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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4F
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	200MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, CSIO, EBI/EMI, Ethernet, I²C, LINbus, SD, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	120
Program Memory Size	2MB (2M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 24x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-LQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/s6e2ccah0agv2000a

General Purpose I/O Port
This series can use its pins as general purpose I/O ports when they are not used for external bus or peripherals; moreover, the port relocate function is built in. It can set the I/O port to which the peripheral function can be allocated.

- Capable of pull-up control per pin
- Capable of reading pin level directly
- Built-in port-relocate function
- Up to 120 high-speed general-purpose I/O ports in 144-pin package
- Some pins 5 V tolerant I/O.
  See "4. Pin Descriptions" and "5. I/O Circuit Type" for the corresponding pins.

Multi-function Timer (Max three units)
The multi-function timer is composed of the following blocks:

Minimum resolution: 5.00 ns

- 16-bit free-run timer × 3 ch/unit
- Input capture × 4 ch/unit
- Output compare × 6 ch/unit
- A/D activation compare × 6 ch/unit
- Waveform generator × 3 ch/unit
- 16-bit PPG timer × 3 ch/unit

The following functions can be used to achieve the motor control:

- PWM signal output function
- DC chopper waveform output function
- Dead time function
- Input capture function
- A/D convertor activate function
- DTIF (motor emergency stop) interrupt function

Real-Time Clock (RTC)
The real-time clock can count year, month, day, hour, minute, second, or day of the week from 00 to 99.

- Interrupt function with specifying date and time (year/month/day/hour/minute) is available. This function is also available by specifying only year, month, day, hour, or minute.
- Timer interrupt function after set time or each set time.
- Capable of rewriting the time with continuing the time count.
- Leap year automatic count is available.

Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter (QPRC; Max four channels)
The Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter (QPRC) is used to measure the position of the position encoder. It is also possible to use up/down counter.

- The detection edge of the three external event input pins AIN, BIN and ZIN is configurable.
- 16-bit position counter
- 16-bit revolution counter
- Two 16-bit compare registers

Dual Timer (32-/16-bit Down Counter)
The dual timer consists of two programmable 32-/16-bit down counters.
Operation mode is selectable from the following for each channel:

- Free-running
- Periodic (= Reload)
- One shot

Watch Counter
The watch counter is used for wake up from low-power consumption mode. It is possible to select the main clock, sub clock, built-in High-speed CR clock, or built-in low-speed CR clock as the clock source.

- Interval timer: up to 64 s (max) with a sub clock of 32.768 kHz

External Interrupt Controller Unit
- External interrupt input pin: Max 32 pins
- Include one non-maskable interrupt (NMI)

Watchdog Timer (Two channels)
A watchdog timer can generate interrupts or a reset when a time-out value is reached.

This series consists of two different watchdogs: a "hardware" watchdog and a "software" watchdog.

The hardware watchdog timer is clocked by low-speed internal CR oscillator. The hardware watchdog is thus active in any power saving mode except RTC mode and Stop mode.

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Accelerator
The CRC accelerator helps to verify data transmission or storage integrity.

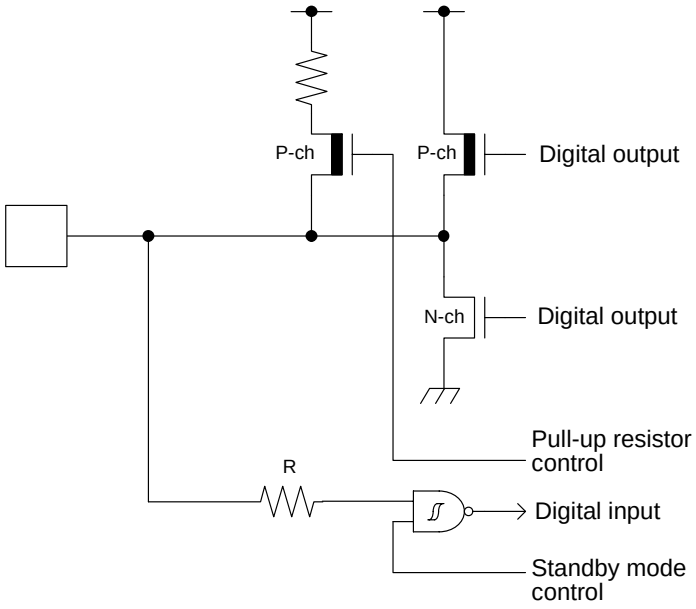
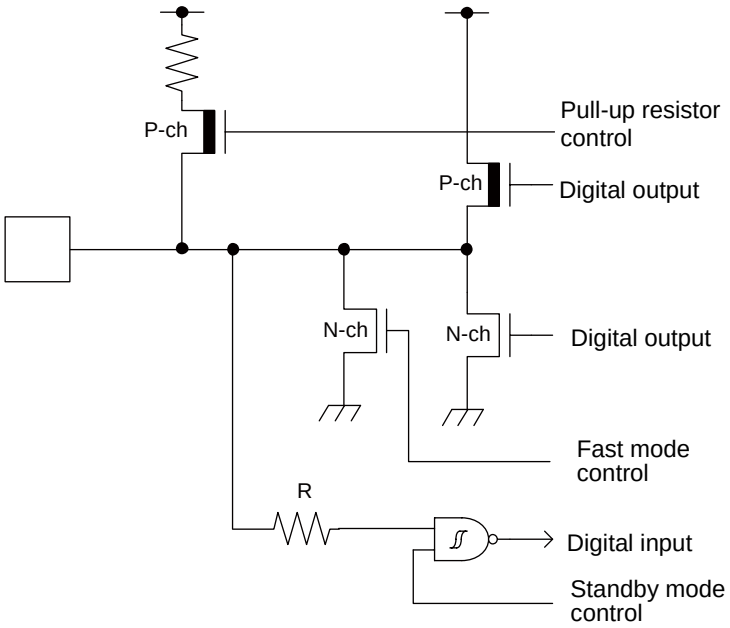
CCITT CRC16 and IEEE-802.3 CRC32 are supported.

