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M62320GP 8-bit I/O Expander for I²C BUS

REJ03D0909-0100 Rev.1.00 Mar 25, 2008

Description

The M62320GP is a CMOS 8-bit I/O expander, which has serial to parallel and parallel to serial data converting functions.

It can communicate with a microcontroller via few wiring thanks to the adoption of the two-line I²C BUS.

Parallel data I/O terminal can be set to input or output mode alternatively in individual bits.

Maximum 8 ICs can be connected to a bus by using three chip-select pins, so that it is possible to handle up to 64 bits data.

Features

- Simple two-line (SCL and SDA) communication with a microcontroller.
- 8-bit data conversion between serial and parallel by I²C BUS.
- Built-in power-on reset.

Application

I/O port expansion for a microcontroller.

Data conversion between serial and parallel in microcontroller peripherals.

Block Diagram



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Pin Arrangement



Pin Description

Pin No.	Pin Name	I/O	Function
2	SCL	Input	Serial clock input
3	SDA	Input/Output	Serial data input/output
1	SO	Output	Serial data output
16	CS0	Input	Chip select data input
15	CS1		
14	CS2		
4	D0	Input/Output	Parallel data input/output
5	D1		
6	D2		
7	D3		
9	D4		
10	D5		
11	D6		
12	D7		
13	V _{DD}	—	Power supply
8	GND	—	GND

Absolute Maximum Ratings

ltem	Symbol	Ratings	Unit	Conditions
Supply voltage	V _{DD}	-0.3 to +7.0	V	
Input voltage	VI	–0.3 to V _{DD} + 0.3	V	
Output voltage	Vo	–0.3 to V _{DD} + 0.3	V	
Output current "Low"	I _{OH}	–5 to 0	mA	D0 to D7
Output current "High"	I _{OL}	0 to 30	mA	D0 to D7
Power dissipation	Pd	761	mW	Ta = 25°C
Operating temperature	Topr	–20 to +85	°C	
Storage temperature	Tstg	-40 to +125	°C	

Recommended Operating Conditions

- Supply voltage: $V_{DD} = 3V$ to 5.5 V
- Input high voltage: $V_{IH} = 0.7 V_{DD}$ to V_{DD}
- Input low voltage: $V_{IL} = 0$ to 0.2 V_{DD}

Electrical Characteristics

$(M = 5 M \pm 100)$	$CND = 0 V T_0 =$	20 to 195°C	un loca	othomy	noted)
$(v_{DD} - J v \pm 10\%)$	OND = 0 v, 1a =	-2010+65 C,	umess	other wise	noteu)

			Limits			
Item	Symbol	Min	Тур	Max	Unit	Conditions
Circuit current	I _{DD}	—	0.05	0.5	mA	$V_{IH} = V_{DD}, V_{IL} = GND,$
						f _{SCL} = 400 kHz
		—	0.1	1.0	μΑ	$V_{IH} = V_{DD}, V_{IL} = GND,$
						f _{SCL} = stop
Input leak current	I _{ILK}	-10	—	10	μΑ	
Output low voltage (SDA)	V _{OL}	—	_	0.4	V	lsink = 3 mA
Input high voltage	V _{IH}	0.7 V _{DD}	—	V _{DD}	V	
Input low voltage	VIL	—	—	0.2 V _{DD}	V	
Output high voltage	V _{OH}	$V_{DD} - 0.4$	_	V _{DD}	V	$I_{OH} = -1 \text{ mA}, V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$
(D0 to D7)		$V_{\text{DD}}-0.4$		V _{DD}		$I_{OH} = -500 \ \mu\text{A}, \ V_{DD} = 3 \ V$
Output low voltage	V _{OL}	0	—	0.4	V	$I_{OL} = 5 \text{ mA}, V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$
(D0 to D7)		0	—	0.4		I_{OL} = 2.5 mA, V_{DD} = 3 V
Output current "Low"	I _{OL}	5	10	—	mA	$V_{OL} = 0.4 \text{ V}, V_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$
(D0 to D7)		2.5	5	—]	V_{OL} = 0.4 V, V_{DD} = 3 V
		15	25]	$V_{OL} = 1.0 \text{ V}, \text{ V}_{DD} = 5 \text{ V}$
		5	10	_		V_{OL} = 1.0 V, V_{DD} = 3 V

