

## Product Change Notification / SYST-01ZZBF190

## Date:

06-Jul-2022

## **Product Category:**

Interface- Serial Peripherals

## **PCN Type:**

**Document Change** 

## **Notification Subject:**

Data Sheet - MCP23008/MCP23S08 8-Bit I/O Expander with Serial Interface Revision

## **Affected CPNs:**

SYST-01ZZBF190\_Affected\_CPN\_07062022.pdf SYST-01ZZBF190\_Affected\_CPN\_07062022.csv

# **Notification Text:**

#### SYST-01ZZBF190

Microchip has released a new Datasheet for the MCP23008/MCP23S08 8-Bit I/O Expander with Serial Interface of devices. If you are using one of these devices please read the document located at MCP23008/ MCP23S08 8-Bit I/O Expander with Serial Interface.

#### Notification Status: Final

Description of Change: Revision Includes:

- Updated description in Section "Features".
- Updated Table 1-1.
- Corrected drawings for MCP23008 in Section Package Types.
- Corrected Section 1.6.1 "I/O Direction (IODIR) Register"
- Corrected packages drawings in Section 3.0 "Packaging Information".
- Updated Section "Product Identification System", with Automotive Qualified devices.
- Minor text and format changes throughout.

Impacts to Data Sheet: See above details.

Reason for Change: To Improve Productivity

Change Implementation Status: Complete

Date Document Changes Effective: 06 Jul 2022

NOTE: Please be advised that this is a change to the document only the product has not been changed.

Markings to Distinguish Revised from Unrevised Devices::N/A

## **Attachments:**

MCP23008/MCP23S08 8-Bit I/ O Expander with Serial Interface

Please contact your local Microchip sales office with questions or concerns regarding this notification.

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Affected Catalog Part Numbers (CPN)

MCP23008-E/SO MCP23008-E/P MCP23008-E/SS MCP23008-E/SSVAO MCP23008-E/ML MCP23008T-E/SO MCP23008T-E/SS MCP23008T-E/SSVAO MCP23008T-E/ML MCP23S08-E/SO MCP23S08-E/SOVAO MCP23S08-E/P MCP23S08-E/SS MCP23S08-E/ML MCP23S08T-E/SO MCP23S08T-E/SOVAO MCP23S08T-E/SS MCP23S08T-E/ML



# MCP23008/MCP23S08

# 8-Bit I/O Expander with Serial Interface

#### Features

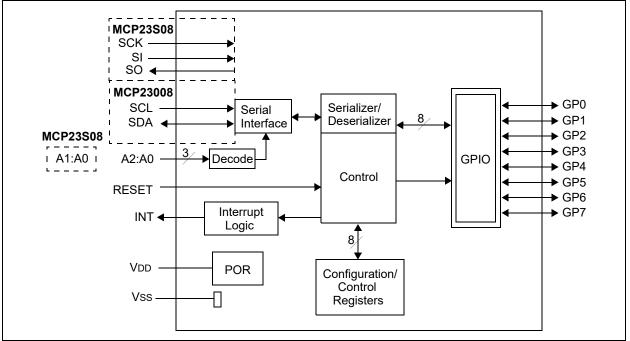
- AEC-Q100 Qualified
- 8-Bit Remote Bidirectional I/O Port (Pin GP7 is output only for MCP23008)
  - I/O pins default to input
- High-Speed I<sup>2</sup>C Interface (MCP23008)
  - 100 kHz
  - 400 kHz
  - 1.7 MHz
- High-Speed SPI Interface (MCP23S08)
  - 10 MHz
- Hardware Address Pins
  - Three for the MCP23008 to allow up to eight devices on the bus
  - Two for the MCP23S08 to allow up to four devices using the same Chip Select
- Configurable Interrupt Output Pin
  - Configurable as active-high, active-low or open-drain

- Configurable Interrupt Source
  - Interrupt-on-change from configured defaults or pin change
- Polarity Inversion Register to Configure the Polarity of the Input Port Data
- External Reset Input
- Low Standby Current: 1 µA (max.)
- · Operating Voltage:
  - 1.8V to 5.5V at -40°C to +85°C I<sup>2</sup>C at 100 kHz SPI at 5 MHz
  - 2.7V to 5.5V at -40°C to +85°C l<sup>2</sup>C at 400 kHz SPI at 10 MHz
  - 4.5V to 5.5V at -40°C to +125°C l<sup>2</sup>C at 1.7 kHz SPI at 10 MHz

#### Packages

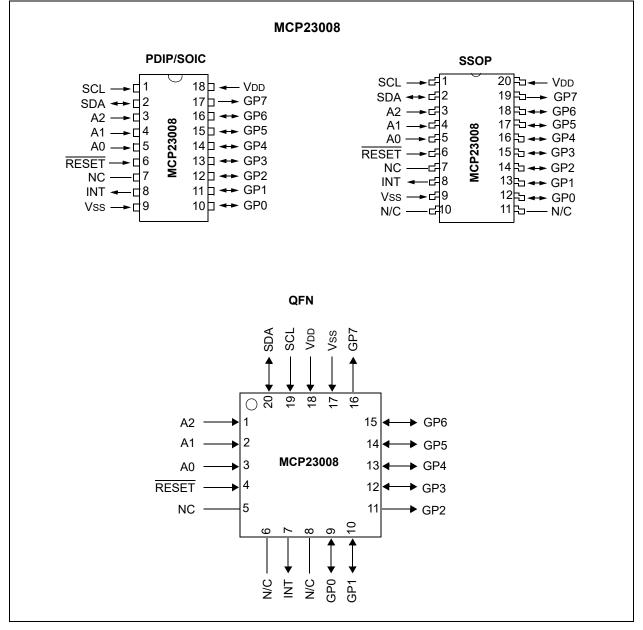
- 18-pin PDIP (300 mil)
- 18-pin SOIC (300 mil)
- 20-pin SSOP
- 20-pin QFN

#### Block Diagram

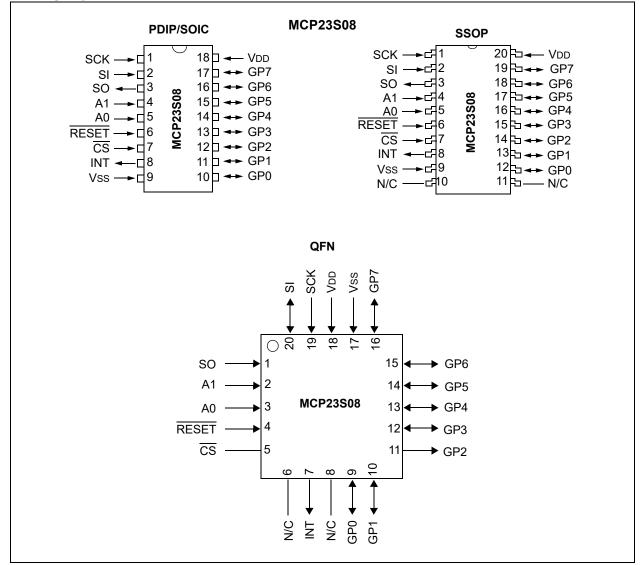


# MCP23008/MCP23S08

#### Package Types



#### Package Types: (Continued)



## 1.0 DEVICE OVERVIEW

MCP23X08 device provides 8-bit, general purpose, parallel I/O expansion for  $I^2$ C bus or SPI applications. The two devices differ in the number of hardware address pins and the serial interface:

- MCP23008 I<sup>2</sup>C interface; three address pins
- MCP23S08 SPI interface; two address pins

MCP23X08 consists of multiple 8-bit Configuration registers for input, output and polarity selection. The system host can enable the I/Os as either inputs or outputs by writing the I/O Configuration bits. The data for each input or output is kept in the corresponding Input or Output register. The polarity of the Input Port register can be inverted with the Polarity Inversion register. All registers can be read by the system host.

The interrupt output can be configured to activate under two conditions (mutually exclusive):

- 1. When any input state differs from its corresponding Input Port register state, this is used to indicate to the system host that an input state has changed.
- 2. When an input state differs from a preconfigured register value (DEFVAL register).

The Interrupt Capture register captures port values at the time of the interrupt, thereby saving the condition that caused the interrupt.

The Power-on Reset (POR) sets the registers to their default values and initializes the device state machine.

The hardware address pins are used to determine the device address.

