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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	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I²C, IrDA, LINbus, Microwire, SmartCard, SPI, SSP, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, Cap Sense, LCD, LVD, POR, PWM, SmartSense, WDT
Number of I/O	51
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b SAR; D/A 4x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c4247azi-m485

More Information

Cypress provides a wealth of data at www.cypress.com to help you to select the right PSoC device for your design, and to help you to quickly and effectively integrate the device into your design. For a comprehensive list of resources, see the knowledge base article KBA86521, How to Design with PSoC 3, PSoC 4, and PSoC 5LP. Following is an abbreviated list for PSoC 4:

- Overview: PSoC Portfolio, PSoC Roadmap
- Product Selectors: PSoC 1, PSoC 3, PSoC 4, PSoC 5LP
  In addition, PSoC Creator includes a device selection tool.
- Application notes: Cypress offers a large number of PSoC application notes covering a broad range of topics, from basic to advanced level. Recommended application notes for getting started with PSoC 4 are:
  - AN79953: Getting Started With PSoC 4
  - AN88619: PSoC 4 Hardware Design Considerations
  - AN86439: Using PSoC 4 GPIO Pins
  - AN57821: Mixed Signal Circuit Board Layout
  - AN81623: Digital Design Best Practices
  - AN73854: Introduction To Bootloaders
  - AN89610: ARM Cortex Code Optimization
- Technical Reference Manual (TRM) is in two documents:
  - Architecture TRM details each PSoC 4 functional block.
  - Registers TRM describes each of the PSoC 4 registers.
- Development Kits:
  - CY8CKIT-042, PSoC 4 Pioneer Kit, is an easy-to-use and inexpensive development platform. This kit includes connectors for Arduino™ compatible shields and Digilent® Pmod™ daughter cards.
  - CY8CKIT-049 is a very low-cost prototyping platform. It is a low-cost alternative to sampling PSoC 4 devices.
  - CY8CKIT-001 is a common development platform for any one of the PSoC 1, PSoC 3, PSoC 4, or PSoC 5LP families of devices.

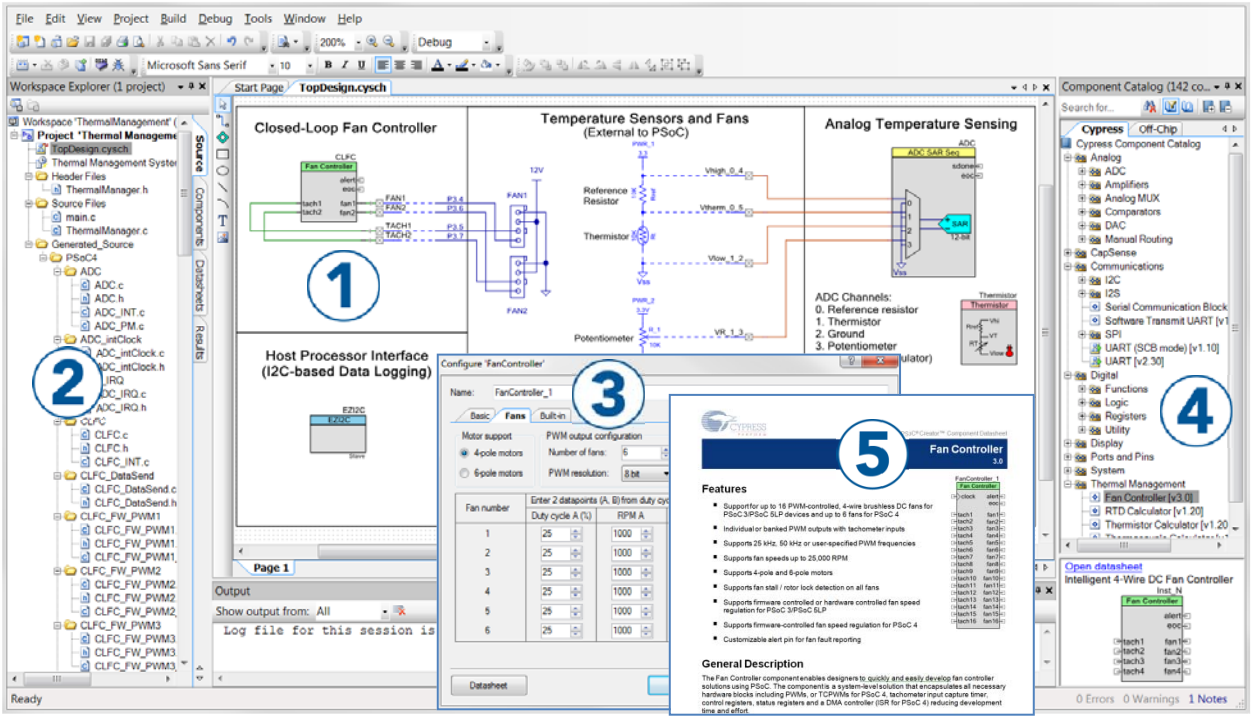
The MiniProg3 device provides an interface for flash programming and debug.

PSoC Creator

PSoC Creator is a free Windows-based Integrated Design Environment (IDE). It enables concurrent hardware and firmware design of PSoC 3, PSoC 4, and PSoC 5LP based systems. Create designs using classic, familiar schematic capture supported by over 100 pre-verified, production-ready PSoC Components; see the list of component datasheets. With PSoC Creator, you can:

1. Drag and drop component icons to build your hardware system design in the main design workspace
2. Codesign your application firmware with the PSoC hardware, using the PSoC Creator IDE C compiler
3. Configure components using the configuration tools
4. Explore the library of 100+ components
5. Review component datasheets

Figure 1. Multiple-Sensor Example Project in PSoC Creator



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Functional Definition

CPU and Memory Subsystem

CPU

The Cortex-M0 CPU in the PSoC 4200-M is part of the 32-bit MCU subsystem, which is optimized for low-power operation with extensive clock gating. Most instructions are 16 bits in length and execute a subset of the Thumb-2 instruction set. The Cypress implementation includes a hardware multiplier that provides a 32-bit result in one cycle. It includes a nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC) block with 32 interrupt inputs and also includes a Wakeup Interrupt Controller (WIC), which can wake the processor up from the Deep Sleep mode allowing power to be switched off to the main processor when the chip is in the Deep Sleep mode. The Cortex-M0 CPU provides a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) input, which is made available to the user when it is not in use for system functions requested by the user.