- CCITT CRC16 generator polynomial: 0x1021
- IEEE-802.3 CRC32 generator polynomial: 0x04C11DB7

Pin Number				Pin Name	I/O Circuit Type	Pin State Type
LQQ216	LQP176	LQS144	LBE192			
204	-	-	-	P68 SCK13_1 (SCL13_0) RTO21_1 (PPG20_1) TIOA14_2	E	I
205	-	-	-	P67 SOT13_1 (SDA13_1) RTO22_1 (PPG22_1) TIOB15_2	E	I
206	-	-	-	P66 SIN13_1 RTO23_1 (PPG22_1) TIOA15_2 INT15_2	E	K
207	167	-	E6	P65 RTO24_1 (PPG24_1) INT28_1	E	K
208	168	-	B5	P64 CTS4_0 RTO25_1 (PPG24_1) INT29_1	I	K
209	169	137	C5	P63 ADTG_3 RTS4_0 INT30_0 MOEX_0	L	K
210	170	138	B4	P62 SCK4_0 (SCL4_0) MWEX_0	L	I
211	171	139	C4	P61 UHCONX0 SOT4_0 (SDA4_0) MALE_0 RTCCO_0 SUBOUT_0	L	I
212	172	140	B3	P60 SIN4_0 INT31_0 WKUP3	I	Q
213	173	141	A4	USBVCC0	-	-
214	174	142	A3	P80 UDM0	H	R
215	175	143	A2	P81 UDP0	H	R

Pin Number				Pin Name	I/O Circuit Type	Pin State Type
LQQ216	LQP176	LQS144	LBE192			
216	176	144	B1	VSS	-	-
-	-	-	E1		-	-
-	-	-	G1		-	-
-	-	-	P7		-	-
-	-	-	P11		-	-
-	-	-	L14		-	-
-	-	-	A11		-	-
-	-	-	A5		-	-
-	-	-	N7		-	-
-	-	-	M7		-	-
-	-	-	L7		-	-
-	-	-	K7		-	-
-	-	-	J7		-	-
--	-	-	G7		-	-
-	-	-	H7		-	-
-	-	-	H8		-	-
-	-	-	G8		-	-

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
Debugger	SWCLK	Serial wire debug interface clock input pin	165	135	111	A12
	SWDIO	Serial wire debug interface data input/ output pin	167	137	113	B12
	SWO	Serial wire viewer output pin	168	138	114	B11
	TCK	JTAG test clock input pin	165	135	111	A12
	TDI	JTAG test data input pin	166	136	112	C12
	TDO	JTAG debug data output pin	168	138	114	B11
	TMS	JTAG test mode state input/output pin	167	137	113	B12
	TRACECLK	Trace CLK output pin of ETM/HTM	131	107	87	H12
	TRACED0	Trace data output pin of ETM/ Trace data output pin of HTM	132	108	88	H14
	TRACED1		133	109	89	G14
	TRACED2		134	110	90	H13
	TRACED3		135	111	91	H11
	TRACED4	Trace data output pin of HTM	138	112	-	G13
	TRACED5		139	113	-	F14
	TRACED6		140	114	-	G12
	TRACED7		141	115	-	G11
	TRACED8		119	-	-	-
	TRACED9		120	-	-	-
	TRACED10		121	-	-	-
	TRACED11		122	-	-	-
	TRACED12		148	-	-	-
	TRACED13		149	-	-	-
	TRACED14		150	-	-	-
	TRACED15		151	-	-	-
	TRSTX	JTAG test reset Input pin	164	134	110	B13

Type	Circuit	Remarks
L		• CMOS level output • CMOS level hysteresis input • Pull-up resistor control • Standby mode control • Pull-up resistor: approximately 50 kΩ • I_{OH} = -8 mA, I_{OL} = 8 mA • When this pin is used as an I^2C pin, the digital output P-ch transistor is always off.
N		• CMOS level output • CMOS level hysteresis input • 5V tolerant • Pull-up resistor control • Standby mode control • Pull-up resistor: approximately 50 kΩ • I_{OH} = -4 mA, I_{OL} = 4 mA (GPIO) • I_{OL} = 20mA (Fast mode Plus) • Available to control of PZR register (pseudo-open drain control) • For PZR registers, refer to GPIO in the FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04857). • When this pin is used as an I^2C pin, the digital output P-ch transistor is always off.

Latch-Up

Semiconductor devices are constructed by the formation of p-type and n-type areas on a substrate. When subjected to abnormally high voltages, internal parasitic pnpn junctions (called thyristor structures) may be formed, causing large current levels in excess of several hundred milliamps to flow continuously at the power supply pin. This condition is called latch-up.

CAUTION: The occurrence of latch-up not only causes loss of reliability in the semiconductor device, but can cause injury or damage from high heat, smoke or flame. To prevent this from happening, do the following:

1. Be sure that voltages applied to pins do not exceed the absolute maximum ratings. This should include attention to abnormal noise, surge levels, etc.
2. Be sure that abnormal current flows do not occur during the power-on sequence.

Observance of Safety Regulations and Standards

Most countries in the world have established standards and regulations regarding safety, protection from electromagnetic interference, etc. Customers are requested to observe applicable regulations and standards in the design of products.

Fail-Safe Design

As previously mentioned, all semiconductor devices have inherent rates of failure. You must protect against injury, damage or loss from such failures by incorporating safety design measures into your facility and equipment such as redundancy, fire protection, and prevention of over-current levels and other abnormal operating conditions.

Precautions Related to Usage of Devices

Cypress semiconductor devices are intended for use in standard applications (computers, office automation and other office equipment, industrial, communications, and measurement equipment, personal or household devices, etc.).

CAUTION: Customers considering the use of our products in special applications where failure or abnormal operation may directly affect human lives or cause physical injury or property damage, or where extremely high levels of reliability are demanded (such as aerospace systems, atomic energy controls, sea floor repeaters, vehicle operating controls, medical devices for life support, etc.) are requested to consult with sales representatives before such use. The company will not be responsible for damages arising from such use without prior approval.

6.2 Precautions for Package Mounting

Package mounting may be either lead insertion type or surface mount type. In either case, for heat resistance during soldering, you should only mount under Cypress's recommended conditions. For detailed information about mount conditions, contact your sales representative.

Lead Insertion Type

Mounting of lead insertion type packages onto printed circuit boards may be done by two methods: direct soldering on the board, or mounting by using a socket.

Direct mounting onto boards normally involves processes for inserting leads into through-holes on the board and using the flow soldering (wave soldering) method of applying liquid solder. In this case, the soldering process usually causes leads to be subjected to thermal stress in excess of the absolute ratings for storage temperature. Mounting processes should conform to Cypress recommended mounting conditions.

If socket mounting is used, differences in surface treatment of the socket contacts and IC lead surfaces can lead to contact deterioration after long periods. For this reason it is recommended that the surface treatment of socket contacts and IC leads be verified before mounting.

Surface Mount Type

Surface mount packaging has longer and thinner leads than lead-insertion packaging, and therefore leads are more easily deformed or bent. The use of packages with higher pin counts and narrower pin pitch results in increased susceptibility to open connections caused by deformed pins, or shorting due to solder bridges.

You must use appropriate mounting techniques. Cypress recommends the solder reflow method, and has established a ranking of mounting conditions for each product. Users are advised to mount packages in accordance with Cypress ranking of recommended conditions.

Lead-Free Packaging

CAUTION: When ball grid array (BGA) packages with Sn-Ag-Cu balls are mounted using Sn-Pb eutectic soldering, junction strength may be reduced under some conditions of use.

