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CY8C20110, CY8C20180, CY8C20160
CY8C20140, CY8C20142

CapSense® Express™ Button Capacitive Controllers

Features

- 10/8/6/4 capacitive button input
  - Robust sensing algorithm
  - High sensitivity, low noise
  - Immunity to RF and AC noise
  - Low radiated EMC noise
  - Supports wide range of input capacitance, sensor shapes, and sizes
- Target applications
  - Printers
  - Cellular handsets
  - LCD monitors
  - Portable DVD players
- Low operating current
  - Active current: continuous sensor scan: 1.5 mA
  - Deep sleep current: 4 µA
- Industry's best configurability
  - Custom sensor tuning, one optional capacitor
  - Output supports strong drive for LED
  - Output state can be controlled through I^2C or directly from CapSense® input state
  - Run time reconfigurable over I^2C
- Advanced features
  - All GPIOs support LED dimming with configurable delay option in CY8C20110
  - Interrupt outputs
  - User defined inputs
  - Wake on interrupt input
  - Sleep control pin
  - Nonvolatile storage of custom settings
  - Easy integration into existing products – configure output to match system
  - No external components required
  - World-class free configuration tool
- Wide range of operating voltages
  - 2.4 V to 2.9 V
  - 3.10 V to 3.6 V
  - 4.75 V to 5.25 V
- I^2C communication
  - Supported from 1.8 V
  - Internal pull-up resistor support option
  - Data rate up to 400 kbps
  - Configurable I^2C addressing
- Industrial temperature range: –40 °C to +85 °C
- Available in 16-pin QFN, 8-pin, and 16-pin SOIC packages

Overview

These CapSense Express™ controllers support four to ten capacitive sensing (CapSense) buttons. The device functionality is configured through an I^2C port and can be stored in onboard nonvolatile memory for automatic loading at power-on. The CY8C20110 is optimized for dimming LEDs in 15 selectable duty cycles for back light applications. The device can be configured to have up to 10 GPIOs connected to the PWM output. The PWM duty cycle is programmable for variable LED intensities.

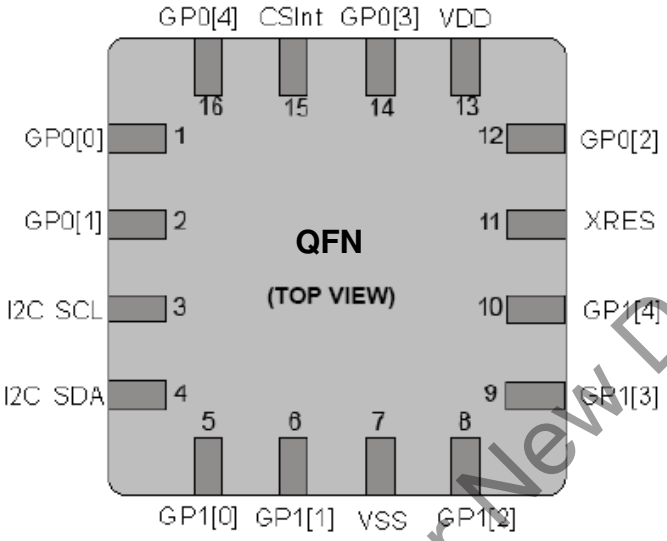
The four key blocks that make up these devices are: a robust capacitive sensing core with high immunity against radiated and conductive noise, control registers with nonvolatile storage, configurable outputs, and I^2C communications. The user can configure registers with parameters needed to adjust the operation and sensitivity of the CapSense buttons and outputs and permanently store the settings. The standard I^2C serial communication interface enables the host to configure the device and read sensor information in real time. The I^2C address is fully configurable without any external hardware strapping.

Errata: For information on silicon errata, see "Errata" on page 40. Details include trigger conditions, devices affected, and proposed workaround.

Contents

Pinouts -16-Pin QFN

Figure 1. 16-pin QFN (3 × 3 × 0.6 mm) (no e-pad) Pinout[1]



Pin Definitions

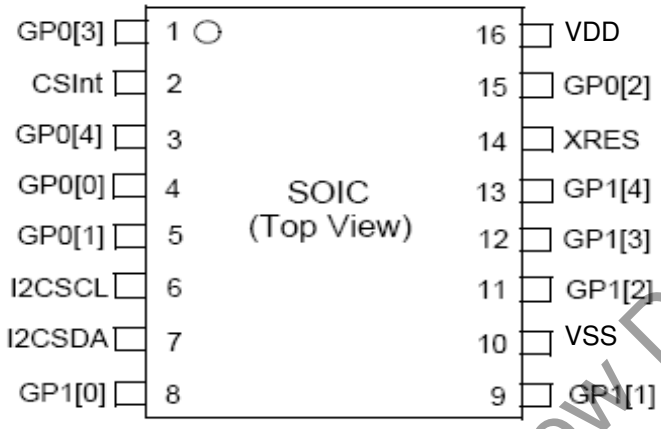
16-pin QFN (no e-pad)[1, 2]

Pin No.	Pin Name	Description
1	GP0[0]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
2	GP0[1]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
3	I^2C SCL	I^2C clock
4	I^2C SDA	I^2C data
5	GP1[0]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
6	GP1[1][3]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
7	VSS	Ground connection
8	GP1[2][3]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
9	GP1[3]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
10	GP1[4]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
11	XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
12	GP0[2]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
13	VDD	Supply voltage
14	GP0[3]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
15	CSInt	Integrating capacitor Input. The external capacitance is required only if 5:1 SNR cannot be achieved. Typical range is 1 nF to 4.7 nF
16	GP0[4]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO

Notes
1. CY8C20110 (10 Buttons) / CY8C20180 (8 Buttons) / CY8C20160 (6 Buttons) / CY8C20140 (4 Buttons)
2. 8/6/4 available configurable IOs can be configured to any of the 10 IOs of the package. After any of the 8/6/4 IOs are chosen, the remaining 2/4/6 IOs of the package are not available for any functionality.
3. Avoid using GP1[1] and GP1[2] for driving LEDs. These two pins have special functions during power-up which is used at factory. LEDs connected to these two pins blink during the power-up of the device.

Pinouts - 16-Pin SOIC

Figure 2. 16-pin SOIC (150 Mils) Pinout[4]



Pin Definitions

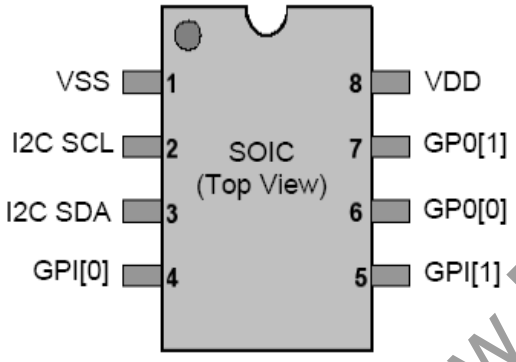
16-pin SOIC[4, 5]

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	GP0[3]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
2	CSint	Integrating capacitor input. The external capacitance is required only if 5:1 SNR cannot be achieved. Typical range is 1 nF to 4.7 nF.
3	GP0[4]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
4	GP0[0]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
5	GP0[1]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
6	I^2C SCL	I^2C clock
7	I^2C SDA	I^2C data
8	GP1[0]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
9	GP1[1][6]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
10	VSS	Ground connection
11	GP1[2][6]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
12	GP1[3]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
13	GP1[4]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
14	XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
15	GP0[2]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
16	VDD	Supply voltage

Notes
4. CY8C20110 (10 Buttons) / CY8C20180 (8 Buttons) / CY8C20160 (6 Buttons) / CY8C20140 (4 Buttons)
5. 8/6/4 available configurable IOs can be configured to any of the 10 IOs of the package. After any of the 8/6/4 IOs are chosen, the remaining 2/4/6 IOs of the package are not available for any functionality.
6. Avoid using GP1[1] and GP1[2] for driving LEDs. These two pins have special functions during power-up which is used at factory. LEDs connected to these two pins blink during the power-up of the device.

Pinouts - 8-pin SOIC

Figure 3. 8-pin SOIC (150 Mils) pinout
CY8C20142 (4 Button)



Pin Definitions

8-pin SOIC
CY8C20142 (4 Button)

Pin No.	Name	Description
1	VSS	Ground
2	I^2C SCL	I^2C Clock
3	I^2C SDA	I^2C Data
4	GP1[0][7]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
5	GP1[1][7]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
6	GP0[0]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
7	GP0[1]	Configurable as CapSense or GPIO
8	VDD	Supply voltage

Important Note For information on the preferred dimensions for mounting QFN packages, see the "Application Notes for Surface Mount Assembly of Amkor's MicroLeadFrame (MLF) Packages" available at http://www.amkor.com.