The CPU also includes a debug interface, the serial wire debug (SWD) interface, which is a 2-wire form of JTAG; the debug configuration used for PSoC 4200-M has four break-point (address) comparators and two watchpoint (data) comparators.

Flash

The PSoC 4200-M has a flash module with a flash accelerator, tightly coupled to the CPU to improve average access times from the flash block. The flash accelerator delivers 85% of single-cycle SRAM access performance on average. Part of the flash module can be used to emulate EEPROM operation if required.

SRAM

SRAM memory is retained during Hibernate.

SROM

A supervisory ROM that contains boot and configuration routines is provided.

DMA

A DMA engine, with eight channels, is provided that can do 32-bit transfers and has chainable ping-pong descriptors.

System Resources

Power System

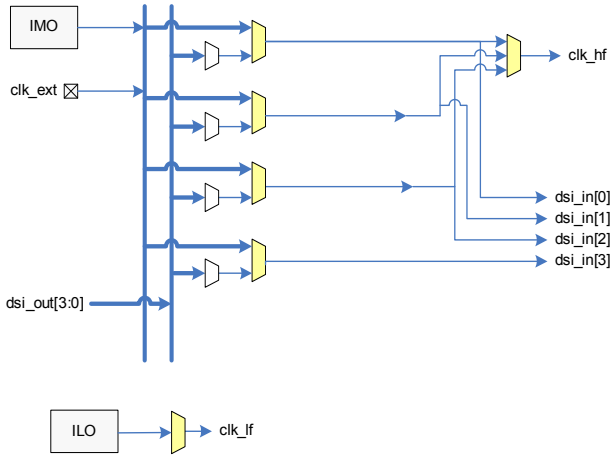
The power system is described in detail in the section Power on page 14. It provides assurance that voltage levels are as required for each respective mode and either delay mode entry (on power-on reset (POR), for example) until voltage levels are as required for proper function or generate resets (brown-out detect (BOD)) or interrupts (low voltage detect (LVD)). The PSoC 4200M operates with a single external supply over the range of 1.71 to 5.5 V and has five different power modes, transitions between which are managed by the power system. The PSoC 4200M provides Sleep, Deep Sleep, Hibernate, and Stop low-power modes.

Clock System

The PSoC 4200-M clock system is responsible for providing clocks to all subsystems that require clocks and for switching between different clock sources without glitching. In addition, the clock system ensures that no meta-stable conditions occur.

The clock system for the PSoC 4200-M consists of a Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO) running at 32 kHz, the IMO (3 to 48 MHz) and the ILO (32-kHz nominal) internal oscillators, and provision for an external clock.

Figure 2. PSoC 4200M MCU Clocking Architecture



The clk_hf signal can be divided down to generate synchronous clocks for the UDBs, and the analog and digital peripherals. There are a total of 16 clock dividers for the PSoC 4200-M, each with 16-bit divide capability; this allows 12 to be used for the fixed-function blocks and four for the UDBs. The analog clock leads the digital clocks to allow analog events to occur before digital clock-related noise is generated. The 16-bit capability allows a lot of flexibility in generating fine-grained frequency values and is fully supported in PSoC Creator.

IMO Clock Source

The IMO is the primary source of internal clocking in the PSoC 4200M. It is trimmed during testing to achieve the specified accuracy. Trim values are stored in nonvolatile memory. Trimming can also be done on the fly to allow in-field calibration. The IMO default frequency is 24 MHz and it can be adjusted between 3 to 48 MHz in steps of 1 MHz. IMO tolerance with Cypress-provided calibration settings is ±2%.

ILO Clock Source

The ILO is a very low power oscillator, nominally 32 kHz, which is primarily used to generate clocks for peripheral operation in Deep Sleep mode. ILO-driven counters can be calibrated to the IMO to improve accuracy. Cypress provides a software component, which does the calibration.

Crystal Oscillator

The PSoC 4200M clock subsystem also includes a low-frequency crystal oscillator (32-kHz WCO) that is available during the Deep Sleep mode and can be used for Real-Time Clock (RTC) and Watchdog Timer applications.

Watchdog Timer

A watchdog timer is implemented in the clock block running from the low-frequency clock; this allows watchdog operation during Deep Sleep and generates a watchdog reset or an interrupt if not serviced before the timeout occurs. The watchdog reset is recorded in the Reset Cause register.

Reset

The PSoC 4200M can be reset from a variety of sources including a software reset. Reset events are asynchronous and guarantee reversion to a known state. The reset cause is recorded in a register, which is sticky through reset and allows software to determine the cause of the reset. An XRES pin is reserved for external reset to avoid complications with configuration and multiple pin functions during power-on or reconfiguration.

Voltage Reference

The PSoC 4200M reference system generates all internally required references. A 1% voltage reference spec is provided for the 12-bit ADC. To allow better signal-to-noise ratios (SNR) and better absolute accuracy, it is possible to add an external bypass capacitor to the internal reference using a GPIO pin or to use an external reference for the SAR.

