Infineon Technologies - SAF-XC878M-13FFI 3V3 AA Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Discontinued at Digi-Key
Core Processor	XC800
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	27MHz
Connectivity	SPI, SSI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	40
Program Memory Size	52KB (52K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	3.25K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	PG-LQFP-64-4
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/saf-xc878m-13ffi-3v3-aa

Features: (continued)

- Power-on reset generation
- Brownout detection for core logic supply
- On-chip OSC and PLL for clock generation
  - Loss-of-Clock detection
- Power saving modes
  - slow-down mode
  - idle mode
  - power-down mode with wake-up capability via RXD or EXINT0[1)]
  - clock gating control to each peripheral
- Programmable 16-bit Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- Five ports
  - Up to 40 pins as digital I/O
  - 8 dedicated analog inputs used as A/D converter input
- 8-channel, 10-bit ADC
- Four 16-bit timers
  - Timer 0 and Timer 1 (T0 and T1)
  - Timer 2 and Timer 21 (T2 and T21)
- Multiplication/Division Unit for arithmetic operations (MDU)
- CORDIC Coprocessor for computation of trigonometric, hyperbolic and linear functions
- MultiCAN with 2 nodes, 32 message objects
- Two Capture/compare units
  - Capture/compare unit 6 for PWM signal generation (CCU6)
  - Timer 2 Capture/compare unit for vaious digital signal generation (T2CCU)
- Two full-duplex serial interfaces (UART and UART1)
- Synchronous serial channel (SSC)
- On-chip debug support
  - 1 Kbyte of monitor ROM (part of the 8-Kbyte Boot ROM)
  - 64 bytes of monitor RAM
- Packages:
  - PG-LQFP-64
  - PG-VQFN-48
- Temperature range T_A:
  - SAF (-40 to 85 °C)
  - SAX (-40 to 105 °C)
  - SAK (-40 to 125 °C)

1) SAK product variant does not support power-down mode.

Table 3 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Symbol	Pin Number (LQFP-64 / VQFN-48)	Type	Reset State	Function	
P5.5	15/-		PU	CCPOS2_0 CTRAP_1 CC60_3 TDO_1 TXD1_2 T2CC0_2/ EXINT3_3 A5	CCU6 Hall Input 2 CCU6 Trap Input Input of Capture/Compare channel 0 JTAG Serial Data Output UART1 Transmit Data Output/ Clock Output External Interrupt Input 3/T2CCU Capture/Compare Channel 0 Address Line 5 Output
P5.6	19/-		PU	TCK_1 RXDO1_2 T2CC1_2/ EXINT4_3 A6	JTAG Clock Input UART1 Transmit Data Output External Interrupt Input 4/T2CCU Capture/Compare Channel 1 Address Line 6 Output
P5.7	20/-		PU	TDI_1 RXD1_2 T2CC3_2/ EXINT6_4 A7	JTAG Serial Data Input UART1 Receive Data Input External Interrupt Input 6/T2CCU Capture/Compare Channel 3 Address Line 7 Output