Note
7. Avoid using GP1[0] and GP1[1] for driving LED. These two pins have special functions during power up which is used at factory. LEDs connected to these two pins will blink during power up of the device.

Typical Circuits

Figure 4. Circuit 1 – Five Buttons and Five LEDs with I²C Interface

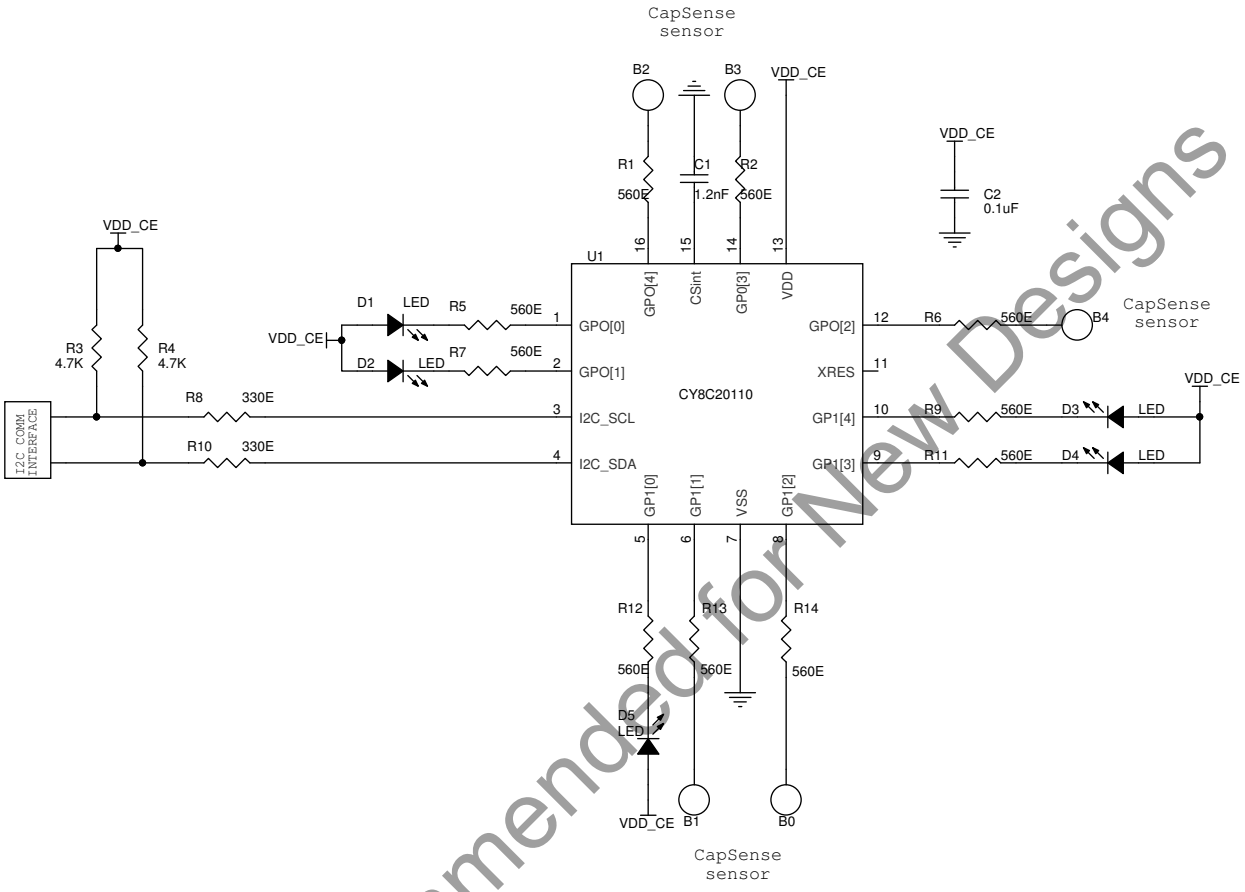
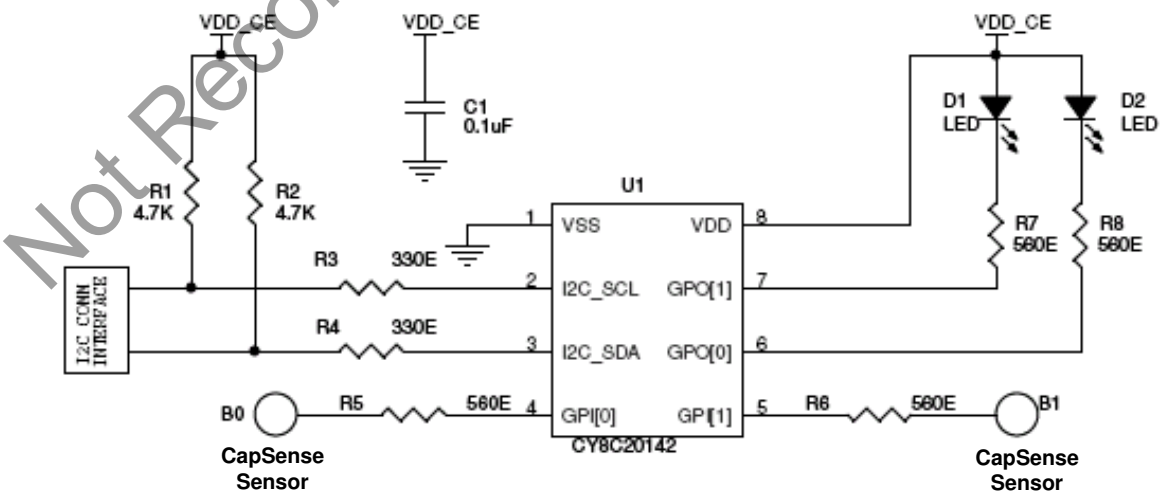


Figure 5. Circuit 2 – Two Buttons and Two LEDs with I²C Interface



Typical Circuits *(continued)*

Figure 6. Circuit 3 – Compatibility with 1.8 V I²C Signaling[8, 9]

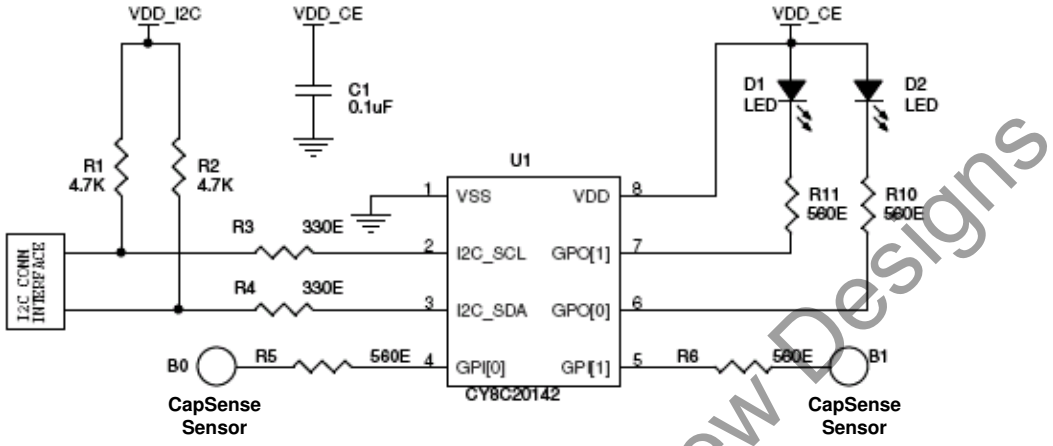
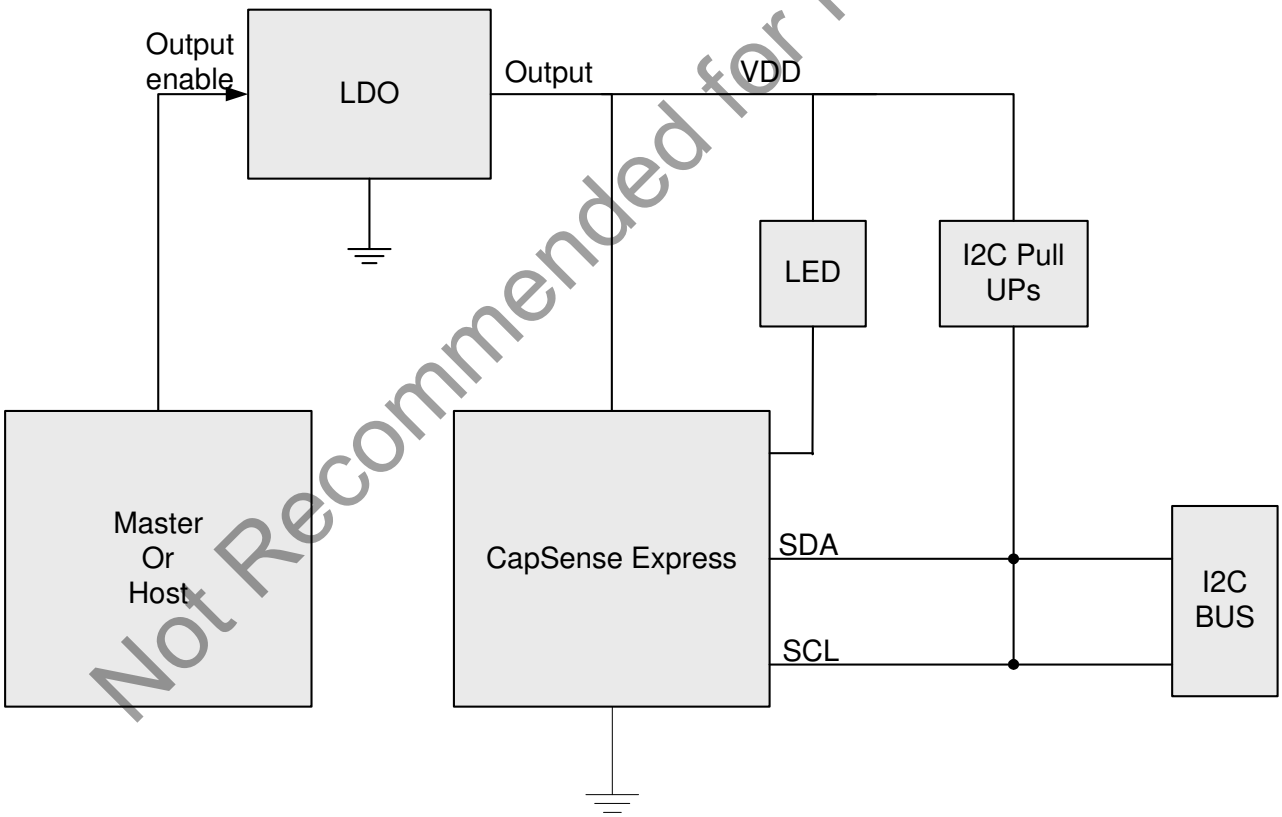