#### 1.1 Pin Descriptions

Pin Name	PDIP/ SOIC	QFN	SSOP	Pin Type	Function
SCL/SCK	1	19	1	I	Serial clock input.
SDA/SI	2	20	2	I/O	Serial data I/O (MCP23008)/Serial data input (MCP23S08).
A2/SO	3	1	3	I/O	Hardware address input ( <b>MCP23008</b> )/ Serial data output ( <b>MCP23S08</b> ). A2 must be biased externally.
A1	4	2	4	Ι	Hardware address input. Must be biased externally.
A0	5	3	5	Ι	Hardware address input. Must be biased externally.
RESET	6	4	6	Ι	External Reset input. Must be biased externally.
NC/CS	7	5	7	Ι	No connect (MCP23008)/External Chip Select input (MCP23S08).
INT	8	7	8	0	Interrupt output. Can be configured for active-high, active-low or open-drain.
Vss	9	17	9	Р	Ground.
GP0	10	9	12	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP1	11	10	13	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP2	12	11	14	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP3	13	12	15	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP4	14	13	16	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP5	15	14	17	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP6	16	15	18	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.
GP7	17	16	19	I/O	Bidirectional I/O pin. Can be enabled for interrupt-on-change and/or internal weak pull-up resistor.( <b>MCP23S08</b> )/ Output Only ( <b>MCP23008</b> ).
Vdd	18	18	20	Р	Power.
N/C	—	6, 8	10, 11		_

#### TABLE 1-1: PINOUT DESCRIPTION

#### 1.2 Power-on Reset (POR)

The on-chip POR circuit holds the device in Reset until VDD has reached a high enough voltage to deactivate the POR circuit (i.e., release the device from Reset). The maximum VDD rise time is specified in Section 2.0, Electrical Characteristics.

When the device exits the POR condition (releases Reset), device operating parameters (i.e., voltage, temperature, serial bus frequency, etc.) must be met to ensure proper operation.

#### **1.3** Serial Interface

This block handles the functionality of the  $I^2C$  (MCP23008) or SPI (MCP23S08) interface protocol. The MCP23X08 contains eleven registers that can be addressed through the serial interface block (Table 1-2):

TADLE 1-2.	REGISTER ADDRESSES
Address	Access to:
00h	IODIR
01h	IPOL
02h	GPINTEN
03h	DEFVAL
04h	INTCON
05h	IOCON
06h	GPPU
07h	INTF
08h	INTCAP (Read-only)
09h	GPIO
0Ah	OLAT

TABLE 1-2: REGISTER ADDRESSES

#### 1.3.1 SEQUENTIAL OPERATION BIT

The Sequential Operation (SEQOP) bit (IOCON register) controls the operation of the Address Pointer. The Address Pointer can either be enabled (default) to allow the Address Pointer to increment automatically after each data transfer, or it can be disabled.

When operating in **Sequential mode** (IOCON.SEQOP = 0), the Address Pointer automatically increments to the next address after each byte is clocked.

When operating in **Byte mode** (IOCON.SEQOP = 1), the MCP23X08 does not increment its address counter after each byte during the data transfer. This gives the ability to continually read the same address by providing extra clocks (without additional control bytes). This is useful for polling the GPIO register for data changes.

#### 1.3.2 I<sup>2</sup>C INTERFACE

#### 1.3.2.1 I<sup>2</sup>C Write Operation

The  $I^2C$  Write operation includes the control byte and register address sequence, as shown in the bottom of Figure 1-1. This sequence is followed by eight bits of data from the host and an Acknowledge (ACK) from the MCP23008. The operation is ended with a STOP or RESTART condition being generated by the host.

Data is written to the MCP23008 after every byte transfer. If a STOP or RESTART condition is generated during a data transfer, the data will not be written to the MCP23008.

Byte writes and sequential writes are both supported by the MCP23008. The MCP23008 increments its address counter after each ACK during the data transfer.

#### 1.3.2.2 I<sup>2</sup>C Read Operation

The I<sup>2</sup>C Read operation includes the control byte sequence, as shown in the bottom of Figure 1-1. This sequence is followed by another control byte (including the START condition and ACK) with the R/W bit equal to a logic '1' (R/W = 1). The MCP23008 then transmits the data contained in the addressed register. The sequence is ended with the host generating a STOP or RESTART condition.

#### 1.3.2.3 I<sup>2</sup>C Sequential Write/Read

For sequential operations (Write or Read), instead of transmitting a STOP or RESTART condition after the data transfer, the host clocks the next byte pointed to by the Address Pointer (see Section 1.3.1 "Sequential Operation Bit" for details regarding sequential operation control).

The sequence ends with the host sending a STOP or RESTART condition.

The MCP23008 Address Pointer will roll over to address zero after reaching the last register address. Refer to Figure 1-1.

#### 1.3.3 SPI INTERFACE

#### 1.3.3.1 SPI Write Operation

The SPI Write operation is started by lowering  $\overline{CS}$ . The Write command (client address with R/W bit cleared) is then clocked into the device. The opcode is followed by an address and at least one data byte.

#### 1.3.3.2 SPI Read Operation

The SPI Read operation is started by lowering  $\overline{CS}$ . The SPI Read command (client address with R/W bit set) is then clocked into the device. The opcode is followed by an address, with at least one data byte being clocked out of the device.

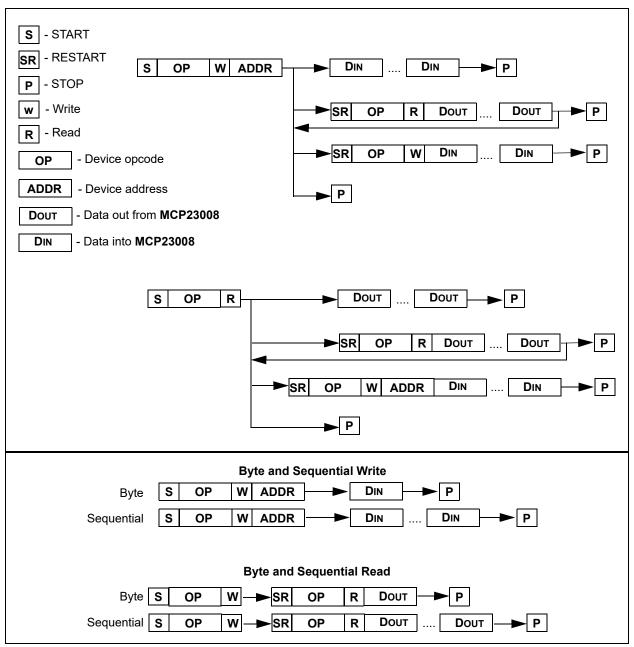


FIGURE 1-1: MCP23008 I<sup>2</sup>C Device Protocol.

#### 1.3.3.3 SPI Sequential Write/Read

For sequential operations, instead of deselecting the device by raising  $\overline{CS}$ , the host clocks the next byte pointed to by the Address Pointer.

The sequence ends by the raising of  $\overline{CS}$ .

The MCP23S08 Address Pointer will roll over to address zero after reaching the last register address.

#### 1.4 Hardware Address Decoder

The hardware address pins are used to determine the device address. To address a device, the corresponding address bits in the control byte must match the pin state.

- MCP23008 has address pins A2, A1 and A0.
- MCP23S08 has address pins A1 and A0.

The pins must be biased externally.

#### ADDRESSING I<sup>2</sup>C DEVICES 1.4.1 (MCP23008)

The MCP23008 is a client I<sup>2</sup>C device that supports 7-bit client addressing, with the read/write bit filling out the control byte. The client address contains four fixed bits and three user-defined hardware address bits (pins A2, A1 and A0). Figure 1-2 shows the control byte format.

#### 1.4.2 ADDRESSING SPI DEVICES (MCP23S08)

The MCP23S08 is a client SPI device. The client address contains five fixed bits and two user-defined hardware address bits (pins A1 and A0), with the read/write bit filling out the control byte. Figure 1-3 shows the control byte format.

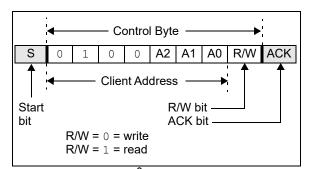


FIGURE 1-2: I<sup>2</sup>C Control Byte Format.

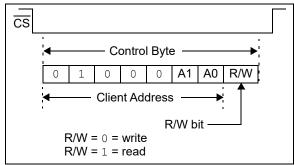


FIGURE 1-3: SPI Control Byte Format.