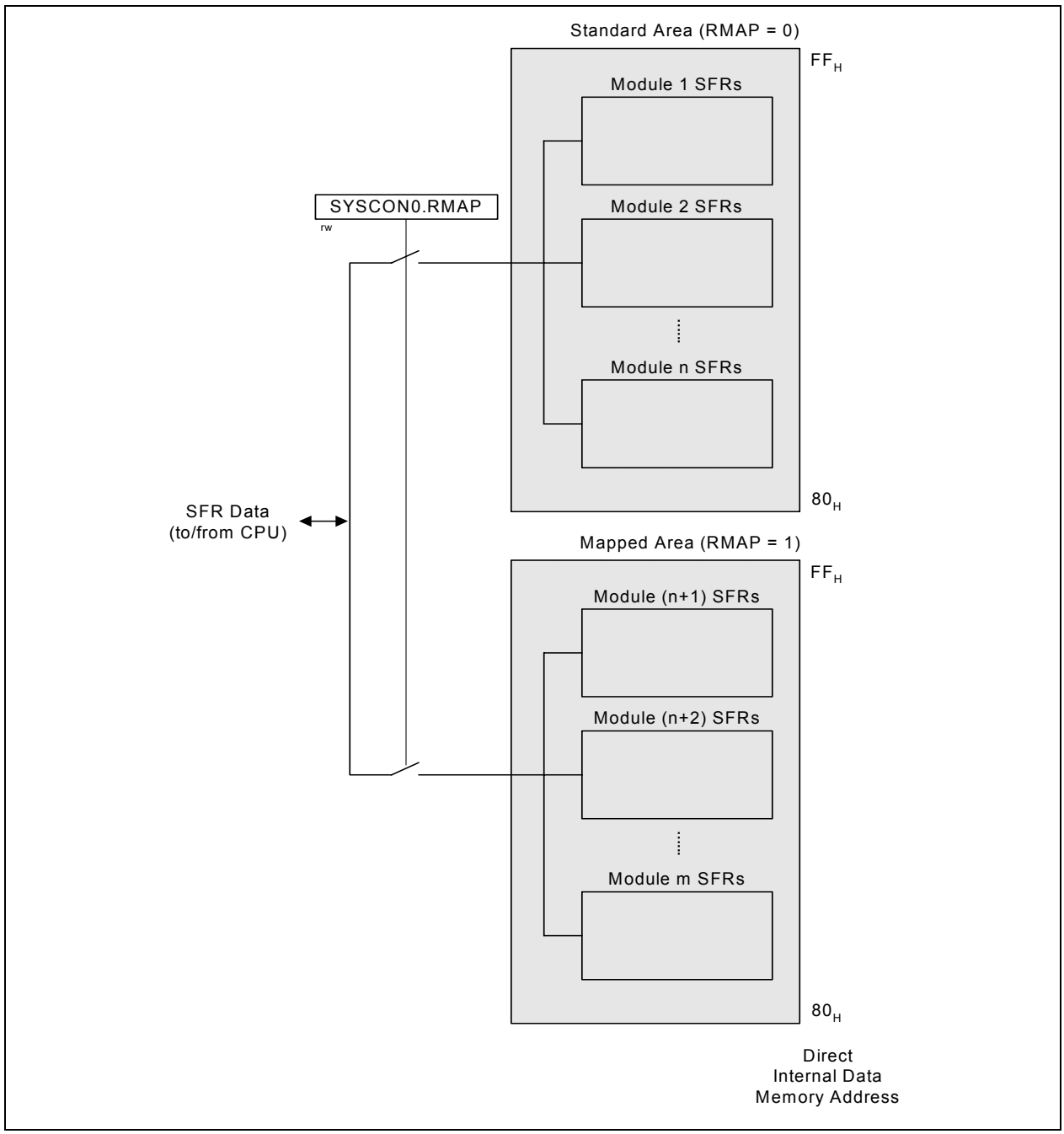

Figure 9 Address Extension by Mapping

SYSCON0
System Control Register 0 **Reset Value: 04_H**

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	0		**IMODE**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**RMAP**
	r		rw	r	r	r	rw

Field	Bits	Type	Description
RMAP	0	rw	**Interrupt Node XINTR0 Enable** 0 The access to the standard SFR area is enabled 1 The access to the mapped SFR area is enabled
1	2	r	**Reserved** Returns 1 if read; should be written with 1.
0	[7:5], 3,1	r	**Reserved** Returns 0 if read; should be written with 0.

Note: The RMAP bit should be cleared/set by ANL or ORL instructions.The rest bits of SYSCON0 should not be modified.

3.2.2.2 Address Extension by Paging

Address extension is further performed at the module level by paging. With the address extension by mapping, the XC87x has a 256-SFR address range. However, this is still less than the total number of SFRs needed by the on-chip peripherals. To meet this requirement, some peripherals have a built-in local address extension mechanism for increasing the number of addressable SFRs. The extended address range is not directly controlled by the CPU instruction itself, but is derived from bit field PAGE in the module page register MOD_PAGE. Hence, the bit field PAGE must be programmed before accessing the SFR of the target module. Each module may contain a different number of pages and a different number of SFRs per page, depending on the specific requirement. Besides setting the correct RMAP bit value to select the SFR area, the user must also ensure that a valid PAGE is selected to target the desired SFR. A page inside the extended address range can be selected as shown in **Figure 10**.

Field	Bits	Type	Description
OP	[7:6]	w	**Operation** 0X Manual page mode. The value of STNR is ignored and PAGE is directly written. 10 New page programming with automatic page saving. The value written to the bit positions of PAGE is stored. In parallel, the previous contents of PAGE are saved in the storage bit field STx indicated by STNR. 11 Automatic restore page action. The value written to the bit positions PAGE is ignored and instead, PAGE is overwritten by the contents of the storage bit field STx indicated by STNR.
0	3	r	**Reserved** Returns 0 if read; should be written with 0.

3.2.3 Bit Protection Scheme

The bit protection scheme prevents direct software writing of selected bits (i.e., protected bits) using the PASSWD register. When the bit field MODE is 11_B, writing 10011_B to the bit field PASS opens access to writing of all protected bits, and writing 10101_B to the bit field PASS closes access to writing of all protected bits. In both cases, the value of the bit field MODE is not changed even if PASSWD register is written with 98_H or $A8_H$. It can only be changed when bit field PASS is written with 11000_B, for example, writing $D0_H$ to PASSWD register disables the bit protection scheme.

Note that access is opened for maximum 32 CCLKs if the “close access” password is not written. If “open access” password is written again before the end of 32 CCLK cycles, there will be a recount of 32 CCLK cycles. The protected bits include the N- and K-Divider bits, NDIV and KDIV; the Watchdog Timer enable bit, WDTEN; and the power-down and slow-down enable bits, PD and SD.

Table 11 ADC Register Overview (cont'd)

Addr	Register Name	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RMAP = 0, PAGE 2										
CA_H	**ADC_RESR0L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 0 Low	Bit Field	RESULT		0	VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh		r	rh	rh	rh		
CB_H	**ADC_RESR0H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 0 High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
CC_H	**ADC_RESR1L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 1 Low	Bit Field	RESULT		0	VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh		r	rh	rh	rh		
CD_H	**ADC_RESR1H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 1 High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
CE_H	**ADC_RESR2L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 2 Low	Bit Field	RESULT		0	VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh		r	rh	rh	rh		
CF_H	**ADC_RESR2H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 2 High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
$D2_H$	**ADC_RESR3L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 3 Low	Bit Field	RESULT		0	VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh		r	rh	rh	rh		
$D3_H$	**ADC_RESR3H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 3 High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
RMAP = 0, PAGE 3										
CA_H	**ADC_RESRA0L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 0, View A Low	Bit Field	RESULT			VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh			rh	rh	rh		
CB_H	**ADC_RESRA0H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 0, View A High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
CC_H	**ADC_RESRA1L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 1, View A Low	Bit Field	RESULT			VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh			rh	rh	rh		
CD_H	**ADC_RESRA1H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 1, View A High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
CE_H	**ADC_RESRA2L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 2, View A Low	Bit Field	RESULT			VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh			rh	rh	rh		
CF_H	**ADC_RESRA2H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 2, View A High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
$D2_H$	**ADC_RESRA3L Reset: 00_H** Result Register 3, View A Low	Bit Field	RESULT			VF	DRC	CHNR		
		Type	rh			rh	rh	rh		
$D3_H$	**ADC_RESRA3H Reset: 00_H** Result Register 3, View A High	Bit Field	RESULT							
		Type	rh							
RMAP = 0, PAGE 4										
CA_H	**ADC_RCR0 Reset: 00_H** Result Control Register 0	Bit Field	VFCTR	WFR	0	IEN	0			DRCTR
		Type	rw	rw	r	rw	r			rw