Figure 7. Circuit 4 – Powering Down CapSense Express Device for Low Power Requirements[10]



Notes

8. 1.8 V ≤ VDD_I2C ≤ VDD_CE and 2.4 V ≤ VDD_CE ≤ 5.25 V.
9. The I2C drive mode of the CapSense device should be configured properly before using in an I2C environment with external pull-ups. Please refer to I2C_ADDR_DM register and its factory setting.
10. For low power requirements, if V_{DD} is to be turned off, this concept can be used. The requirement is that the V_{DDs} of CapSense Express, I²C pull-ups, and LEDs should be from the same source such that turning off the V_{DD} ensures that no signal is applied to the device while it is unpowered. The I²C signals should not be driven high by the master in this situation. If a port pin or group of port pins of the master can cater to the power supply requirements of the circuit, the LDO can be avoided.

I²C Interface

The CapSense Express devices support the industry-standard I²C protocol, which can be used for:

- Configuring the device
- Reading the status and data registers of the device
- Controlling device operation
- Executing commands

The I²C address can be modified during configuration.

I²C Device Addressing

The device uses a seven-bit addressing protocol. The I²C data transfer is always initiated by the master sending a one-byte address: the first seven bits contain the address and the LSB indicates the data transfer direction. Zero in the LSB bit indicates the write transaction from master and one indicates the read transfer by the master. The following table shows examples for different I²C addresses.

Table 1. I²C Address Examples

7-bit Slave Address	D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0	8-bit Slave Address
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0(W)	02
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1(R)	03
75	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0(W)	96
75	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1(W)	97

I²C Clock Stretching

'Clock stretching' or 'bus stalling' in I²C communication protocol is a state in which the slave holds the SCL line low to indicate that it is busy. In this condition, the master is expected to wait until the SCL is released by the slave.

When an I²C master communicates with the CapSense Express device, the CapSense Express stalls the I²C bus after the reception of each byte (that is, just before the ACK/NAK bit) until processing of the byte is complete and critical internal functions are executed. Use a fully I²C compliant master to communicate with the CapSense Express device.

If the I²C master does not support clock stretching (a bit banged software I²C Master), the master must wait for a specific amount of time (as specified in Format for Register Write and Read on page 9) for each register write and read operation before the next bit is transmitted. The I²C master must check the SCL status (it should be high) before the I²C master initiates any data transfer with CapSense Express. If the master fails to do so and continues to communicate, the communication is erroneous.

Also note that, while using CapSense Express Devices on an I²C bus, I²C master should not generate a start or stop condition in the I²C bus before CapSense Express device generates an acknowledgement (ACK/NCK) for the previous transaction. An acknowledgement state produced by the CapSense Express Device for the previous data after the master generates a start condition or stop condition, may produce unexpected behavior from CapSense Express I²C slave interface.

The following diagrams represent the ACK time delays shown in Format for Register Write and Read on page 9 for write and read.

Figure 8. Write ACK Time Representation[11]

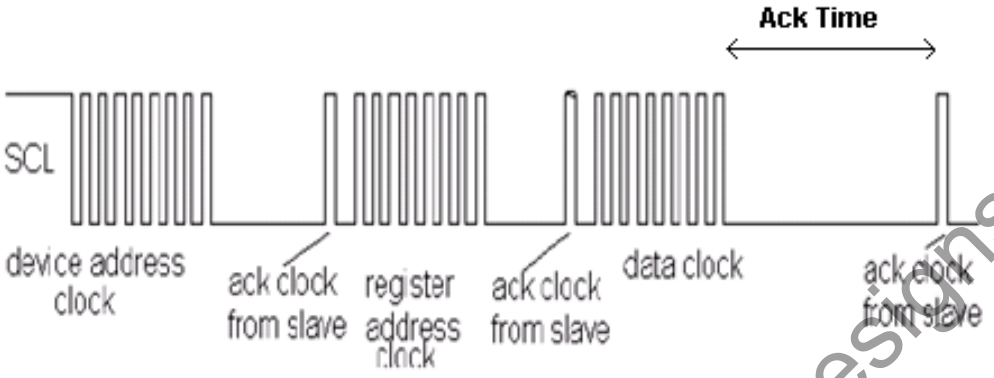
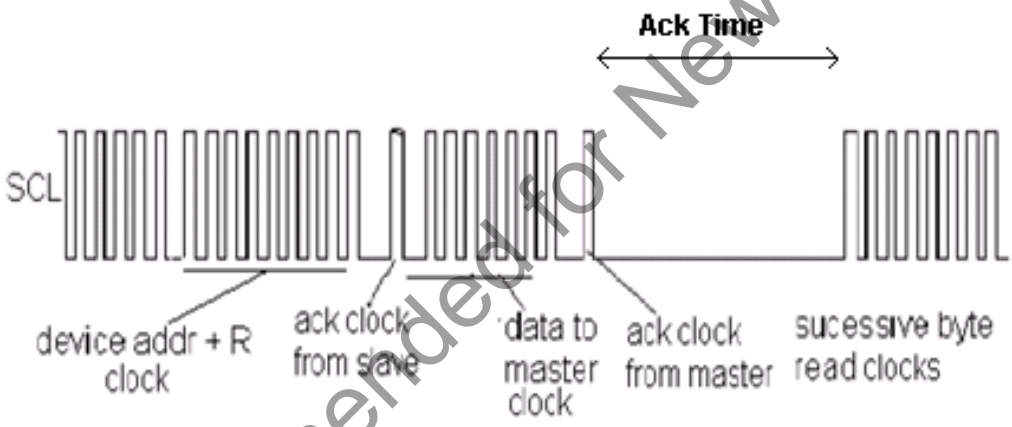


Figure 9. Read ACK Time Representation[12]



Format for Register Write and Read

Register write format

Start	Slave Addr + W	A	Reg Addr	A	Data	A	Data	A	. . . . .	Data	A	Stop

Register read format

Start	Slave Addr + W	A	Reg Addr	A	Stop
Start	Slave Addr + R	A	Data	A	Data	A	. . . . .	Data	N	Stop

Legends:

Master	A – ACK
Slave	N – NAK

Notes
11. Time to process the received data.
12. Time taken for the device to send next byte.