I²C BUS Characteristics

		Lin	nits	
Item	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit
SCL clock frequency	f _{SCL}	0	100	kHz
Free time: the bus must be free before a new transmission can start	t _{BUF}	4.7	—	μS
Hold time START Condition	t _{HD:STA}	4.0	—	μS
After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.				
Low period of the clock	t _{LOW}	4.7	—	μS
High period of the clock	t _{ніGH}	4.0	—	μS
Set-up time for START condition	t _{SU:STA}	4.7	—	μS
Only relevant for a repeated START condition				
Data Hold time	t _{HD:DAT}	0	_	μS
Data Set-up time	t _{SU:DAT}	250	—	ns
Rise time of SDA and SCL signals	t _R	—	1000	ns
Fall time of SDA and SCL signals	t _F	_	300	ns
Set-up time for STOP condition	t _{SU:STO}	4.0	_	μS

Note: Transmitter must internally provide at least a hold time to bridge the undefined region (300 ns max) of the falling edge of SCL.

Timing Chart



Functional Blocks

I²C BUS Interface

The I²C BUS interface recognizes start/stop conditions, a slave address and a write/read mode selection by receiving SDA, SCL, CS0, CS1 and CS2 signals and then the latch pulses, dedicated to each data latch are generated.

Data Latch

This IC has 3 types of data latch: the I/O setting data latch, the input data latch and the output data latch and each latch is controlled by the I^2C BUS interface.

• I/O setting data latch

These latches set input- or output-state of each parallel data terminals (D0 to D7). They are set at the next byte after receiving the slave address byte in the write mode from the master. In case this latch is set to high, the data is transferred from the I²C BUS interface to the parallel data terminals. In the opposite transmission: from the parallel data terminals to the I²C BUS, it is set to low.

• Output data latch

In the write mode, the data from the I^2C BUS to the parallel data terminals is latched. When the master transmits output data after a setting in write mode, the output data is taken into the latches.

• Input data latch

In the read mode, the data of parallel data terminals is latched in the input data latches. The input data is taken into the latches from the parallel data terminals on every 8th negative edge of SCL clock. The latched data is output to the master through the sift resistor. On the output terminal assigned by the I/O setting latch, the input data latch takes the state of the output terminal.

Parallel Input/Output Port

In case I/O setting latch is set to low (the input mode), each parallel terminal becomes hi-impedance and is able to accept an input. In another case I/O setting latch is set to high (output mode), each parallel terminal output a data according to the state of the output data latch.

Power on Reset

When power is turned on, each latch is reset and then the parallel data I/O terminals become hi-impedance (input mode).

Digital Data Format

1. Write mode: I²C BUS data input to parallel data output

Firs	t									L	ast
S	Slave address	W	А	I/O setting	А	8-bit data	А	8-bit data	Α	 Α	Ρ

2. Read mode: Parallel data input to I²C BUS data output

Firs	t										L	ast
S	Slave address	W	А	8-bit data	А	8-bit data	А	8-bit data	А	 8-bit data	Ā	Р
Transmission from Master (MCU etc.) to Slave (M62320GP)												
Transmission from Slave (M62320GP) to Master (MCU etc.)												

• S: Start condition

While SCL level is high, SDA line level should be changed from high to low.