7. Handling Devices

Power-Supply Pins

In products with multiple VCC and VSS pins, respective pins at the same potential are interconnected within the device in order to prevent malfunctions such as latch-up. All of these pins should be connected externally to the power supply or ground lines, however, in order to reduce electromagnetic emission levels, to prevent abnormal operation of strobe signals caused by the rise in the ground level, and to conform to the total output current rating.

Be sure to connect the current-supply source with the power pins and GND pins of this device at low impedance. It is also advisable that a ceramic capacitor of approximately 0.1 µF be connected as a bypass capacitor between VCC and VSS near this device.

A malfunction may occur when the power-supply voltage fluctuates rapidly even though the fluctuation is within the guaranteed operating range of the VCC power supply voltage. As a rule of voltage stabilization, suppress voltage fluctuation so that the fluctuation in VCC ripple (peak-to-peak value) at the commercial frequency (50 Hz/60 Hz) does not exceed 10% of the standard VCC value, and the transient fluctuation rate does not exceed 0.1V/µs at a momentary fluctuation such as switching the power supply.

Crystal Oscillator Circuit

Noise near the X0/X1 and X0A/X1A pins may cause the device to malfunction. Design the printed circuit board so that X0/X1, X0A/X1A pins, the crystal oscillator (or ceramic oscillator), and the bypass capacitor to ground are located as close to the device as possible.

It is strongly recommended that the PC board artwork be designed such that the X0/X1 and X0A/X1A pins are surrounded by ground plane, as this is expected to produce stable operation.

Evaluate the oscillation introduced by the use of the crystal oscillator by your mount board.

Sub Crystal Oscillator

The sub-oscillator circuit for devices in this family is low gain to keep current consumption low. To stabilize the oscillation, Cypress recommends a crystal oscillator that meets the following conditions:

- Surface mount type
  Size: More than 3.2 mm × 1.5 mm
  Load capacitance: approximately 6 pF to 7 pF
- Lead type
  Load capacitance: approximately 6 pF to 7 pF

Peripheral Address Map

Start Address	End Address	Bus	Peripherals
0x4000_0000	0x4000_0FFF	AHB	MainFlash I/F register
0x4000_1000	0x4000_FFFF		Reserved
0x4001_0000	0x4001_0FFF	APB0	Clock/reset control
0x4001_1000	0x4001_1FFF		Hardware watchdog timer
0x4001_2000	0x4001_2FFF		Software watchdog timer
0x4001_3000	0x4001_4FFF		Reserved
0x4001_5000	0x4001_5FFF		Dual-timer
0x4001_6000	0x4001_FFFF		Reserved
0x4002_0000	0x4002_0FFF	APB1	Multi-Function Timer unit 0
0x4002_1000	0x4002_1FFF		Multi-Function Timer unit 1
0x4002_2000	0x4002_2FFF		Multi-Function Timer unit 1
0x4002_3000	0x4002_3FFF		Reserved
0x4002_4000	0x4002_4FFF		PPG
0x4002_5000	0x4002_5FFF		Base timer
0x4002_6000	0x4002_6FFF		Quadrature position/revolution counter
0x4002_7000	0x4002_7FFF		A/D converter
0x4002_8000	0x4002_DFFF		Reserved
0x4002_E000	0x4002_EFFF		Internal CR trimming
0x4002_F000	0x4002_FFFF		Reserved
0x4003_0000	0x4003_0FFF	APB2	External interrupt controller
0x4003_1000	0x4003_1FFF		Interrupt request batch-read function
0x4003_2000	0x4003_2FFF		Reserved
0x4003_3000	0x4003_3FFF		D/A converter
0x4003_4000	0x4003_4FFF		Reserved
0x4003_5000	0x4003_57FF		Low voltage detector
0x4003_5800	0x4003_5FFF		Deep standby mode Controller
0x4003_6000	0x4003_6FFF		USB clock generator
0x4003_7000	0x4003_7FFF		CAN prescaler
0x4003_8000	0x4003_8FFF		Multi-function serial interface
0x4003_9000	0x4003_9FFF		CRC
0x4003_A000	0x4003_AFFF		Watch counter
0x4003_B000	0x4003_BFFF		RTC/port control
0x4003_C000	0x4003_C0FF		Low-speed CR prescaler
0x4003_C100	0x4003_C7FF		Peripheral clock gating
0x4003_C800	0x4003_CFFF		Reserved
0x4003_D000	0x4003_DFFF		I^2S prescaler
0x4003_E000	0x4003_EFFF		Reserved
0x4003_F000	0x4003_FFFF		External memory interface
0x4004_0000	0x4004_FFFF	AHB	USB ch 0
0x4005_0000	0x4005_FFFF		USB ch 1
0x4006_0000	0x4006_0FFF		DMAC register
0x4006_1000	0x4006_1FFF		DSTC register
0x4006_2000	0x4006_2FFF		CAN ch 0
0x4006_3000	0x4006_3FFF		CAN ch 1
0x4006_4000	0x4006_5FFF		Ethernet-MAC ch 0
0x4006_6000	0x4006_6FFF		Ethernet-MAC setting register
0x4006_7000	0x4006_BFFF		Reserved
0x4006_C000	0x4006_CFFF		I^2S
0x4006_D000	0x4006_DFFF		Reserved
0x4006_E000	0x4006_EFFF		SD card I/F
0x4006_F000	0x4006_FFFF		GPIO
0x4007_0000	0x4007_FFFF		CAN-FD (CAN ch 2)
0x4008_0000	0x4008_0FFF		Programmable-CRC
0x4008_1000	0x41FF_FFFF		Reserved
0x200E_0000	0x200E_FFFF		Workflash I/F register
0xD000_0000	0xDFFF_FFFF		High-speed quad SPI control register