Operating Modes of I²C Commands

Normal Mode

In normal mode of operation, the acknowledgment time[13] is optimized. The timings remain approximately the same for different configurations of the slave. To reduce the acknowledgment times in normal mode, the registers 0x06–0x09, 0x0C, 0x0D, 0x10–0x17, 0x50, 0x51, 0x57–0x60, 0x7E are given only read access. Write to these registers can be done only in setup mode.

Setup Mode

All registers have read and write access (except those which are read only) in this mode. The acknowledgment times[14] are longer compared to normal mode. When CapSense scanning is disabled (command code 0x0A in command register 0xA0), the acknowledgment times can be improved to values similar to the normal mode of operation.

Device Operation Modes

CapSense Express devices are configured to operate in any of the following three modes to meet different power consumption requirements:

- Active Mode
- Periodic Sleep Mode
- Deep Sleep Mode

Active Mode

In the Active mode, all the device blocks including the CapSense subsystem are powered. Typical active current consumption of the device across the operating voltage range is 1.5 mA.

Periodic Sleep Mode

Sleep mode provides an intermediate power operation mode. It is enabled by configuring the corresponding device registers (0x7E, 0x7F). The device goes into sleep after there is no event for stay awake counter (Reg 0x80) number of sleep intervals. The device wakes up on sleep interval and scans the capacitive sensors before going back to sleep again. If any sensor is active, then the device wakes up. The device can also wake up from Sleep mode with a GPIO interrupt. The sleep interval is configured through registers. The following sleep intervals are supported in CapSense Express:

- 1.95 ms (512 Hz)
- 15.6 ms (64 Hz)
- 125 ms (8 Hz)
- 1 s (1 Hz)

The sleep interval should be 8 Hz or 1 Hz when using save to flash command. The configuration sequence should be:

1. Write configuration data to registers with sleep interval being 8 Hz or 1 Hz
2. Save the settings to flash
3. Change the sleep interval as per design.

Deep Sleep Mode

Deep Sleep mode provides the lowest power consumption because there is no operation running. All CapSense scanning is disabled during this mode. In this mode, the device wakes up only using an external GPIO interrupt. A sleep timer interrupt cannot wake up a device from deep sleep mode. This is treated as a continuous sleep mode without periodic wakeups. Refer to the application note "CapSense Express Power and Sleep Considerations" - AN44209 for details on different sleep modes. To get the lowest power during this mode the sleep timer frequency should be set to 1 Hz.

Sleep Control Pin

The devices require a dedicated sleep control pin to enable reliable I²C communication in case any sleep mode is enabled. This is achieved by pulling the sleep control pin low to wake up the device and start I²C communication. The sleep control pin can be configured on any GPIO.

Interrupt Pin to Master

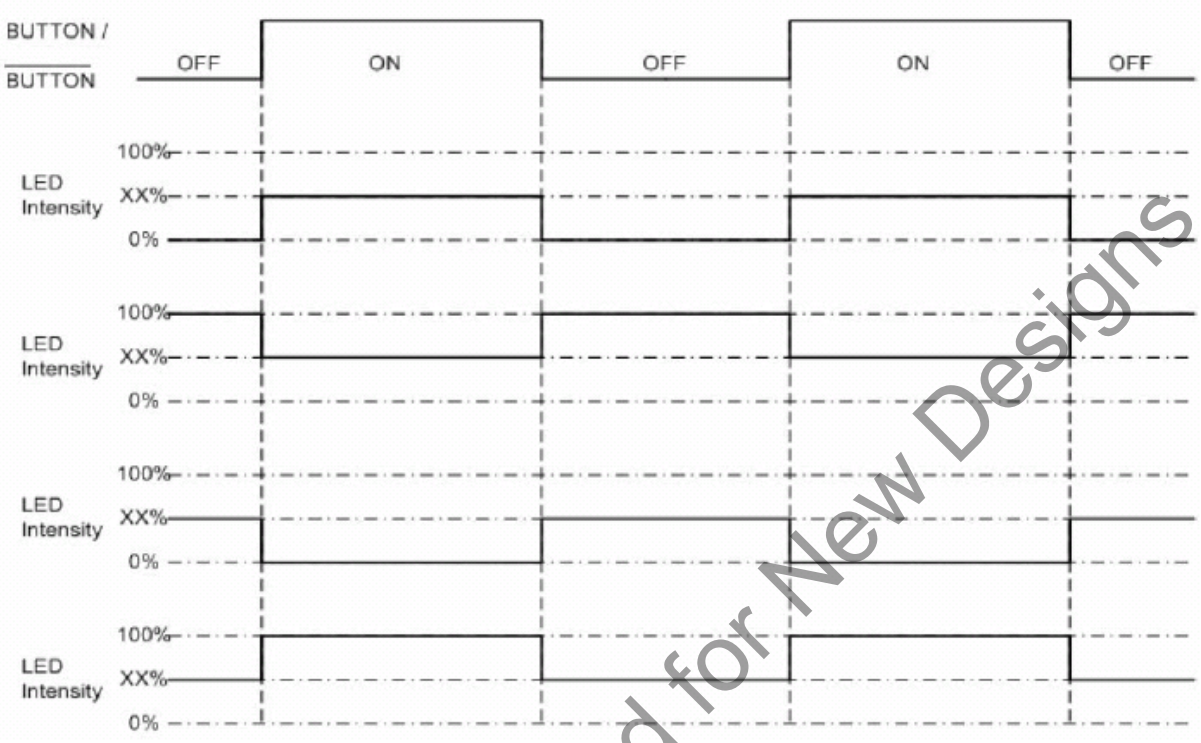
To inform the master of any button press a GPIO can be configured as interrupt output and all CapSense buttons can be connected to this GPIO with an OR logic operator. This can be configured using the software tool.

LED Dimming

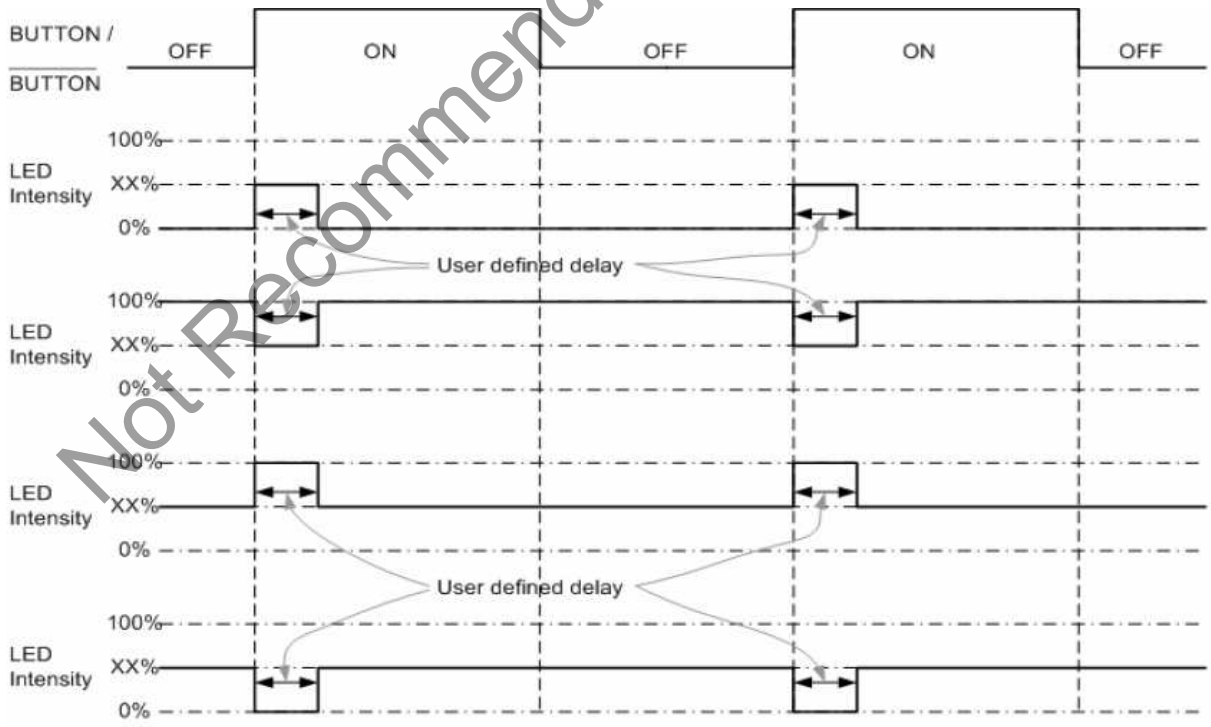
To change the brightness and intensity of the LEDs, the host master (MCU, MPU, DSP, and so on) must send I²C commands and program the PWM registers to enable output pins, set duty cycle, and mode configuration. The single PWM source is connected to all GPIO pins and has a common user defined duty cycle. Each PWM enabled pin has two possible outputs: PWM and 0/1 (depending on the configuration). Four different modes of LED[15] dimming are possible, as shown in LED Dimming Mode 1: Change Intensity on ON/OFF Button Status on page 11 to LED Dimming Mode 4: Toggle Intensity on ON/OFF or OFF/ON Button Transitions on page 12. The operation mode and duty cycle of the PWM enabled pins is common. This means that one pin cannot behave as in Mode 1 and another pin as in Mode 2.

