19-3170; Rev 4; 4/05

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

General Description

The MAX7314 I²C™-compatible serial interfaced peripheral provides microprocessors with 16 I/O ports plus one output-only port and one input-only port. Each I/O port can be individually configured as either an open-drain current-sinking output rated at 50mA and 5.5V, or a logic input with transition detection. The output-only port can be assigned as an interrupt output for transition detection. The outputs are capable of driving LEDs, or providing logic outputs with external resistive pullup up to 5.5V.

Eight-bit PWM current control is built in for all 17 output ports. A 4-bit global control applies to all LED outputs and provides coarse adjustment of current from fully off to fully on with 14 intensity steps in between. Each output has an individual 4-bit control, which further divides the globally set current into 16 more steps. Alternatively, the current control can be configured as a single 8-bit control that sets all outputs at once.

Each output has independent blink timing with two blink phases. All LEDs can be individually set to be on or off during either blink phase, or to ignore the blink control. The blink period is controlled by a clock input (up to 1kHz) on BLINK or by a register. The BLINK input can also be used as a logic control to turn the LEDs on and off, or as a general-purpose input.

The MAX7314 supports hot insertion. All port pins, the $\overline{INT}$ output, SDA, SCL, $\overline{RST}$, BLINK, and the slave address input ADO remain high impedance in power-down (V+ = 0V) with up to 6V asserted upon them.

The MAX7314 is controlled through a 2-wire serial interface, and uses four-level logic to allow four I²C addresses from only one select pin.

Applications

LCD Backlights
LED Status Indication
Relay Drivers
Keypad Backlights
RGB LED Drivers
System I/O Ports

Pin Configurations continued at end of data sheet.

I²C is a trademark of Philips Corp.

Purchase of I²C components from Maxim Integrated Products, Inc., or one of its sublicensed Associated Companies, conveys a license under the Philips I²C Patent Rights to use these components in an I²C system, provided that the system conforms to the I²C Standard Specification as defined by Philips.

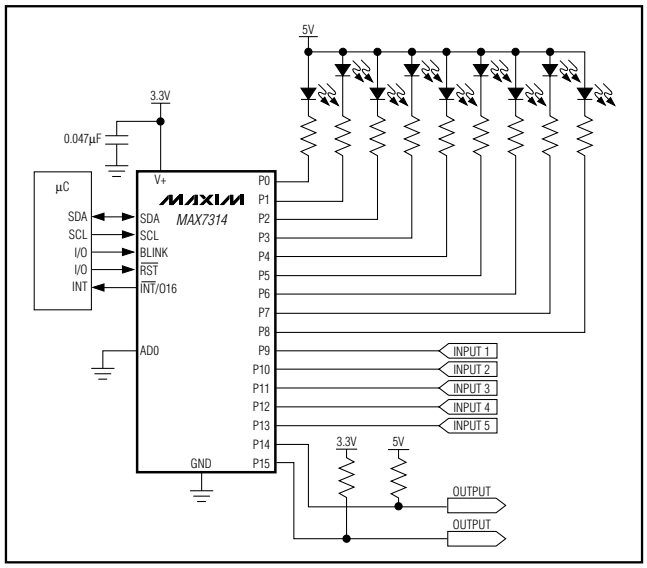
Features

- **400kbps, 2-Wire Serial Interface, 5.5V Tolerant**
- **2V to 3.6V Operation**
- **Overall 8-Bit PWM LED Intensity Control**
  - **Global 16-Step Intensity Control**
  - **Individual 16-Step Intensity Controls**
- **2-Phase LED Blinking**
- **50mA Maximum Port Output Current**
- **Supports Hot Insertion**
- **Outputs are 5.5V-Rated Open Drain**
- **Inputs are Overvoltage Protected to 5.5V**
- **Transition Detection with Interrupt Output**
- **1.2µA (typ), 3.6µA (max) Operating Current**
- **Small 4mm x 4mm, Thin QFN Package**
- **-40°C to +125°C Temperature Range**

Ordering Information

PART	TEMP RANGE	PIN-PACKAGE	PKG CODE
MAX7314ATG	-40°C to +125°C	24 Thin QFN 4mm x 4mm x 0.8mm	T2444-4
MAX7314AEG	-40°C to +125°C	24 QSOP	—

Typical Application Circuit



18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Voltage (with respect to GND)
V+ .....-0.3V to +4V
SCL, SDA, AD0, BLINK, $\overline{RST}$, P0–P15 .....-0.3V to +6V
$\overline{INT}$/O16 .....-0.3V to +8V
DC Current on P0–P15, $\overline{INT}$/O16 .....55mA
DC Current on SDA.....10mA
Maximum GND Current 350mA

Continuous Power Dissipation (T_A = +70°C)
24-Pin QSOP (derate 9.5mW/°C over +70°C).....761mW
24-Pin QFN (derate 20.8mW/°C over +70°C) 1666mW
Operating Temperature Range
(T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}) .....-40°C to +125°C
Junction Temperature.....+150°C
Storage Temperature Range .....-65°C to +150°C
Lead Temperature (soldering, 10s) .....+300°C

Stresses beyond those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only, and functional operation of the device at these or any other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of the specifications is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+ = 2V to 3.6V, T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V+ = 3.3V, T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Operating Supply Voltage	V+			2		3.6	V
Output Load External Supply Voltage	V_{EXT}			0		5.5	V
Standby Current (Interface Idle, PWM Disabled)	I_+	SCL and SDA at V+; other digital inputs at V+ or GND; PWM intensity control disabled	T_A = +25°C		1.2	2.3	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			2.8	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			3.6	
Supply Current (Interface Idle, PWM Enabled)	I_+	SCL and SDA at V+; other digital inputs at V+ or GND; PWM intensity control disabled	T_A = +25°C		8.5	15.1	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			16.5	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			17.2	
Supply Current (Interface Running, PWM Disabled)	I_+	f_{SCL} = 400kHz; other digital inputs at V+ or GND; PWM intensity control enabled	T_A = +25°C		50	95.3	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			99.2	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			102.4	
Supply Current (Interface Running, PWM Enabled)	I_+	f_{SCL} = 400kHz; other digital inputs at V+ or GND; PWM intensity control enabled	T_A = +25°C		57	110.2	µA
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			117.4	
			T_A = T_{MIN} to T_{MAX}			122.1	
Input High Voltage SDA, SCL, AD0, BLINK, P0–P15	V_{IH}			0.7 x V+			V
Input Low Voltage SDA, SCL, AD0, BLINK, P0–P15	V_{IL}					0.3 x V+	V
Input Leakage Current SDA, SCL, AD0, BLINK, P0–P15	I_{IH}, I_{IL}	0 ≤ input voltage ≤ 5.5V		-0.2		+0.2	µA
Input Capacitance SDA, SCL, AD0, BLINK, P0–P15					8		pF

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+ = 2V to 3.6V, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V+ = 3.3V, T_A= + 25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS		MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Output Low Voltage P0–P15, $\overline{INT}$/O16	V_{OL}	V+ = 2V, I_{SINK} = 20mA	T_A = +25°C		0.15	0.26	V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			0.3	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			0.32	
		V+ = 2.5V, I_{SINK} = 20mA	T_A = +25°C		0.13	0.23	V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			0.26	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			0.28	
		V+ = 3.3V, I_{SINK} = 20mA	T_A = +25°C		0.12	0.23	V
			T_A = -40°C to +85°C			0.24	
			$T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}			0.26	
Output Low-Voltage SDA	V_{OLSDA}	I_{SINK} = 6mA				0.4	V
PWM Clock Frequency	f_{PWM}				32		kHz

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+ = 2V to 3.6V, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V+ = 3.3V, T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Serial Clock Frequency	f_{SCL}				400	kHz
Bus Free Time Between a STOP and a START Condition	t_{BUF}		1.3			µs
Hold Time, Repeated START Condition	$t_{HD, STA}$		0.6			µs
Repeated START Condition Setup Time	$t_{SU, STA}$		0.6			µs
STOP Condition Setup Time	$t_{SU, STO}$		0.6			µs
Data Hold Time	$t_{HD, DAT}$	(Note 2)			0.9	µs
Data Setup Time	$t_{SU, DAT}$		180			ns
SCL Clock Low Period	t_{LOW}		1.3			µs
SCL Clock High Period	t_{HIGH}		0.7			µs
Rise Time of Both SDA and SCL Signals, Receiving	t_R	(Notes 3, 4)		$20 + 0.1C_b$	300	ns
Fall Time of Both SDA and SCL Signals, Receiving	t_F	(Notes 3, 4)		$20 + 0.1C_b$	300	ns
Fall Time of SDA Transmitting	$t_{F.TX}$	(Notes 3, 5)		$20 + 0.1C_b$	250	ns
Pulse Width of Spike Suppressed	t_{SP}	(Note 6)		50		ns
Capacitive Load for Each Bus Line	C_b	(Note 3)			400	pF
$\overline{RST}$ Pulse Width	t_W		1			µs

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

TIMING CHARACTERISTICS (continued)

(Typical Operating Circuit, V+ = 2V to 3.6V, $T_A = T_{MIN}$ to T_{MAX}, unless otherwise noted. Typical values are at V+ = 3.3V, T_A = +25°C.) (Note 1)

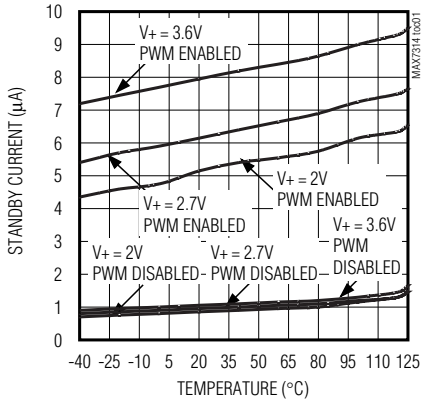
PARAMETER	SYMBOL	CONDITIONS	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNITS
Interrupt Valid	t_{IV}	Figure 10			6.5	µs
Interrupt Reset	t_{IR}	Figure 10			1	µs
Output Data Valid	t_{DV}	Figure 10			5	µs
Input Data Set-Up Time	t_{DS}	Figure 10	100			ns
Input Data Hold Time	t_{DH}	Figure 10	1			µs

Note 1: All parameters tested at T_A = +25°C. Specifications over temperature are guaranteed by design.
Note 2: A master device must provide a hold time of at least 300ns for the SDA signal (referred to V_{IL} of the SCL signal) to bridge the undefined region of SCL's falling edge.
Note 3: Guaranteed by design.
Note 4: C_b = total capacitance of one bus line in pF. t_R and t_F measured between 0.3 x V_{DD} and 0.7 x V_{DD}.
Note 5: $I_{SINK} \le 6mA$. C_b = total capacitance of one bus line in pF. t_R and t_F measured between 0.3 x V_{DD} and 0.7 x V_{DD}.
Note 6: Input filters on the SDA and SCL inputs suppress noise spikes less than 50ns.