12.4 AC Characteristics

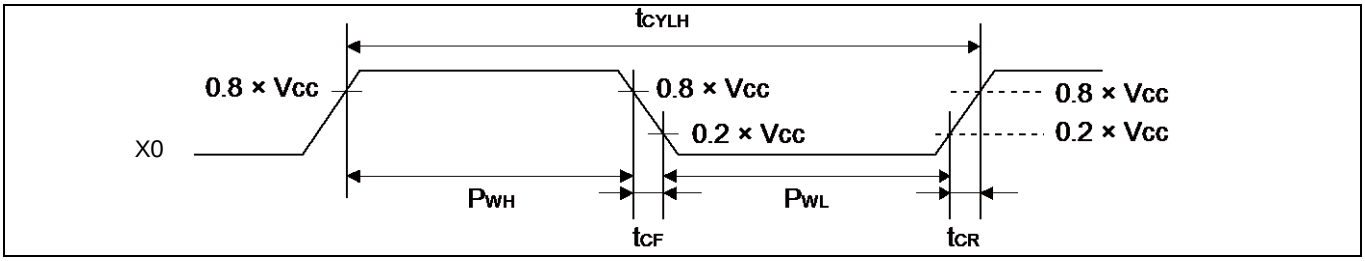
12.4.1 Main Clock Input Characteristics

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = -40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input frequency	f_{CH}	X0, X1	V_{CC} ≥4.5 V	4	48	MHz	When crystal oscillator is connected
			V_{CC} < 4.5 V	4	20		
			V_{CC} ≥4.5 V	4	48	MHz	When using external clock
			V_{CC} < 4.5 V	4	20		
Input clock cycle	t_{CYLH}		V_{CC} ≥4.5 V	20.83	250	ns	When using external clock
			V_{CC} < 4.5 V	50	250		
Input clock pulse width	-		P_{WH}/t_{CYLH}, P_{WL}/t_{CYLH}	45	55	%	When using external clock
Input clock rise time and fall time	t_{CF}, t_{CR}		-	-	5	ns	When using external clock
Internal operating clock *1 frequency	f_{CC}	-	-	-	200	MHz	Base clock (HCLK/FCLK)
	f_{CP0}	-	-	-	100	MHz	APB0bus clock *2
	f_{CP1}	-	-	-	200	MHz	APB1bus clock *2
	f_{CP2}	-	-	-	100	MHz	APB2bus clock *2
Internal operating clock *1 cycle time	t_{CYCC}	-	-	5	-	ns	Base clock (HCLK/FCLK)
	t_{CYCP0}	-	-	10	-	ns	APB0bus clock *2
	t_{CYCP1}	-	-	5	-	ns	APB1bus clock *2
	t_{CYCP2}	-	-	10	-	ns	APB2bus clock *2

*1: For more information about each internal operating clock, see Chapter 2-1: Clock in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04856).

*2: For more about each APB bus to which each peripheral is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.

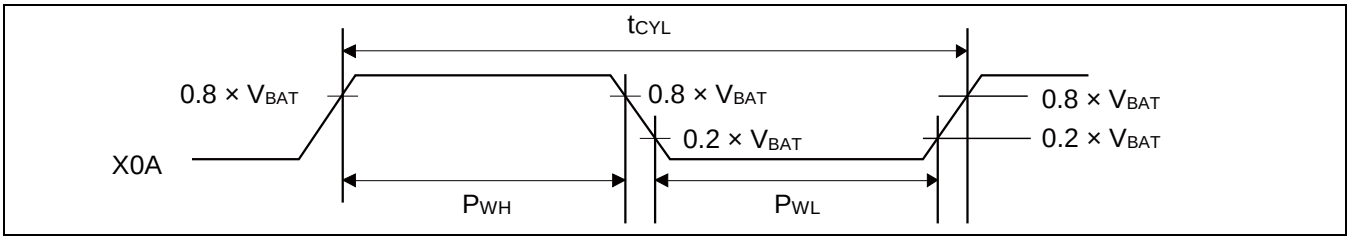


12.4.2 Sub Clock Input Characteristics

(V_{BAT} = 1.65V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
				Min	Typ	Max		
Input frequency	$1/t_{CYLL}$	X0A, X1A	-	-	32.768	-	kHz	When crystal oscillator is connected *
			-	32	-	100	kHz	When using external clock
Input clock cycle	t_{CYLL}		-	10	-	31.25	µs	When using external clock
Input clock pulse width	-		P_{WH}/t_{CYLL}, P_{WL}/t_{CYLL}	45	-	55	%	When using external clock

*: For more information about crystal oscillator, see Sub crystal oscillator in 7. Handling Devices.



12.4.3 Built-In CR Oscillation Characteristics

Built-In High-speed CR

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Clock frequency	f_{CRH}	T_J = - 20°C to + 105°C	3.92	4	4.08	MHz	When trimming *1
		T_J = - 40°C to + 125°C	3.88	4	4.12		
		T_J = - 40°C to + 125°C	3	4	5		When not trimming
Frequency stabilization time	t_{CRWT}	-	-	-	30	µs	*2

*1: In the case of using the values in CR trimming area of flash memory at shipment for frequency/temperature trimming

*2: This is the time to stabilize the frequency of the High-speed CR clock after setting trimming value. During this period, it is able to use the High-speed CR clock as a source clock.

Built-In Low-speed CR

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Clock frequency	f_{CRL}	-	50	100	150	kHz	

NAND Flash Mode

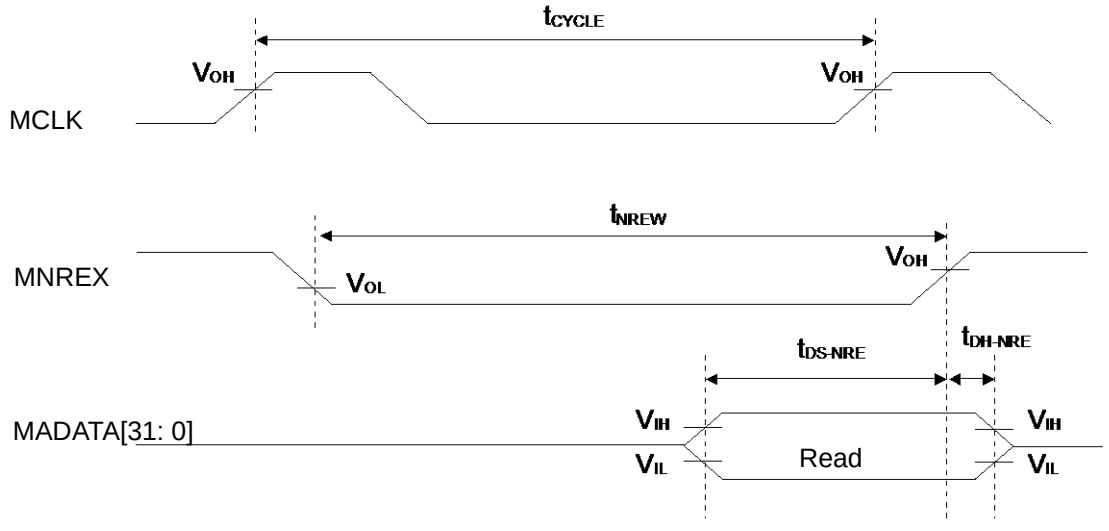
(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
MNREX Min pulse width	t_{NREW}	MNREX	-	MCLK×n-3	-	ns	
Data set up →MNREX ↑ time	t_{DS-NRE}	MNREX, MADATA[31: 0]	-	20	-	ns	
MNREX ↑ → Data hold time	t_{DH-NRE}	MNREX, MADATA[31: 0]	-	0	-	ns	
MNALE ↑ → MNWEX delay time	$t_{ALEH-NWEL}$	MNALE, MNWEX	-	MCLK×m-9	MCLK×m+9	ns	
MNALE ↓ → MNWEX delay time	$t_{ALEL-NWEL}$	MNALE, MNWEX	-	MCLK×m-9	MCLK×m+9	ns	
MNCLE ↑ → MNWEX delay time	$t_{CLEH-NWEL}$	MNCLE, MNWEX	-	MCLK×m-9	MCLK×m+9	ns	
MNWEX ↑ → MNCLE delay time	$t_{NWEH-CLEL}$	MNCLE, MNWEX	-	0	MCLK×m+9	ns	
MNWEX Min pulse width	t_{NWEW}	MNWEX	-	MCLK×n-3	-	ns	
MNWEX ↓ → Data output time	$t_{NWEL-DV}$	MNWEX, MADATA[31: 0]	-	-9	9	ns	
MNWEX ↑ → Data hold time	$t_{NWEH-DX}$	MNWEX, MADATA[31: 0]	-	0	MCLK×m+9	ns	