Notes
13. Errata: The worst case Acknowledgment time for all critical registers is 140 µs. For more information, see "Errata" on page 40.
14. Errata: The CY8C20110 device acknowledges to host within 100 µs, but is not accessible for any other operation until configuration is successfully stored into flash memory and the device is ready to execute the next command. For more information, see "Errata" on page 40.
15. Errata: Applicable only for CY8C20110 device. For more information, see "Errata" on page 40.

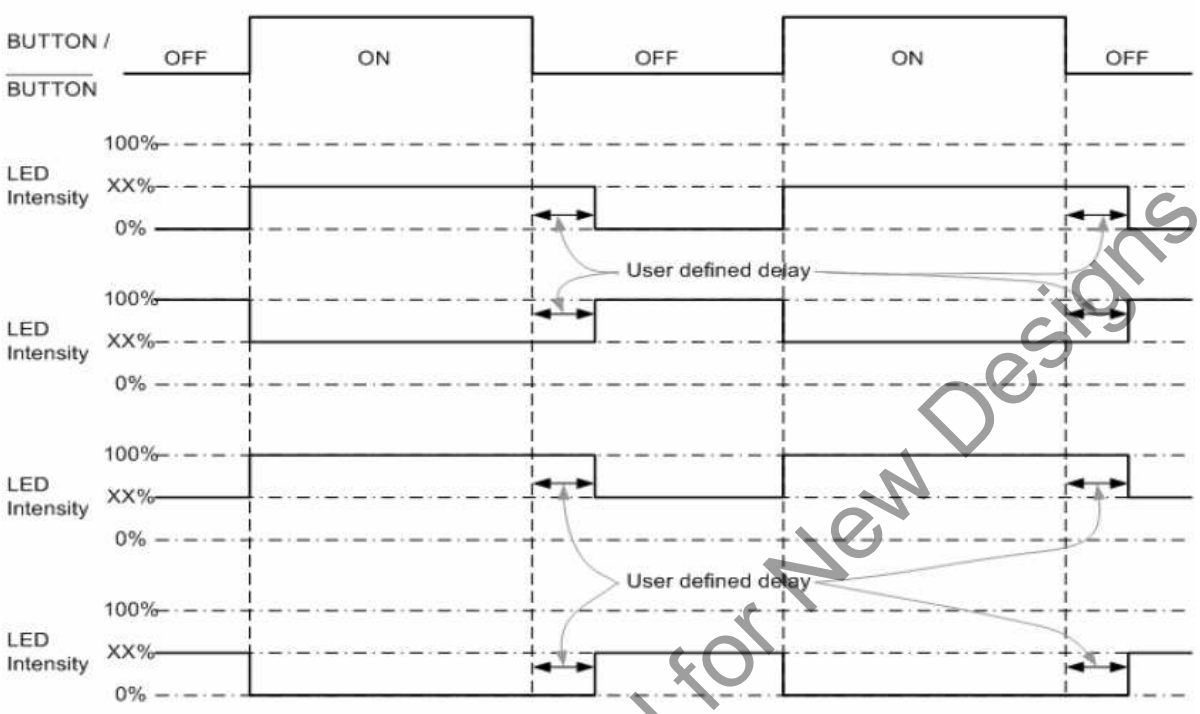
LED Dimming Mode 1: Change Intensity on ON/OFF Button Status



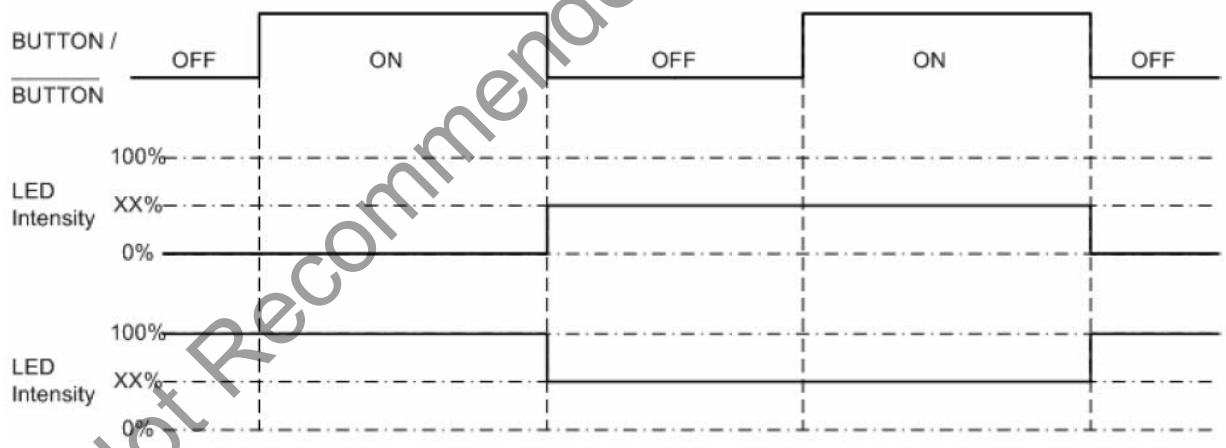
LED Dimming Mode 2: Flash Intensity on ON Button Status



LED Dimming Mode 3: Hold Intensity After ON/OFF Button Transition



LED Dimming Mode 4: Toggle Intensity on ON/OFF or OFF/ON Button Transitions



Note LED DIMMING is available only in CY8C20110.

Registers

Register Map

Name	Register Address (in Hex)	Access	Writable Only in SETUP Mode[16]	Factory Default Values of Registers (in Hex)	I2C Max ACK Time in Normal Mode (ms)[17]	I2C Max ACK Time in Setup Mode (ms)[17]
INPUT_PORT0	00	R	–	00	0.1	–
INPUT_PORT1	01	R	–	00	0.1	–
STATUS_POR0	02	R	–	00	0.1	–
STATUS_POR1	03	R	–	00	0.1	–
OUTPUT_PORT0	04	W	–	00	0.1	–
OUTPUT_PORT1	05	W	–	00	0.1	–
CS_ENABL0	06	RW	YES	00	–	11
CS_ENABLE	07	RW	YES	00	–	11
GPIO_ENABLE0	08	RW	YES	00	–	11
GPIO_ENABLE1	09	RW	YES	00	–	11
INVERSION_MASK0	0A	RW	–	00	0.11	–
INVERSION_MASK1	0B	RW	–	00	0.11	–
INT_MASK0	0C	RW	YES	00	–	11
INT_MASK1	0D	RW	YES	00	–	11
STATUS_HOLD_MSK0	0E	RW	–	03/1F [18]	0.11	–
STATUS_HOLD_MSK1	0F	RW	–	03/1F [18]	0.11	–
DM_PULL_UP0	10	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_STRONG0	11	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_HIGHZ0	12	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_OD_LOW0	13	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_PULL_UP1	14	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_STRONG1	15	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_HIGHZ1	16	RW	YES	00	–	11
DM_OD_LOW1	17	RW	YES	00	–	11
PWM_ENABLE0[19]	18	RW	–	00	0.1	–
PWM_ENABLE1[19]	19	RW	–	00	0.1	–
PWM_MODE_DC[19]	1A	RW	–	00	0.1	–
PWM_DELAY[19]	1B	RW	–	00	0.1	–
OP_SEL_00	1C	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_00	1D	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_00	1E	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_00	1F	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_00	20	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_01	21	RW	–]	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_01	22	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_01	23	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_01	24	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_01	25	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_02	26	RW	–	00	0.12	11

Notes
16. These registers are writable only after entering into setup mode. All the other registers available for read and write in Normal as well as in Setup mode.
17. The "I2C Max ACK Time" values mentioned in this table are for 3.3-V and 5-V operation; the timing values for 2.7-V operation are 4x the values provided in this table. Refer to Operating Voltages on page 21.
18. The factory defaults of Reg 0x0E and 0x0F is 0x03 for 20142 device and 0x1F for 20140/60/80/10 devices.
19. Errata: These registers are available only in CY8C20110. For more information, see "Errata" on page 40.