Analog Blocks

12-bit SAR ADC

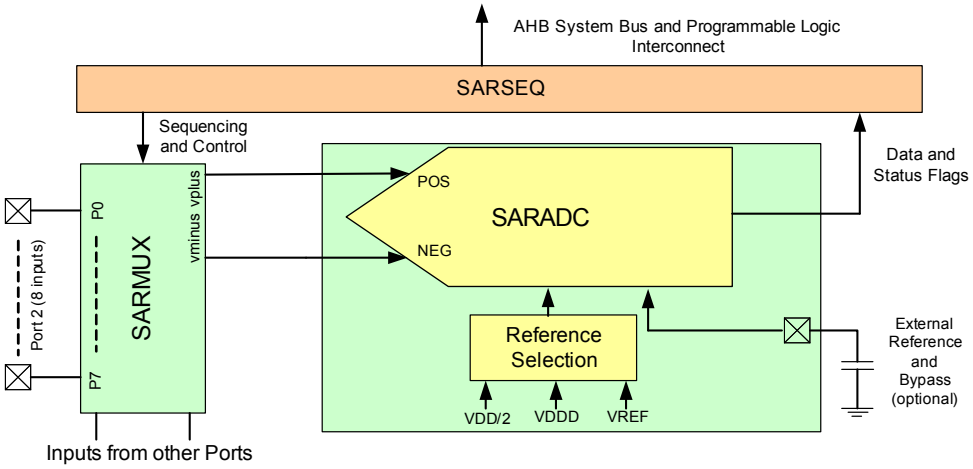
The 12-bit 1 MSample/second SAR ADC can operate at a maximum clock rate of 18 MHz and requires a minimum of 18 clocks at that frequency to do a 12-bit conversion.

The block functionality is augmented for the user by adding a reference buffer to it (trimmable to ±1%) and by providing the choice of three internal voltage references: V_{DD}, $V_{DD}/2$, and V_{REF} (nominally 1.024 V) as well as an external reference through a GPIO pin. The Sample-and-Hold (S/H) aperture is programmable allowing the gain bandwidth requirements of the amplifier driving the SAR inputs, which determine its settling time, to be relaxed if required. The system performance will be 65 dB for true 12-bit precision if appropriate references are used and system noise levels permit. To improve performance in noisy conditions, it is possible to provide an external bypass (through a fixed pin location) for the internal reference amplifier.

The SAR is connected to a fixed set of pins through an 8-input sequencer (expandable to 16 inputs). The sequencer cycles through selected channels autonomously (sequencer scan) and does so with zero switching overhead (that is, the aggregate sampling bandwidth is equal to 1 Msps, whether it is for a single channel or distributed over several channels). The sequencer switching is effected through a state machine or through firmware-driven switching. A feature provided by the sequencer is buffering of each channel to reduce CPU interrupt service requirements. To accommodate signals with varying source impedance and frequency, it is possible to have different sample times programmable for each channel. In addition, the signal range specification through a pair of range registers (low and high range values) is implemented with a corresponding out-of-range interrupt if the digitized value exceeds the programmed range; this allows fast detection of out-of-range values without the necessity of having to wait for a sequencer scan to be completed and the CPU to read the values and check for out-of-range values in software.

The SAR is able to digitize the output of the on-board temperature sensor for calibration and other temperature-dependent functions. The SAR is not available in Deep Sleep and Hibernate modes as it requires a high-speed clock (up to 18 MHz). The SAR operating range is 1.71 to 5.5 V.

Figure 3. SAR ADC System Diagram



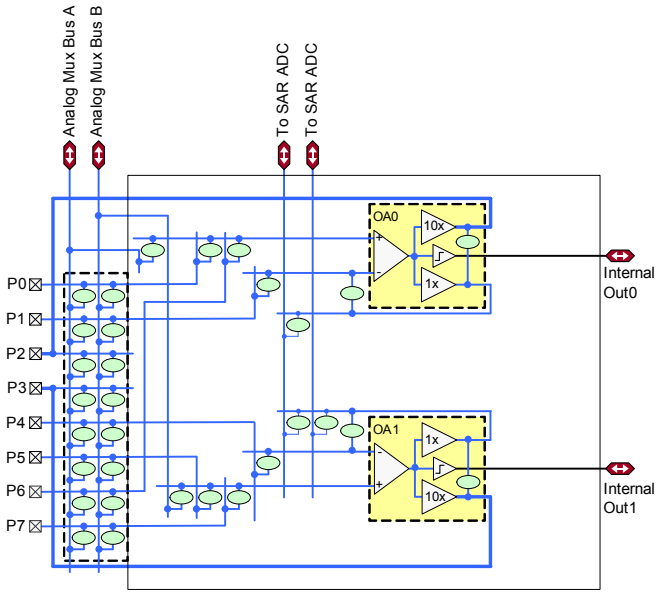
Analog Multiplex Bus

The PSoC 4200M has two concentric analog buses (Analog Mux Bus A and Analog Mux Bus B) that circumnavigate the periphery of the chip. These buses can transport analog signals from any pin to various analog blocks (including the opamps) and to the CapSense blocks allowing, for instance, the ADC to monitor any pin on the chip. These buses are independent and can also be split into three independent sections. This allows one section to be used for CapSense purposes, one for general analog signal processing, and the third for general-purpose digital peripherals and GPIO.

Four Opamps

The PSoC 4200M has four opamps with comparator modes, which allow most common analog functions to be performed on-chip eliminating external components; PGAs, voltage buffers, filters, trans-impedance amplifiers, and other functions can be realized with external passives saving power, cost, and space. The on-chip opamps are designed with enough bandwidth to drive the Sample-and-Hold circuit of the ADC without requiring external buffering. The opamps can operate in the Deep Sleep mode at very low power levels. The following diagram shows one of two identical opamp pairs of the opamp subsystem.

Figure 4. Identical Opamp Pairs in Opamp Subsystem



The ovals in Figure 4 represent analog switches, which may be controlled via user firmware, the SAR sequencer, or user-defined programmable logic. The opamps (OA0 and OA1) are configurable via these switches to perform all standard opamp functions with appropriate feedback components.

The opamps (OA0 and OA1) are programmable and reconfigurable to provide standard opamp functionality via switchable feedback components, unity gain functionality for driving pins directly, or for internal use (such as buffering SAR ADC inputs as indicated in the diagram), or as true comparators.

The opamp inputs provide highly flexible connectivity and can connect directly to dedicated pins or, via the analog mux buses, to any pin on the chip. Analog switch connectivity is controllable by user firmware as well as user-defined programmable digital state machines (implemented via UDBs).

The opamps operate in Deep Sleep mode at very low currents allowing analog circuits to remain operational during Deep Sleep.

