3Ah’). Hexadecimal numbers may also be represented by a ‘0x’ prefix, the C coding convention. Binary numbers have an appended lowercase ‘b’ (for example, 01010100b’ or ‘01000011b’). Numbers not indicated by an ‘h’, ‘b’, or 0x are decimal.

Glossary

Crosspoint connection	Connection between any GPIO combination via analog multiplexer bus.
Differential non linearity	Ideally, any two adjacent digital codes correspond to output analog voltages that are exactly one LSB apart. Differential non-linearity is a measure of the worst case deviation from the ideal 1 LSB step.
Hold time	Hold time is the time following a clock event during which the data input to a latch or flip-flop must remain stable in order to guarantee that the latched data is correct.
I^2C	It is a serial multi-master bus used to connect low speed peripherals to MCU.
Integral nonlinearity	It is a term describing the maximum deviation between the ideal output of a DAC/ADC and the actual output level.
Latch-up current	Current at which the latch-up test is conducted according to JESD78 standard (at 125 degree Celsius)
Power supply rejection ratio (PSRR)	The PSRR is defined as the ratio of the change in supply voltage to the corresponding change in output voltage of the device.
Scan	The conversion of all sensor capacitances to digital values.
Setup time	Period required to prepare a device, machine, process, or system for it to be ready to function.
Signal-to-noise ratio	The ratio between a capacitive finger signal and system noise.
SPI	Serial peripheral interface is a synchronous serial data link standard.

Errata

This section describes the errata for the CY8C20xx7/S family. Details include errata trigger conditions, scope of impact, available workaround, and silicon revision applicability.

Contact your local Cypress Sales Representative if you have questions.

CY8C20xx7/S Qualification Status

Product Status: Production released.

CY8C20xx7/S Errata Summary

The following Errata items apply to the CY8C20xx7/S datasheet 001-69257.

1. DoubleTimer0 ISR

- **Problem Definition**

  When programmable timer 0 is used in "one-shot" mode by setting bit 1 of register 0,B0h (PT0_CFG), and the timer interrupt is used to wake the device from sleep, the interrupt service routine (ISR) may be executed twice.

- **Parameters Affected**

  No datasheet parameters are affected.

- **Trigger Condition(S)**

  Triggered by enabling one-shot mode in the timer, and using the timer to wake from sleep mode.

- **Scope of Impact**

  The ISR may be executed twice.

- **Workaround**

  In the ISR, firmware should clear the one-shot bit with a statement such as "`and reg[B0h], FDh`"

- **Fix Status**

  Will not be fixed

- **Changes**

  None

2. Missed GPIO Interrupt

- **Problem Definition**

  When in sleep mode, if a GPIO interrupt happens simultaneously with a Timer0 or Sleep Timer interrupt, the GPIO interrupt may be missed, and the corresponding GPIO ISR not run.

- **Parameters Affected**

  No datasheet parameters are affected.

- **Trigger Condition(S)**

  Triggered by enabling sleep mode, then having GPIO interrupt occur simultaneously with a Timer 0 or Sleep Timer interrupt.

- **Scope of Impact**

  The GPIO interrupt service routine will not be run.

- **Workaround**

  The system should be architected such that a missed GPIO interrupt may be detected. For example, if a GPIO is used to wake the system to perform some function, the system should detect if the function is not performed, and re-issue the GPIO interrupt.

  Alternatively, if a GPIO interrupt is required to wake the system, then firmware should disable the Sleep Timer and Timer0.

  Alternatively, the ISR's for Sleep Timer and Timer0 should manually check the state of the GPIO to determine if the host system has attempted to generate a GPIO interrupt.

- **Fix Status**

  Will not be fixed

- **Changes**

  None

5. Wake-up from Sleep with Hardware I2C Address match on Pins P1[0], P1[1]

- **Problem Definition**

  I2C interface needs 20 ns hold time on SDA line with respect to falling edge of SCL, to wake-up from sleep using I2C hardware address match event.

- **Parameters Affected**

  $t_{HD;DAT}$ increased to 20 ns from 0 ns

- **Trigger Condition(S)**

  This is an issue only when all these three conditions are met:

  1) P1.0 and P1.1 are used as I2C pins,

  2) Wakeup from sleep with hardware address match feature is enabled, and

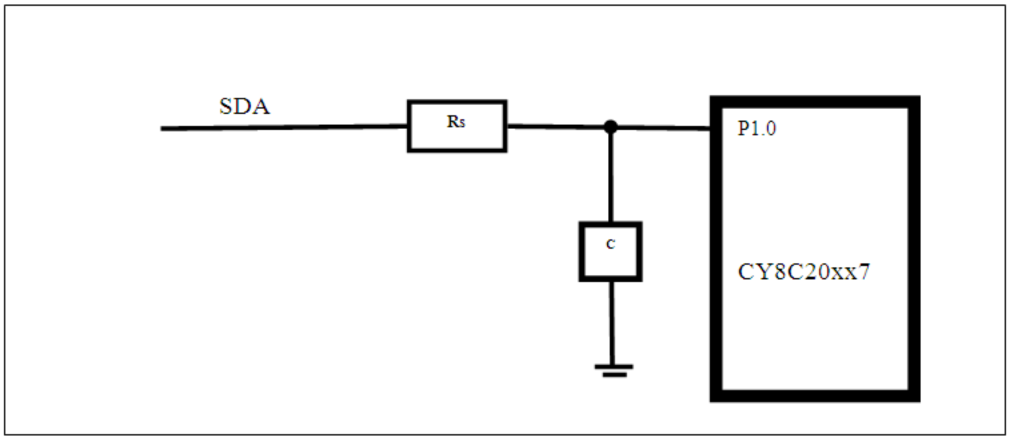
  3) I2C master does not provide 20 ns hold time on SDA with respect to falling edge of SCL.