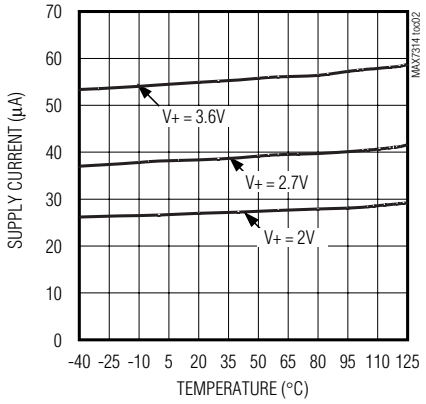
Typical Operating Characteristics

(T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

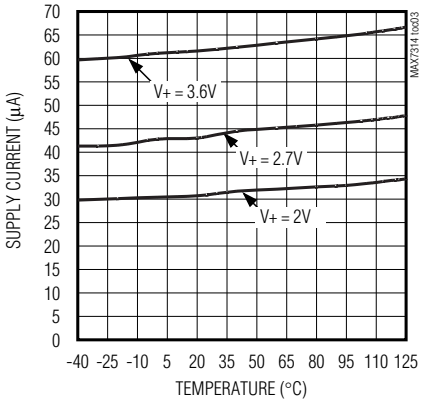
STANDBY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE (PWM DISABLED; f_{SCL} = 400kHz)



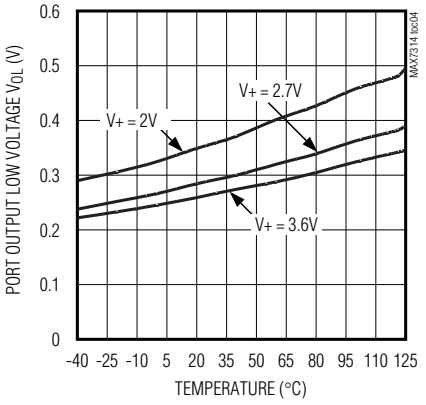
SUPPLY CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE (PWM ENABLED; f_{SCL} = 400kHz)



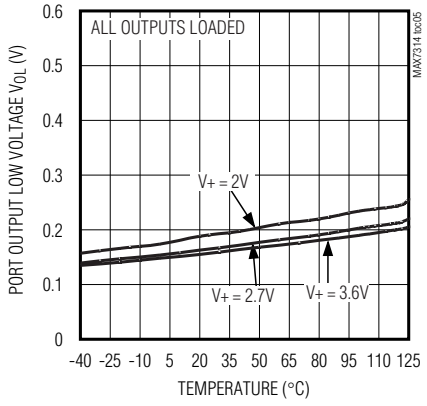
Typical Operating Characteristics (continued)

(T_A = +25°C, unless otherwise noted.)

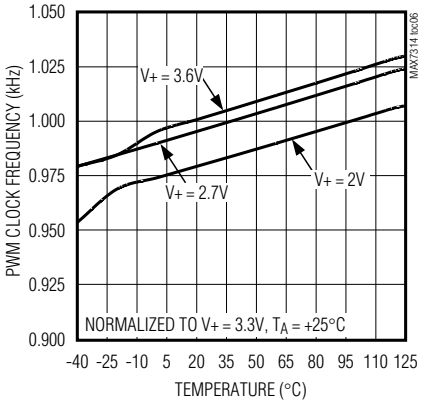
PORT OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE WITH 50mA LOAD CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



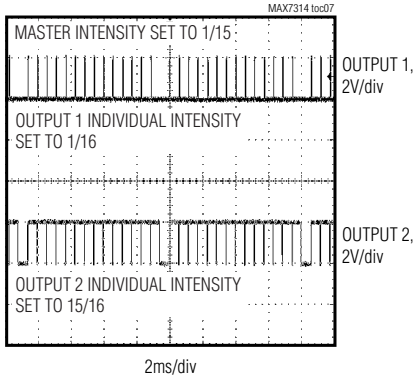
PORT OUTPUT LOW VOLTAGE WITH 20mA LOAD CURRENT vs. TEMPERATURE



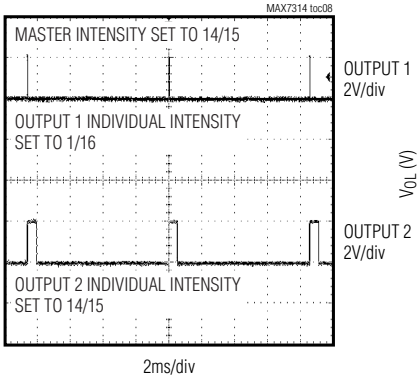
PWM CLOCK FREQUENCY vs. TEMPERATURE



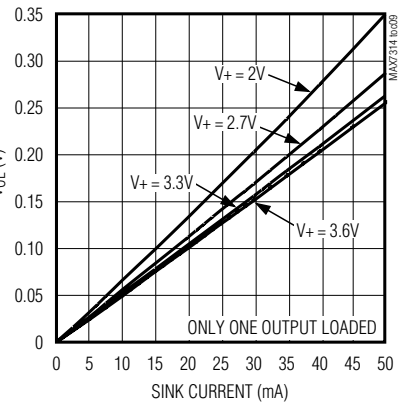
SCOPE SHOT OF 2 OUTPUT PORTS



SCOPE SHOT OF 2 OUTPUT PORTS



SINK CURRENT vs. V_{OL}



18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Pin Description

PIN		NAME	FUNCTION
QSOP	QFN		
1	22	$\overline{INT}$/O16	Output Port. Open-drain output rated at 7V, 50mA. Configurable as interrupt output or general-purpose output.
2	23	$\overline{RST}$	Reset Input. Active low clears the 2-wire interface and puts the device in the same condition as power-up reset.
3	24	AD0	Address Input. Sets device slave address. Connect to either GND, V+, SCL, or SDA to give four logic combinations. See Table 1.
4–11, 13–20	1–8, 10–17	P0–P15	Input/Output Ports. P0–P15 are open-drain I/Os rated at 5.5V, 50mA.
12	9	GND	Ground. Do not sink more than 350mA into the GND pin.
21	18	BLINK	Input Port Configurable as Blink Control or General-Purpose Input
22	19	SCL	I²C-Compatible Serial Clock Input
23	20	SDA	I²C-Compatible Serial Data I/O
24	21	V+	Positive Supply Voltage. Bypass V+ to GND with a 0.047µF ceramic capacitor.
—	PAD	Exposed Pad	Exposed Pad on Package Underside. Connect to GND.

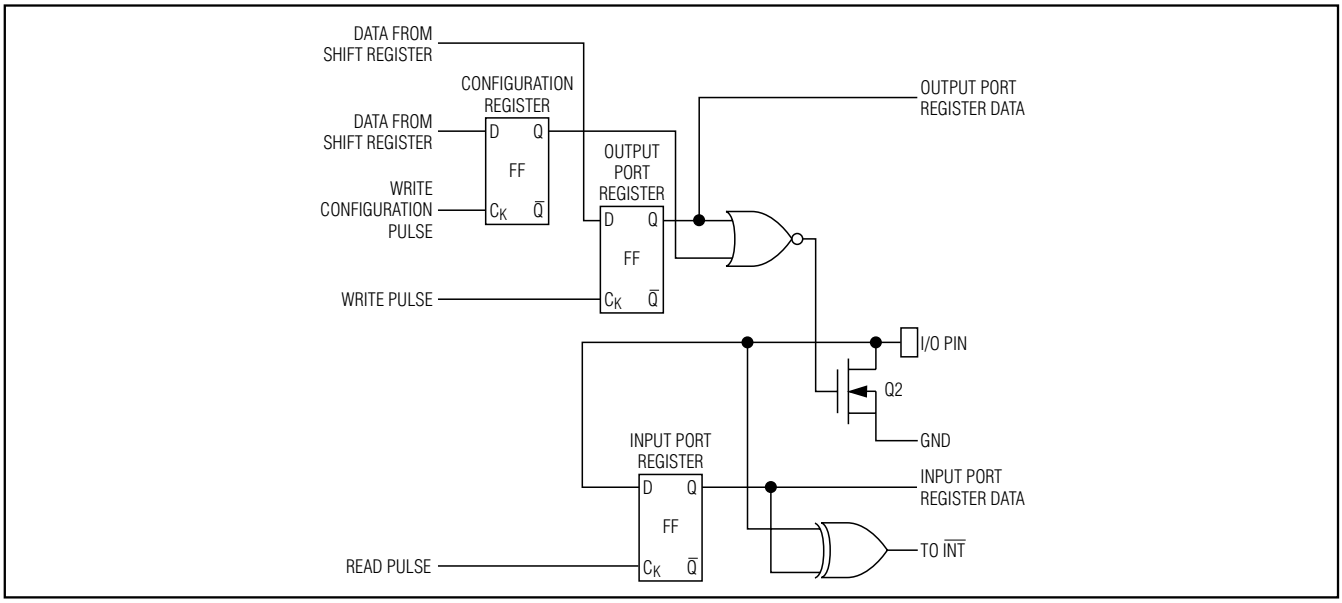


Figure 1. Simplified Schematic of I/O Ports

Functional Overview

The MAX7314 is a general-purpose input/output (GPIO) peripheral that provides 16 I/O ports, P0–P15, controlled through an I²C-compatible serial interface. A 17th output-only port, $\overline{INT}$/O16, can be configured as an interrupt output or as a general-purpose output port.

All output ports sink loads up to 50mA connected to external supplies up to 5.5V, independent of the MAX7314's supply voltage. The MAX7314 is rated for a ground current of 350mA, allowing all 17 outputs to sink 20mA at the same time. Figure 1 shows the output structure of the MAX7314. The ports default to inputs on power-up.

Port Inputs and Transition Detection

Input ports registers reflect the incoming logic levels of the port pins, regardless of whether the pin is defined as an input or an output. Reading an input ports register latches the current-input logic level of the affected eight ports. Transition detection allows all ports configured as inputs to be monitored for changes in their logic status. The action of reading an input ports register samples the corresponding 8 port bits' input condition. This sample is continuously compared with the actual input conditions. A detected change in input condition causes the $\overline{INT}$/O16 interrupt output to go low, if configured as an interrupt output. The interrupt is cleared either automatically if the changed input returns to its original state, or when the appropriate input ports register is read.

The $\overline{INT}$/O16 pin can be configured as either an interrupt output or as a 17th output port with the same static or blink controls as the other 16 ports (Table 4).