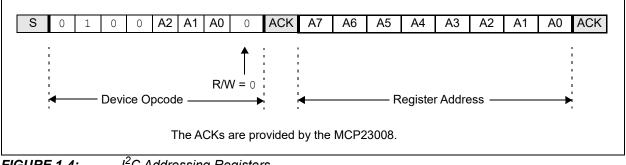


FIGURE 1-4:

I<sup>2</sup>C Addressing Registers.

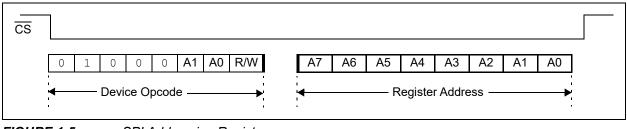


FIGURE 1-5: SPI Addressing Registers.

#### 1.5 GPIO Port

The GPIO module contains the data port (GPIO), internal pull-up resistors and the Output Latches (OLAT).

Reading the GPIO register reads the value on the port. Reading the OLAT register only reads the OLAT, not the actual value on the port.

Writing to the GPIO register actually causes a write to the OLAT. Writing to the OLAT register forces the associated output drivers to drive to the level in OLAT. Pins configured as inputs turn off the associated output driver and put it in high-impedance.

#### 1.6 Configuration and Control Registers

The Configuration and Control blocks contain the registers as shown in Table 1-3.

Register Name	Address (hex)	bit 7	bit 6	bit 5	bit 4	bit 3	bit 2	bit 1	bit 0	POR/RST value
IODIR	00	107	106	105	104	103	102	IO1	100	1111 1111
IPOL	01	IP7	IP6	IP5	IP4	IP3	IP2	IP1	IP0	0000 0000
GPINTEN	02	GPINT7	GPINT6	GPINT5	GPINT4	GPINT3	GPINT2	GPINT1	GPINT0	0000 0000
DEFVAL	03	DEF7	DEF6	DEF5	DEF4	DEF3	DEF2	DEF1	DEF0	0000 0000
INTCON	04	IOC7	IOC6	IOC5	IOC4	IOC3	IOC2	IOC1	IOC0	0000 0000
IOCON	05	—	_	SREAD	DISSLW	HAEN*	ODR	INTPOL	—	00 000-
GPPU	06	PU7	PU6	PU5	PU4	PU3	PU2	PU1	PU0	0000 0000
INTF	07	INT7	INT6	INT5	INT4	INT3	INT2	INT1	INTO	0000 0000
INTCAP	08	ICP7	ICP6	ICP5	ICP4	ICP3	ICP2	ICP1	ICP0	0000 0000
GPIO	09	GP7	GP6	GP5	GP4	GP3	GP2	GP1	GP0	0000 0000
OLAT	0A	OL7	OL6	OL5	OL4	OL3	OL2	OL1	OL0	0000 0000

TABLE 1-3:CONFIGURATION AND CONTROL REGISTERS

\* Not used on the MCP23008.

#### 1.6.1 I/O DIRECTION (IODIR) REGISTER

Controls the direction of the data I/O.

When a bit is set, the corresponding pin becomes an input. When a bit is clear, the corresponding pin becomes an output.

#### REGISTER 1-1: IODIR – I/O DIRECTION REGISTER (ADDR 0x00)

| R/W-1 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 107   | IO6   | IO5   | IO4   | IO3   | IO2   | IO1   | IO0   |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |

Legend:					
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'			
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown		

bit 7-0 IO7:IO0: These bits control the direction of data I/O [7:0]

1 = Pin is configured as an input

0 = Pin is configured as an output

**Note:** For MCP23008, IO7 must be set via I<sup>2</sup>C interface to "0" (output).

# MCP23008/MCP23S08

#### 1.6.2 INPUT POLARITY (IPOL) REGISTER

The IPOL register allows the user to configure the polarity on the corresponding GPIO port bits.

If a bit is set, the corresponding GPIO register bit will reflect the inverted value on the pin.

#### REGISTER 1-2: IPOL – INPUT POLARITY PORT REGISTER (ADDR 0x01)

| R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| IP7   | IP6   | IP5   | IP4   | IP3   | IP2   | IP1   | IP0   |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |

Legend:					
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'			
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown		

bit 7-0

**IP7:IP0:** These bits control the polarity inversion of the input pins [7:0]

1 = GPIO register bit will reflect the opposite logic state of the input pin

0 = GPIO register bit will reflect the same logic state of the input pin

#### 1.6.3 INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE CONTROL (GPINTEN) REGISTER

The GPINTEN register controls the interrupton-change feature for each pin.

If a bit is set, the corresponding pin is enabled for interrupt-on-change. The DEFVAL and INTCON registers must also be configured if any pins are enabled for interrupt-on-change.

#### **REGISTER 1-3:** GPINTEN – INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE PINS (ADDR 0x02)

| R/W-0  |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| GPINT7 | GPINT6 | GPINT5 | GPINT4 | GPINT3 | GPINT2 | GPINT1 | GPINT0 |
| bit 7  |        |        |        |        |        |        | bit 0  |

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read	l as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 **GPINT7:GPINT0:** General Purpose I/O Interrupt-on-Change [7:0]

1 = Enable GPIO input pin for interrupt-on-change event

0 = Disable GPIO input pin for interrupt-on-change event

Refer to INTCON and GPINTEN.

#### 1.6.4 DEFAULT COMPARE (DEFVAL) REGISTER FOR INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE

The default comparison value is configured in the DEFVAL register. If enabled (via GPINTEN and INTCON) to compare against the DEFVAL register, an opposite value on the associated pin will cause an interrupt to occur.

#### REGISTER 1-4: DEFVAL – DEFAULT VALUE REGISTER (ADDR 0x03)

| R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| DEF7  | DEF6  | DEF5  | DEF4  | DEF3  | DEF2  | DEF1  | DEF0  |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read	l as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 **DEF7:DEF0:** These bits set the compare value for pins configured for interrupt-on-change from defaults [7:0]. Refer to INTCON.

If the associated pin level is the opposite from the register bit, an interrupt occurs.

Refer to INTCON and GPINTEN.

#### 1.6.5 INTERRUPT CONTROL (INTCON) REGISTER

The INTCON register controls how the associated pin value is compared for the interrupt-on-change feature. If a bit is set, the corresponding I/O pin is compared against the associated bit in the DEFVAL register. If a bit value is clear, the corresponding I/O pin is compared against the previous value.

#### **REGISTER 1-5:** INTCON – INTERRUPT-ON-CHANGE CONTROL REGISTER (ADDR 0x04)

| R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| IOC7  | IOC6  | IOC5  | IOC4  | IOC3  | IOC2  | IOC1  | IOC0  |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read	1 as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 IOC7:IOC0: These bits control how the associated pin value is compared for interrupt-on-change [7:0]

1 = Controls how the associated pin value is compared for interrupt-on-change

0 = Pin value is compared against the previous pin value

Refer to INTCON and GPINTEN.

#### 1.6.6 CONFIGURATION (IOCON) REGISTER

The IOCON register contains several bits for configuring the device:

- The Sequential Operation (SEQOP) controls the incrementing function of the Address Pointer. If the Address Pointer is disabled, the Address Pointer does not automatically increment after each byte is clocked during a serial transfer. This feature is useful when it is desired to continuously poll (read) or modify (write) a register.
- The Slew Rate (DISSLW) bit controls the slew rate function on the SDA pin. If enabled, the SDA slew rate will be controlled when driving from a high to a low.

- The Hardware Address Enable (HAEN) control bit enables/disables the hardware address pins (A1, A0) on the MCP23S08. This bit is not used on the MCP23008. The address pins are always enabled on the MCP23008.
- The Open-Drain (ODR) control bit enables/disables the INT pin for open-drain configuration.
- The Interrupt Polarity (INTPOL) control bit sets the polarity of the INT pin. This bit is functional only when the ODR bit is cleared, configuring the INT pin as active push-pull.