Table 14 CCU6 Register Overview (cont'd)

Addr	Register Name	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
FD_H	**CCU6_CC61RH Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Register for Channel CC61 High	Bit Field	CC61VH							
		Type	rh							
FE_H	**CCU6_CC62RL Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Register for Channel CC62 Low	Bit Field	CC62VL							
		Type	rh							
FF_H	**CCU6_CC62RH Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Register for Channel CC62 High	Bit Field	CC62VH							
		Type	rh							
RMAP = 0, PAGE 2										
$9A_H$	**CCU6_T12MSELL Reset: 00_H** T12 Capture/Compare Mode Select Register Low	Bit Field	MSEL61				MSEL60			
		Type	rw				rw			
$9B_H$	**CCU6_T12MSELH Reset: 00_H** T12 Capture/Compare Mode Select Register High	Bit Field	DBYP	HSYNC			MSEL62			
		Type	rw	rw			rw			
$9C_H$	**CCU6_IENL Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Interrupt Enable Register Low	Bit Field	ENT12PM	ENT12OM	ENCC62F	ENCC62R	ENCC61F	ENCC61R	ENCC60F	ENCC60R
		Type	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw	rw
$9D_H$	**CCU6_IENH Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Interrupt Enable Register High	Bit Field	ENSTR	ENIDLE	ENWHE	ENCHE	0	ENTRPF	ENT13PM	ENT13CM
		Type	rw	rw	rw	rw	r	rw	rw	rw
$9E_H$	**CCU6_INPL Reset: 40_H** Capture/Compare Interrupt Node Pointer Register Low	Bit Field	INPCHE		INPCC62		INPCC61		INPCC60	
		Type	rw		rw		rw		rw	
$9F_H$	**CCU6_INPH Reset: 39_H** Capture/Compare Interrupt Node Pointer Register High	Bit Field	0		INPT13		INPT12		INPERR	
		Type	r		rw		rw		rw	
$A4_H$	**CCU6_ISSL Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Interrupt Status Set Register Low	Bit Field	ST12PM	ST12OM	SCC62F	SCC62R	SCC61F	SCC61R	SCC60F	SCC60R
		Type	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
$A5_H$	**CCU6_ISSH Reset: 00_H** Capture/Compare Interrupt Status Set Register High	Bit Field	SSTR	SIDLE	SWHE	SCHE	SWHC	STRPF	ST13PM	ST13CM
		Type	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
$A6_H$	**CCU6_PSLR Reset: 00_H** Passive State Level Register	Bit Field	PSL63	0	PSL					
		Type	rwh	r	rwh					
$A7_H$	**CCU6_MCMCTR Reset: 00_H** Multi-Channel Mode Control Register	Bit Field	0		SWSYN		0	SWSEL		
		Type	r		rw		r	rw		
FA_H	**CCU6_TCTR2L Reset: 00_H** Timer Control Register 2 Low	Bit Field	0	T13TED		T13TEC			T13SSC	T12SSC
		Type	r	rw		rw			rw	rw
FB_H	**CCU6_TCTR2H Reset: 00_H** Timer Control Register 2 High	Bit Field	0				T13RSEL		T12RSEL	
		Type	r				rw		rw	
FC_H	**CCU6_MODCTRL Reset: 00_H** Modulation Control Register Low	Bit Field	MCMEN	0	T12MODEN					
		Type	rw	r	rw					

Table 18 OCDS Register Overview

Addr	Register Name	Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
RMAP = 1										
$E9_H$	**MMCR2** **Reset: $8U_H$** Monitor Mode Control 2 Register	Bit Field	STMODE	EXBC	DSUSP	MBCON	ALTDI	MMEP	MMODE	JENA
		Type	rw	rw	rw	rwh	rw	rwh	rh	rh
EA_H	**MEXTCR** **Reset: $0U_H$** Memory Extension Control Register	Bit Field	0				BANKBPx			
		Type	r				rw			
EB_H	**MMWR1** **Reset: 00_H** Monitor Work Register 1	Bit Field	MMWR1							
		Type	rw							
EC_H	**MMWR2** **Reset: 00_H** Monitor Work Register 2	Bit Field	MMWR2							
		Type	rw							
$F1_H$	**MMCR** **Reset: 00_H** Monitor Mode Control Register	Bit Field	MEXIT_P	MEXIT	0	MSTEP	MRAMS_P	MRAMS	TRF	RRF
		Type	w	rwh	r	rw	w	rwh	rh	rh
$F2_H$	**MMSR** **Reset: 00_H** Monitor Mode Status Register	Bit Field	MBCAM	MBCIN	EXBF	SWBF	HWB3F	HWB2F	HWB1F	HWB0F
		Type	rw	rwh	rwh	rwh	rwh	rwh	rwh	rwh
$F3_H$	**MMBPCR** **Reset: 00_H** Breakpoints Control Register	Bit Field	SWBC	HWB3C		HWB2C		HWB1C	HWB0C	
		Type	rw	rw		rw		rw	rw	
$F4_H$	**MMICR** **Reset: 00_H** Monitor Mode Interrupt Control Register	Bit Field	DVECT	DRETR	COMRST	MSTSEL	MMUIE_P	MMUIE	RRIE_P	RRIE
		Type	rwh	rwh	rwh	rh	w	rw	w	rw
$F5_H$	**MMDR** **Reset: 00_H** Monitor Mode Data Transfer Register Receive	Bit Field	MMRR							
		Type	rh							
$F6_H$	**HWBPSR** **Reset: 00_H** Hardware Breakpoints Select Register	Bit Field	0			BPSEL_P	BPSEL			
		Type	r			w	rw			
$F7_H$	**HWBPDR** **Reset: 00_H** Hardware Breakpoints Data Register	Bit Field	HWBPxx							
		Type	rw							