Port Output Control and LED Blinking

The two blink phase 0 registers set the output logic levels of the 16 ports P0–P15 (Table 8). These registers control the port outputs if the blink function is disabled. A duplicate pair of registers, the blink phase 1 registers, are also used if the blink function is enabled (Table 9). In blink mode, the port outputs can be flipped between using the blink phase 0 registers and the blink phase 1 registers using hardware control (the BLINK input) and/or software control (the blink flip flag in the configuration register) (Table 4). The logic level of the BLINK input can be read back through the blink status bit in the configuration register (Table 4). The BLINK input, therefore, can be used as a general-purpose logic input (GPI port) if the blink function is not required.

PWM Intensity Control

The MAX7314 includes an internal oscillator, nominally 32kHz, to generate PWM timing for LED intensity control. PWM intensity control can be enabled on an output-by-output basis, allowing the MAX7314 to provide any mix of PWM LED drives and glitch-free logic outputs (Table 10). PWM can be disabled entirely, in which case all output ports are static and the MAX7314 operating current is lowest because the internal oscillator is turned off.

PWM intensity control uses a 4-bit master control and 4 bits of individual control per output (Tables 13, 14). The 4-bit master control provides 16 levels of overall intensity control, which applies to all PWM-enabled output ports. The master control sets the maximum pulse width from 1/15 to 15/15 of the PWM time period. The individual settings comprise a 4-bit number, further reducing the duty cycle to be from 1/16 to 15/16 of the time window set by the master control.

For applications requiring the same PWM setting for all output ports, a single global PWM control can be used instead of all the individual controls to simplify the control software and provide 240 steps of intensity control (Tables 10 and 13).

Standby Mode

When the serial interface is idle and the PWM intensity control is unused, the MAX7314 automatically enters standby mode. If the PWM intensity control is used, the operating current is slightly higher because the internal PWM oscillator is running. When the serial interface is active, the operating current also increases because the MAX7314, like all I^2C slaves, has to monitor every transmission.

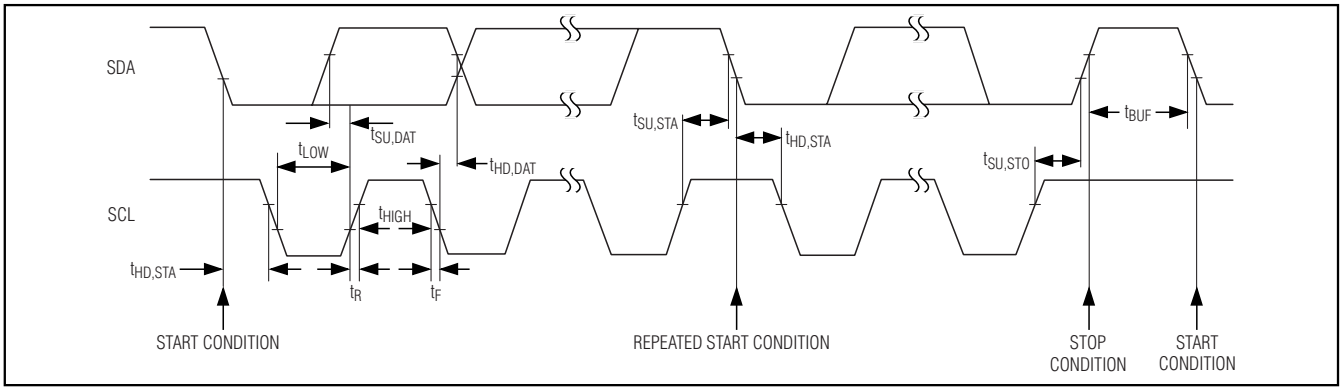


Figure 2. 2-Wire Serial Interface Timing Details

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Serial Interface

Serial Addressing

The MAX7314 operates as a slave that sends and receives data through an I²C-compatible 2-wire interface. The interface uses a serial data line (SDA) and a serial clock line (SCL) to achieve bidirectional communication between master(s) and slave(s). A master (typically a microcontroller) initiates all data transfers to and from the MAX7314 and generates the SCL clock that synchronizes the data transfer (Figure 2).

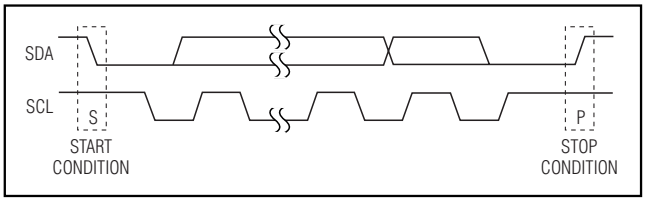


Figure 3. Start and Stop Conditions

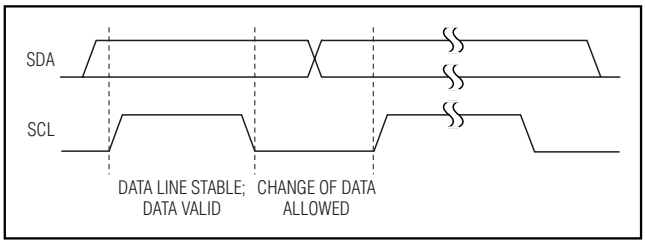


Figure 4. Bit Transfer

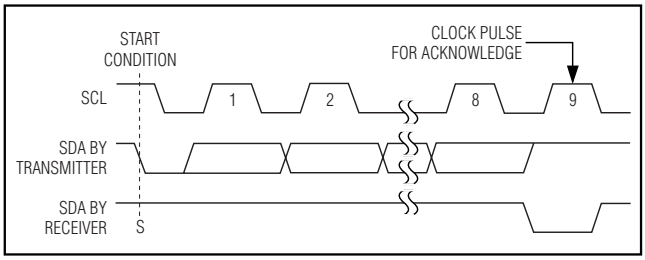


Figure 5. Acknowledge

The MAX7314 SDA line operates as both an input and an open-drain output. A pullup resistor, typically 4.7kΩ, is required on the SDA. The MAX7314 SCL line operates only as an input. A pullup resistor, typically 4.7kΩ, is required on SCL if there are multiple masters on the 2-wire interface, or if the master in a single-master system has an open-drain SCL output.

Each transmission consists of a START condition (Figure 3) sent by a master, followed by the MAX7314 7-bit slave address plus R/$\overline{W}$ bit, a register address byte, one or more data bytes, and finally a STOP condition (Figure 3).

Start and Stop Conditions

Both SCL and SDA remain high when the interface is not busy. A master signals the beginning of a transmission with a START (S) condition by transitioning SDA from high to low while SCL is high. When the master has finished communicating with the slave, it issues a STOP (P) condition by transitioning SDA from low to high while SCL is high. The bus is then free for another transmission (Figure 3).

Bit Transfer

One data bit is transferred during each clock pulse. The data on SDA must remain stable while SCL is high (Figure 4).

Acknowledge

The acknowledge bit is a clocked 9th bit that the recipient uses to handshake receipt of each byte of data (Figure 5). Thus, each byte transferred effectively requires 9 bits. The master generates the 9th clock pulse, and the recipient pulls down SDA during the acknowledge clock pulse so the SDA line is stable low during the high period of the clock pulse. When the master is transmitting to the MAX7314, the device generates the acknowledge bit because the MAX7314 is the recipient. When the MAX7314 is transmitting to the master, the master generates the acknowledge bit because the master is the recipient.

Slave Address

The MAX7314 has a 7-bit long slave address (Figure 6). The eighth bit following the 7-bit slave address is the R/$\overline{W}$ bit. The R/$\overline{W}$ bit is low for a write command, high for a read command.

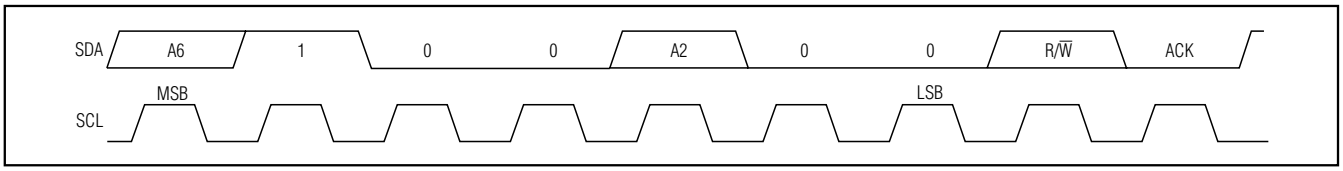


Figure 6. Slave Address

The second (A5), third (A4), fourth (A3), sixth (A1), and last (A0) bits of the MAX7314 slave address are always 1, 0, 0, 0, and 0. Slave address bits A6 and A2 are selected by the address input AD0. AD0 can be connected to GND, V+, SDA, or SCL. The MAX7314 has four possible slave addresses (Table 1), and therefore a maximum of four MAX7314 devices can be controlled independently from the same interface.

Table 1. MAX7314 Address Map

PIN AD0	DEVICE ADDRESS						
	A6	A5	A4	A3	A2	A1	A0
SCL	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
SDA	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
GND	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
V+	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

Message Format for Writing the MAX7314

A write to the MAX7314 comprises the transmission of the MAX7314's slave address with the R/$\overline{W}$ bit set to zero, followed by at least 1 byte of information. The first byte of information is the command byte. The command byte determines which register of the MAX7314 is to be written to by the next byte, if received (Table 2). If a STOP condition is detected after the command byte is received, then the MAX7314 takes no further action beyond storing the command byte.

Any bytes received after the command byte are data bytes. The first data byte goes into the internal register of the MAX7314 selected by the command byte (Figure 8). If multiple data bytes are transmitted before a STOP condition is detected, these bytes are generally stored in subsequent MAX7314 internal registers because the command byte address autoincrements (Table 2). A diagram of a write to the output ports registers (blink phase 0 registers or blink phase 1 registers) is given in Figure 10.