#### REGISTER 1-6: IOCON – I/O EXPANDER CONFIGURATION REGISTER (ADDR 0x05)

U-0	U-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0
—		SEQOP	DISSLW	HAEN	ODR	INTPOL	—
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit,	read as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-6	Unimplemented: Read as '0'
bit 5	SEQOP: Sequential Operation Mode
	<ul> <li>1 = Sequential operation disabled, Address Pointer does not increment</li> <li>0 = Sequential operation enabled, Address Pointer increments</li> </ul>
bit 4	DISSLW: Slew Rate Control Bit for SDA Output
	<ul><li>1 = Slew rate disabled</li><li>0 = Slew rate enabled</li></ul>
bit 3	<b>HAEN:</b> Hardware Address Enable (MCP23S08 only) Address pins are always enabled on MCP23008.
	<ul><li>1 = Enables the MCP23S08 address pins</li><li>0 = Disables the MCP23S08 address pins</li></ul>
bit 2	ODR: This bit configures the INT pin as an open-drain output
	<ul><li>1 = Open-drain output (overrides the INTPOL bit)</li><li>0 = Active driver output (INTPOL bit sets the polarity)</li></ul>
bit 1	INTPOL: This bit sets the polarity of the INT output pin
	1 = Active-high 0 = Active-low
bit 0	Unimplemented: Read as '0'

#### 1.6.7 PULL-UP RESISTOR CONFIGURATION (GPPU) REGISTER

The GPPU register controls the pull-up resistors for the PORT pins. If a bit is set and the corresponding pin is configured as an input, the corresponding PORT pin is internally pulled up with a 100 k $\Omega$  resistor.

#### REGISTER 1-7: GPPU – GPIO PULL-UP RESISTOR REGISTER (ADDR 0x06)

| R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PU7   | PU6   | PU5   | PU4   | PU3   | PU2   | PU1   | PU0   |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |
|       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, rea	d as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0

PU7:PU0: These bits control the weak pull-up resistors on each pin (when configured as an input) [7:0]

1 = Pull-up enabled

0 = Pull-up disabled

#### 1.6.8 INTERRUPT FLAG (INTF) REGISTER

The INTF register reflects the interrupt condition on the PORT pins of any pin that is enabled for interrupts via the GPINTEN register. A 'set' bit indicates that the associated pin caused the interrupt.

This register is 'read-only'. Writes to this register will be ignored.

# **Note:** INTF will always reflect the pin(s) that have an interrupt condition. For example, one pin causes an interrupt to occur and is captured in INTCAP and INF. If before clearing the interrupt another pin changes, which would normally cause an interrupt, it will be reflected in INTF, but not INTCAP.

#### REGISTER 1-8: INTF – INTERRUPT FLAG REGISTER (ADDR 0x07)

R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0	R-0
INT7	INT6	INT5	INT4	INT3	INT2	INT1	INT0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read	d as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 **INT7:INT0:** These bits reflect the interrupt condition on the port. Will reflect the change only if interrupts are enabled (GPINTEN) [7:0].

1 = Pin caused interrupt

0 = Interrupt not pending

#### 1.6.9 INTERRUPT CAPTURE (INTCAP) REGISTER

The INTCAP register captures the GPIO port value at the time the interrupt occurred. The register is 'read-only' and is updated only when an interrupt occurs. The register will remain unchanged until the interrupt is cleared via a read of INTCAP or GPIO.

#### **REGISTER 1-9:** INTCAP – INTERRUPT CAPTURED VALUE FOR PORT REGISTER (ADDR 0x08)

R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x	R-x
ICP7	ICP6	ICP5	ICP4	ICP3	ICP2	ICP1	ICP0
bit 7							bit 0

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit	t, read as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 **ICP7:ICP0:** These bits reflect the logic level on the PORT pins at the time of interrupt due to pin change [7:0]

1 = Logic-high

0 = Logic-low

#### 1.6.10 PORT (GPIO) REGISTER

The GPIO register reflects the value on the port. Reading from this register reads the port. Writing to this register modifies the Output Latch (OLAT) register.

#### REGISTER 1-10: GPIO – GENERAL PURPOSE I/O PORT REGISTER (ADDR 0x09)

| R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| GP7   | GP6   | GP5   | GP4   | GP3   | GP2   | GP1   | GP0   |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read	l as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0 GP7:GP0: These bits reflect the logic level on the pins [7:0]

1 = Logic-high

0 = Logic-low

#### 1.6.11 OUTPUT LATCH REGISTER (OLAT)

The OLAT register provides access to the output latches. A read from this register results in a read of the OLAT and not the port itself. A write to this register modifies the output latches that modify the pins configured as outputs.

#### REGISTER 1-11: OLAT – OUTPUT LATCH REGISTER 0 (ADDR 0x0A)

| R/W-0 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| OL7   | OL6   | OL5   | OL4   | OL3   | OL2   | OL1   | OL0   |
| bit 7 |       |       |       |       |       |       | bit 0 |

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read	d as '0'
-n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

bit 7-0

OL7:OL0: These bits reflect the logic level on the output latch [7:0]

1 = Logic-high

0 = Logic-low

#### 1.7 Interrupt Logic

The interrupt output pin will activate if an internal interrupt occurs. The interrupt block is configured by the following registers:

- · GPINTEN enables the individual inputs
- · DEFVAL holds the values that are compared against the associated input port values
- · INTCON controls if the input values are compared against DEFVAL or the previous values on the port
- IOCON (ODR and INPOL) configures the INT pin as push-pull, open-drain and active-level

Only pins configured as inputs can cause interrupts. Pins configured as outputs have no affect on INT.

Interrupt activity on the port will cause the port value to be captured and copied into INTCAP. The interrupt will remain active until the INTCAP or GPIO register is read. Writing to these registers will not affect the interrupt.

The first interrupt event will cause the port contents to be copied into the INTCAP register. Subsequent interrupt conditions on the port will not cause an interrupt to occur as long as the interrupt is not cleared by a read of INTCAP or GPIO.

#### 1.7.1 INTERRUPT CONDITIONS

There are two possible configurations to cause interrupts (configured via INTCON):

- Pins configured for interrupt-on-pin-change 1. will cause an interrupt to occur if a pin changes to the opposite state. The default state is reset after an interrupt occurs. For example, an interrupt occurs by an input changing from '1' to '0'. The new initial state for the pin is a logic '0'.
- Pins configured for interrupt-on-change from 2. register value will cause an interrupt to occur if the corresponding input pin differs from the register bit. The interrupt condition will remain as long as the condition exists, regardless if the INTAP or GPIO is read.

See Figure 1-6 and Figure 1-7 for more information on interrupt operations.

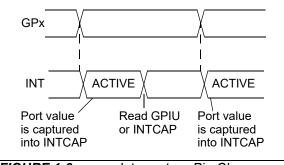
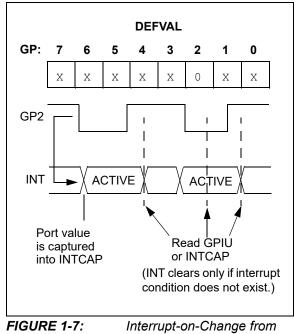


FIGURE 1-6:

Interrupt-on-Pin-Change.



Register Default.

## 2.0 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

#### Absolute Maximum Ratings †

Ambient temperature under bias	40°C to +125°C
Storage temperature	65°C to +150°C
Voltage on VDD with respect to Vss	-0.3V to +5.5V
Voltage on all other pins with respect to Vss (except VDD)	0.6V to (VDD + 0.6V)
Total power dissipation (Note)	700 mW
Maximum current out of Vss pin	150 mA
Maximum current into Vod pin	125 mA
Input clamp current, Iк (Vi < 0 or Vi > VDD)	±20 mA
Output clamp current, loк (Vo < 0 or Vo > VDD)	±20 mA
Maximum output current sunk by any output pin	25 mA
Maximum output current sourced by any output pin	25 mA

**†** Notice: Stresses above those listed under "Absolute Maximum Ratings" may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure to maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

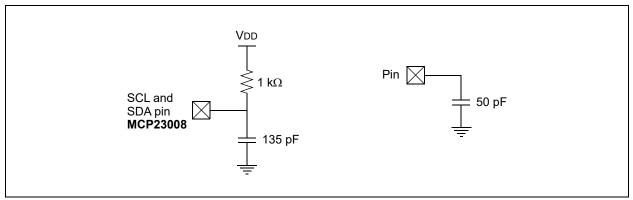
**Note:** Power dissipation is calculated as follows:

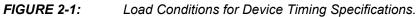
PDIS = VDD x {IDD -  $\sum$  IOH} +  $\sum$  {(VDD-VOH) x IOH} +  $\sum$ (VOL x IOL)