Temperature Sensor

The PSoC 4200M has one on-chip temperature sensor. This consists of a diode, which is biased by a current source that can be disabled to save power. The temperature sensor is connected to the ADC, which digitizes the reading and produces a temperature value using Cypress-supplied software that includes calibration and linearization.

Low-power Comparators

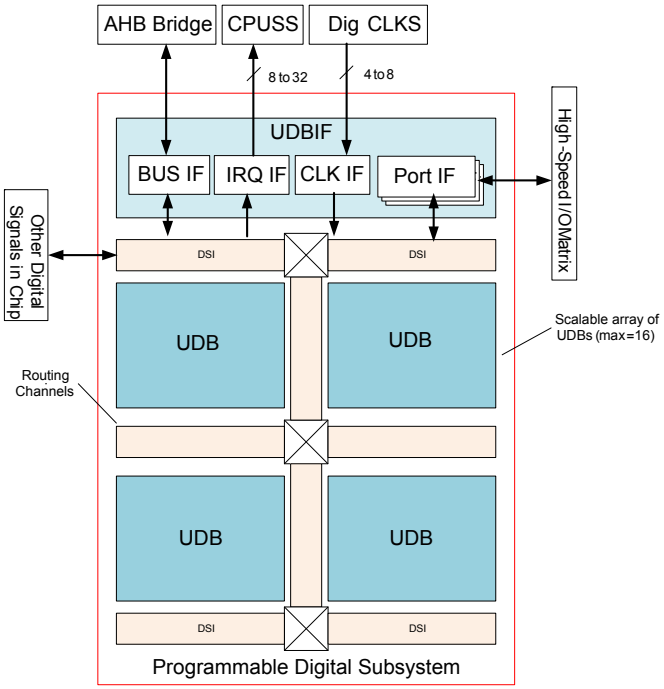
The PSoC 4200M has a pair of low-power comparators, which can also operate in the Deep Sleep and Hibernate modes. This allows the analog system blocks to be disabled while retaining the ability to monitor external voltage levels during low-power modes. The comparator outputs are normally synchronized to avoid meta-stability unless operating in an asynchronous power mode (Hibernate) where the system wake-up circuit is activated by a comparator switch event.

Programmable Digital

Universal Digital Blocks (UDBs) and Port Interfaces

The PSoC 4200M has four UDBs; the UDB array also provides a switched Digital System Interconnect (DSI) fabric that allows signals from peripherals and ports to be routed to and through the UDBs for communication and control. The UDB array is shown in the following figure.

Figure 5. UDB Array



GPIO

The PSoC 4200M has 55 GPIOs in the 68-pin QFN package. The GPIO block implements the following:

- Eight drive strength modes including strong push-pull, resistive pull-up and pull-down, weak (resistive) pull-up and pull-down, open drain and open source, input only, and disabled
- Input threshold select (CMOS or LVTTL)
- Individual control of input and output disables
- Hold mode for latching previous state (used for retaining I/O state in Deep Sleep mode and Hibernate modes)
- Selectable slew rates for dV/dt related noise control to improve EMI

The pins are organized in logical entities called ports, which are 8-bit in width. During power-on and reset, the blocks are forced to the disable state so as not to crowbar any inputs and/or cause excess turn-on current. A multiplexing network known as a high-speed I/O matrix is used to multiplex between various signals that may connect to an I/O pin. Pin locations for fixed-function peripherals are also fixed to reduce internal multiplexing complexity (these signals do not go through the DSI network). DSI signals are not affected by this and any pin on Ports 0, 1, 2, and 3 may be routed to any UDB through the DSI network. Only pins on Ports 0, 1, 2, and 3 may be routed through DSI signals.

Data output and pin state registers store, respectively, the values to be driven on the pins and the states of the pins themselves.

Every I/O pin can generate an interrupt if so enabled and each I/O port has an interrupt request (IRQ) and interrupt service routine (ISR) vector associated with it (8 for PSoC 4200M).

The Pins of Port 6 (up to 6 depending on the package) are overvoltage tolerant (V_{IN} can exceed V_{DD}). The overvoltage cells will not sink more than 10 µA when their inputs exceed V_{DDIO} in compliance with I^2C specifications.

Special Function Peripherals

LCD Segment Drive

The PSoC 4200M has an LCD controller, which can drive up to four commons and up to 51 segments. Any pin can be either a common or a segment pin. It uses full digital methods to drive the LCD segments requiring no generation of internal LCD voltages.

The two methods used are referred to as digital correlation and PWM.

Digital correlation pertains to modulating the frequency and levels of the common and segment signals to generate the highest RMS voltage across a segment to light it up or to keep the RMS signal zero. This method is good for STN displays but may result in reduced contrast with TN (cheaper) displays.

PWM pertains to driving the panel with PWM signals to effectively use the capacitance of the panel to provide the integration of the modulated pulse-width to generate the desired LCD voltage. This method results in higher power consumption but can result in better results when driving TN displays. LCD operation is supported during Deep Sleep refreshing a small display buffer (4 bits; 1 32-bit register per port).

CapSense

CapSense is supported on all pins in the PSoC 4200M through a CapSense Sigma-Delta (CSD) block that can be connected to any pin through an analog mux bus that any GPIO pin can be connected to via an Analog switch. CapSense functionality can thus be provided on any pin or group of pins in a system under software control. A component is provided for the CapSense block, which provides automatic hardware tuning (Cypress SmartSense™), to make it easy for the user.

Shield voltage can be driven on another Mux Bus to provide water tolerance capability. Water tolerance is provided by driving the shield electrode in phase with the sense electrode to keep the shield capacitance from attenuating the sensed input.

Each CSD block has two IDACs which can be used for general purposes if CapSense is not being used.(both IDACs are available in that case) or if CapSense is used without water tolerance (one IDAC is available). The PSoC 4200M has two CSD blocks which can be used independently; one for CapSense and one providing two IDACs.

The two CapSense blocks are referred to as CSD0 and CSD1. Capacitance sensing inputs on Ports 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 are sensed by CSD0. Capacitance sensing inputs on Port 5 are sensed by CSD1.