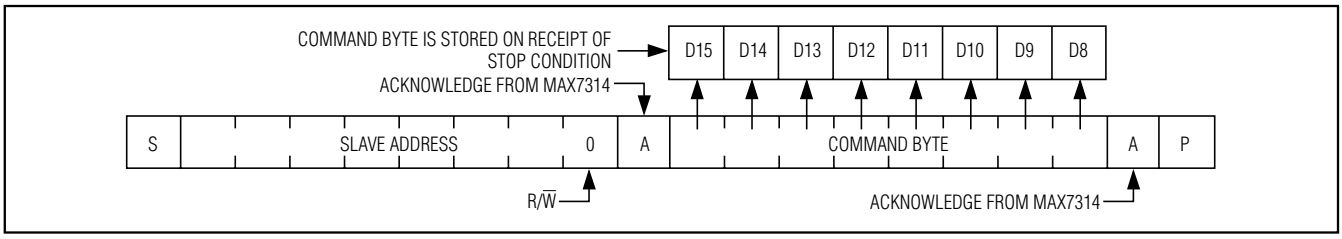


Figure 7. Command Byte Received

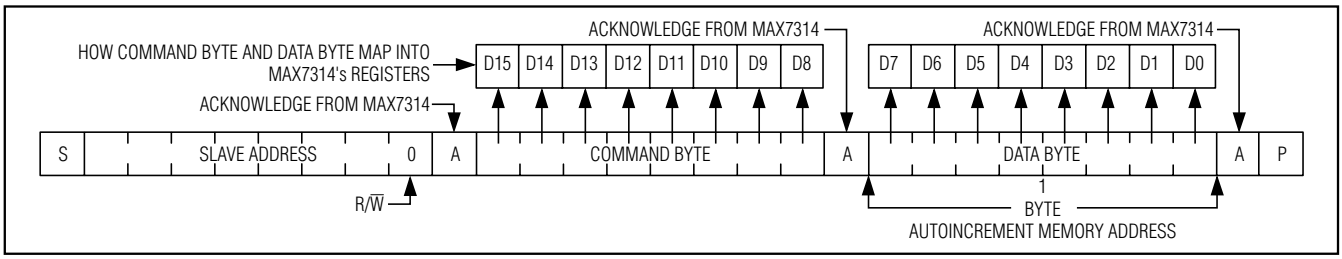


Figure 8. Command and Single Data Byte Received

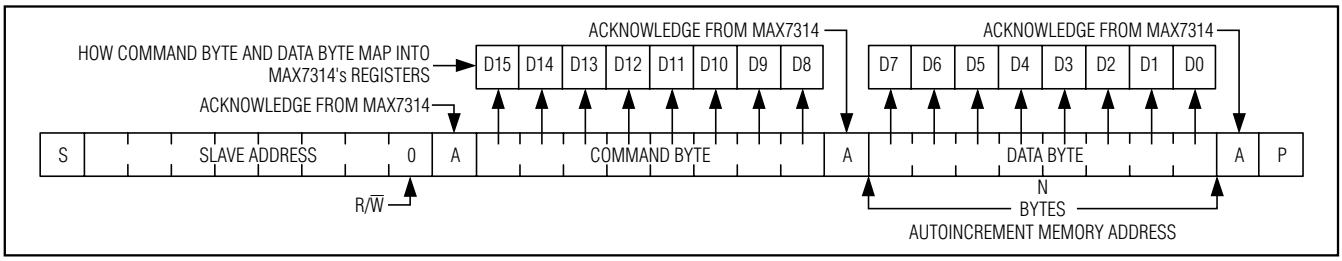


Figure 9. n Data Bytes Received

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

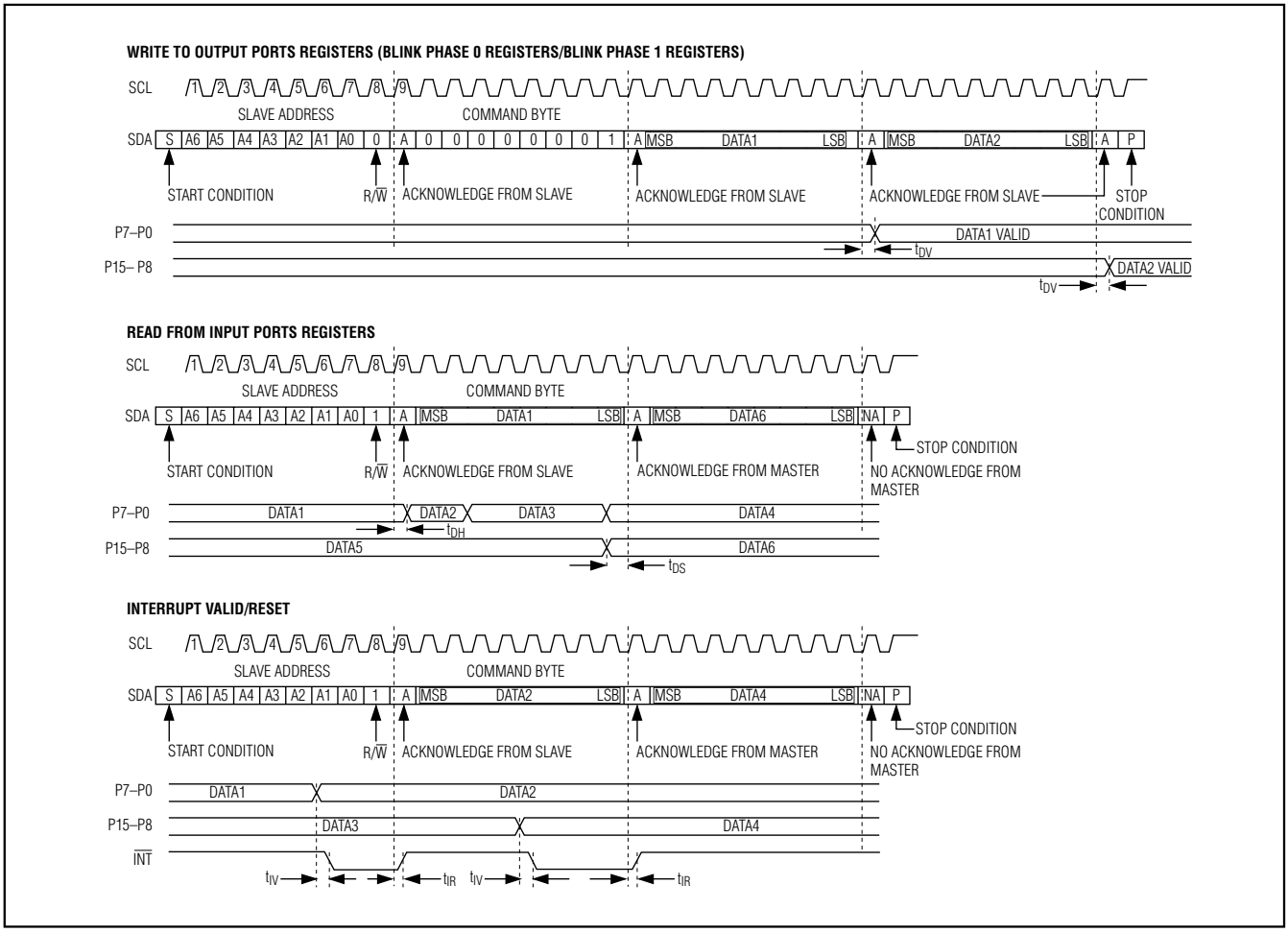


Figure 10. Read, Write, and Interrupt Timing Diagrams

Message Format for Reading

The MAX7314 is read using the MAX7314's internally stored command byte as an address pointer the same way the stored command byte is used as an address pointer for a write. The pointer autoincrements after each data byte is read using the same rules as for a write (Table 2). Thus, a read is initiated by first configuring the MAX7314's command byte by performing a write (Figure 7). The master can now read n consecutive bytes from the MAX7314 with the first data byte being read from the register addressed by the initialized command byte. When performing read-after-write verification, remember to reset the command byte's address because the stored command byte address has been autoincremented after the write (Table 2). A diagram of a read from the input ports registers is shown in Figure 10 reflecting the states of the ports.

Operation with Multiple Masters

If the MAX7314 is operated on a 2-wire interface with multiple masters, a master reading the MAX7314 should use a repeated start between the write, which sets the MAX7314's address pointer, and the read(s) that takes the data from the location(s) (Table 2). This is because it is possible for master 2 to take over the bus after master 1 has set up the MAX7314's address pointer but before master 1 has read the data. If master 2 subsequently changes the MAX7314's address pointer, then master 1's delayed read can be from an unexpected location.

Command Address Autoincrementing

The command address stored in the MAX7314 circulates around grouped register functions after each data byte is written or read (Table 2).

Table 2. Register Address Map

REGISTER	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	AUTOINCREMENT ADDRESS
Read input ports P7–P0	0x00	0x01
Read input ports P15–P8	0x01	0x00
Blink phase 0 outputs P7–P0	0x02	0x03
Blink phase 0 outputs P15–P8	0x03	0x02
Ports configuration P7–P0	0x06	0x07
Ports configuration P15–P8	0x07	0x06
Blink phase 1 outputs P7–P0	0x0A	0x0B
Blink phase 1 outputs P15–P8	0x0B	0x0A
Master, O16 intensity	0x0E	0x0E (no change)
Configuration	0x0F	0x0F (no change)
Outputs intensity P1, P0	0x10	0x11
Outputs intensity P3, P2	0x11	0x12
Outputs intensity P5, P4	0x12	0x13
Outputs intensity P7, P6	0x13	0x14
Outputs intensity P9, P8	0x14	0x15
Outputs intensity P11, P10	0x15	0x16
Outputs intensity P13, P12	0x16	0x17
Outputs intensity P15, P14	0x17	0x10

Device Reset

The reset input $\overline{RST}$ is an active-low input. When taken low, $\overline{RST}$ clears any transaction to or from the MAX7314 on the serial interface and configures the internal registers to the same state as a power-up reset (Table 3), which resets all ports as inputs. The MAX7314 then waits for a START condition on the serial interface.

Detailed Description

Initial Power-Up

On power-up, and whenever the $\overline{RST}$ input is pulled low, all control registers are reset and the MAX7314 enters standby mode (Table 3). Power-up status makes all ports into inputs and disables both the PWM oscillator and blink functionality. $\overline{RST}$ can be used as a hardware shutdown input, which effectively turns off any LED (or other) loads and puts the device into its lowest power condition.

Configuration Register

The configuration register is used to configure the PWM intensity mode, interrupt, and blink behavior, operate the $\overline{INT}$/O16 output, and read back the interrupt status (Table 4).

Ports Configuration

The 16 I/O ports P0 through P15 can be configured to any combination of inputs and outputs using the ports configuration registers (Table 5). The $\overline{INT}$/O16 output can also be configured as an extra general-purpose output, and the BLINK input can be configured as an extra general-purpose input using the configuration register (Table 4).

Input Ports

The input ports registers are read only (Table 6). They reflect the incoming logic levels of the ports, regardless of whether the port is defined as an input or an output by the ports configuration registers. Reading an input ports register latches the current-input logic level of the affected eight ports. A write to an input ports register is ignored.