Note:

- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF (m = 0 to 15, n = 1 to 16)*

NAND Flash Read

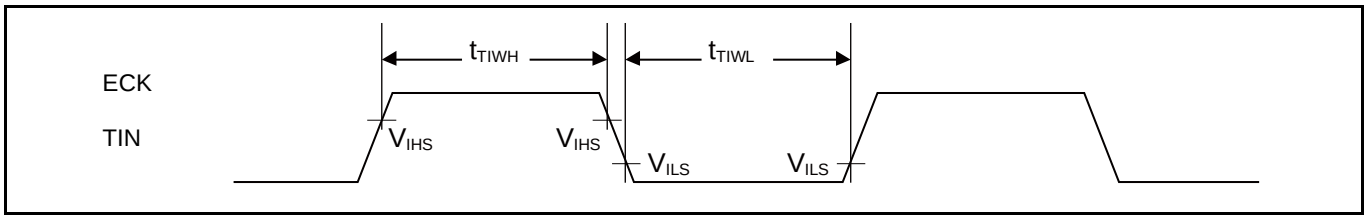


12.4.11 Base Timer Input Timing

Timer Input Timing

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

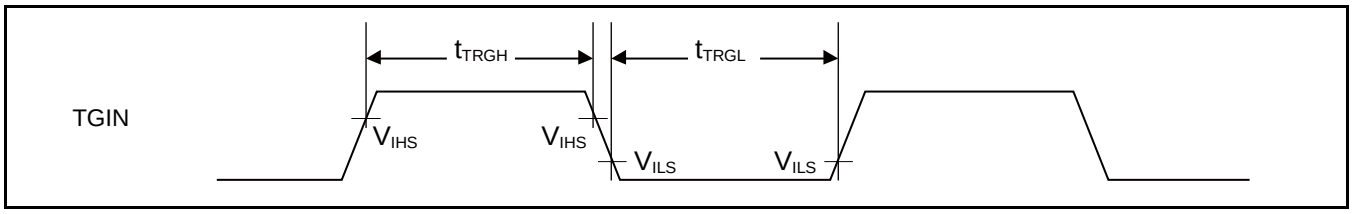
Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TIWH}, t_{TIWL}	TIOAn/TIOBn (when using as ECK, TIN)	-	$2t_{CYCP}$	-	ns	



Trigger Input Timing

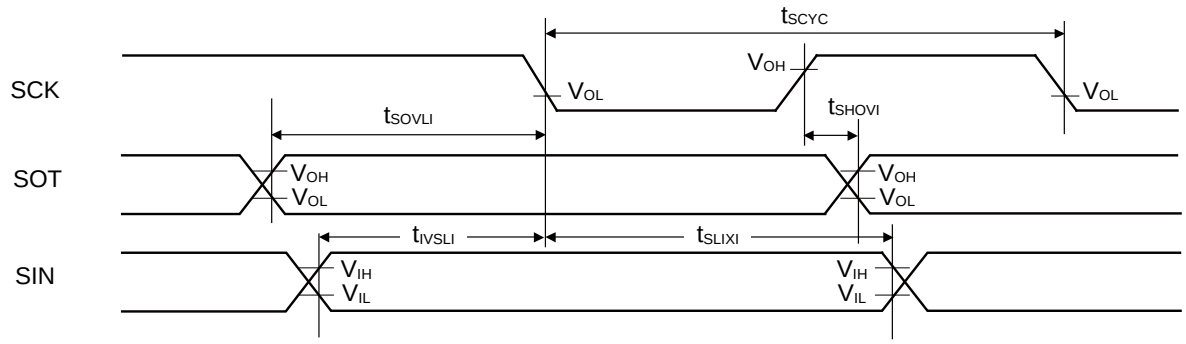
(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{TRGH}, t_{TRGL}	TIOAn/TIOBn (when using as TGIN)	-	$2t_{CYCP}$	-	ns	

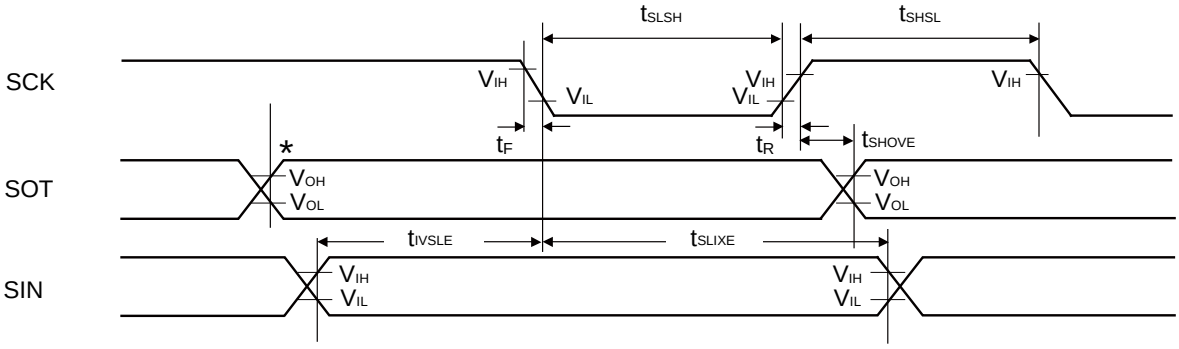


Note:

- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the base timer is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*