#### 2.1 DC Characteristics

DC Characteristics		1.8V ≤ \	ng Conditions (u/DD $\leq 5.5$ V at -40°/DD $\leq 5.5$ V at -40°	$C \le TA$	≤ +85°C (I-T	emp)	
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
D001	Supply Voltage	Vdd	1.8		5.5	V	
D002	VDD Start Voltage to Ensure Power-on Reset	VPOR		Vss	-	V	
D003	VDD Rise Rate to Ensure Power-on Reset	SVDD	0.05		-	V/ms	Design guidance only. Not tested.
D004	Supply Current	IDD	_	_	1	mA	SCL/SCK = 1 MHz
D005	Standby current	IDDS	_	_	1	μA	
			_	—	2	μA	4.5V - 5.5V @ +125°C (Note 1)
	Input Low-Voltage						
D030	A0, A1 (TTL buffer)	VIL	Vss		0.15 Vdd	V	
D031	CS, GPIO, SCL/SCK, SDA, A2, RESET (Schmitt Trigger)		Vss	— 0.2 VDD		V	
	Input High-Voltage						·
D040	A0, A1 (TTL buffer)	Vih	0.25 VDD + 0.8	_	Vdd	V	
D041	CS, GPIO, <u>SCL/S</u> CK, SDA, A2, RESET (Schmitt Trigger)		0.8 Vdd	—	VDD V		For entire VDD range.
	Input Leakage Curren	t					
D060	I/O PORT pins	lı∟		_	±1	μA	$Vss \leq V \text{PIN} \leq V \text{DD}$
	Output Leakage Curre	ent					
D065	I/O PORT pins	Ilo	_	—	±1	μA	$Vss \leq V \text{PIN} \leq V \text{DD}$
D070	GPIO weak pull-up current	IPU	40	75	115	μA	$\label{eq:VDD} \begin{array}{l} VDD = 5V, \ GP \ Pins = Vss \\ -40^\circ C \leq TA \leq +85^\circ C \end{array}$
	Output Low-Voltage						
D080	GPIO	Vol	—	_	0.6	V	IOL = 8.5 mA, VDD = 4.5V
	INT			—	0.6	V	IOL = 1.6 mA, VDD = 4.5V
	SO, SDA		_	—	0.6	V	IOL = 3.0 mA, VDD = 1.8V
	SDA		—	—	0.8	V	IOL = 3.0 mA, VDD = 4.5V
	Output High-Voltage						
D090	GPIO, INT, SO	Vон	Vdd - 0.7	_	—	V	ІОН = -3.0 mA, VDD = 4.5\
			Vdd - 0.7	_	_		Іон = -400 µA, Vdd = 1.8\
	Capacitive Loading S	pecs on (	Output Pins		<u> </u>		•
D101	GPIO, SO, INT	Сю	—	_	50	pF	
D102	SDA	Св	—	_	400	pF	

**Note 1:** This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested.





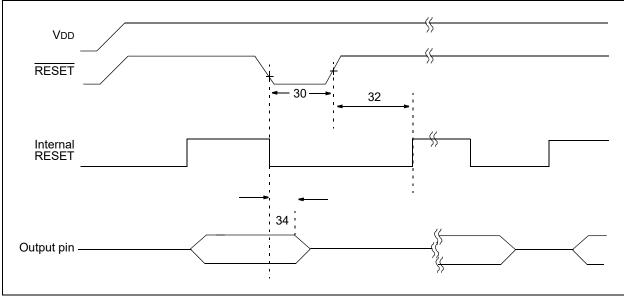
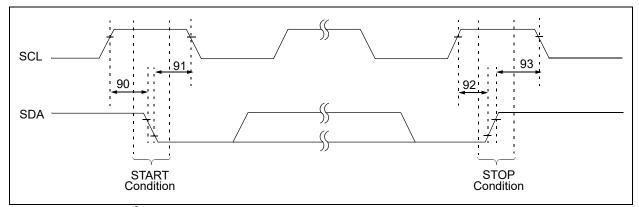


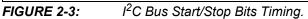
FIGURE 2-2: RESET and Device Reset Timer Timing.

#### TABLE 2-1: DEVICE RESET SPECIFICATIONS

AC Chai	racteristics	$1.8V \leq V$	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{g Conditi}\\ \textbf{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{V}\\ \textbf{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{V}\\ \end{array}$	at -40°C :	≤ <b>T</b> A ≤ <b>+</b> 85	°C (I-Tem	,
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym.	Sym. Min. Typ. <sup>(1)</sup> Max. Units				Conditions
30	RESET Pulse Width (Low)	TRSTL	1	—		μs	
32	Device Active After RESET high	Thld	—	0	_	μs	VDD = 5.0V
34	Outp <u>ut High-</u> Impedance from RESET Low	Tioz	_	_	1	μs	

Note 1: This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested.





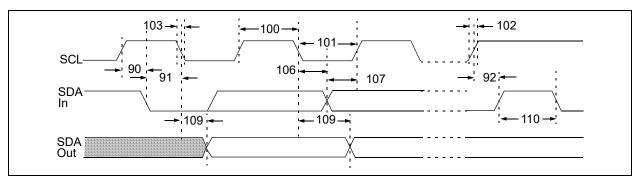


FIGURE 2-4: I<sup>2</sup>C Bus Data Timing.

#### I<sup>2</sup>C BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS

I <sup>2</sup> C AC	Characteristics	1.8V ≤ VD 4.5V ≤ VD	J Conditions (un D ≤ 5.5V at -40°C D ≤ 5.5V at -40°C SDA) = 1 kΩ, C	C ≤ TA ≤ C ≤ TA ≤	+85°C +125°0	(I-Tem <sub>l</sub> C (E-Te	p) mp) <b>(Note 1)</b>
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
100	Clock High Time:	Thigh		•	•	•	·
	100 kHz mode		4.0	—	—	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		0.6		_	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0.12	_	—	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
101	Clock Low Time:	TLOW					
	100 kHz mode		4.7	-	—	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		1.3	_	—	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0.32		_	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
102	SDA and SCL Rise Time:	TR					
	100 kHz mode	(Note 1)		_	1000	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		20 + 0.1 CB <sup>(2)</sup>	—	300	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		20		160	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
103	SDA and SCL Fall Time:	TF			•		·
	100 kHz mode	(Note 1)	—		300	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		20 + 0.1 CB <sup>(2)</sup>	-	300	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		20		80	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
90	START Condition Setup Time:	TSU:STA					
	100 kHz mode		4.7		_	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		0.6		—	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0.16		—	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
91	START Condition Hold Time:	THD:STA					
	100 kHz mode		4.0		—	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		0.6		_	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0.16		—	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
106	Data Input Hold Time:	THD:DAT					
	100 kHz mode		0		3.45	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		0	—	0.9	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0	_	0.15	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
107	Data Input Setup Time:	TSU:DAT					
	100 kHz mode		250	_	—	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		100	_	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0.01	—	—	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
92	STOP Condition Setup Time:	Tsu:sto					
	100 kHz mode		4.0		—	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		0.6	—	—	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		0.16	—	_	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)

**Note 1:** This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested.

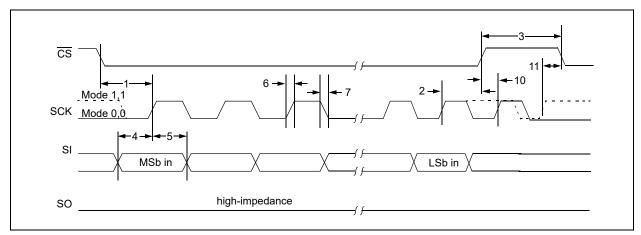
2: CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF.

#### I<sup>2</sup>C BUS DATA REQUIREMENTS (CONTINUED)

I <sup>2</sup> C AC	Characteristics	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{Operating Conditions (unless otherwise indicated):} \\ 1.8V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V \text{ at } -40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (I-Temp)} \\ 4.5V \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5V \text{ at } -40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (E-Temp)} \text{ (Note 1)} \\ \text{RPU (SCL, SDA) = 1 } k\Omega, \text{ CL (SCL, SDA) = 135 pF} \end{array}$					o) mp) <b>(Note 1)</b>
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions
109	Output Valid From Clock:	ΤΑΑ					
	100 kHz mode		—	—	3.45	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		—	—	0.9	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		—	—	0.18	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
110	Bus Free Time:	TBUF					
	100 kHz mode		4.7	-	—	μs	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	400 kHz mode		1.3	—	—	μs	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)
	1.7 MHz mode		N/A	—	N/A	μs	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)
	Bus Capacitive Loading:	Св					
	100 kHz and 400 kHz		—	—	400	pF	(Note 1)
	1.7 MHz		—	—	100	pF	(Note 1)
	Input Filter Spike Suppression: (SDA and SCL)	TSP					
	100 kHz and 400 kHz	]		_	50	ns	
	1.7 MHz	]		_	10	ns	Spike suppression off

**Note 1:** This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested.

2: CB is specified to be from 10 to 400 pF.