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Table 3. Power-Up Configuration

REGISTER FUNCTION	POWER-UP CONDITION	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Blink phase 0 outputs P7–P0	High-impedance outputs	0x02	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blink phase 0 outputs P15–P8	High-impedance outputs	0x03	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ports configuration P7–P0	Ports P7–P0 are inputs	0x06	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ports configuration P15–P8	Ports P15–P8 are inputs	0x07	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blink phase 1 outputs P7–P0	High-impedance outputs	0x0A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Blink phase 1 outputs P15–P8	High-impedance outputs	0x0B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Master, O16 intensity	PWM oscillator is disabled; O16 is static logic output	0x0E	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
Configuration	$\overline{INT}$/O16 is interrupt output; blink is disabled; global intensity is enabled	0x0F	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Outputs intensity P1, P0	P1, P0 are static logic outputs	0x10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs Intensity P3, P2	P3, P2 are static logic outputs	0x11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs intensity P5, P4	P5, P4 are static logic outputs	0x12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs intensity P7, P6	P7, P6 are static logic outputs	0x13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs intensity P9, P8	P9, P8 are static logic outputs	0x14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs intensity P11, P10	P11, P10 are static logic outputs	0x15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs intensity P13, P12	P13, P12 are static logic outputs	0x16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Outputs intensity P15, P14	P15, P14 are static logic outputs	0x17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Transition Detection

All ports configured as inputs are always monitored for changes in their logic status. The action of reading an input ports register or writing to the configuration register samples the corresponding 8 port bits' input condition (Tables 4, 6). This sample is continuously compared with the actual input conditions. A detected change in input condition causes an interrupt condition. The interrupt is cleared either automatically if the changed input returns to its original state, or when the appropriate input ports register is read, updating the compared data (Figure 10). Randomly changing a port from an output to an input may cause a false interrupt to occur if the state of the input does not match the content of the appropriate input ports register. The interrupt status is available as the interrupt flag $\overline{INT}$ in the configuration register (Table 4).

The input status of all ports is sampled immediately after power-up as part of the MAX7314's internal initialization, so if all the ports are pulled to valid logic levels at that time, an interrupt does not occur at power-up.

$\overline{INT}$/O16 Output

The $\overline{INT}$/O16 output pin can be configured as either the $\overline{INT}$ output that reflects the interrupt flag logic state or as a general-purpose output O16. When used as a general-purpose output, the $\overline{INT}$/O16 pin has the same blink and PWM intensity control capabilities as the other ports.

Set the interrupt enable I bit in the configuration register to configure $\overline{INT}$/O16 as the $\overline{INT}$ output (Table 4). Clear interrupt enable to configure $\overline{INT}$/O16 as the O16. The O16 logic state is set by the 2 bits O1 and O0 in the configuration register. O16 follows the rules for blinking selected by the blink enable flag E in the configuration register. If blinking is disabled, then interrupt output control O0 alone sets the logic state of the $\overline{INT}$/O16 pin. If blinking is enabled, then both interrupt output controls O0 and O1 set the logic state of the $\overline{INT}$/O16 pin according to the blink phase. PWM intensity control for O16 is set by the 4 global intensity bits in the master and O16 intensity register (Table 13).

Table 4. Configuration Register

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
CONFIGURATION		0x0F	INTERRUPT STATUS	BLINK STATUS	INTERRUPT OUTPUT CONTROL AS GPO		INTERRUPT ENABLE	GLOBAL INTENSITY	BLINK FLIP	BLINK ENABLE
Write device configuration	0		$\overline{INT}$	BLINK	O1	O0	I	G	B	E
Read back device configuration	1									
Disable blink	—		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**0**
Enable blink	—		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	**1**
Flip blink register (see text)	—		X	X	X	X	X	X	**0**	**1**
	—		X	X	X	X	X	X	**1**	**1**
Disable global intensity control—intensity is set by registers 0x10–0x17 for ports P0 through P15 when configured as outputs, and by D3–D0 of register 0x0E for $\overline{INT}$/O16 when $\overline{INT}$/O16 pin is configured as an output port	—		X	X	X	X	X	**0**	X	X
Enable global intensity control—intensity for all ports configured as outputs is set by D3–D0 of register 0x0E	—		X	X	X	X	X	**1**	X	X
Disable data change interrupt—$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is controlled by the O0 and O1 bits	—		X	X	X	X	**0**	X	X	X
Enable data change interrupt—$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is controlled by port input data change	—		X	X	X	X	**1**	X	X	X
$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is low (blink is disabled)	—		X	X	X	**0**	**0**	X	X	**0**
$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is high impedance (blink is disabled)	—		X	X	X	**1**	**0**	X	X	**0**
$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is low during blink phase 0	—		X	X	X	**0**	**0**	X	X	**1**
$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is high impedance during blink phase 0	—		X	X	X	**1**	**0**	X	X	**1**
$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is low during blink phase 1	—		X	X	**0**	X	**0**	X	X	**1**
$\overline{INT}$/O16 output is high impedance during blink phase 1	—		X	X	**1**	X	**0**	X	X	**1**

X = Don't care.

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Table 4. Configuration Register (continued)

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
CONFIGURATION			INTERRUPT STATUS	BLINK STATUS	INTERRUPT OUTPUT CONTROL AS GPO		INTERRUPT ENABLE	GLOBAL INTENSITY	BLINK FLIP	BLINK ENABLE
Write device configuration	0	0x0F	$\overline{INT}$	BLINK	O1	O0	I	G	B	E
Read back device configuration	1									
Read back BLINK input pin status—input is low	1		X	**0**	X	X	X	X	X	X
Read back BLINK input pin status—input is high	1		X	**1**	X	X	X	X	X	X
Read back data change interrupt status—data change is not detected, and $\overline{INT}$/O16 output is high when interrupt enable (I bit) is set	1		**0**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Read back data change interrupt status—data change is detected, and $\overline{INT}$/O16 output is low when interrupt enable (I bit) is set	1		**1**	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

X = Don't care.

Blink Mode

In blink mode, the output ports can be flipped between using either the blink phase 0 registers or the blink phase 1 registers. Flip control is both hardware (the BLINK input) and software control (the blink flip flag B in the configuration register) (Table 4).

The blink function can be used for LED effects by programming different display patterns in the two sets of output port registers, and using the software or hardware controls to flip between the patterns.

If the blink phase 1 registers are written with 0xFF, then the BLINK input can be used as a hardware disable to, for example, instantly turn off an LED pattern programmed into the blink phase 0 registers. This technique can be further extended by driving the BLINK input with a PWM signal to modulate the LED current to provide fading effects.

The blink mode is enabled by setting the blink enable flag E in the configuration register (Table 4). When blink mode is enabled, the states of the blink flip flag and the BLINK input are EXOR'ed to set the phase, and the output ports are set by either the blink phase 0 registers or the blink phase 1 registers (Figure 11) (Table 7).

The blink mode is disabled by clearing the blink enable flag E in the configuration register (Table 4). When blink mode is disabled, the state of the blink flip flag is ignored, and the blink phase 0 registers alone control the output ports.

Blink Phase Registers

When the blink function is disabled, the two blink phase 0 registers set the logic levels of the 16 ports (P0 through P15) when configured as outputs (Table 8). A duplicate pair of registers called the blink phase 1 registers are also used if the blink function is enabled (Table 9). A logic high sets the appropriate output port high impedance, while a logic low makes the port go low.

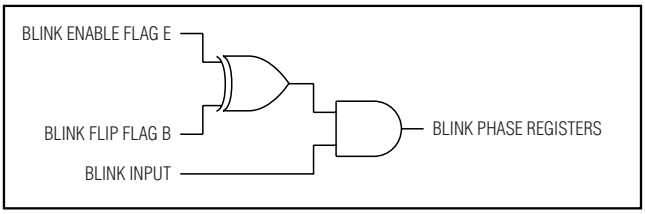


Figure 11. Blink Logic

Table 5. Ports Configuration Registers

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Ports configuration P7–P0 (1 = input, 0 = output)	0	0x06	OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Read back ports configuration P7–P0	1									
Ports configuration P15–P8 (1 = input, 0 = output)	0	0x07	OP15	OP14	OP13	OP12	OP11	OP10	OP9	OP8
Read back ports configuration P15–P8	1									

Table 6. Input Ports Registers

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Read input ports P7–P0	1	0x00	IP7	IP6	IP5	IP4	IP3	IP2	IP1	IP0
Read input ports P15–P8	1	0x01	IP15	IP14	IP13	IP12	IP11	IP10	IP9	IP8

Table 7. Blink Logic

BLINK ENABLE FLAG E	BLINK FLIP FLAG B	BLINK INPUT PIN	BLINK FLIP FLAG EXOR BLINK INPUT PIN	BLINK FUNCTION	OUTPUT REGISTERS USED
0	X	X	X	Disabled	Blink phase 0 registers
1	0	0	0	Enabled	Blink phase 0 registers
	0	1	1		Blink phase 1 registers
	1	0	1		Blink phase 1 registers
	1	1	0		Blink phase 0 registers

Reading a blink phase register reads the value stored in the register, not the actual port condition. The port output itself may or may not be at a valid logic level, depending on the external load connected.

The 17th output, O16, is controlled through 2 bits in the configuration register, which provide the same static or blink control as the other 16 output ports.

PWM Intensity Control

The MAX7314 includes an internal oscillator, nominally 32kHz, to generate PWM timing for LED intensity control or other applications such as PWM trim DACs. PWM can be disabled entirely for all the outputs. In this case, all outputs are static and the MAX7314 operating current is lowest because the internal PWM oscillator is turned off.

The MAX7314 can be configured to provide any combination of PWM outputs and glitch-free logic outputs. Each PWM output has an individual 4-bit intensity control (Table 14). When all outputs are to be used with the same PWM setting, the outputs can be controlled together instead using the global intensity control (Table 13). Table 10 shows how to set up the MAX7314 to suit a particular application.

PWM Timing

The PWM control uses a 240-step PWM period, divided into 15 master intensity timeslots. Each master intensity timeslot is divided further into 16 PWM cycles (Figure 12).

The master intensity operates as a gate, allowing the individual output settings to be enabled from 1 to 15 timeslots per PWM period (Figures 13, 14, 15) (Table 13).

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Table 8. Blink Phase 0 Registers

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write outputs P7–P0 phase 0	0	0x02	OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Read back outputs P7–P0 phase 0	1									
Write outputs P15–P8 phase 0	0	0x03	OP15	OP14	OP13	OP12	OP11	OP10	OP9	OP8
Read back outputs P15–P8 phase 0	1									

Table 9. Blink Phase 1 Registers

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
Write outputs P7–P0 phase 1	0	0x0A	OP7	OP6	OP5	OP4	OP3	OP2	OP1	OP0
Read back outputs P7–P0 phase 1	1									
Write outputs P15–P8 phase 1	0	0x0B	OP15	OP14	OP13	OP12	OP11	OP10	OP9	OP8
Read back outputs P15–P8 phase 1	1									

Each output's individual 4-bit intensity control only operates during the number of timeslots gated by the master intensity. The individual controls provide 16 intensity settings from 1/16 through 16/16 (Table 14).