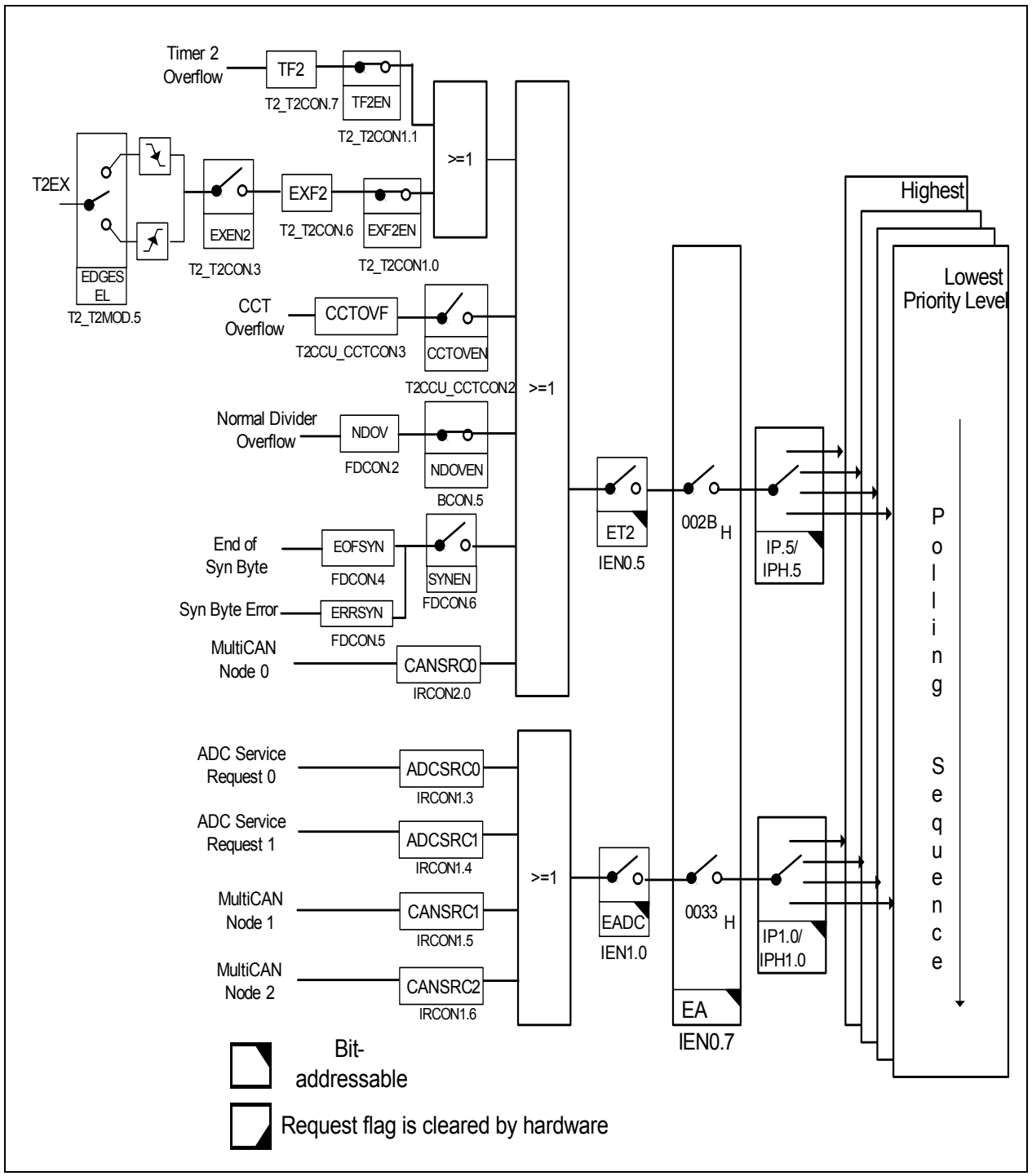

Figure 14 Interrupt Request Sources (Part 2)