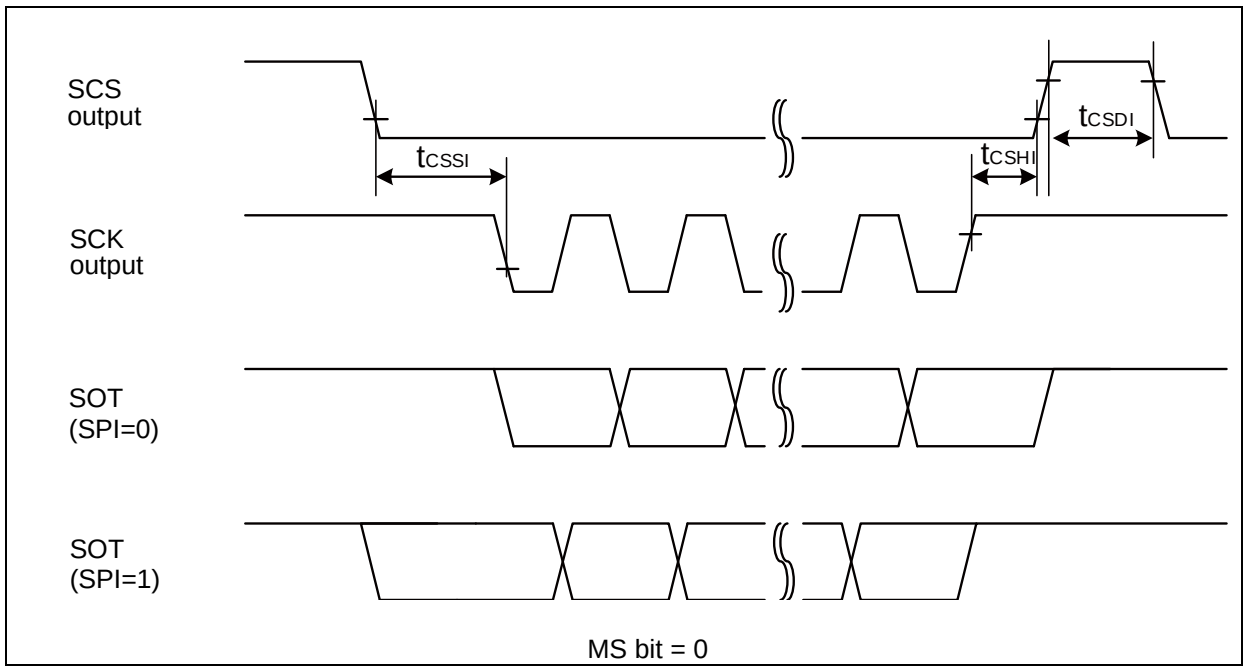


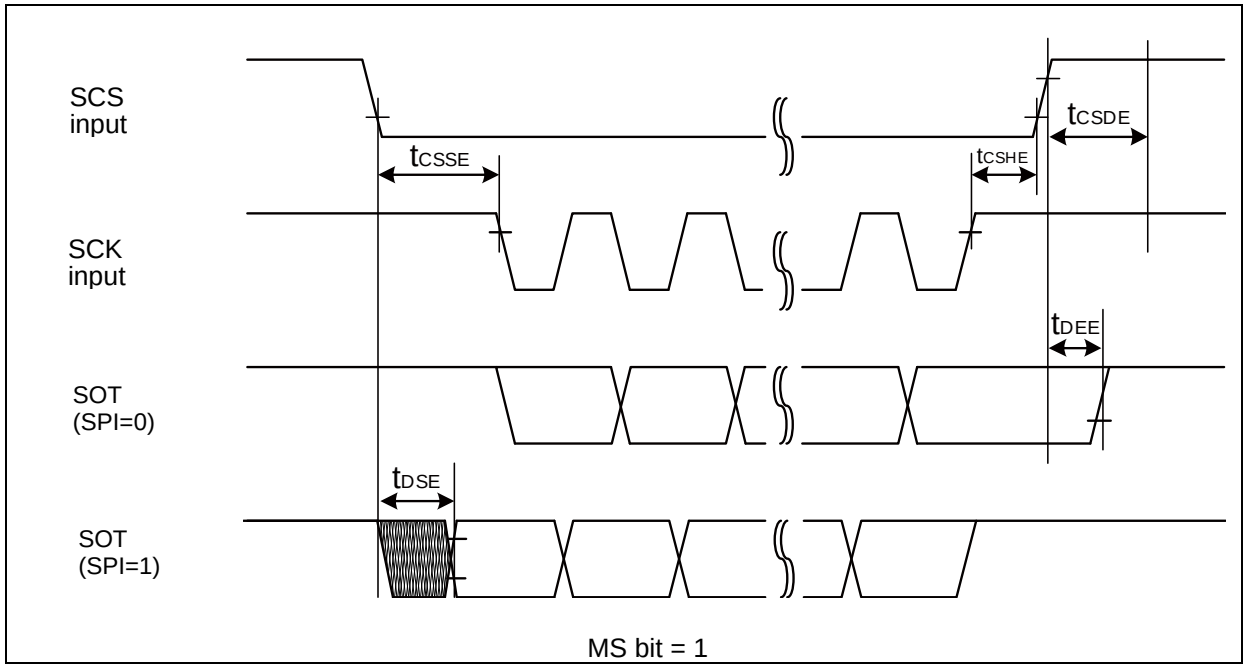
MS bit = 0



MS bit = 1

*: Changes when writing to TDR register


SCS
output
tCSSI
tCSDI
tCSHI
SCK
output
SOT
(SPI=0)
SOT
(SPI=1)
MS bit = 0


SCS
input
tCSSE
tCSDE
tCSHE
SCK
input
tDEE
SOT
(SPI=0)
tDSE
SOT
(SPI=1)
MS bit = 1

When Using Synchronous Serial Chip Select (SCINV = 0, CSLVL = 0)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	V_{CC} < 4.5 V		V_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V		Unit
			Min	Max	Min	Max	
SCS↑→SCK↓ setup time	t_{CSSI}	Internal shift clock operation	(*1)-50	(*1)+0	(*1)-50	(*1)+0	ns
SCK↑→SCS↓ hold time	t_{CSHI}		(*2)+0	(*2)+50	(*2)+0	(*2)+50	ns
SCS deselect time	t_{CSDI}		(*3)-50 +5t_{CYCP}	(*3)+50 +5t_{CYCP}	(*3)-50 +5t_{CYCP}	(*3)+50 +5t_{CYCP}	ns
SCS↑→SCK↓ setup time	t_{CSSE}	External shift clock operation	3t_{CYCP}+30	-	3t_{CYCP}+30	-	ns
SCK↑→SCS↓ hold time	t_{CSHE}		0	-	0	-	ns
SCS deselect time	t_{CSDE}		3t_{CYCP}+30	-	3t_{CYCP}+30	-	ns
SCS↑→SOT delay time	t_{DSE}		-	40	-	40	ns
SCS↓→SOT delay time	t_{DEE}		0	-	0	-	ns