Figures 16, 17, and 18 show examples of individual intensity control settings. The highest value an individual or global setting can be set to is 16/16. This setting forces the output to ignore the master control, and follow the logic level set by the appropriate blink phase register bit. The output becomes a glitch-free static output with no PWM.

Using PWM Intensity Controls with Blink Disabled

When blink is disabled (Table 7), the blink phase 0 registers specify each output's logic level during the PWM on-time (Table 8). The effect of setting an output's blink phase 0 register bit to zero or 1 is shown in Table 11. With its output bit set to zero, an LED can be controlled with 16 intensity settings from 1/16th duty through fully on, but cannot be turned fully off using the PWM intensity control. With its output bit set to 1, an LED can be controlled with 16 intensity settings from fully off through 15/16th duty.

Using PWM Intensity Controls with Blink Enabled

When blink is enabled (Table 7), the blink phase 0 registers and blink phase 1 registers specify each output's logic level during the PWM on-time during the respective blink phases (Tables 8 and 9). The effect of setting an output's blink phase x register bit to zero or 1 is shown in Table 12. LEDs can be flipped between either directly on and off, or between a variety of high/low PWM intensities.

Global/O16 Intensity Control

The 4 bits used for output O16's PWM individual intensity setting also double as the global intensity control (Table 13). Global intensity simplifies the PWM settings when the application requires them all to be the same, such as for backlight applications, by replacing the 17 individual settings with 1 setting. Global intensity is enabled with the global intensity flag G in the configuration register (Table 4). When global PWM control is used, the 4 bits of master intensity and 4 bits of global intensity effectively combine to provide an 8-bit, 240-step intensity control applying to all outputs.

It is not possible to apply global PWM control to a subset of the ports, and use the others as logic outputs. To mix static logic outputs and PWM outputs, individual PWM control must be selected (Table 10).

Table 10. PWM Application Scenarios

APPLICATION	RECOMMENDED CONFIGURATION
All outputs static without PWM	Set the master, O16 intensity register 0x0E to any value 0x00 to 0xOF. The global intensity G bit in the configuration register is don't care. The output intensity registers 0x10 through 0x17 are don't care.
A mix of static and PWM outputs, with PWM outputs using different PWM settings	Set the master and global intensity register 0x0E to any value from 0x10 to 0xFF. Clear global intensity G bit to zero in the configuration register to disable global intensity control. For the static outputs, set the output intensity value to 0xF. For the PWM outputs, set the output intensity value in the 0x0 to 0xE range.
A mix of static and PWM outputs, with PWM outputs all using the same PWM setting	As above. Global intensity control cannot be used with a mix of static and PWM outputs, so write the individual intensity registers with the same PWM value.
All outputs PWM using the same PWM setting	Set the master, O16 intensity register 0x0E to any value from 0x10 to 0xFF. Set global intensity G bit to 1 in the configuration register to enable global intensity control. The master, O16 intensity register 0x0E is the only intensity register used. The output intensity registers 0x10 through 0x17 are don't care.

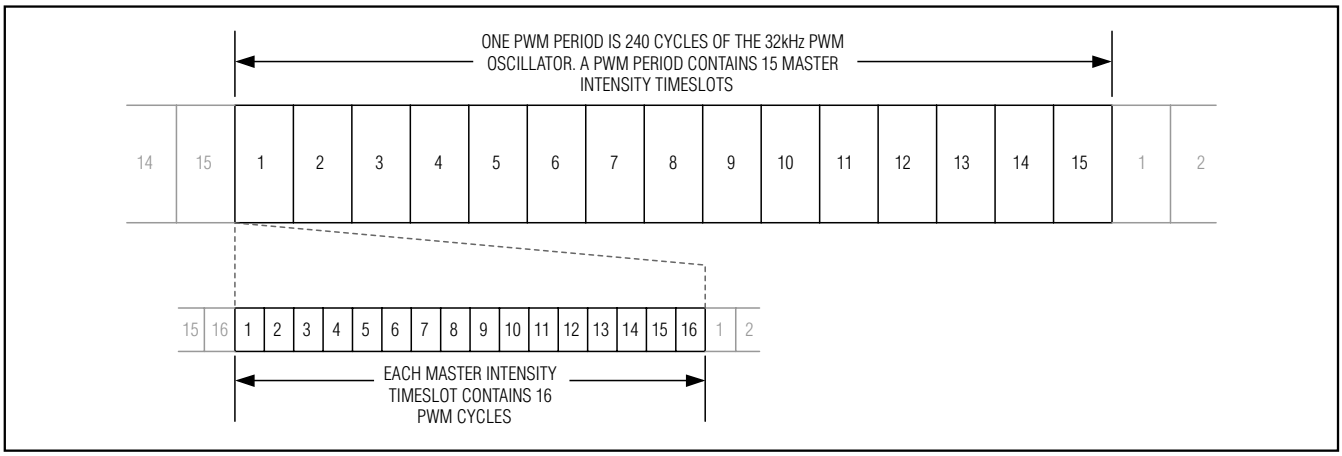


Figure 12. PWM Timing

Figure 13. Master Set to 1/15

Figure 15. Master Set to 15/15

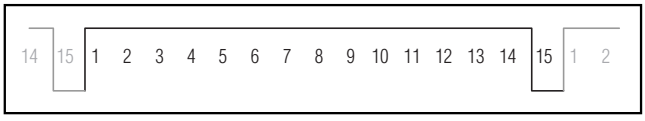


Figure 14. Master Set to 14/15

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

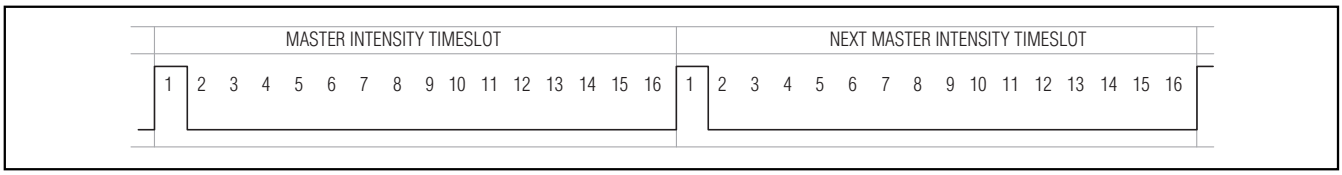


Figure 16. Individual (or Global) Set to 1/16

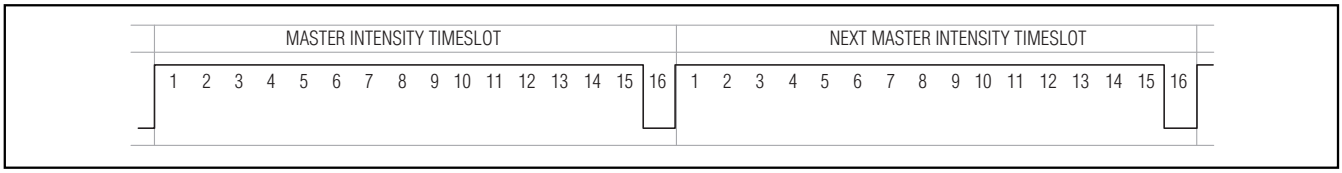


Figure 17. Individual (or Global) Set to 15/16

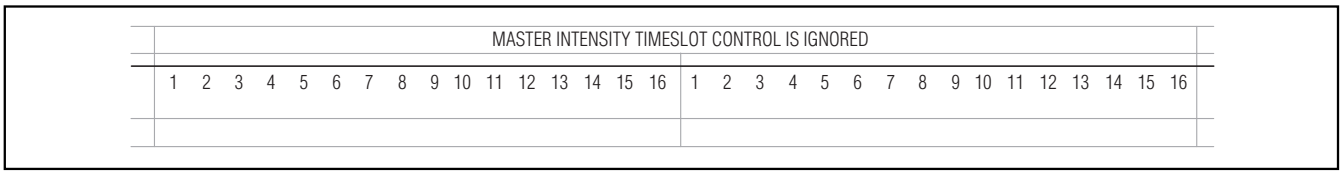


Figure 18. Individual (or Global) Set to 16/16

Table 11. PWM Intensity Settings (Blink Disabled)

OUTPUT (OR GLOBAL) INTENSITY SETTING	PWM DUTY CYCLE OUTPUT BLINK PHASE 0 REGISTER BIT = 0		LED BEHAVIOR WHEN OUTPUT BLINK PHASE 0 REGISTER BIT = 0 (LED IS ON WHEN OUTPUT IS LOW)	PWM DUTY CYCLE OUTPUT BLINK PHASE 0 REGISTER = 1		LED BEHAVIOR WHEN OUTPUT BLINK PHASE 0 REGISTER BIT = 1 (LED IS ON WHEN OUTPUT IS LOW)
	LOW TIME	HIGH TIME		LOW TIME	HIGH TIME	
0x0	1/16	15/16	Lowest PWM intensity	15/16	1/16	Highest PWM intensity
0x1	2/16	14/16	← Increasing PWM intensity	14/16	2/16	Increasing PWM intensity →
0x2	3/16	13/16		13/16	3/16	
0x3	4/16	12/16		12/16	4/16	
0x4	5/16	11/16		11/16	5/16	
0x5	6/16	10/16		10/16	6/16	
0x6	7/16	9/16		9/16	7/16	
0x7	8/16	8/16		8/16	8/16	
0x8	9/16	7/16		7/16	9/16	
0x9	10/16	6/16		6/16	10/16	
0xA	11/16	5/16		5/16	11/16	
0xB	12/16	4/16		4/16	12/16	
0xC	13/16	3/16		3/16	13/16	
0xD	14/16	2/16		2/16	14/16	
0xE	15/16	1/16	Highest PWM intensity	1/16	15/16	Lowest PWM intensity
0xF	Static low	Static low	Full intensity, no PWM (LED on continuously)	Static high impedance	Static high impedance	LED off continuously

Table 12. PWM Intensity Settings (Blink Enabled)

OUTPUT (OR GLOBAL) INTENSITY SETTING	PWM DUTY CYCLE OUTPUT BLINK PHASE X REGISTER BIT = 0		PWM DUTY CYCLE OUTPUT BLINK PHASE X REGISTER = 1		EXAMPLES OF LED BLINK BEHAVIOR (LED IS ON WHEN OUTPUT IS LOW)	
					BLINK PHASE 0 REGISTER BIT = 0 / BLINK PHASE 1 REGISTER BIT = 1	BLINK PHASE 0 REGISTER BIT = 1 / BLINK PHASE 1 REGISTER BIT = 0
	LOW TIME	HIGH TIME	LOW TIME	HIGH TIME		
0x0	1/16	15/16	15/16	1/16	Phase 0: LED on at low intensity Phase 1: LED on at high intensity	Phase 0: LED on at high intensity Phase 1: LED on at low intensity
0x1	2/16	14/16	14/16	2/16		
0x2	3/16	13/16	13/16	3/16		
0x3	4/16	12/16	12/16	4/16		
0x4	5/16	11/16	11/16	5/16		
0x5	6/16	10/16	10/16	6/16		
0x6	7/16	9/16	9/16	7/16		
0x7	8/16	8/16	8/16	8/16	Output is half intensity during both blink phases	
0x8	9/16	7/16	7/16	9/16	Phase 0: LED on at high intensity Phase 1: LED on at low intensity	Phase 0: LED on at low intensity Phase 1: LED on at high intensity
0x9	10/16	6/16	6/16	10/16		
0xA	11/16	5/16	5/16	11/16		
0xB	12/16	4/16	4/16	12/16		
0xC	13/16	3/16	3/16	13/16		
0xD	14/16	2/16	2/16	14/16		
0xE	15/16	1/16	1/16	15/16		
0xF	Static low	Static low	Static high impedance	Static high impedance	Phase 0: LED on continuously Phase 1: LED off continuously	Phase 0: LED off continuously Phase 1: LED on continuously

Applications Information

Hot Insertion

I/O ports P0–P15, interrupt output $\overline{INT}$/O16, $\overline{RST}$ input, BLINK input, and serial interface SDA, SCL, AD0 remain high impedance with up to 6V asserted on them when the MAX7314 is powered down (V+ = 0V). The MAX7314 can therefore be used in hot-swap applications.