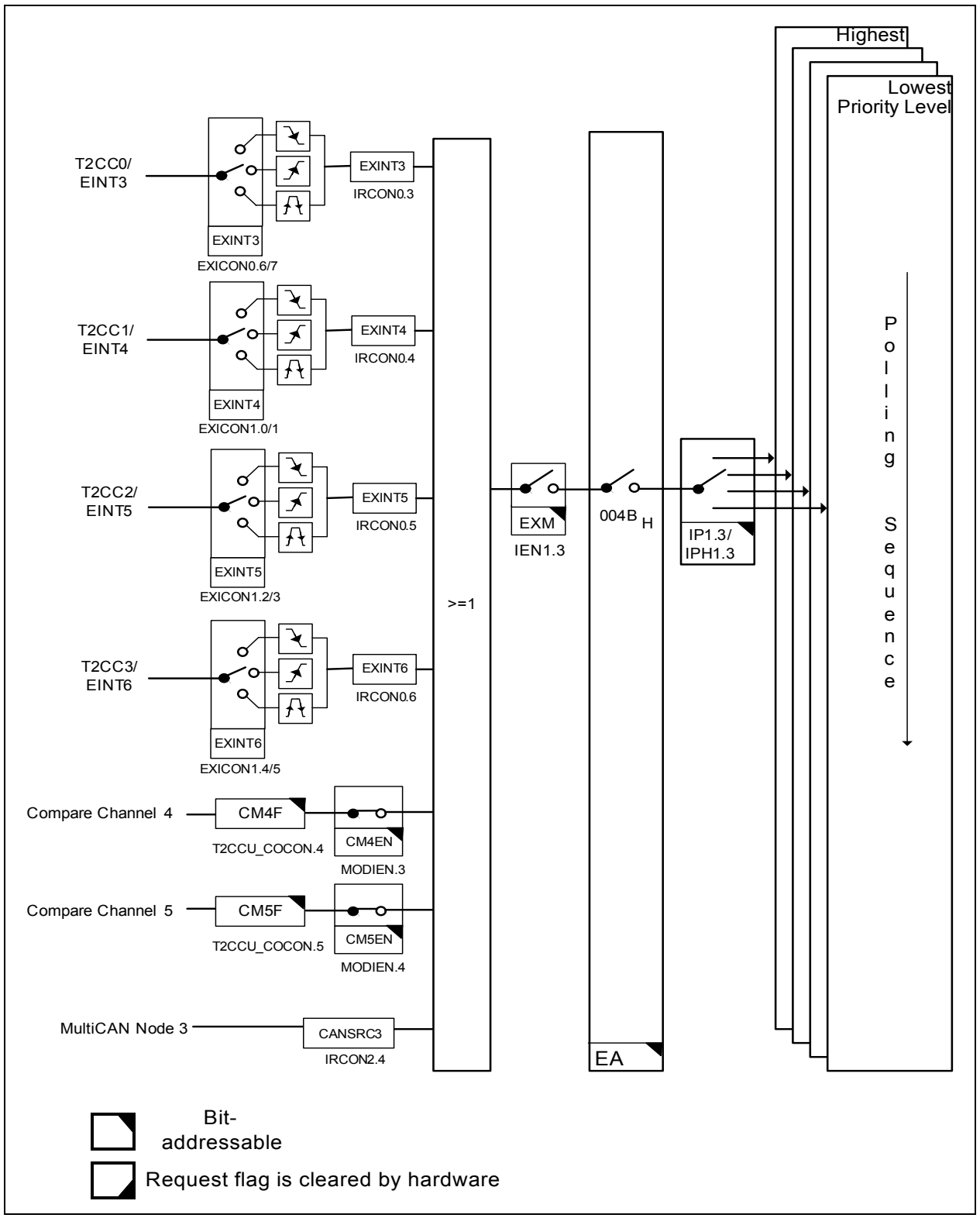

Figure 16 Interrupt Request Sources (Part 4)

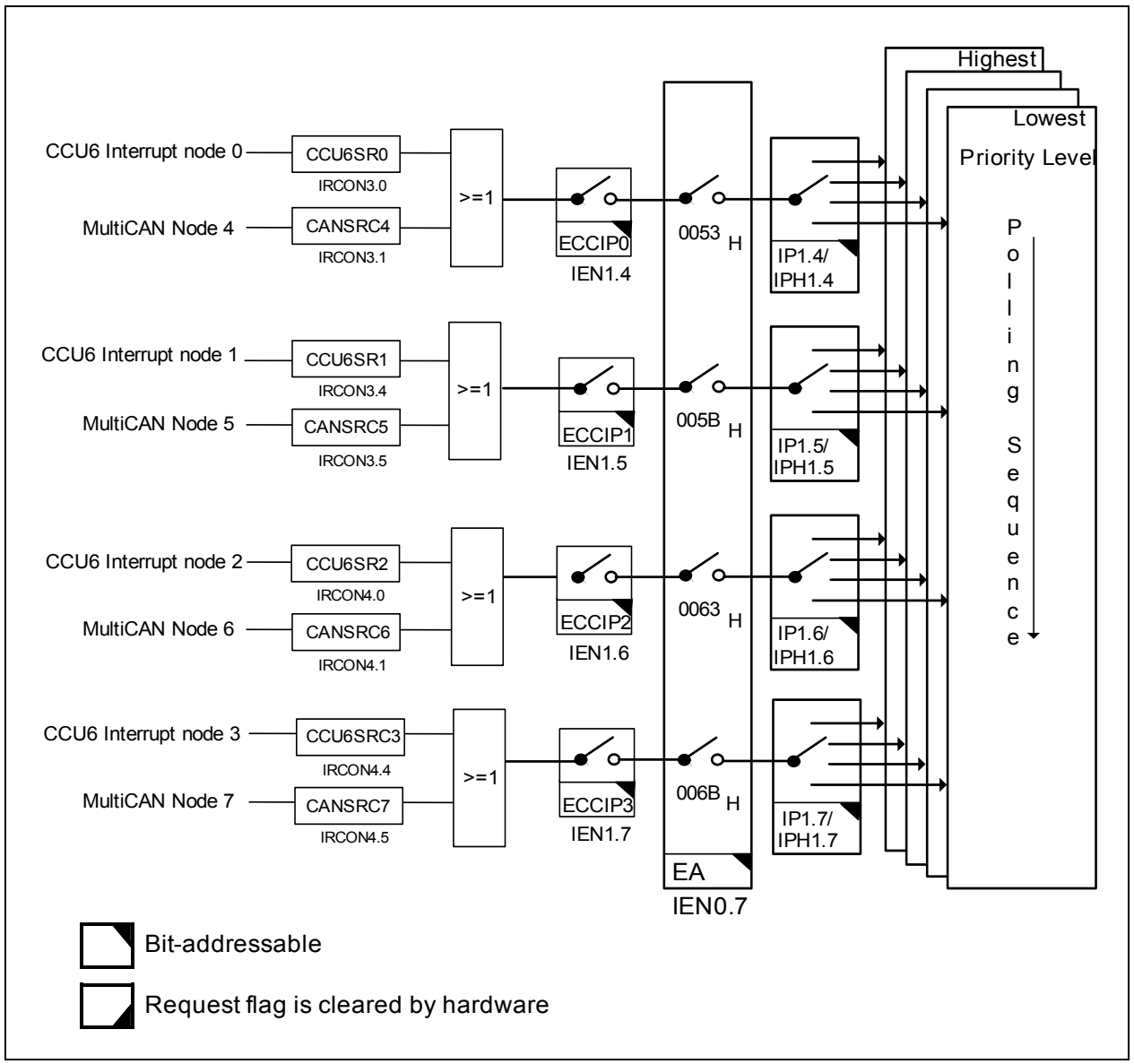

Figure 17 Interrupt Request Sources (Part 5)