Pinouts

The following is the pin list for the PSoC 4200M. This shows the power supply and port pins (for example, P0.0 is Pin 0 of Port 0).

68-QFN		64-TQFP		48-TQFP		44-TQFP	
Pin	**Name**	**Pin**	**Name**	**Pin**	**Name**	**Pin**	**Name**
42	P0.0	39	P0.0	28	P0.0	24	P0.0
43	P0.1	40	P0.1	29	P0.1	25	P0.1
44	P0.2	41	P0.2	30	P0.2	26	P0.2
45	P0.3	42	P0.3	31	P0.3	27	P0.3
46	P0.4	43	P0.4	32	P0.4	28	P0.4
47	P0.5	44	P0.5	33	P0.5	29	P0.5
48	P0.6	45	P0.6	34	P0.6	30	P0.6
49	P0.7	46	P0.7	35	P0.7	31	P0.7
50	XRES	47	XRES	36	XRES	32	XRES
51	VCCD	48	VCCD	37	VCCD	33	VCCD
52	VSSD	49	VSSD	38	VSSD	DN	VSSD
53	VDDD	50	VDDD	39	VDDD	34	VDDD
				40	VDDA	35	VDDA
54	P5.0	51	P5.0				
55	P5.1	52	P5.1				
56	P5.2	53	P5.2				
57	P5.3	54	P5.3				
58	P5.4						
59	P5.5	55	P5.5				
60	VDDA	56	VDDA	40	VDDA	35	VDDA
61	VSSA	57	VSSA	41	VSSA	36	VSSA
62	P1.0	58	P1.0	42	P1.0	37	P1.0
63	P1.1	59	P1.1	43	P1.1	38	P1.1
64	P1.2	60	P1.2	44	P1.2	39	P1.2
65	P1.3	61	P1.3	45	P1.3	40	P1.3
66	P1.4	62	P1.4	46	P1.4	41	P1.4
67	P1.5	63	P1.5	47	P1.5	42	P1.5
68	P1.6	64	P1.6	48	P1.6	43	P1.6
1	P1.7/VREF	1	P1.7/VREF	1	P1.7/VREF	44	P1.7/VREF
						1	VSSD
2	P2.0	2	P2.0	2	P2.0	2	P2.0
3	P2.1	3	P2.1	3	P2.1	3	P2.1
4	P2.2	4	P2.2	4	P2.2	4	P2.2
5	P2.3	5	P2.3	5	P2.3	5	P2.3
6	P2.4	6	P2.4	6	P2.4	6	P2.4
7	P2.5	7	P2.5	7	P2.5	7	P2.5

68-QFN		64-TQFP		48-TQFP		44-TQFP	
Pin	Name	Pin	Name	Pin	Name	Pin	Name
8	P2.6	8	P2.6	8	P2.6	8	P2.6
9	P2.7	9	P2.7	9	P2.7	9	P2.7
10	VSSA	10	VSSA	10	VSSD	10	VSSD
11	VDDA	11	VDDA				
12	P6.0	12	P6.0				
13	P6.1	13	P6.1				
14	P6.2	14	P6.2				
15	P6.3						
16	P6.4	15	P6.4				
17	P6.5	16	P6.5				
18	VSSIO	17	VSSIO	10	VSSD	10	VSSD
19	P3.0	18	P3.0	12	P3.0	11	P3.0
20	P3.1	19	P3.1	13	P3.1	12	P3.1
21	P3.2	20	P3.2	14	P3.2	13	P3.2
22	P3.3	21	P3.3	16	P3.3	14	P3.3
23	P3.4	22	P3.4	17	P3.4	15	P3.4
24	P3.5	23	P3.5	18	P3.5	16	P3.5
25	P3.6	24	P3.6	19	P3.6	17	P3.6
26	P3.7	25	P3.7	20	P3.7	18	P3.7
27	VDDIO	26	VDDIO	21	VDDIO	19	VDDD
28	P4.0	27	P4.0	22	P4.0	20	P4.0
29	P4.1	28	P4.1	23	P4.1	21	P4.1
30	P4.2	29	P4.2	24	P4.2	22	P4.2
31	P4.3	30	P4.3	25	P4.3	23	P4.3
32	P4.4	31	P4.4				
33	P4.5	32	P4.5				
34	P4.6	33	P4.6				
35	P4.7						
39	P7.0	37	P7.0	26	P7.0		
40	P7.1	38	P7.1	27	P7.1		
41	P7.2						

The pins of Port 6 are overvoltage-tolerant. Pins 36, 37, and 38 are No-Connects on the 68-pin QFN. Pins 34, 35, and 36 are No-Connects on the 64-pin TQFP. Pins 11 and 15 are No-connects in the 48-pin TQFP. All VSS pins must be tied together.

The output drivers of I/O Ports P0 and P7 are connected to VDDD. Output drivers of I/O Ports 1, 2, and 5 are connected to VDDA. Output drivers of I/O Ports 3, 4, and 6 are connected to VDDIO.

Power

The supply voltage range is 1.71 to 5.5 V with all functions and circuits operating over that range.

The PSoC 4200M family allows two distinct modes of power supply operation: Unregulated External Supply and Regulated External Supply modes.

Unregulated External Supply

In this mode, the PSoC 4200M is powered by an External Power Supply that can be anywhere in the range of 1.8 to 5.5 V. This range is also designed for battery-powered operation, for instance, the chip can be powered from a battery system that starts at 3.5V and works down to 1.8 V. In this mode, the internal regulator of the PSoC 4200M supplies the internal logic and the VCCD output of the PSoC 4200M must be bypassed to ground via an external Capacitor (in the range of 1 to 1.6 µF; X5R ceramic or better).

The grounds, VSSA and VSS, must be shorted together. Bypass capacitors must be used from VDDD and VDDA to ground, typical practice for systems in this frequency range is to use a capacitor in the 1 µF range in parallel with a smaller capacitor (0.1 µF, for example). Note that these are simply rules of thumb and that, for critical applications, the PCB layout, lead inductance, and the Bypass capacitor parasitic should be simulated to design and obtain optimal bypassing.