Register Map *(continued)*

Name	Register Address (in Hex)	Access	Writable Only in SETUP Mode[16]	Factory Default Values of Registers (in Hex)	I2C Max ACK Time in Normal Mode (ms)[17]	I2C Max ACK Time in Setup Mode (ms)[17]
OPR1_PRT0_02	27	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_02	28	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_02	29	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_02	2A	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_03	2B	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_03	2C	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_03	2D	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_03	2E	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_03	2F	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_04	30	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_04	31	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_04	32	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_04	33	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_04	34	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_10	35	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_10	36	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_10	37	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_10	38	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_10	39	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_11	3A	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_11	3B	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_11	3C	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_11	3D	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_11	3E	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_12	3F	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_12	40	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_12	41	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_12	42	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_12	43	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_13	44	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_13	45	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_13	46	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_13	47	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_13	48	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OP_SEL_14	49	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT0_14	4A	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR1_PRT1_14	4B	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT0_14	4C	RW	–	00	0.12	11
OPR2_PRT1_14	4D	RW	–	00	0.12	11
CS_NOISE_TH	4E	RW	–	28	0.11	11
CS_BL_UPD_TH	4F	RW	–	64	0.11	11
CS_SETL_TIME	50	RW	YES	A0	–	35
CS_OTH_SET	51	RW	YES	00	–	35
CS_HYSTERISIS	52	RW	–	0A	0.11	11
CS_DEBOUNCE	53	RW	–	03	0.11	11

Register Map *(continued)*

Name	Register Address (in Hex)	Access	Writable Only in SETUP Mode[16]	Factory Default Values of Registers (in Hex)	I2C Max ACK Time in Normal Mode (ms)[17]	I2C Max ACK Time in Setup Mode (ms)[17]
CS_NEG_NOISE_TH	54	RW	–	14	0.11	11
CS_LOW_BL_RST	55	RW	–	14	0.11	11
CS_FILTERING[20,21]	56	RW	–	20	0.11	11
CS_SCAN_POS_00	57	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_01	58	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_02	59	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_03	5A	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_04	5B	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_10	5C	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_11	5D	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_12	5E	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_13	5F	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_SCAN_POS_14	60	RW	YES	FF	–	11
CS_FINGER_TH_00	61	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_01	62	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_02	63	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_03	64	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_04	65	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_10	66	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_11	67	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_12	68	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_13	69	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_FINGER_TH_14	6A	RW	–	64	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_00	6B	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_01	6C	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_02	6D	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_03	6E	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_04	6F	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_10	70	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_11	71	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_12	72	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_13	73	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
CS_IDAC_14	74	RW	–	0A	0.14	11
	75[22]					
	76[22]					
	77[22]					
	78[22]					
I2C_ADDR_LOCK	79	RW	–	01	0.11	11
DEVICE_ID	7A	R	–	42/40/60/80/10[23]	0.11	11
DEVICE_STATUS	7B	R	–	03	0.11	11
I2C_ADDR_DM	7C	RW	–	00	0.11	11

Notes
20. Errata: Added two on-chip filtering algorithms for improved CapSense performance and better noise immunity.
21. Errata: If a finger is on the sensor, during power-up the sensor triggers and the baseline gets stuck. Baseline is stuck only when Averaging Filter is enabled. For more information, see "Errata" on page 40.
22. The register 0x75–0x78, 0x7,D and 0x8A–0x8D are reserved.
23. The Device ID for different devices are tabulated in Device IDs on page 17.

Register Map *(continued)*

Name	Register Address (in Hex)	Access	Writable Only in SETUP Mode[16]	Factory Default Values of Registers (in Hex)	I2C Max ACK Time in Normal Mode (ms)[17]	I2C Max ACK Time in Setup Mode (ms)[17]
	7D[25]					
SLEEP_PIN	7E	RW	YES	00	0.1	11
SLEEP_CTRL	7F	RW	–	00	0.1	11
SLEEP_SA_CNTR	80	RW	–	00	0.1	11
CS_READ_BUTTON	81	RW	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_BLM	82	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_BLL	83	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_DIFFM	84	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_DIFFL	85	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_RAWM	86	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_RAWL	87	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_STATUSM	88	R	–	00	0.12	11
CS_READ_STATUSL	89	R	–	00	0.12	11
	8A[25]					
	8B[25]					
	8C[25]					
	8D[25]					
COMMAND_REG	A0	W	–	00	0.1	11

Notes
24. These registers are writable only after entering into setup mode. All the other registers available for read and write in Normal as well as in Setup mode.
25. The register 0x75–0x78, 0x7D and 0x8A–0x8D are reserved.

Device IDs

Part Number	Device ID
CY8C20142	42
CY8C20140	40
CY8C20160	60
CY8C20180	80
CY8C20110	10

Note All the Ack times specified are maximum values with all buttons enabled and filer enabled, with maximum order for 5-V and 3.3-V operation. The timing values for 2.7-V operation will be 4x these values.

CapSense Express Commands

Command[26]	Description	Executable Mode	Duration the Device is not accessible after ACK (in ms)[27]
W 00 A0 00	Get firmware revision	Setup/Normal	0
W 00 A0 01[28]	Store current configuration to NVM	Setup/Normal	120
W 00 A0 02	Restore factory configuration	Setup/Normal	120
W 00 A0 03	Write NVM POR defaults	Setup/Normal	120
W 00 A0 04	Read NVM POR defaults	Setup/Normal	5
W 00 A0 05	Read current configurations (RAM)	Setup/Normal	5
W 00 A0 06	Reconfigure device (POR)	Setup	5
W 00 A0 07	Set normal mode of operation	Setup/Normal	0
W 00 A0 08	Set setup mode of operation	Setup/Normal	1.2*(loop time[29] + 1 ms)
W 00 A0 09	Start scan	Setup/Normal	10
W 00 A0 0A	Stop scan	Setup/Normal	5
W 00 A0 0B	Get CapSense scan status	Setup/Normal	0

Register Conventions

This table lists the register conventions that are specific to this section.

Convention	Description
RW	Register has both read and write access
R	Register has only read access

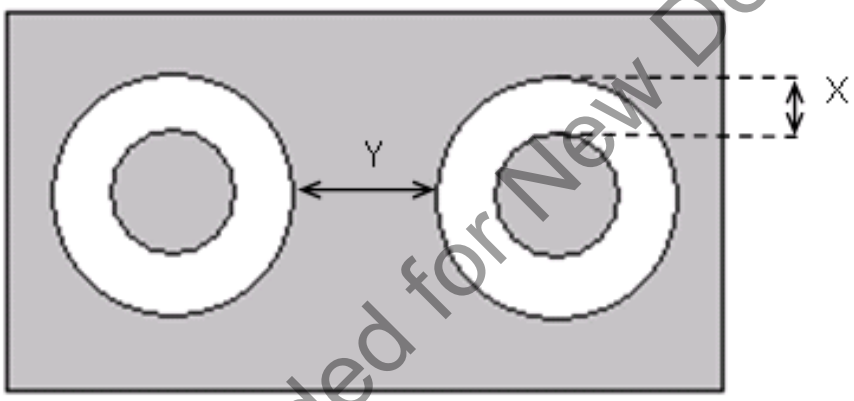
Notes
26. The ‘W’ indicates the write transfer. The next byte of data represents the 7-bit I2C address.
27. The "not accessible" timing values are the maximum values for 5-V and 3.3-V operation. The timing values for 2.7-V operation will be 4x the values provided in this table. Refer to Operating Voltages on page 21.
28. Errata: Save to flash command fails when the sleep interval is set to 512 or 64 Hz. For more information, see “Errata” on page 40.
29. Loop time can be measured by probing any sensor using an oscilloscope and measuring the time between two consecutive scans.

Layout Guidelines and Best Practices

This section provides a set of high level rules for board design. Cypress also provides an extensive set of design guidelines for CapSense board designs. Refer to the *"Getting Started with CapSense Design Guide"* for complete system guidelines.