3.4.2 Interrupt Source and Vector

Each interrupt event source has an associated interrupt vector address for the interrupt node it belongs to. This vector is accessed to service the corresponding interrupt node request. The interrupt service of each interrupt source can be individually enabled or disabled via an enable bit. The assignment of the XC87x interrupt sources to the interrupt vector address and the corresponding interrupt node enable bits are summarized in **Table 22**.

Table 22 Interrupt Vector Addresses

Interrupt Source	Vector Address	Assignment for XC87x	Enable Bit	SFR
NMI	0073_H	Watchdog Timer NMI	NMIWDT	NMICON
		PLL NMI	NMIPLL	
		Flash Timer NMI	NMIFLASH	
		V_{DDP} Prewarning NMI	NMIVDDP	
		Flash ECC NMI	NMIECC	
XINTR0	0003_H	External Interrupt 0	EX0	IEN0
XINTR1	$000B_H$	Timer 0	ET0	
XINTR2	0013_H	External Interrupt 1	EX1	
XINTR3	$001B_H$	Timer 1	ET1	
XINTR4	0023_H	UART	ES	
XINTR5	$002B_H$	T2CCU	ET2	
		UART Fractional Divider (Normal Divider Overflow)		
		MultiCAN Node 0		
		LIN		

3.8 Clock Generation Unit

The Clock Generation Unit (CGU) allows great flexibility in the clock generation for the XC87x. The power consumption is indirectly proportional to the frequency, whereas the performance of the microcontroller is directly proportional to the frequency. During user program execution, the frequency can be programmed for an optimal ratio between performance and power consumption. Therefore the power consumption can be adapted to the actual application state.

Features

- Phase-Locked Loop (PLL) for multiplying clock source by different factors
- PLL Base Mode
- Prescaler Mode
- PLL Mode
- Power-down mode support[1)]

The CGU consists of an oscillator circuit and a PLL. In the XC87x, the oscillator can be from either of these two sources: the on-chip oscillator (4 MHz) or the external oscillator (2 MHz to 20 MHz). The term “oscillator” is used to refer to both on-chip oscillator and external oscillator, unless otherwise stated. After the reset, the on-chip oscillator will be used by default.The external oscillator can be selected via software. In addition, the PLL provides a fail-safe logic to perform oscillator run and loss-of-lock detection. This allows emergency routines to be executed for system recovery or to perform system shut down.

1) SAK product variant does not support power-down mode.

3.8.2 Clock Management

The CGU generates all clock signals required within the microcontroller from a single clock, f_{sys}. During normal system operation, the typical frequencies of the different modules are as follow:

- CPU clock: CCLK, SCLK = 24 MHz
- MultiCAN clock : MCANCLK = 24 or 48 MHz
- MDU clock : MDUCLK = 24 or 48 MHz
- CORDIC clock : CORDICCLK = 24 or 48 MHz
- CCU6 clock : CCU6CLK = 24 or 48 MHz
- T2CCU clock : T2CCUCLK = 24 or 48 MHz
- Peripheral clock: PCLK = 24 MHz

In addition, different clock frequencies can be output to pin CLKOUT (P0.0 or P0.7). The clock output frequency, which is derived from the clock output divider (bit COREL), can further be divided by 2 using toggle latch (bit TLEN is set to 1). The resulting output frequency has a 50% duty cycle. **Figure 22** shows the clock distribution of the XC87x.

If the WDT is not serviced before the timer overflow, a system malfunction is assumed. As a result, the WDT NMI is triggered (assert FNMIWDT) and the reset prewarning is entered. The prewarning period lasts for 30_H count, after which the system is reset (assert WDTRST).

The WDT has a “programmable window boundary” which disallows any refresh during the WDT’s count-up. A refresh during this window boundary constitutes an invalid access to the WDT, causing the reset prewarning to be entered but without triggering the WDT NMI. The system will still be reset after the prewarning period is over. The window boundary is from 0000_H to the value obtained from the concatenation of WDTWINB and 00_H.

After being serviced, the WDT continues counting up from the value (<WDTREL> * 2^8). The time period for an overflow of the WDT is programmable in two ways:

- The input frequency to the WDT can be selected to be either $f_{PCLK}/2$ or $f_{PCLK}/128$
- The reload value WDTREL for the high byte of WDT can be programmed in register WDTREL

The period, P_{WDT}, between servicing the WDT and the next overflow can be determined by the following formula:

$$P_{WDT} = \frac{2^{(1 + WDTIN \times 6)} \times (2^{16} - WDTREL \times 2^8)}{f_{PCLK}} \quad (3.3)$$

If the Window-Boundary Refresh feature of the WDT is enabled, the period P_{WDT} between servicing the WDT and the next overflow is shortened if WDTWINB is greater than WDTREL, see **Figure 25**. This period can be calculated using the same formula by replacing WDTREL with WDTWINB. For this feature to be useful, WDTWINB cannot be smaller than WDTREL.

fractional divider) for generating a wide range of baud rates based on its input clock f_{PCLK}, see **Figure 26**.