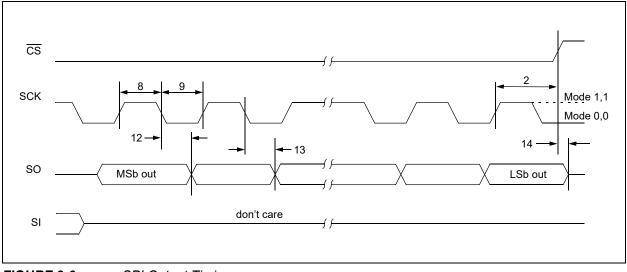


FIGURE 2-6: SPI Output Timing.

<b>TABLE 2-2:</b>	SPI INTERFACE AC CHARACTERISTICS
-------------------	----------------------------------

SPI Inter	face AC Characteristics	$1.8V \le VD$	$ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Operating Conditions (unless otherwise indicated):} \\ 1.8V \leq VDD \leq 5.5V \text{ at } -40^\circ\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq +85^\circ\text{C} \text{ (I-Temp)} \\ 4.5V \leq VDD \leq 5.5V \text{ at } -40^\circ\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq +125^\circ\text{C} \text{ (E-Temp)} \text{ (Note 1)} \\ \end{array} $							
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions			
	Clock Frequency	FCLK	_	_	5	MHz	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			_	_	10	MHz	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			—	_	10	MHz	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)			
1	CS Setup Time	Tcss	50	_	_	ns				
2	CS Hold Time	Тсѕн	100	—	_	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			50	_	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			50	—	_	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)			
3	CS Disable Time	TCSD	100	_	_	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			50	—	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			50	—	_	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)			
4	Data Setup Time	Tsu	20	—	_	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			10	—	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			10	—	_	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)			
5	Data Hold Time	THD	20	—	_	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			10	—	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)			
			10	—	_	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)			
6	CLK Rise Time	TR		—	2	μs	Note 1			
7	CLK Fall Time	TF	_		2	μs	Note 1			

**Note 1:** This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested.

**2:** Tv = 90 ns (max) when Address Pointer rolls over from address 0x0A to 0x00.

# MCP23008/MCP23S08

<b>TABLE 2-2:</b>	SPI INTERFACE AC CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUED)
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SPI Inter	face AC Characteristics	$ \begin{array}{l} \textbf{Operating Conditions (unless otherwise indicated):} \\ 1.8V \leq VDD \leq 5.5V \text{ at } -40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq +85^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (I-Temp)} \\ 4.5V \leq VDD \leq 5.5V \text{ at } -40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq \text{TA} \leq +125^{\circ}\text{C} \text{ (E-Temp)} \text{ (Note 1)} \\ \end{array} $						
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym. Min. Typ. Max. Units Conditions						
8	Clock High Time	Тні	90	_		ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)	
			45	_	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)	
			45	_	_	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)	
9	Clock Low Time	Tlo	90	_	_	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)	
			45	_	_	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)	
			45	_	_	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)	
10	Clock Delay Time	TCLD	50	_		ns		
11	Clock Enable Time	TCLE	50	_		ns		
12 <sup>(2)</sup>	Output Valid from Clock Low	Τv	_	_	90	ns	1.8V – 5.5V (I-Temp)	
				_	45	ns	2.7V – 5.5V (I-Temp)	
				_	45	ns	4.5V – 5.5V (E-Temp)	
13	Output Hold Time	Тно	0	_		ns		
14	Output Disable Time	TDIS	_	_	100	ns		

Note 1: This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested.

**2:** Tv = 90 ns (max) when Address Pointer rolls over from address 0x0A to 0x00.

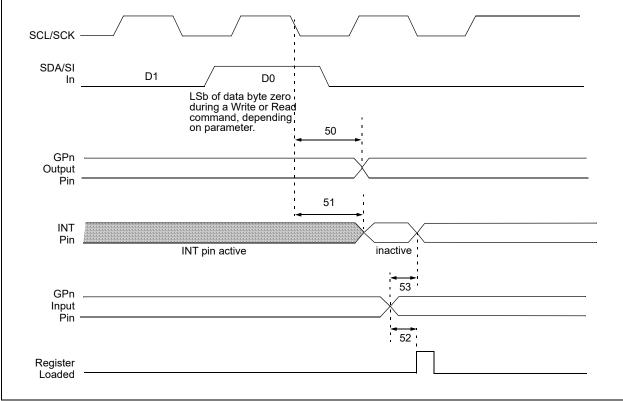


FIGURE 2-7: GPIO and INT Timing.

AC Chara	cteristics	1.8V ≤ V	Operating Conditions (unless otherwise indicated): $1.8V \le VDD \le 5.5V$ at $-40^{\circ}C \le TA \le +85^{\circ}C$ (I-Temp) $4.5V \le VDD \le 5.5V$ at $-40^{\circ}C \le TA \le +125^{\circ}C$ (E-Temp) (Note 1)							
Param No.	Characteristic	Sym.	Min.	Тур.	Max.	Units	Conditions			
50	Serial data to output valid	TGPOV	—	_	500	ns				
51	Interrupt pin disable time	TINTD	—		600	ns				
52	GP input change to register valid	TGPIV	—	_	450	ns				
53	IOC event to INT active	TGPINT	—	—	600	ns				
	Glitch Filter on GP Pins	TGLITCH		_	150	ns				

#### TABLE 2-3: GP AND INT PINS

Г

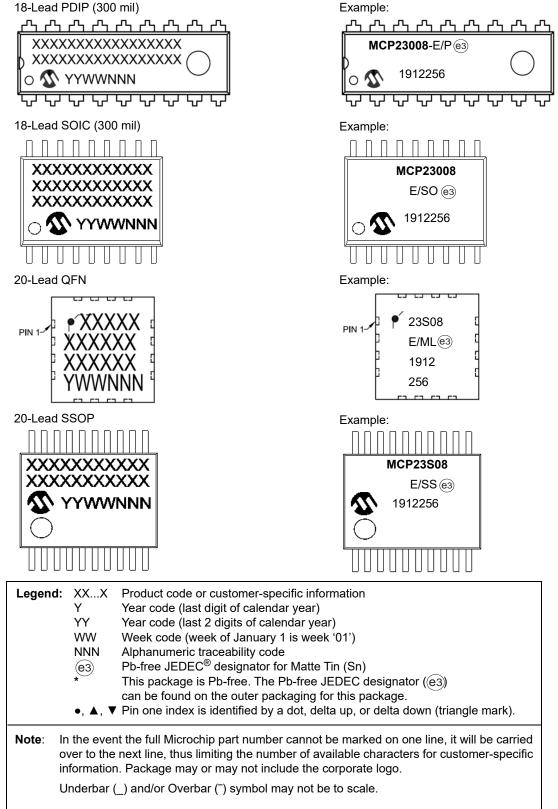
Note 1: This parameter is characterized, not 100% tested

Т

#### 3.0 PACKAGING INFORMATION

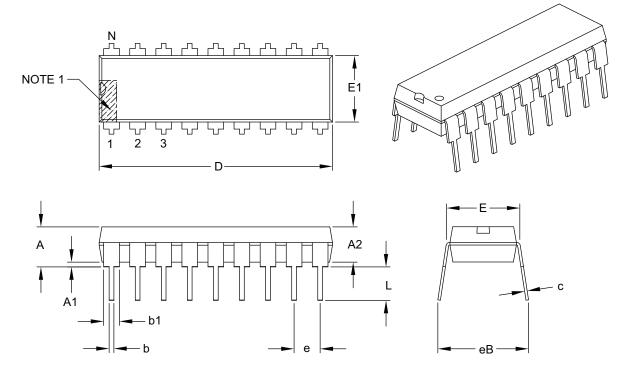
#### 3.1 **Package Marking Information**

18-Lead PDIP (300 mil)



#### 18-Lead Plastic Dual In-Line (P) – 300 mil Body [PDIP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	Units	INCHES			
Dimensior	n Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX	
Number of Pins	Ν		18		
Pitch	е		.100 BSC		
Top to Seating Plane	Α	-	-	.210	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	.115	.130	.195	
Base to Seating Plane	A1	.015	-	-	
Shoulder to Shoulder Width	E	.300	.310	.325	
Molded Package Width	E1	.240 .250 .280			
Overall Length	D	.880 .900 .920			
Tip to Seating Plane	L	.115	.130	.150	
Lead Thickness	С	.008	.010	.014	
Upper Lead Width	b1	.045	.060	.070	
Lower Lead Width	b	.014	.018	.022	
Overall Row Spacing §	eВ	– – .430			

#### Notes:

1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.