Power Supply	Bypass Capacitors
VDDD–VSS and VDDIO-VSS	0.1 µF ceramic at each pin plus bulk capacitor 1 to 10 µF.
VDDA–VSSA	0.1 µF ceramic at pin. Additional 1 µF to 10 µF bulk capacitor
VCCD–VSS	1 µF ceramic capacitor at the VCCD pin
VREF–VSSA (optional)	The internal bandgap may be bypassed with a 1 µF to 10 µF capacitor for better ADC performance.

Regulated External Supply

In this mode, the PSoC 4200M is powered by an external power supply that must be within the range of 1.71 to 1.89 V (1.8 ±5%); note that this range needs to include power supply ripple. VCCD and VDDD pins are shorted together and bypassed. The internal regulator is disabled in firmware.

Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID1	V_{DD_ABS}	Analog or digital supply relative to V_{SS} ($V_{SSD} = V_{SSA}$)	–0.5	–	6	V	Absolute maximum
SID2	V_{CCD_ABS}	Direct digital core voltage input relative to V_{SSD}	–0.5	–	1.95	V	Absolute maximum
SID3	V_{GPIO_ABS}	GPIO voltage; V_{DDD} or V_{DDA}	–0.5	–	V_{DD}+0.5	V	Absolute maximum
SID4	I_{GPIO_ABS}	Current per GPIO	–25	–	25	mA	Absolute maximum
SID5	$I_{G-PIO_injection}$	GPIO injection current per pin	–0.5	–	0.5	mA	Absolute maximum
BID44	ESD_HBM	Electrostatic discharge human body model	2200	–	–	V	
BID45	ESD_CDM	Electrostatic discharge charged device model	500	–	–	V	
BID46	LU	Pin current for latch-up	–140	–	140	mA	

Device Level Specifications

All specifications are valid for -40 °C ≤ TA ≤ 105 °C and TJ ≤ 125 °C, except where noted. Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted.

Table 2. DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID53	V_{DD}	Power Supply Input Voltage ($V_{DDA} = V_{DDD} = V_{DD}$)	1.8	–	5.5	V	With regulator enabled
SID255	V_{DDD}	Power Supply Input Voltage unregulated	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	Internally unregulated Supply
SID54	V_{CCD}	Output voltage (for core logic)	–	1.8	–	V	
SID55	C_{EFC}	External Regulator voltage bypass	1	1.3	1.6	µF	X5R ceramic or better
SID56	C_{EXC}	Power supply decoupling capacitor	–	1	–	µF	X5R ceramic or better
Active Mode, V_{DD} = 1.71 V to 5.5 V, –40 °C to +105 °C							
SID6	I_{DD1}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 6 MHz	–	2.2	2.8	mA	
SID7	I_{DD2}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 12 MHz	–	3.7	4.2	mA	
SID8	I_{DD3}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 24 MHz	–	6.7	7.2	mA	
SID9	I_{DD4}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 48 MHz	–	13	13.8	mA	
Sleep Mode, –40 °C to +105 °C							
SID21	I_{DD16}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on. Regulator Off.	–	1.75	2.1	mA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89, 6 MHz
SID22	I_{DD17}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on.	–	1.7	2.1	mA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5, 6 MHz
SID23	I_{DD18}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on. Regulator Off.	–	2.35	2.8	mA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89, 12 MHz
SID24	I_{DD19}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on.	–	2.25	2.8	mA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5, 12 MHz

Note
1. Usage above the absolute maximum conditions listed in Table 1 may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability. The maximum storage temperature is 150 °C in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD22-A103, High Temperature Storage Life. When used below absolute maximum conditions but above normal operating conditions, the device may not operate to specification.

Analog Peripherals

Opamp

Table 8. Opamp Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
	I_{DD}	Opamp block current. No load.	–	–	–	–	
SID269	I_{DD_HI}	Power = high	–	1100	1850	µA	
SID270	I_{DD_MED}	Power = medium	–	550	950	µA	
SID271	I_{DD_LOW}	Power = low	–	150	350	µA	
	GBW	Load = 20 pF, 0.1 mA. V_{DDA} = 2.7 V	–	–	–	–	
SID272	GBW_HI	Power = high	6	–	–	MHz	
SID273	GBW_MED	Power = medium	4	–	–	MHz	
SID274	GBW_LO	Power = low	–	1	–	MHz	
	I_{OUT_MAX}	$V_{DDA} \geq 2.7$ V, 500 mV from rail	–	–	–	–	
SID275	$I_{OUT_MAX_HI}$	Power = high	10	–	–	mA	
SID276	$I_{OUT_MAX_MID}$	Power = medium	10	–	–	mA	
SID277	$I_{OUT_MAX_LO}$	Power = low	–	5	–	mA	
	I_{OUT}	V_{DDA} = 1.71 V, 500 mV from rail	–	–	–	–	
SID278	$I_{OUT_MAX_HI}$	Power = high	4	–	–	mA	
SID279	$I_{OUT_MAX_MID}$	Power = medium	4	–	–	mA	
SID280	$I_{OUT_MAX_LO}$	Power = low	–	2	–	mA	
SID281	V_{IN}	Input voltage range	–0.05	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	Charge-pump on, $V_{DDA} \geq 2.7$ V
SID282	V_{CM}	Input common mode voltage	–0.05	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	Charge-pump on, $V_{DDA} \geq 2.7$ V
	V_{OUT}	$V_{DDA} \geq 2.7$ V	–	–	–		
SID283	V_{OUT_1}	Power = high, Iload=10 mA	0.5	–	VDDA – 0.5	V	
SID284	V_{OUT_2}	Power = high, Iload=1 mA	0.2	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	
SID285	V_{OUT_3}	Power = medium, Iload=1 mA	0.2	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	
SID286	V_{OUT_4}	Power = low, Iload=0.1mA	0.2	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	
SID288	V_{OS_TR}	Offset voltage, trimmed	1	±0.5	1	mV	High mode
SID288A	V_{OS_TR}	Offset voltage, trimmed	–	±1	–	mV	Medium mode
SID288B	V_{OS_TR}	Offset voltage, trimmed	–	±2	–	mV	Low mode
SID290	$V_{OS_DR_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	–10	±3	10	µV/°C	High mode. $T_A \leq$ 85 °C.
SID290Q	$V_{OS_DR_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	15	±3	15	µV/°C	High mode. $T_A \leq$ 105 °C
SID290A	$V_{OS_DR_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	–	±10	–	µV/°C	Medium mode
SID290B	$V_{OS_DR_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	–	±10	–	µV/°C	Low mode
SID291	CMRR	DC Common mode rejection ratio. High-power mode. Common Model voltage range from 0.5 V to V_{DDA} - 0.5 V.	60	70	–	dB	V_{DDD} = 3.6 V