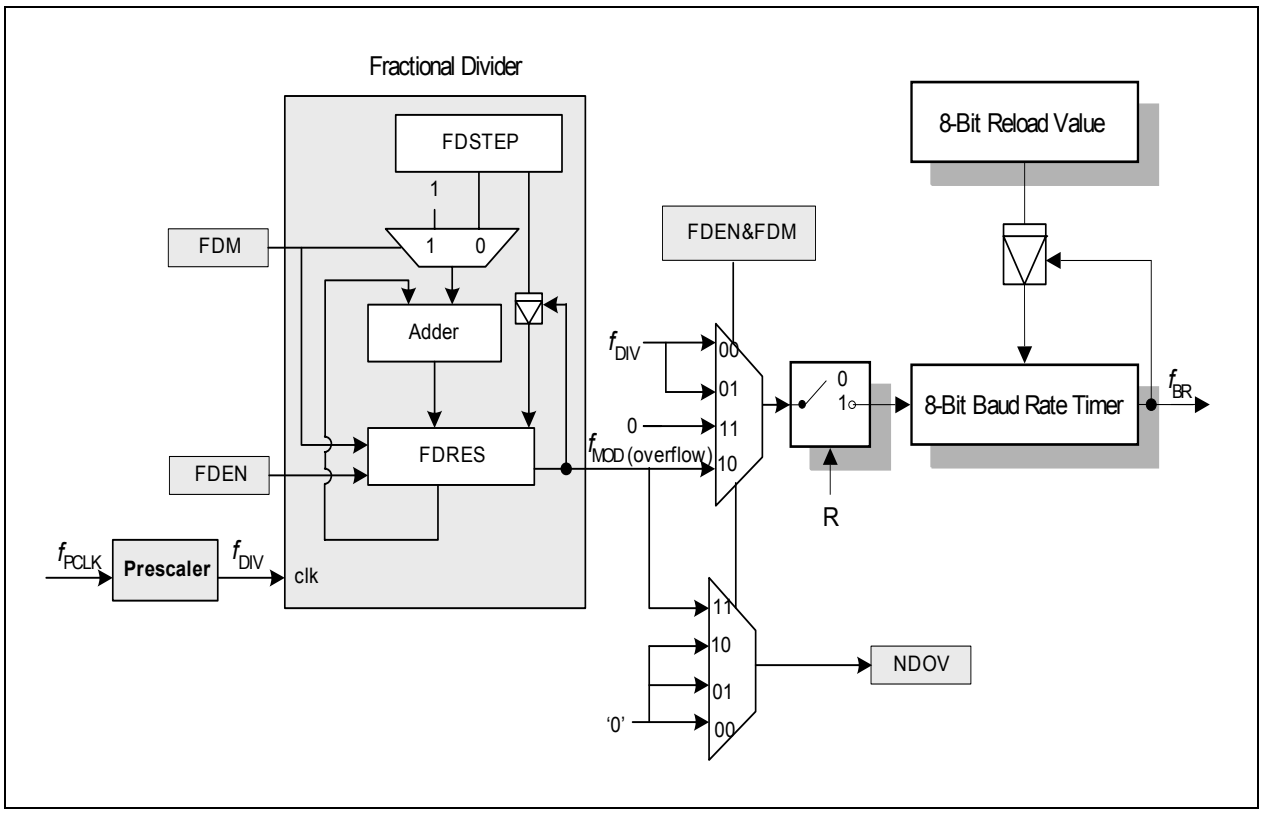

Figure 26 Baud-rate Generator Circuitry

The baud rate timer is a count-down timer and is clocked by either the output of the fractional divider (f_{MOD}) if the fractional divider is enabled (FDCON.FDEN = 1), or the output of the prescaler (f_{DIV}) if the fractional divider is disabled (FDEN = 0). For baud rate generation, the fractional divider must be configured to fractional divider mode (FDCON.FDM = 0). This allows the baud rate control run bit BCON.R to be used to start or stop the baud rate timer. At each timer underflow, the timer is reloaded with the 8-bit reload value in register BG and one clock pulse is generated for the serial channel.

Enabling the fractional divider in normal divider mode (FDEN = 1 and FDM = 1) stops the baud rate timer and nullifies the effect of bit BCON.R. See **Section 3.14**.

The baud rate (f_{BR}) value is dependent on the following parameters:

- Input clock f_{PCLK}
- Prescaling factor (2^{BRPRE}) defined by bit field BRPRE in register BCON
- Fractional divider (STEP/256) defined by register FDSTEP
  (to be considered only if fractional divider is enabled and operating in fractional divider mode)
- 8-bit reload value (BR_VALUE) for the baud rate timer defined by register BG

The following formulas calculate the final baud rate without and with the fractional divider respectively:

$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{f_{PCLK}}{16 \times 2^{BRPRE} \times (BR\_VALUE + 1)} \quad \text{where} \quad 2^{BRPRE} \times (BR\_VALUE + 1) > 1 \tag{3.4}$$

$$\text{baud rate} = \frac{f_{PCLK}}{16 \times 2^{BRPRE} \times (BR\_VALUE + 1)} \times \frac{STEP}{256} \tag{3.5}$$

The maximum baud rate that can be generated is limited to $f_{PCLK}/32$. Hence, for a module clock of 24 MHz, the maximum achievable baud rate is 0.75 MBaud.

Standard LIN protocol can support a maximum baud rate of 20 kHz, the baud rate accuracy is not critical and the fractional divider can be disabled. Only the prescaler is used for auto baud rate calculation. For LIN fast mode, which supports the baud rate of 20 kHz to 57.6 kHz, the higher baud rates require the use of the fractional divider for greater accuracy.

Table 31 lists the various commonly used baud rates with their corresponding parameter settings and deviation errors. The fractional divider is disabled and a module clock of 24 MHz is used.