2. § Significant Characteristic.

3. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed .010" per side.

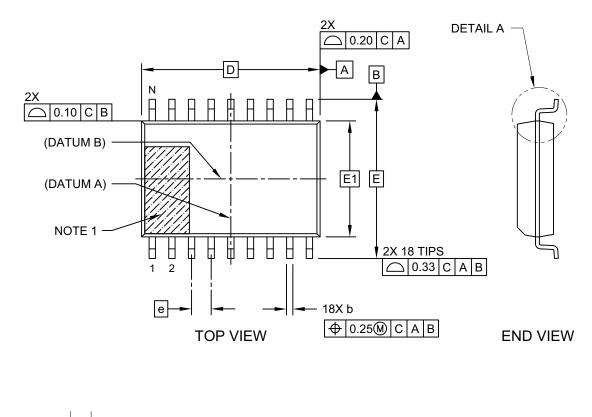
4. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.

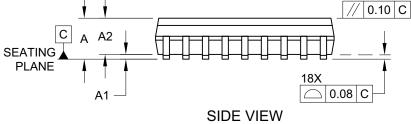
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-007B

#### 18-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm (.300 In.) Body [SOIC]

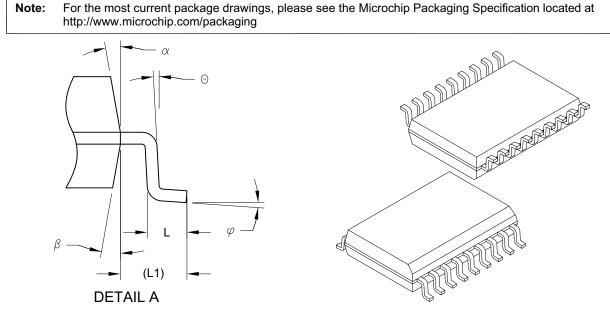
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging





Microchip Technology Drawing C04-051D Sheet 1 of 2

#### 18-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm (.300 In.) Body [SOIC]



	MILLIMETERS				
Dimension	MIN	NOM	MAX		
Number of Pins	N		18		
Pitch	е		1.27 BSC		
Overall Height	A	-	-	2.65	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	2.05	-	-	
Standoff §	A1	0.10	-	0.30	
Overall Width	E	10.30 BSC			
Molded Package Width	E1	7.50 BSC			
Overall Length	D	11.55 BSC			
Chamfer (Optional)	h	0.25 - 0.75			
Foot Length	L	0.40 - 1.2			
Footprint	L1		1.40 REF		
Lead Angle	Θ	0°			
Foot Angle	φ	0° - 8°			
Lead Thickness	С	0.20 - 0.33			
Lead Width	b	0.31 - 0.51			
Mold Draft Angle Top	α	5° - 15°			
Mold Draft Angle Bottom	β	5°	-	15°	

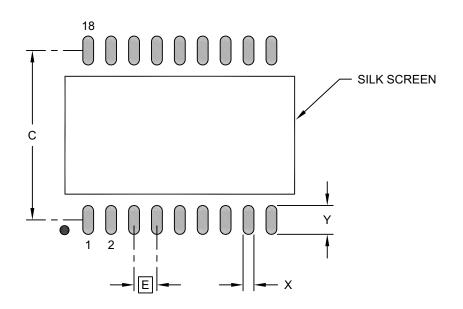
Notes:

- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- 2. § Significant Characteristic
- Dimension D does not include mold flash, protrusions or gate burrs, which shall not exceed 0.15 mm per end. Dimension E1 does not include interlead flash or protrusion, which shall not exceed 0.25 mm per side.
- Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances. REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
- 5. Datums A & B to be determined at Datum H.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-051D Sheet 2 of 2

#### 18-Lead Plastic Small Outline (SO) - Wide, 7.50 mm (.300 In.) Body [SOIC]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



#### **RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

	Units			MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX			
Contact Pitch	Е	1.27 BSC					
Contact Pad Spacing	С	9.40					
Contact Pad Spacing							
Contact Pad Width (X18)	Х			0.60			
Contact Pad Length (X18)	Y	1.90					

Notes:

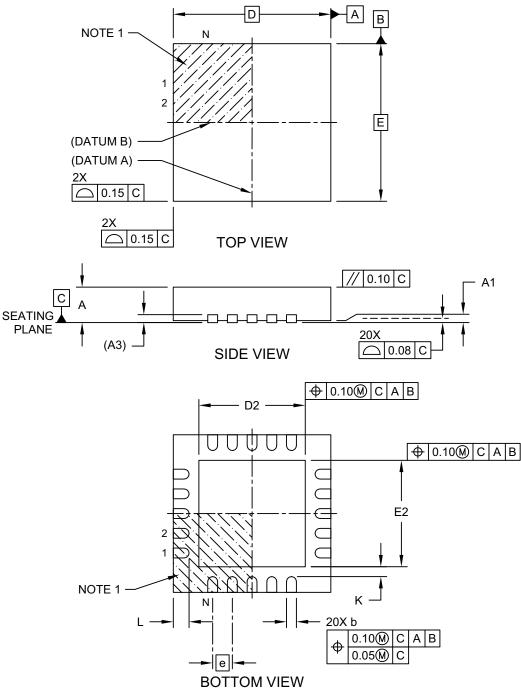
1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2051A

#### 20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (G4) - 4x4 mm Body [QFN] Also called VQFN

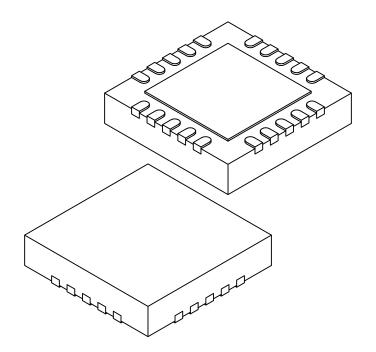
**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-126-G4 Rev D Sheet 1 of 2

#### 20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (G4) - 4x4 mm Body [QFN] Also called VQFN

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	MILLIMETERS					
Dimension	Dimension Limits			MAX		
Number of Terminals	Ν		20			
Pitch	е		0.50 BSC			
Overall Height	Α	0.80 0.90 1.00				
Standoff	A1	0.00	0.02	0.05		
Terminal Thickness	A3	0.20 REF				
Overall Length	D	4.00 BSC				
Exposed Pad Length	D2	2.60 2.70 2.80				
Overall Width	E	4.00 BSC				
Exposed Pad Width	E2	2.60	2.70	2.80		
Terminal Width	b	0.18 0.25 0.30				
Terminal Length	L	0.30	0.40	0.50		
Terminal-to-Exposed-Pad	К	0.20				

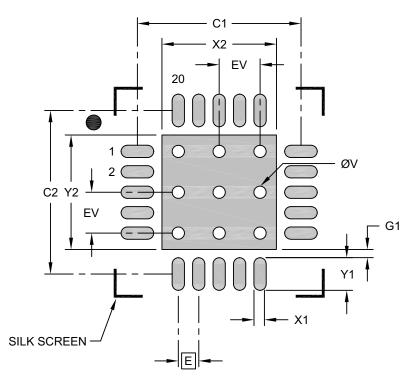
Notes:

- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- 2. Package is saw singulated
- 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
  - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances. REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-126-G4 Rev D Sheet 2 of 2

#### 20-Lead Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (G4) - 4x4 mm Body [QFN] Also called VQFN

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



#### RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN

	MILLIMETERS			
Dimension	Limits	MIN	NOM	MAX
Contact Pitch	Е		0.50 BSC	
Optional Center Pad Width	X2			2.80
Optional Center Pad Length	Y2			2.80
Contact Pad Spacing	C1	4.00		
Contact Pad Spacing	C2	4.00		
Contact Pad Width (X20)	X1	0.3		
Contact Pad Length (X20)	Y1		0.80	
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X16)	G1	0.20		
Thermal Via Diameter	V		0.30	
Thermal Via Pitch	EV	1.00		

Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

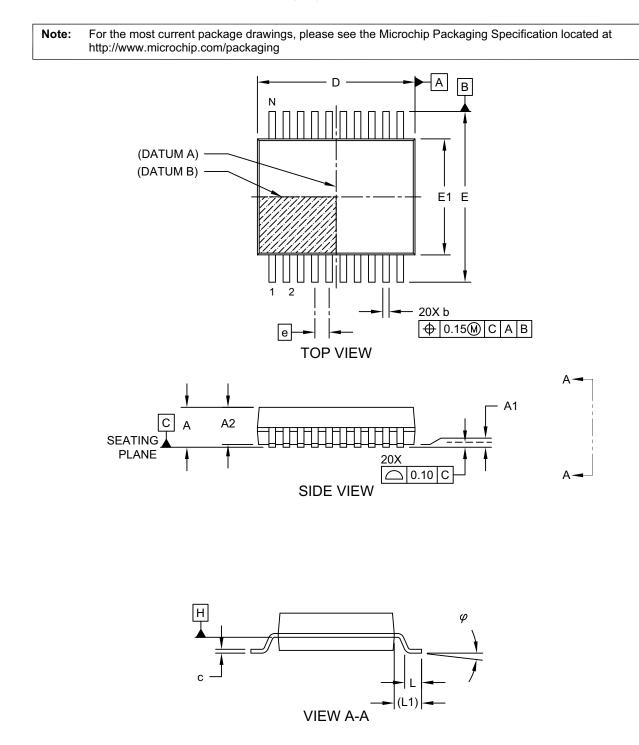
BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2126-G4 Rev D

# MCP23008/MCP23S08

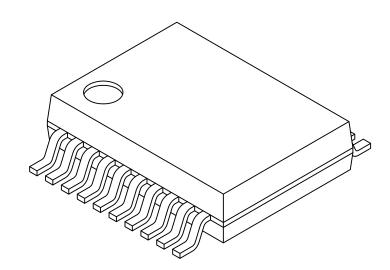
#### 20-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) - 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]



Microchip Technology Drawing C04-072 Rev C Sheet 1 of 2

#### 20-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) - 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



	MILLIMETERS				
Dimensio	Dimension Limits			MAX	
Number of Pins	N		20		
Pitch	е		0.65 BSC		
Overall Height	Α	-	-	2.00	
Molded Package Thickness	A2	1.65	1.75	1.85	
Standoff	A1	0.05	-	-	
Overall Width	E	7.40	7.80	8.20	
Molded Package Width	E1	5.00 5.30 5.6			
Overall Length	D	6.90	7.20	7.50	
Foot Length	L	0.55	0.75	0.95	
Footprint	L1	1.25 REF			
Lead Thickness	С	0.09	-	0.25	
Foot Angle	φ	0°	4°	8°	
Lead Width	b	0.22 - 0.38			

Notes:

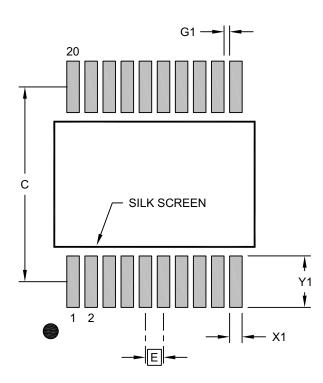
- 1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
- 2. Dimensions D and E1 do not include mold flash or protrusions. Mold flash or protrusions shall not exceed 0.20mm per side.
- 3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
  - BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances. REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-072 Rev C Sheet 2 of 2

# MCP23008/MCP23S08

#### 20-Lead Plastic Shrink Small Outline (SS) - 5.30 mm Body [SSOP]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging



#### **RECOMMENDED LAND PATTERN**

	Units			S	
Dimension	Dimension Limits		NOM	MAX	
Contact Pitch	E	0.65 BSC			
Contact Pad Spacing	С	7.00			
Contact Pad Width (X20)	X1			0.45	
Contact Pad Length (X20)	Y1			1.85	
Contact Pad to Center Pad (X18)	G1	0.20			

#### Notes:

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M

BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

2. For best soldering results, thermal vias, if used, should be filled or tented to avoid solder loss during reflow process

Microchip Technology Drawing C04-2072 Rev C

#### APPENDIX A: REVISION HISTORY

#### **Revision G (June 2022)**

- Updated description in Section "Features".
- Updated Table 1-1.
- Corrected drawings for MCP23008 in Section Package Types.
- Corrected Section 1.6.1 "I/O Direction (IODIR) Register"
- Corrected packages drawings in Section 3.0 "Packaging Information".
- Updated Section "Product Identification System", with Automotive Qualified devices.
- Minor text and format changes throughout.

#### **Revision F (March 2019)**

- Updated the QFN package drawing in Section Package Types.
- Updated Section 3.0 "Packaging Information".
- Minor typographical edits.

#### **Revision E (August 2007)**

• Section 3.0 "Packaging Information": Updated package outline drawings.

#### **Revision D (February 2007)**

- Changed Byte and Sequential Read in Figure 1-1 from "R" to "W".
- Table 2-4, Param No. 51 and 53: Changed from 450 to 600 and 500 to 600, respectively.
- Added disclaimer to package outline drawings.
- Updated package outline drawings.

#### **Revision C (October 2006)**

- Added 20-pin QFN package information throughout document.
- Added disclaimer to package outline drawings.

#### **Revision B (February 2005)**

- Section 1.6 "Configuration and Control Registers". Added Hardware Address Enable (HAEN) bit to Table 1-3.
- Section 1.6.6 "Configuration (IOCON) Register". Added Hardware Address Enable (HAEN) bit to Register 1-6.

#### **Revision A (December 2004)**

· Original Release of this Document.

## **PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM**

To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

PART NO.	[ <u>×</u> ] <sup>(1)</sup>	<u>-X</u>	<u>/XX</u>	XXX	Exar	nples:		
	Tape and Reel	Temperature		Qualification	a)	MCP230	008-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 18-Lead PDIP package
	Option	Range			b)	MCP230	008-E/SO:	Extended Temperature, 18-Lead SOIC package
Device:	MCP23008: MCP23S08:	8-Bit I/O Expa 8-Bit I/O Expa			c)	MCP230	008T-E/SO:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 18-Lead SOIC package
		o Ditili o Dite			d)	MCP230	008-E/SS:	Extended Temperature, 20-Lead SSOP package
Tape and Reel Option:	T = Ta Blank = Tu	ape and Reel <sup>(1)</sup> ube			e)	MCP230	008T-E/SS:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 20-Lead SSOP package
Temperature Range:	E = -4	40°C to +125°C (E	Extended) *		f)	MCP230	008-E/SSVAO:	Extended Temperature, 20-Lead SSOP package, Automotive Qualified
	range, the de	devices are only o evice will operate as identified i cs".	e at differer	nt voltages and	g)	MCP230	008T-E/SSVAO:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 20-Lead SSOP package, Automotive Qualified
					h)	MCP230	008-E/ML:	Extended Temperature, 20-Lead QFN package
Package:		lastic Quad Flat, N x4x0.9 mm Body (			i)	MCP238	508-E/P:	Extended Temperature, 18-Lead PDIP package
	SO = P	lastic DIP (300 mil lastic SOIC (300 r	nil Body), 18-	-Lead	j)	MCP23S	608-E/SO:	Extended Temperature, 18-Lead SOIC package
		SOP, (209 mil Boo	ly, 5.30 mm),	20-Lead	k)	MCP238	508T-E/SO:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 18-Lead SOIC package
Qualification:		tandard Part utomotive AEC-Q	100 Qualified		I)	MCP23S	S08-E/SOVAO:	Extended Temperature, 18-Lead SOIC package
					m)	MCP235	S08T-E/SOVAO:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 18-Lead SOIC package
					n)	MCP238	608-E/SS:	Extended Temperature, 20-Lead SSOP package
					o)	MCP235	608T-E/SS:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 20-Lead SSOP package
					p)	MCP23S	608T-E/MF:	Tape and Reel, Extended Temperature, 20-Lead QFN package
					N	ote 1:	catalog part identifier is use not printed on th your Microchip	identifier only appears in the number description. Thi d for ordering purposes and i ne device package. Check with o Sales Office for package the Tape and Reel option.

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