Output Level Translation

The open-drain output architecture allows the ports to level translate the outputs to higher or lower voltages than the MAX7314 supply. An external pullup resistor can be used on any output to convert the high-impedance logic-high condition to a positive voltage level. The resistor can be connected to any voltage up to 5.5V. For interfacing CMOS inputs, a pullup resistor value of 220kΩ is a good starting point. Use a lower resistance to improve noise immunity, in applications where power consumption is less critical, or where a faster rise time is needed for a given capacitive load.

Driving LED Loads

When driving LEDs, a resistor in series with the LED must be used to limit the LED current to no more than 50mA. Choose the resistor value according to the following formula:

$$R_{LED} = (V_{SUPPLY} - V_{LED} - V_{OL}) / I_{LED}$$

where:

R_{LED} is the resistance of the resistor in series with the LED (Ω).
V_{SUPPLY} is the supply voltage used to drive the LED (V).
V_{LED} is the forward voltage of the LED (V).
V_{OL} is the output low voltage of the MAX7314 when sinking I_{LED} (V).
I_{LED} is the desired operating current of the LED (A).

For example, to operate a 2.2V red LED at 14mA from a 5V supply, $R_{LED} = (5 - 2.2 - 0.25) / 0.014 = 182Ω$.

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Table 13. Master, O16 Intensity Register

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
MASTER AND GLOBAL INTENSITY			**MSB**			**LSB**	**MSB**			**LSB**
			MASTER INTENSITY				**O16 INTENSITY**			
Write master and global intensity	0		M3	M2	M1	M0	G3	G2	G1	G0
Read back master and global intensity	1									
Master intensity duty cycle is 0/15 (off); **internal oscillator is disabled;** all outputs will be static with no PWM	—		0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Master intensity duty cycle is 1/15	—		0	0	0	1	—	—	—	—
Master intensity duty cycle is 2/15	—		0	0	1	0	—	—	—	—
Master intensity duty cycle is 3/15	—		0	0	1	1	—	—	—	—
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Master intensity duty cycle is 13/15	—	0X0E	1	1	0	1	—	—	—	—
Master intensity duty cycle is 14/15	—		1	1	1	0	—	—	—	—
Master intensity duty cycle is 15/15 (full)	—		1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
O16 intensity duty cycle is 1/16	—		—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
O16 intensity duty cycle is 2/16	—		—	—	—	—	0	0	0	1
O16 intensity duty cycle is 3/16	—		—	—	—	—	0	0	1	0
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
O16 intensity duty cycle is 14/16	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	0	1
O16 intensity duty cycle is 15/16	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0
O16 intensity duty cycle is 16/16 (static output, no PWM)	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1

Table 14. Output Intensity Registers

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OUTPUTS P1, P0 INTENSITY		0X10	**MSB OUTPUT P1 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P0 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P1, P0 intensity	0		P1I3	P1I2	P1I1	P1I0	P0I3	P0I2	P0I1	P0I0
Read back output P1, P0 intensity	1									
Output P1 intensity duty cycle is 1/16	—		0	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
Output P1 intensity duty cycle is 2/16	—		0	0	0	1	—	—	—	—
Output P1 intensity duty cycle is 3/16	—		0	0	1	0	—	—	—	—
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Output P1 intensity duty cycle is 14/16	—		1	1	0	1	—	—	—	—
Output P1 intensity duty cycle is 15/16	—		1	1	1	0	—	—	—	—
Output P1 intensity duty cycle is 16/16 (static logic level, no PWM)	—		1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Output P0 intensity duty cycle is 1/16	—		—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Output P0 intensity duty cycle is 2/16	—		—	—	—	—	0	0	0	1
Output P0 intensity duty cycle is 3/16	—		—	—	—	—	0	0	1	0
—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Output P0 intensity duty cycle is 14/16	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	0	1
Output P0 intensity duty cycle is 15/16	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	1	0
Output P0 intensity duty cycle is 16/16 (static logic level, no PWM)	—		—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
OUTPUTS P3, P2 INTENSITY		0x11	**MSB OUTPUT P3 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P2 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P3, P2 intensity	0		P3I3	P3I2	P3I1	P3I0	P2I3	P2I2	P2I1	P2I0
Read back output P3, P2 intensity	1									
OUTPUTS P5, P4 INTENSITY		0x12	**MSB OUTPUT P5 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P4 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P5, P4 intensity	0		P5I3	P5I2	P5I1	P5I0	P4I3	P4I2	P4I1	P4I0
Read back output P5, P4 intensity	1									
OUTPUTS P7, P6 INTENSITY		0x13	**MSB OUTPUT P7 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P6 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P7, P6 intensity	0		P7I3	P7I2	P7I1	P7I0	P6I3	P6I2	P6I1	P6I0
Read back output P7, P6 intensity	1									

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Table 14. Output Intensity Registers (continued)

REGISTER	R/$\overline{W}$	ADDRESS CODE (hex)	REGISTER DATA							
			D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0
OUTPUTS P9, P8 INTENSITY		0x14	**MSB OUTPUT P9 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P8 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P9, P8 intensity	0		P9I3	P9I2	P9I1	P9I0	P8I3	P8I2	P8I1	P8I0
Read back output P9, P8 intensity	1									
OUTPUTS P11, P10 INTENSITY		0x15	**MSB OUTPUT P11 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P10 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P11, P10 intensity	0		P11I3	P11I2	P11I1	P11I0	P10I3	P10I2	P10I1	P10I0
Read back output P11, P10 intensity	1									
OUTPUTS P13, P12 INTENSITY		0x16	**MSB OUTPUT P13 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P12 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P13, P12 intensity	0		P13I3	P13I2	P13I1	P13I0	P12I3	P12I2	P12I1	P12I0
Read back output P13, P12 intensity	1									
OUTPUTS P15, P14 INTENSITY		0x17	**MSB OUTPUT P15 INTENSITY LSB**				**MSB OUTPUT P14 INTENSITY LSB**			
Write output P15, P14 intensity	0		P15I3	P15I2	P15I1	P15I0	P14I3	P14I2	P14I1	P14I0
Read back output P15, P14 intensity	1									
OUTPUT O16 INTENSITY			See master, O16 intensity register (Table 13).							

Driving Load Currents Higher than 50mA

The MAX7314 can be used to drive loads drawing more than 50mA, like relays and high-current white LEDs, by paralleling outputs. Use at least one output per 50mA of load current; for example, a 5V 330mW relay draws 66mA and needs two paralleled outputs to drive it. Ensure that the paralleled outputs chosen are controlled by the same blink phase register, i.e., select outputs from the P0 through P7 range, or the P8 through P15 range. This way, the paralleled outputs are turned on and off together. Do not use output O16 as part of a load-sharing design. O16 cannot be switched at the same time as any of the other outputs because it is controlled by a different register.

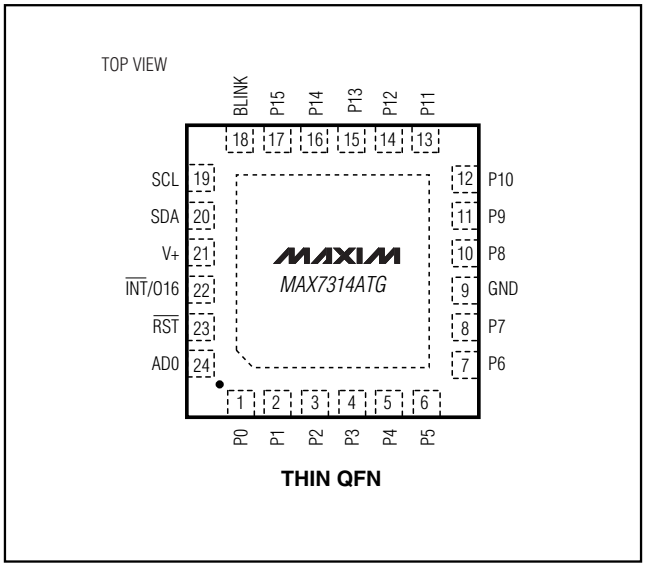
The MAX7314 must be protected from the negative voltage transient generated when switching off inductive loads, such as relays, by connecting a reverse-biased diode across the inductive load (Figure 19). The peak current through the diode is the inductive load's operating current.

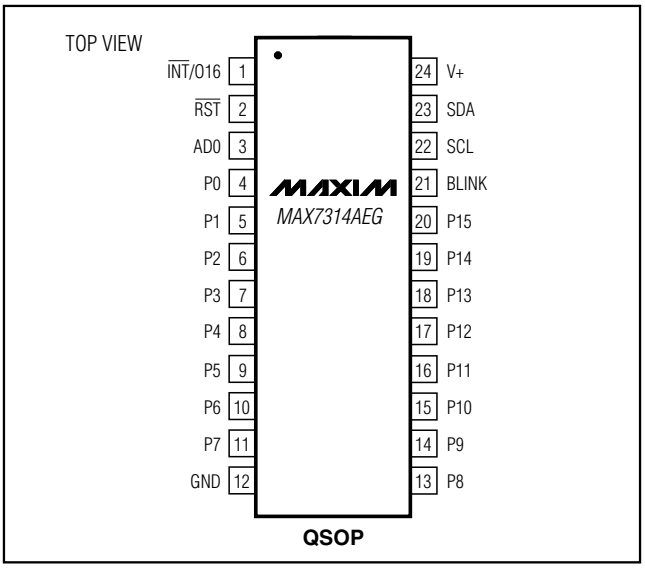
Power-Supply Considerations

The MAX7314 operates with a power-supply voltage of 2V to 3.6V. Bypass the power supply to GND with at least 0.047µF as close to the device as possible. For the QFN version, connect the underside exposed pad to GND.