- **Scope of Impact**

  These trigger conditions cause the device to never wake-up from sleep based on I2C address match event.

- **Workaround**

  For a design that meets all of the trigger conditions, the following suggested circuit has to be implemented as a work-around. The R and C values proposed are 100 ohm and 200 pF respectively.



- **Fix Status**

  Will not be fixed

- **Changes**

  None

6. I2C Port Pin Pull-up Supply Voltage

- **Problem Definition**
  Pull-up resistor on I2C interface cannot be connected to a supply voltage that is greater than 0.7 V of CY8C20xx7/S V_{DD}.
- **Parameters Affected**
  None.
- **Trigger Condition(S)**
  This problem occurs only when the I2C master is powered at a higher voltage than CY8C20xx7/S.
- **Scope of Impact**
  This trigger condition will corrupt the I2C communication between the I2C host and the CY8C20xx7/S CapSense controller.
- **Workaround**
  I2C master cannot be powered at a supply voltage that is greater than 0.7 V compared to CY8C20xx7/S supply voltage.
- **Fix Status**
  Will not be fixed
- **Changes**
  None

7. Port1 Pin Voltage

- **Problem Definition**
  Pull-up resistor on port1 pins cannot be connected to a voltage that is greater than 0.7 V higher than CY8C20xx7/S V_{DD}.
- **Parameters Affected**
  None.
- **Trigger Condition(S)**
  This problem occurs only when port1 pins are at voltage 0.7 V higher than V_{DD} of CY8C20xx7/S.
- **Scope of Impact**
  This trigger condition will not allow CY8C20xx7/S to drive the output signal on port1 pins, input path is unaffected by this condition.
- **Workaround**
  Port1 should not be connected to a higher voltage than V_{DD} of CY8C20xx7/S.
- **Fix Status**
  Will not be fixed
- **Changes**
  None

Document History Page *(continued)*

Document Title: CY8C20xx7/S, 1.8 V CapSense® Controller with SmartSense™ Auto-tuning 31 Buttons, 6 Sliders, Proximity Sensors Document Number: 001-69257				
Revision	**ECN**	**Orig. of Change**	**Submission Date**	**Description of Change**
*K	4248645	DST	01/16/2014	Updated Pinouts: Updated 32-pin QFN (25 Sensing Inputs)[25]: Updated Figure 6. Updated Packaging Information: spec 001-09116 – Changed revision from *H to *I.
*L	4404150	SLAN	06/10/2014	Updated Pinouts: Updated 16-pin SOIC (10 Sensing Inputs): Updated Table 1: Added Note 6 and referred the same note in description of XRES pin. Updated 16-pin QFN (10 Sensing Inputs)[8]: Updated Table 2: Added Note 12 and referred the same note in description of XRES pin. Updated 24-pin QFN (16 Sensing Inputs)[14]: Updated Table 3: Added Note 18 and referred the same note in description of XRES pin. Updated 30-ball WLCSP (24 Sensing Inputs): Updated Table 4: Added Note 21 and referred the same note in description of XRES pin. Updated 32-pin QFN (25 Sensing Inputs)[25]: Updated Table 5: Added Note 29 and referred the same note in description of XRES pin. Updated 48-pin QFN (31 Sensing Inputs)[31]: Updated Table 6: Added Note 35 and referred the same note in description of XRES pin. Updated Electrical Specifications: Updated DC GPIO Specifications: Updated Table 10: Updated minimum and maximum values of V_{IH} parameter. Updated Table 11: Updated minimum and maximum values of V_{IH} parameter. Updated AC Chip-Level Specifications: Updated Table 24: Removed minimum and maximum values of “ILO untrimmed frequency”. Updated Packaging Information: spec 001-09116 – Changed revision from *I to *J. Completing Sunset Review.
*M	4825924	SLAN	07/07/2015	Added the footnote “All VSS pins should be brought out to one common GND plane” in pinout tables (Table 1 through Table 6). Updated Packaging Information: spec 001-13937 – Changed revision from *E to *F. Updated to new template.
*N	5068999	ARVI	12/31/2015	Updated hyperlink of “Technical Reference Manual” in all instances across the document. Updated PSoC® Functional Overview: Updated Additional System Resources: Updated description. Updated Development Tool Selection: Removed “Accessories (Emulation and Programming)”. Removed “Build a PSoC Emulator into Your Board”.

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