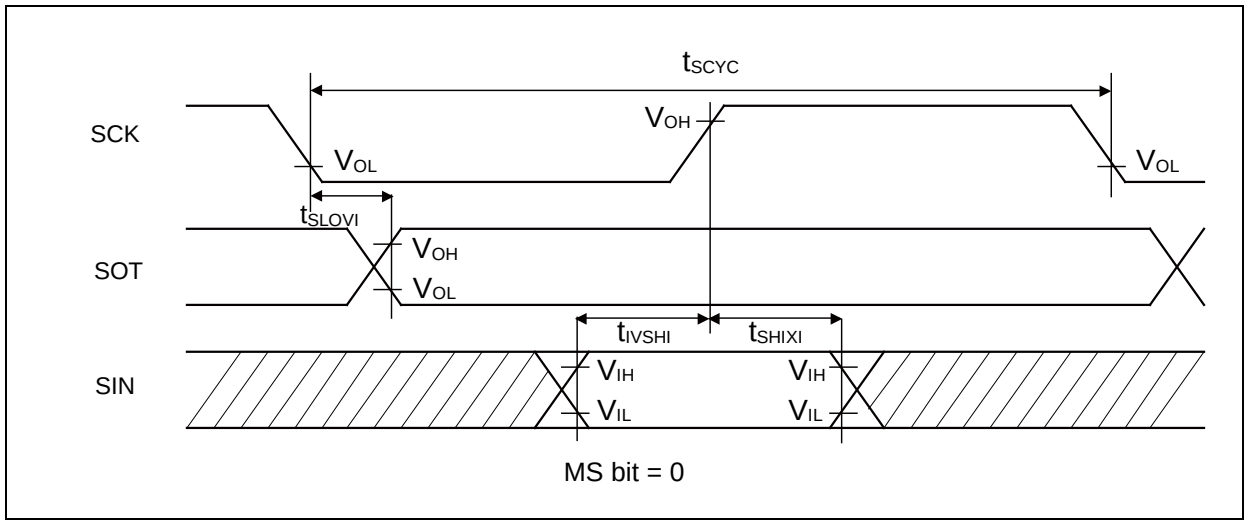
(*1): CSSU bit value×serial chip select timing operating clock cycle [ns]

(*2): CSHD bit value×serial chip select timing operating clock cycle [ns]

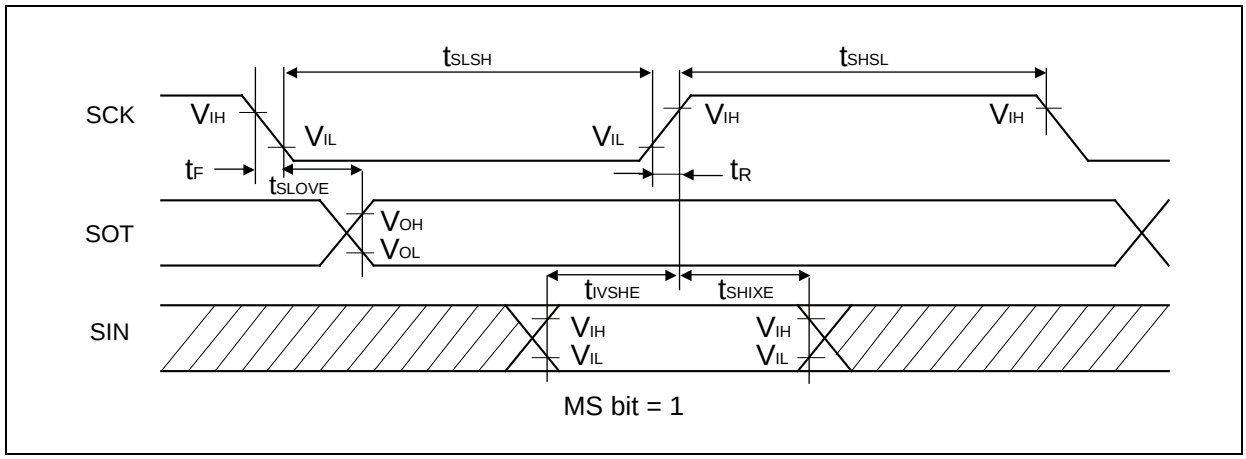
(*3): CSDS bit value×serial chip select timing operating clock cycle [ns]

Notes:

- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the multi-function serial is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*
- *For more information about CSSU, CSHD, CSDS, and the serial chip select timing operating clock, see FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04856).*
- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF.*



MS bit = 0



MS bit = 1

High-Speed Synchronous Serial (SPI = 0, SCINV = 1)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	V_{CC} < 4.5 V		V_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Internal shift clock operation	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK↑→SOT delay time	t_{SHOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 10	+ 10	- 10	+ 10	ns
SIN→SCK↓ setup time	t_{IVSLI}	SCKx, SINx		14 12.5*	-	12.5	-	ns
SCK↓→SIN hold time	t_{SLIXI}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	External shift clock operation	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 5	-	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 5	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		t_{CYCP} + 10	-	t_{CYCP} + 10	-	ns
SCK↑→SOT delay time	t_{SHOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	15	-	15	ns
SIN→SCK↓ setup time	t_{IVSLE}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SCK↓→SIN hold time	t_{SLIXE}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SCK fall time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rise time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

Notes:

- *The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.*
- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the multi-function serial is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*
- *These characteristics only guarantee the following pins:*
  No chip select: SIN4_0, SOT4_0, SCK4_0
  Chip select: SIN6_0, SOT6_0, SCK6_0, SCS60_0, SCS61_0, SCS62_0, SCS63_0
- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF. (For *, when C_L = 10 pF)*