Table 31 Typical Baud rates for UART with Fractional Divider disabled

Baud rate	Prescaling Factor (2BRPRE)	Reload Value (BR_VALUE + 1)	Deviation Error
19.2 kBaud	1 (BRPRE=000_B)	78 ($4E_H$)	0.17 %
9600 Baud	1 (BRPRE=000_B)	156 ($9C_H$)	0.17 %
4800 Baud	2 (BRPRE=001_B)	156 ($9C_H$)	0.17 %
2400 Baud	4 (BRPRE=010_B)	156 ($9C_H$)	0.17 %

The fractional divider allows baud rates of higher accuracy (lower deviation error) to be generated. **Table 32** lists the resulting deviation errors from generating a baud rate of 57.6 kHz, using different module clock frequencies. The fractional divider is enabled (fractional divider mode) and the corresponding parameter settings are shown.

3.20 Capture/Compare Unit 6

The Capture/Compare Unit 6 (CCU6) provides two independent timers (T12, T13), which can be used for Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) generation, especially for AC-motor control. The CCU6 also supports special control modes for block commutation and multi-phase machines.

The timer T12 can function in capture and/or compare mode for its three channels. The timer T13 can work in compare mode only.

The multi-channel control unit generates output patterns, which can be modulated by T12 and/or T13. The modulation sources can be selected and combined for the signal modulation.

Timer T12 Features

- Three capture/compare channels, each channel can be used either as a capture or as a compare channel
- Supports generation of a three-phase PWM (six outputs, individual signals for highside and lowside switches)
- 16-bit resolution, maximum count frequency = peripheral clock frequency
- Dead-time control for each channel to avoid short-circuits in the power stage
- Concurrent update of the required T12/13 registers
- Generation of center-aligned and edge-aligned PWM
- Supports single-shot mode
- Supports many interrupt request sources
- Hysteresis-like control mode

Timer T13 Features

- One independent compare channel with one output
- 16-bit resolution, maximum count frequency = peripheral clock frequency
- Can be synchronized to T12
- Interrupt generation at period-match and compare-match
- Supports single-shot mode

Additional Features

- Implements block commutation for Brushless DC-drives
- Position detection via Hall-sensor pattern
- Automatic rotational speed measurement for block commutation
- Integrated error handling
- Fast emergency stop without CPU load via external signal ($\overline{\text{CTRAP}}$)
- Control modes for multi-channel AC-drives
- Output levels can be selected and adapted to the power stage

The block diagram of the CCU6 module is shown in **Figure 29**.

Table 45 Power Supply Current Parameters[1] (Operating Conditions apply; V_{DDP} = 3.3V range)

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Test Conditions
		typ.[2]	max.[3]		
V_{DDP} = 3.3V Range					
Active Mode	I_{DDP}	35.4	43	mA	[4]
Idle Mode	I_{DDP}	27.6	33	mA	[5]
Active Mode with slow-down enabled	I_{DDP}	8.6	13	mA	[6]
Idle Mode with slow-down enabled	I_{DDP}	8	12	mA	[7]

1) The table is only applicable to SAF and SAX variants.

2) The typical I_{DDP} values are based on preliminary measurements and are to be used as reference only. These values are periodically measured at T_A = + 25 °C and V_{DDP} = 3.3 V.

3) The maximum I_{DDP} values are measured under worst case conditions (T_A = + 105 °C and V_{DDP} = 3.6 V).

4) I_{DDP} (active mode) is measured with: CPU clock and input clock to all peripherals running at 24 MHz with on-chip oscillator of 4 MHz, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V_{DDP}; all other pins are disconnected, no load on ports.

5) I_{DDP} (idle mode) is measured with: CPU clock disabled, watchdog timer disabled, input clock to all peripherals enabled and running at 24 MHz, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V_{DDP}; all other pins are disconnected, no load on ports.

6) I_{DDP} (active mode with slow-down mode) is measured with: CPU clock and input clock to all peripherals running at 1 MHz by setting CLKREL in CMCON to 1000_B, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V_{DDP}; all other pins are disconnected, no load on ports.

7) I_{DDP} (idle mode with slow-down mode) is measured with: CPU clock disabled, watchdog timer disabled, input clock to all peripherals enabled and running at 1 MHz by setting CLKREL in CMCON to 1000_B, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = V_{DDP}; all other pins are disconnected, no load on ports.

5 Package and Quality Declaration

Chapter 5 provides the information of the XC87x package and reliability section.

5.1 Package Parameters

Table 56 provides the thermal characteristics of the package used in XC878 and XC874.

Table 56 Thermal Characteristics of the Packages

Parameter	Symbol		Limit Values		Unit	Notes
			Min.	Max.		
PG-LQFP-64-4 (XC878)						
Thermal resistance junction case[1)]	R_{TJC}	CC	-	13.8	K/W	-
Thermal resistance junction lead[1)]	R_{TJL}	CC	-	34.6	K/W	-
PG-VQFN-48-22 (XC874)						
Thermal resistance junction case[1)]	R_{TJC}	CC	-	16.6	K/W	-
Thermal resistance junction lead[1)]	R_{TJL}	CC	-	30.7	K/W	-

1) The thermal resistances between the case and the ambient (R_{TCA}) , the lead and the ambient (R_{TLA}) are to be combined with the thermal resistances between the junction and the case (R_{TJC}), the junction and the lead (R_{TJL}) given above, in order to calculate the total thermal resistance between the junction and the ambient (R_{TJA}). The thermal resistances between the case and the ambient (R_{TCA}), the lead and the ambient (R_{TLA}) depend on the external system (PCB, case) characteristics, and are under user responsibility.
The junction temperature can be calculated using the following equation: $T_J=T_A+R_{TJA} \times P_D$, where the R_{TJA} is the total thermal resistance between the junction and the ambient. This total junction ambient resistance R_{TJA} can be obtained from the upper four partial thermal resistances, by
a) simply adding only the two thermal resistances (junction lead and lead ambient), or
b) by taking all four resistances into account, depending on the precision needed.