CapSense Button Shapes

Button Layout Design



X: Button to ground clearance (Refer to Table 2 on page 18)

Y: Button to button clearance (Refer to Table 2 on page 18)

Recommended via Hole Placement

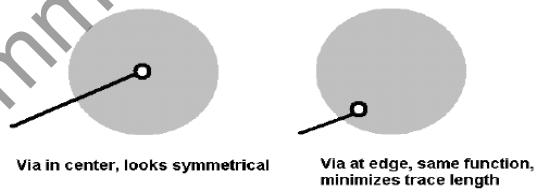


Table 2. Recommended Layout Guidelines and Best Practices

S. No.	Category	Min	Max	Recommendations/Remarks
1	Button shape	–	–	Solid round pattern, round with LED hole, rectangle with round corners
2	Button size	5 mm	15 mm	10 mm
3	Button-button spacing	Equal to button ground clearance	–	8 mm [X]
4	Button ground clearance	0.5 mm	2 mm	Button ground clearance = Overlay thickness [Y]
5	Ground flood-top layer	–	–	Hatched ground 7-mil trace and 45-mil grid (15% filling)
6	Ground flood-bottom layer	–	–	Hatched ground 7-mil trace and 70-mil grid (10% filling)
7	Trace length from sensor to PSoC-buttons	–	200 mm	< 100 mm
8	Trace width	0.17 mm	0.20 mm	0.17 mm (7-mil)

Table 2. Recommended Layout Guidelines and Best Practices *(continued)*

S. No.	Category	Min	Max	Recommendations/Remarks
9	Trace routing	–	–	Traces should be routed on the non sensor side. If any non CapSense trace crosses CapSense trace, ensure that intersection is orthogonal.
10	Via position for the sensors	–	–	Via should be placed near the edge of the button/slider to reduce trace length thereby increasing sensitivity.
11	Via hole size for sensor traces	–	–	10-mil
12	Number of vias on sensor trace	1	2	1
13	CapSense series resistor placement	–	10 mm	Place CapSense series resistors close to PSoC for noise suppression. CapSense resistors have highest priority place them first.
14	Distance between any CapSense trace to ground flood	10-mil	20-mil	20-mil
15	Device placement	–	–	Mount the device on the layer opposite to sensor. The CapSense trace length between the device and sensors should be minimum
16	Placement of components in 2-layer PCB	–	–	Top layer – sensor pads and bottom layer – PSoC, other components, and traces.
17	Placement of components in 4-layer PCB	–	–	Top layer – sensor pads, second layer – CapSense traces, third layer – hatched ground, bottom layer – PSoC, other components, and non CapSense traces
18	Overlay material	–	–	Should to be non conductive material. Glass, ABS plastic, Formica
19	Overlay adhesives	–	–	Adhesive should be non conductive and dielectrically homogenous. 467MP and 468MP adhesives made by 3M are recommended.
20	LED back lighting	–	–	Cut a hole in the sensor pad and use rear mountable LEDs. Refer the PCB layout below.
21	Board thickness	–	–	Standard board thickness for CapSense FR4 based designs is 1.6 mm.

The recommended maximum overlay thickness is 5 mm (with external CSInt)/ 2 mm (without external CSInt). For more details refer to the section “The Integrating Capacitor (Cint)” in AN53490.

Note Some device packages does not have CSInt pin and external capacitor cannot be connected.

Example PCB Layout Design with Two CapSense Buttons and Two LEDs

Figure 10. Top Layer

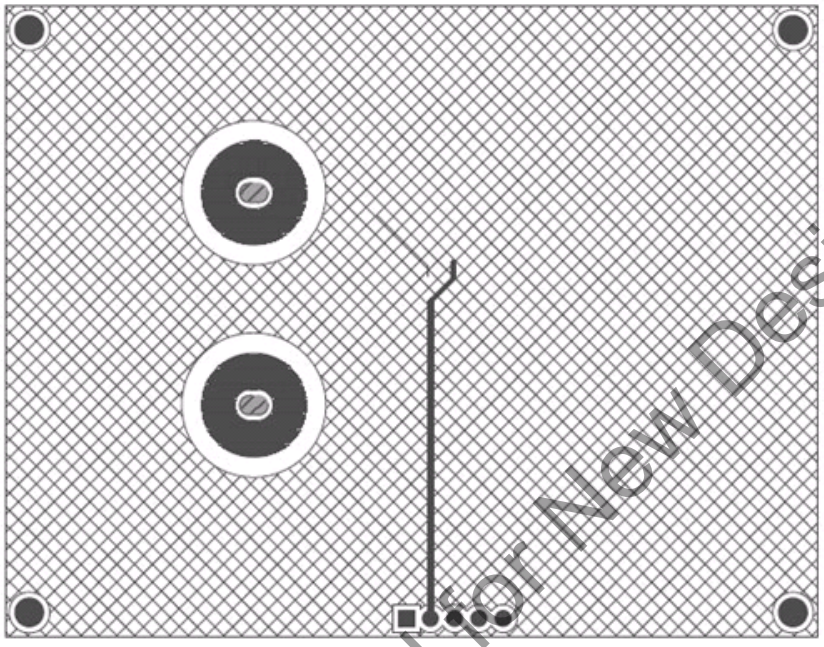
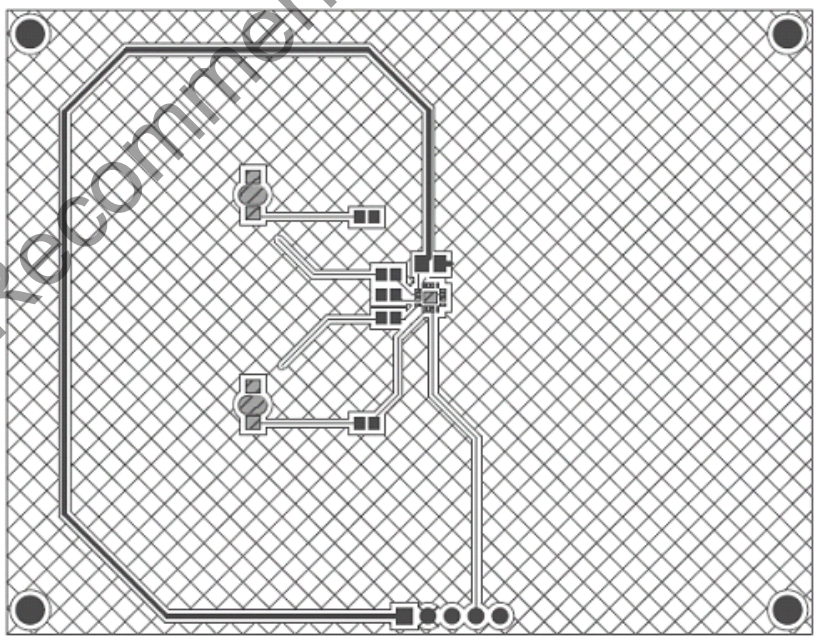
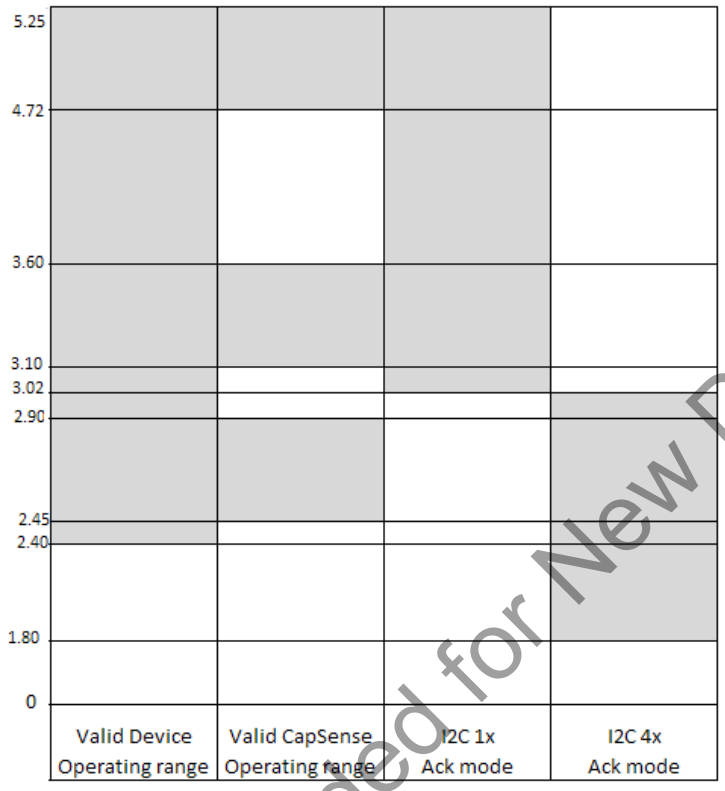


Figure 11. Bottom Layer



Operating Voltages



For details on I²C 1x ACK time, refer to Register Map on page 13 and CapSense Express Commands on page 17. I²C 4x ACK time is approximately four times the values mentioned in these tables.