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

Pin Configurations





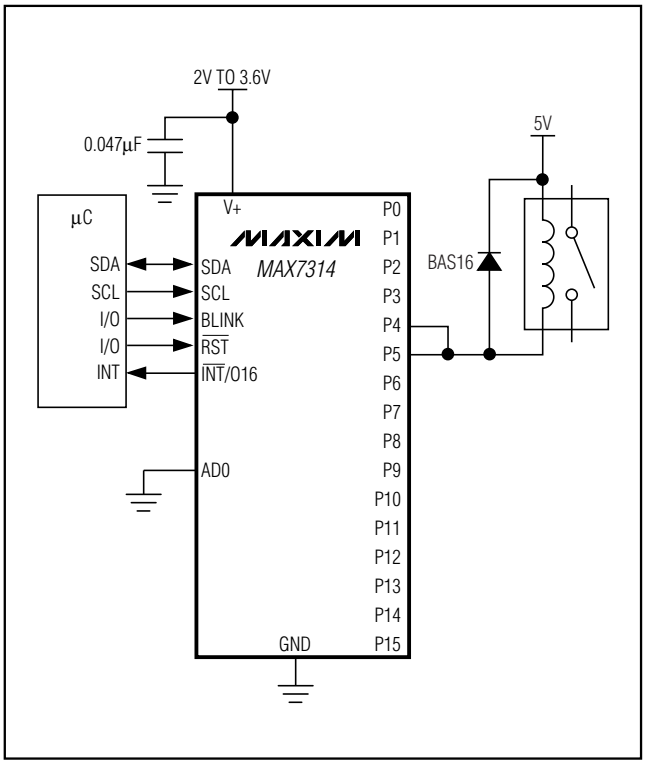


Figure 19. Diode-Protected Switching Inductive Load

Chip Information

TRANSISTOR COUNT: 25,991

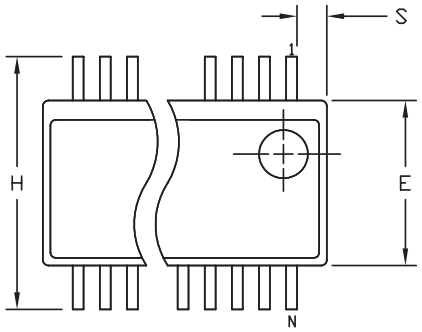
PROCESS: BiCMOS

18-Port GPIO with LED Intensity Control, Interrupt, and Hot-Insertion Protection

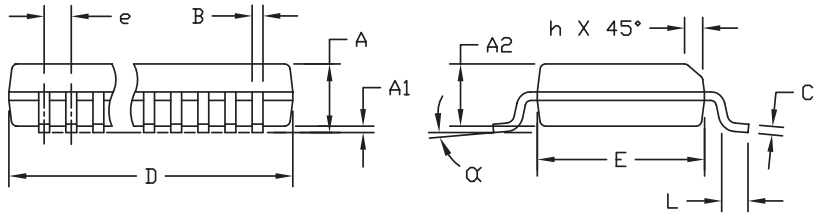
Package Information

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.)

QSOP.EPS



DIM	INCHES MIN	INCHES MAX	MILLIMETERS MIN	MILLIMETERS MAX
A	.061	.068	1.55	1.73
A1	.004	.0098	0.102	0.249
A2	.055	.061	1.40	1.55
B	.008	.012	0.20	0.30
C	.0075	.0098	0.191	0.249
D	SEE VARIATIONS			
E	.150	.157	3.81	3.99
e	.025 BSC		0.635 BSC	
H	.230	.244	5.84	6.20
h	.010	.016	0.25	0.41
L	.016	.035	0.41	0.89
N	SEE VARIATIONS			
α	0°	8°	0°	8°



VARIATIONS:

	INCHES MIN.	INCHES MAX.	MILLIMETERS MIN.	MILLIMETERS MAX.	N	
D	.189	.196	4.80	4.98	16	AB
S	.0020	.0070	0.05	0.18		
D	.337	.344	8.56	8.74	20	AD
S	.0500	.0550	1.270	1.397		
D	.337	.344	8.56	8.74	24	AE
S	.0250	.0300	0.635	0.762		
D	.386	.393	9.80	9.98	28	AF
S	.0250	.0300	0.635	0.762		

NOTES:
1). D & E DO NOT INCLUDE MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS.
2). MOLD FLASH OR PROTRUSIONS NOT TO EXCEED .006" PER SIDE.
3). CONTROLLING DIMENSIONS: INCHES.
4). MEETS JEDEC MO137.

DALLAS SEMICONDUCTOR MAXIM

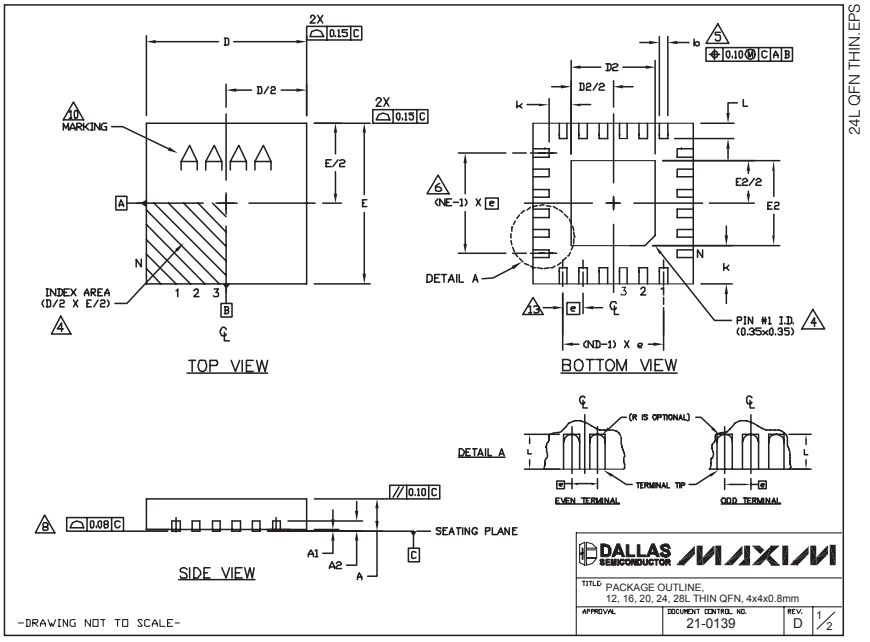
PROPRIETARY INFORMATION

TITLE:
PACKAGE OUTLINE, QSOP .150", .025" LEAD PITCH

APPROVAL	DOCUMENT CONTROL NO.	REV.	
	21-0055	E	1/1

Package Information (continued)

(The package drawing(s) in this data sheet may not reflect the most current specifications. For the latest package outline information, go to **www.maxim-ic.com/packages**.)



COMMON DIMENSIONS

PKG	12L 4x4			16L 4x4			20L 4x4			24L 4x4			28L 4x4		
REF.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80	0.70	0.75	0.80
A1	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05	0.0	0.02	0.05
A2	0.20 REF			0.20 REF			0.20 REF			0.20 REF			0.20 REF		
b	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.18	0.23	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.25
D	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10
E	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10	3.90	4.00	4.10
e	0.80 BSC.			0.65 BSC.			0.50 BSC.			0.50 BSC.			0.40 BSC.		
k	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-	0.25	-	-
L	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.45	0.55	0.65	0.30	0.40	0.50	0.30	0.40	0.50
N	12			16			20			24			28		
ND	3			4			5			6			7		
NE	3			4			5			6			7		
Jedec Var.	VGGB			VGGC			VGGD-1			VGGD-2			VGGE		

EXPOSED PAD VARIATIONS

PKG. CODES	D2			E2			DOWN BONDS ALLOWED
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	
T1244-2	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	NO
T1244-3	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	YES
T1244-4	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	NO
T1644-2	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	NO
T1644-3	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	YES
T1644-4	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	NO
T2044-1	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	NO
T2044-2	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	YES
T2044-3	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	NO
T2444-1	2.45	2.60	2.63	2.45	2.60	2.63	NO
T2444-2	1.95	2.10	2.25	1.95	2.10	2.25	YES
T2444-3	2.45	2.60	2.63	2.45	2.60	2.63	YES
T2444-4	2.45	2.60	2.63	2.45	2.60	2.63	NO
T2844-1	2.50	2.60	2.70	2.50	2.60	2.70	NO

NOTES:

1. DIMENSIONING & TOLERANCING CONFORM TO ASME Y14.5M-1994.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS. ANGLES ARE IN DEGREES.
3. N IS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TERMINALS.
4. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER AND TERMINAL NUMBERING CONVENTION SHALL CONFORM TO JESD 95-1 SPP-012. DETAILS OF TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER ARE OPTIONAL, BUT MUST BE LOCATED WITHIN THE ZONE INDICATED. THE TERMINAL #1 IDENTIFIER MAY BE EITHER A MOLD OR MARKED FEATURE.
5. DIMENSION b APPLIES TO METALLIZED TERMINAL AND IS MEASURED BETWEEN 0.25 mm AND 0.30 mm FROM TERMINAL TIP.
6. ND AND NE REFER TO THE NUMBER OF TERMINALS ON EACH D AND E SIDE RESPECTIVELY.
7. DEPOPULATION IS POSSIBLE IN A SYMMETRICAL FASHION.
8. COPLANARITY APPLIES TO THE EXPOSED HEAT SINK SLUG AS WELL AS THE TERMINALS.
9. DRAWING CONFORMS TO JEDEC MO220, EXCEPT FOR T2444-1, T2444-3, T2444-4 AND T2844-1.
10. MARKING IS FOR PACKAGE ORIENTATION REFERENCE ONLY.
11. COPLANARITY SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.08mm
12. WARPAGE SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.10mm
13. LEAD CENTERLINES TO BE AT TRUE POSITION AS DEFINED BY BASIC DIMENSION "e", ±0.05.

-DRAWING NOT TO SCALE-

DALLAS SEMICONDUCTOR MAXIM

TITLE PACKAGE OUTLINE, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28L THIN QFN, 4x4x0.8mm

APPROVAL | DOCUMENT CONTROL NO. 21-0139 | REV. D | 2/2