• Slave address

First _ MSB						→ Last LSB
0	1	1	1	A2	A1	A0

Note: Lower three bits (A0, A1, A2) are a programmable address. This IC is accessed only when the lower 3 bits data of slave address coincide with the data of CS0 to CS2. (refer to the right table)

MSB		LSB			
A2	A1	A0	CS2	CS1	CS0
0	0	0	L	L	L
0	0	1	L	L	Н
0	1	0	L	Н	L
:	:	:	:	:	:
1	1	1	Н	Н	Н

Note: L = Low, H = High

Chip select data

- W: Write (SDA = Low), R: Read (SDA = High)
- A: Acknowledge bit
- I/O setting data (I/O setting of parallel data I/O terminals.)

First _ MSB							➤ Last LSB
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

Note: DATA INPUT from parallel data terminals = Low DATA OUTPUT to parallel data terminals = High Each bit data corresponds to the I/O state of the parallel data terminals.

• 8-bit data

First MSB							→ Last LSB
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

• P: Stop condition

While SCL level is high, SDA level should be changed from low to high.

Functional Description

All parallel data I/O terminals are set to the input-state after power-on. In case any terminals need to be set to the output state, the corresponding terminals should be set during the write mode. This setting is hold until a next setting.

In the write mode, 8 bits data can be transmitted from the I²C BUS interface to the parallel ports continually after the slave address and I/O setting.

In the read mode, 8 bits data can be transmitted from the parallel ports to the I^2C BUS interface continually after the slave address setting.

In the case of a changing between the write-and read-mode, the data must be transmitted again from the starting condition.

• In a case of a data conversion from serial to parallel.

Tran	smission from a master (M	CU etc.)			
Tran	smission from a slave (M6	2320)			
Start					Stop
Sla	ive address	I/O setting byte	DATA	DATA	condition
SDA 0 1 1	1 A2 A1 A0 0 A P7 P	6 P5 P4 P3 P2 P1 P0 A D17	D16 D15 D14 D13 D12 D11 D10 A	D27 D26 D25 D24 D23 D22 D21 D20	AL A
	᠋ᠴᢩᡘ᠋ᠴ᠋᠋ᡒᠴᠷᠴᡘᠴᡘᠴᡘ	ᢣ᠕ᠴᡘᠴᡘᠴᡘᠴᡘ᠆ᡘ	ݕݕݕݕݕݕ	ىمىممممم	᠕᠂᠕
D0 to Hi-Z D7			<u> </u>	Data output	Data output

• In a case of a data conversion from parallel to serial. All I/O setting resistors are set to low (input) in the write mode, before a parallel data is read. (All I/O setting resistors are set to the input mode after power-on).

Transmission from a master (MCU etc.)
Transmission from a slave (M62320)
Start condition
Slave address I/O setting byte
SDA 0 1 1 1 A2 A1 A0 0 A P7 P6 P5 P4 P3 P2 P1 P0 A
$s_{CL} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A}_{C} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal$
D0 to D7 output Hi-Z
Start
Condition Slave address DATA DATA DATA DATA
sci Hazzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzzz
D0 to D7 input D1X D2X D2X D3X D4X
(example)
D0 to D7 output Hi-Z

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• In case the I/O setting is different between each terminals. An example: the parallel port terminals of D0 to D3 and D4 to D7 are assigned as output and input terminals, respectively.



• Write mode

The terminal assigned as an output provides the data written in the output data latch. After power-on, all terminals are reset to the input-state. Then an initial data low of the output latch are output after the I/O setting has been done. Finally the assigned output are provided after the 8-bit data transmission. The terminal assigned as an input keeps the input condition (high-impedance) regardless of 8-bit data setting.

Read mode

The input data is taken into the input latch on every 8th negative-going edge of the SCL clock through the terminal assigned as an input, and then the latched data is output via the SDA line.

The data of the output assigned terminal is also handled in the same procedures as above.

Typical Application



Precaution for Use

• Purchase of Renesas's I²C components conveys a license under the Philips I²C Patent Rights to use these components an I²C system, provided that the system conforms to I²C Standard Specification as defined by Philips.

Package Dimensions



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http://www.renesas.com

Refer to "http://www.renesas.com/en/network" for the latest and detailed information.

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