CapSense Constraints

Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
Parasitic capacitance (C_P) of the CapSense sensor	–	–	30	pF	–
Supply voltage variation (V_{DD})	–	–	±5%	–	–

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	–55	25	+100	°C	Higher storage temperatures reduce data retention time. Recommended storage temperature is +25 °C ± 25 °C (0 °C to 50 °C). Extended duration storage temperatures above 65 °C degrade reliability
$T_{BAKETEMP}$	Bake temperature	–	125	See Package label	°C	–
$t_{BAKETIME}$	Bake time	See package label	–	72	Hours	–
T_A	Ambient temperature with power applied	–40	–	+85	°C	–
V_{DD}	Supply voltage on V_{DD} 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 GPIO pin	–25	–	+50	mA	–
ESD	Electro static discharge voltage	2000	–	–	V	Human body model ESD
LU	Latch-up current	–	–	200	mA	–

Operating Temperature

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
T_A	Ambient temperature	–40	–	+85	°C	–
T_J	Junction temperature	–40	–	+100	°C	–

Electrical Specifications

DC Electrical Specifications

DC Chip-Level Specifications

Table 3. DC Chip-Level Specifications

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	2.40	–	5.25	V	–
I_{DD}	Supply current	–	1.5	2.5	mA	Conditions are V_{DD} = 3.10 V, T_A = 25 °C
ISB	Deep sleep mode current with POR and LVD active	–	2.6	4	µA	V_{DD} = 2.55 V, 0 °C < T_A < 40 °C
ISB	Deep sleep mode current with POR and LVD active	–	2.8	5	µA	V_{DD} = 3.3 V, –40 °C < T_A < 85 °C
ISB	Deep sleep mode current with POR and LVD active	–	5.2	6.4	µA	V_{DD} = 5.25 V, –40 °C < T_A < 85 °C

DC GPIO Specifications

This table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, 3.10 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 4. 5-V and 3.3-V DC GPIO Specifications

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{OH1}	High output voltage on Port 0 pins	V_{DD} – 0.2	–	–	V	I_{OH} < 10 µA, V_{DD} > 3.10 V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OH2}	High output voltage on Port 0 pins	V_{DD} – 0.9	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 1 mA, V_{DD} > 3.10 V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OH3}	High output voltage on Port 1 pins	V_{DD} – 0.2	–	–	V	I_{OH} < 10 µA, V_{DD} > 3.10 V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OH4}	High output voltage on Port 1 pins	V_{DD} – 0.9	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 5 mA, V_{DD} > 3.10 V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OL}	Low output voltage	–	–	0.75	V	I_{OL} = 20 mA/pin, V_{DD} > 3.10, maximum of 40/60 mA sink current on even port pins and of 40/60 mA sink current on odd port pins.[30]
I_{OH1}	High output current on Port 0 pins	0.01	–	1	mA	V_{DD} □≥ 3.1 V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs
I_{OH2}	High output current on Port 1 pins	0.01	–	5	mA	V_{DD} ≥ 3.1 V, maximum of 20 mA source current in all IOs
I_{OL}	Low output current	–	–	20	mA	V_{DD} ≥ 3.1 V, maximum of 60 mA sink current on pins P0_2, P1_2, P1_3, P1_4 and 60 mA sink current on pins P0_0, P0_1, P0_3, P0_4, P1_0, P1_1
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	–	–	0.75	V	V_{DD} = 3.10 V to 3.6 V.
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	1.6	–	–	V	V_{DD} = 3.10 V to 3.6 V.
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	–	–	0.8	V	V_{DD} = 4.75 V to 5.25 V.
V_{IH}	Input high voltage	2.0	–	–	V	V_{DD} = 4.75 V to 5.25 V.

Note
30. The maximum sink current is 40 mA for 20140 and 20142 devices and for all other devices the maximum sink current is 60 mA.

Table 4. 5-V and 3.3-V DC GPIO Specifications *(continued)*

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_H	Input hysteresis voltage	–	140	–	mV	–
I_{IL}	Input leakage	–	1	–	nA	Gross tested to 1 µA.
C_{IN}	Capacitive load on pins as input	0.5	1.7	5	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25 °C.
C_{OUT}	Capacitive load on pins as output	0.5	1.7	5	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25 °C.

This table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 2.4 V to 2.90 V and –40 °C < T_A < 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 2.7 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 5. 2.7-V DC GPIO Specifications

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{OH1}	High output voltage on Port 0 pins	V_{DD} – 0.2	–	–	V	I_{OH} <10 µA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OH2}	High output voltage on Port 0 pins	V_{DD} – 0.5	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 0.2 mA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OH3}	High output voltage on Port 1 pins	V_{DD} – 0.2	–	–	V	I_{OH} <10 µA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OH4}	High output voltage on Port 1 pins	V_{DD} – 0.5	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 2 mA, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os.
V_{OL1}	Low output voltage	–	–	0.75	V	I_{OL} = 10 mA/pin, V_{DD} > 3.10, maximum of 20/30 mA sink current on even port pins and of 20/30 mA sink current on odd port pins. [31]
I_{OH}	High output current	0.01	–	2	mA	$V_{DD} \le$ 2.9 V, maximum of 10 mA source current in all I/Os
I_{OL1}	Low output current on Port 0 pins	–	–	10	mA	$V_{DD} \le$ 2.9 V, maximum of 30 mA sink current on pins P0_2, P1_2, P1_3, P1_4 and 30 mA sink current on pins P0_0, P0_1, P0_3, P0_4, P1_0, P1_1
I_{OL2}	Low output current	–	–	20	mA	$V_{DD} \le$ 2.9 V, maximum of 50 mA sink current on pins P0_2, P1_2, P1_3, P1_4 and 50 mA sink current on pins P0_0, P0_1, P0_3, P0_4, P1_0, P1_1
V_{IL}	Input low voltage	–	–	0.75	V	V_{DD} = 2.4 to 2.90 V and 3.10 V to 3.6 V.
V_{IH1}	Input high voltage	1.4	–	–	V	V_{DD} = 2.4 to 2.7 V.
V_{IH2}	Input high voltage	1.6	–	–	V	V_{DD} = 2.7 to 2.90 V and 3.10 V to 3.6 V.
V_H	Input hysteresis voltage	–	60	–	mV	
I_{IL}	Input leakage	–	1	–	nA	Gross tested to 1 µA.
C_{IN}	Capacitive load on pins as input	0.5	1.7	5	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25 °C.
C_{OUT}	Capacitive load on pins as output	0.5	1.7	5	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25 °C

Note
31. The maximum sink current per port is 20 mA for 20140 and 20142 devices and for all other devices the maximum sink current is 30 mA.

DC POR and LVD Specifications

Table 6. DC POR and LVD Specifications

Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{PPOR0} V_{PPOR1}	V_{DD} value for PPOR trip V_{DD} = 2.7 V V_{DD} = 3.3 V, 5 V	– –	2.36 2.60	2.40 2.65	V V	V_{DD} must be greater than or equal to 2.5 V during startup or internal reset.
V_{LVD0} V_{LVD2} V_{LVD6}	V_{DD} value for LVD trip V_{DD} = 2.7 V V_{DD} = 3.3 V V_{DD} = 5 V	 2.39 2.75 3.98	 2.45 2.92 4.05	 2.51 2.99 4.12	 V V V	–

DC Flash Write Specifications

This table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and –40 °C < T_A < 85 °C, 3.10 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C < T_A < 85 °C or 2.4 V to 2.90 V and –40 °C < T_A < 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V, 3.3 V, or 2.7 V at 25 °C. These are for design guidance only. Flash Endurance and Retention specifications are valid only within the range: 25 °C ± 20 °C during the flash write operation. It is at the user's own risk to operate out of this temperature range. If flash writing is done out of this temperature range, the endurance and data retention reduces.

Table 7. DC Flash Write Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
$V_{DDIWRITE}$	Supply voltage for flash write operations	2.7	–	–	V	–
I_{DDP}	Supply current for flash write operations	–	5	25	mA	–
$Flash_{ENPB}$	Flash endurance	50,000[32]	–	–	–	Erase/write cycles
$Flash_{DR}$	Flash data retention	10	–	–	Years	–

DC I^2C Specifications

This table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, 3.10 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 8. DC I^2C Specifications

Symbol[33]	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
V_{ILI2C}	Input low level	–	–	0.3 × V_{DD}	V	2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 2.9 V 3.1 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V
		–	–	0.25 × V_{DD}	V	4.75 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.25 V
V_{IHI2C}	Input high level	0.7 × V_{DD}	–	–	V	2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.25 V
V_{OLP}	Low output voltage	–	–	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 5 mA/pin
C_{I2C}	Capacitive load on I^2C pins	0.5	1.7	5	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25 °C
R_{PU}	Pull-up resistor	4	5.6	8	kΩ	–

Notes
32. Commands involving flash writes (0x01, 0x02, 0x03) and flash read (0x04) must be executed only within the same V_{CC} voltage range detected at POR (power on, or command 0x06) and above 2.7 V.
33. All GPIOs meet the DC GPIO V_{IL} and V_{IH} specifications found in the DC GPIO Specifications sections. The I^2C GPIO pins also meet the above specs.