Table 8. Opamp Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization) *(continued)*

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID_DS_15	VOS_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_16	VOS_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_17	VOS_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_18	VOS_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_19	IOUT_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	10	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_20	IOUT_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	10	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_21	IOUT_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	4	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_22	IOUT_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	1	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_23	IOUT_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	1	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_24	IOUT_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	0.5	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V

Comparator

Table 9. Comparator DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID85	$V_{OFFSET2}$	Input offset voltage, Common Mode voltage range from 0 to V_{DD}-1	–	–	±4	mV	
SID85A	$V_{OFFSET3}$	Input offset voltage. Ultra low-power mode (V_{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V_{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °C)	–	±12	–	mV	
SID86	V_{HYST}	Hysteresis when enabled, Common Mode voltage range from 0 to V_{DD} -1.	–	10	35	mV	Guaranteed by characterization
SID87	V_{ICM1}	Input common mode voltage in normal mode	0	–	V_{DDD} – 0.1	V	Modes 1 and 2.
SID247	V_{ICM2}	Input common mode voltage in low power mode (V_{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V_{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °C)	0	–	V_{DDD}	V	
SID247A	V_{ICM3}	Input common mode voltage in ultra low power mode	0	–	V_{DDD} – 1.15	V	
SID88	CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	50	–	–	dB	V_{DDD} ≥ 2.7 V. Guaranteed by characterization
SID88A	CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	42	–	–	dB	V_{DDD} < 2.7 V. Guaranteed by characterization
SID89	I_{CMP1}	Block current, normal mode	–	–	400	µA	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 24. Fixed SPI Master mode AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID167	T_{DMO}	MOSI valid after Sclock driving edge	–	–	15	ns	
SID168	T_{DSI}	MISO valid before Sclock capturing edge. Full clock, late MISO Sampling used	20	–	–	ns	
SID169	T_{HMO}	Previous MOSI data hold time with respect to capturing edge at Slave	0	–	–	ns	

Table 25. Fixed SPI Slave mode AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID170	T_{DMI}	MOSI valid before Sclock capturing edge	40	–	–	ns	
SID171	T_{DSO}	MISO valid after Sclock driving edge	–	–	42 + 3 × (1/FCPU)	ns	
SID171A	T_{DSO_ext}	MISO valid after Sclock driving edge in Ext. Clock mode	–	–	48	ns	
SID172	T_{HSO}	Previous MISO data hold time	0	–	–	ns	
SID172A	$T_{SSELSCK}$	SSEL Valid to first SCK Valid edge	100	–	–	ns	

Memory

Table 26. Flash DC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID173	V_{PE}	Erase and program voltage	1.71	–	5.5	V	

Table 27. Flash AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID174	$T_{ROWWRITE}$	Row (block) write time (erase and program)	–	–	20	ms	Row (block) = 128 bytes
SID175	$T_{ROWERASE}$	Row erase time	–	–	13	ms	
SID176	$T_{ROWPROGRAM}$	Row program time after erase	–	–	7	ms	
SID178	$T_{BULKERASE}$	Bulk erase time (128 KB)	–	–	35	ms	
SID179	$T_{SECTORERASE}$	Sector erase time (8 KB)	–	–	15	ms	
SID180	$T_{DEVPROG}$	Total device program time	–	–	15	seconds	Guaranteed by characterization
SID181	F_{END}	Flash endurance	100 K	–	–	cycles	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182	F_{RET}	Flash retention. $T_A \le 55$ °C, 100 K P/E cycles	20	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182A		Flash retention. $T_A \le 85$ °C, 10 K P/E cycles	10	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182B	F_{RETQ}	Flash retention. $T_A \le 105$ °C, 10K P/E cycles, ≤ three years at $T_A \ge 85$ °C	10	20	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization.

SWD Interface

Table 32. SWD Interface Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID213	F_SWDCLK1	3.3 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	14	MHz	SWDCLK ≤ 1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID214	F_SWDCLK2	1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.3 V	–	–	7	MHz	SWDCLK ≤ 1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID215	T_SWDI_SETUP	T = 1/f SWDCLK	0.25*T	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID216	T_SWDI_HOLD	T = 1/f SWDCLK	0.25*T	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217	T_SWDO_VALID	T = 1/f SWDCLK	–	–	0.5*T	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217A	T_SWDO_HOLD	T = 1/f SWDCLK	1	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization

Internal Main Oscillator

Table 33. IMO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID218	I_{IMO1}	IMO operating current at 48 MHz	–	–	1000	µA	
SID219	I_{IMO2}	IMO operating current at 24 MHz	–	–	325	µA	
SID220	I_{IMO3}	IMO operating current at 12 MHz	–	–	225	µA	
SID221	I_{IMO4}	IMO operating current at 6 MHz	–	–	180	µA	
SID222	I_{IMO5}	IMO operating current at 3 MHz	–	–	150	µA	

Table 34. IMO AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID223	$F_{IMOTOL1}$	Frequency variation from 3 to 48 MHz	–	–	±2	%	±3% if T_A > 85 °C and IMO frequency < 24 MHz
SID226	$T_{STARTIMO}$	IMO startup time	–	–	12	µs	
SID227	$T_{JITRMSIMO1}$	RMS Jitter at 3 MHz	–	156	–	ps	
SID228	$T_{JITRMSIMO2}$	RMS Jitter at 24 MHz	–	145	–	ps	
SID229	$T_{JITRMSIMO3}$	RMS Jitter at 48 MHz	–	139	–	ps	