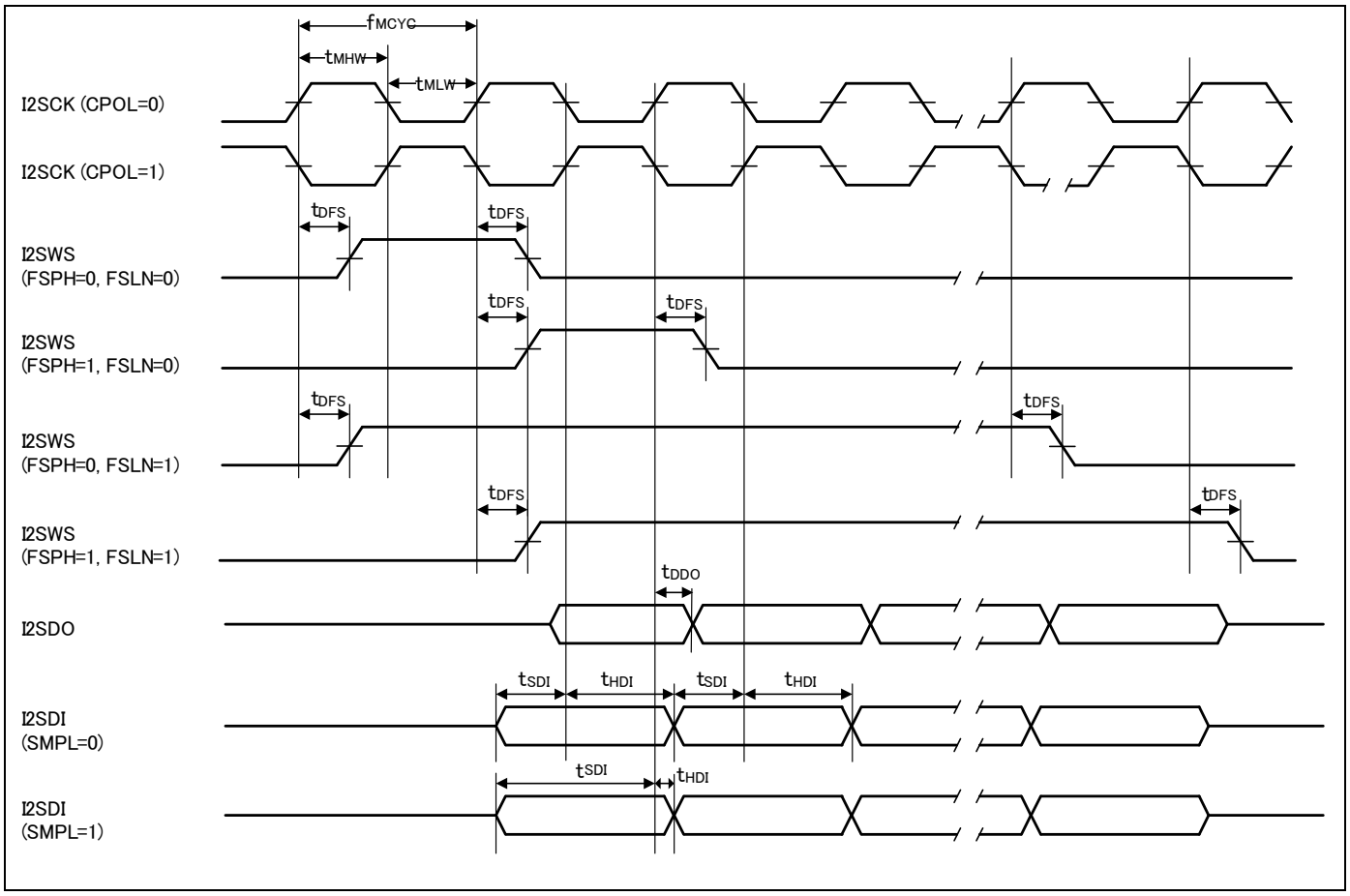
High-Speed Synchronous Serial (SPI = 1, SCINV = 1)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	V_{CC} < 4.5 V		V_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Internal shift clock operation	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK↓→SOT delay time	t_{SLOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 10	+ 10	- 10	+ 10	ns
SIN→SCK↑ setup time	t_{IVSHI}	SCKx, SINx		14 12.5*	-	12.5	-	ns
SCK↑→SIN hold time	t_{SHIXI}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SOT→SCK↑ delay time	t_{SOVHI}	SCKx, SOTx		$2t_{CYCP}$ - 10	-	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 10	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	External shift clock operation	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 5	-	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 5	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		t_{CYCP} + 10	-	t_{CYCP} + 10	-	ns
SCK↓→SOT delay time	t_{SLOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	15	-	15	ns
SIN→SCK↑ setup time	t_{IVSHE}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SCK↑→SIN hold time	t_{SHIXE}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SCK fall time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rise time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

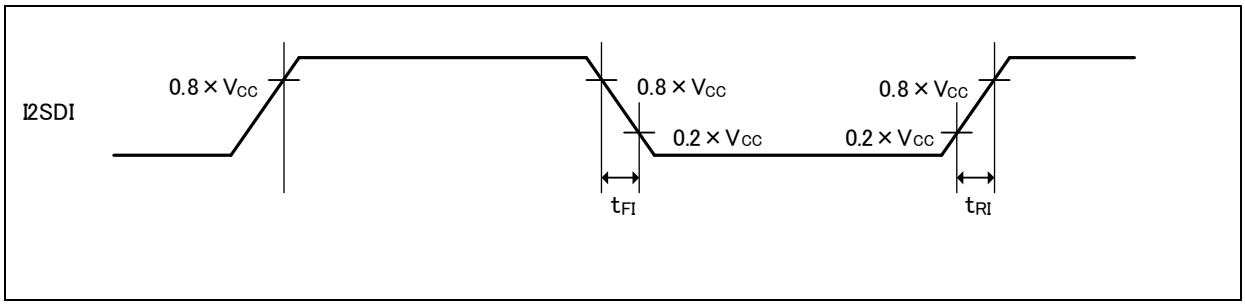
Notes:

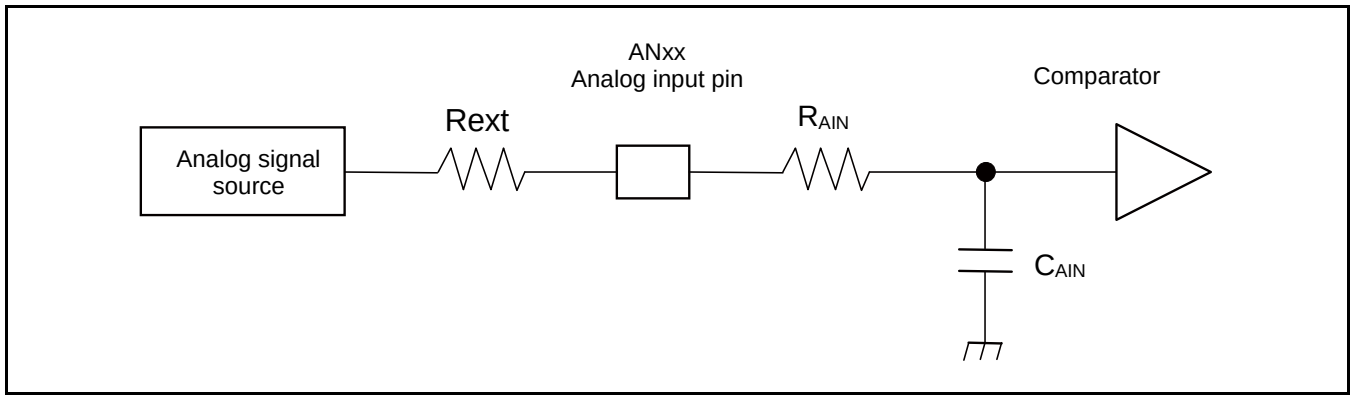
- *The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.*
- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the multi-function serial is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*
- *These characteristics only guarantee the following pins:*
  No chip select: SIN4_0, SOT4_0, SCK4_0
  Chip select: SIN6_0, SOT6_0, SCK6_0, SCS60_0, SCS61_0, SCS62_0, SCS63_0
- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF. (for *, when C_L = 10 pF)*



Note:

- *See Chapter 7-2: I²S (Inter-IC Sound bus) Interface in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Communication Macro Part (002-04862) for the details of CPOL, FSPH, FSLIN, and SMPL.*





(Equation 1) $t_S \geq (R_{AIN} + R_{ext}) \times C_{AIN} \times 9$

t_S: Sampling time

R_{AIN}: Input resistance of A/D = 1.2 kΩ at 4.5 V ≤ AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V

Input resistance of A/D = 1.8 kΩ at 2.7 V ≤ AV_{CC} < 4.5 V

C_{AIN}: Input capacity of A/D = 12.05 pF at 2.7 V ≤ AV_{CC} ≤ 5.5 V

R_{ext}: Output impedance of external circuit

(Equation 2) $t_C = t_{CCK} \times 14$

t_C: Compare time

t_{CCK}: Compare clock cycle