Internal Low-Speed Oscillator

Table 35. ILO DC Specifications

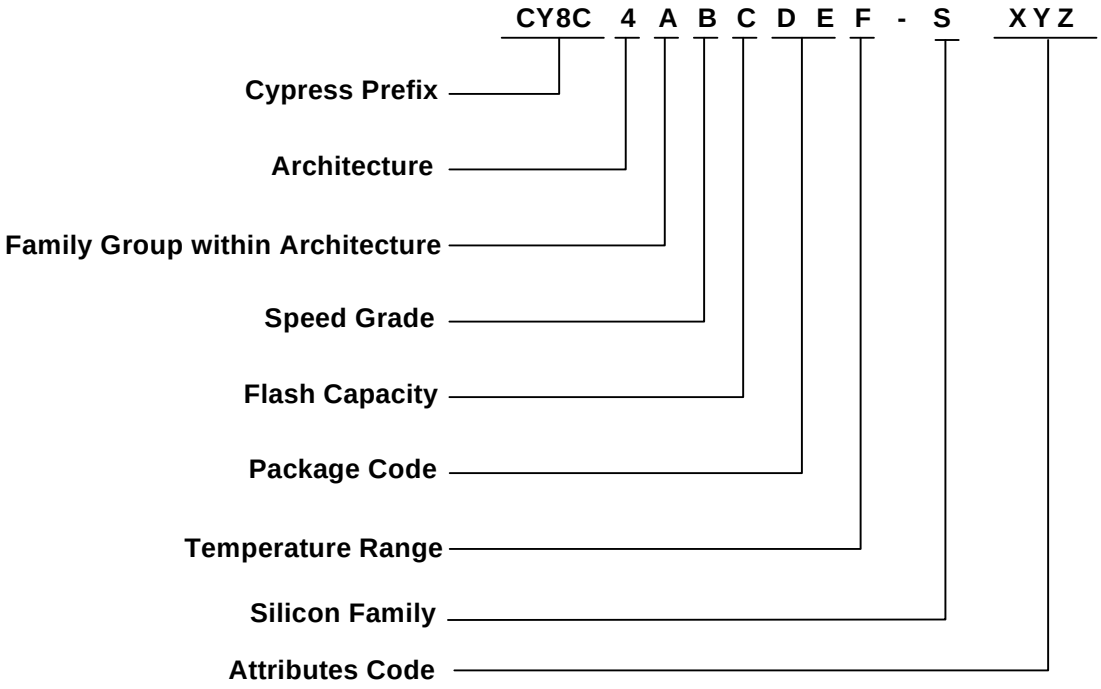
(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID231	I_{ILO1}	ILO operating current at 32 kHz	–	0.3	1.05	µA	Guaranteed by Characterization
SID233	$I_{ILOLEAK}$	ILO leakage current	–	2	15	nA	Guaranteed by Design

Field	Description	Values	Meaning
F	Temperature Range	I	Industrial
		Q	Extended Industrial
S	Silicon Family	N/A	PSoC 4 Base Series
		L	PSoC 4 L-Series
		BL	PSoC 4 BLE
		M	PSoC 4 M-Series
XYZ	Attributes Code	000-999	Code of feature set in the specific family

Part Numbering Conventions

The part number fields are defined as follows.



Packaging

The description of the PSoC4200M package dimensions follows.

Spec ID#	Package	Description	Package Dwg #
PKG_1	68-pin QFN	68-pin QFN, 8 mm x 8 mm x 1.0 mm height with 0.4 mm pitch	001-09618
PKG_2	64-pin TQFP	64-pin TQFP, 10 mm x10 mm x 1.4 mm height with 0.5 mm pitch	51-85051
PKG_4	64-pin TQFP	64-pin TQFP, 14 mm x14 mm x 1.4 mm height with 0.8 mm pitch	51-85046
PKG_5	48-pin TQFP	48-pin TQFP, 7 mm x 7 mm x 1.4 mm height with 0.5 mm pitch	51-85135
PKG_6	44-pin TQFP	44-pin TQFP, 10 mm x 10 mm x 1.4 mm height with 0.8 mm pitch	51-85064

Table 43. Package Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_A	Operating ambient temperature		–40	25	85	°C
T_J	Operating junction temperature		–40		100	°C
T_{JA}	Package θ_{JA} (68-pin QFN)		–	16.8	–	°C/Watt
T_{JC}	Package θ_{JC} (68-pin QFN)		–	2.9	–	°C/Watt
T_{JA}	Package θ_{JA} (64-pin TQFP, 0.5-mm pitch)		–	56	–	°C/Watt
T_{JC}	Package θ_{JC} (64-pin TQFP, 0.5-mm pitch)		–	19.5	–	°C/Watt
T_{JA}	Package θ_{JA} (64-pin TQFP, 0.8-mm pitch)		–	66.4	–	°C/Watt
T_{JC}	Package θ_{JC} (64-pin TQFP, 0.8-mm pitch)		–	18.2	–	°C/Watt
T_{JA}	Package θ_{JA} (48-pin TQFP, 0.5-mm pitch)		–	67.3	–	°C/Watt
T_{JC}	Package θ_{JC} (48-pin TQFP, 0.5-mm pitch)		–	30.4	–	°C/Watt
T_{JA}	Package θ_{JA} (44-pin TQFP, 0.8-mm pitch)		–	57	–	°C/Watt
T_{JC}	Package θ_{JC} (44-pin TQFP, 0.8-mm pitch)		–	25.9	–	°C/Watt

Table 44. Solder Reflow Peak Temperature

Package	Maximum Peak Temperature	Maximum Time at Peak Temperature
All packages	260 °C	30 seconds

Table 45. Package Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), IPC/JEDEC J-STD-2

Package	MSL
All packages	MSL 3

Figure 9. 64-Pin 14 × 14 × 1.4 mm TQFP Package Outline

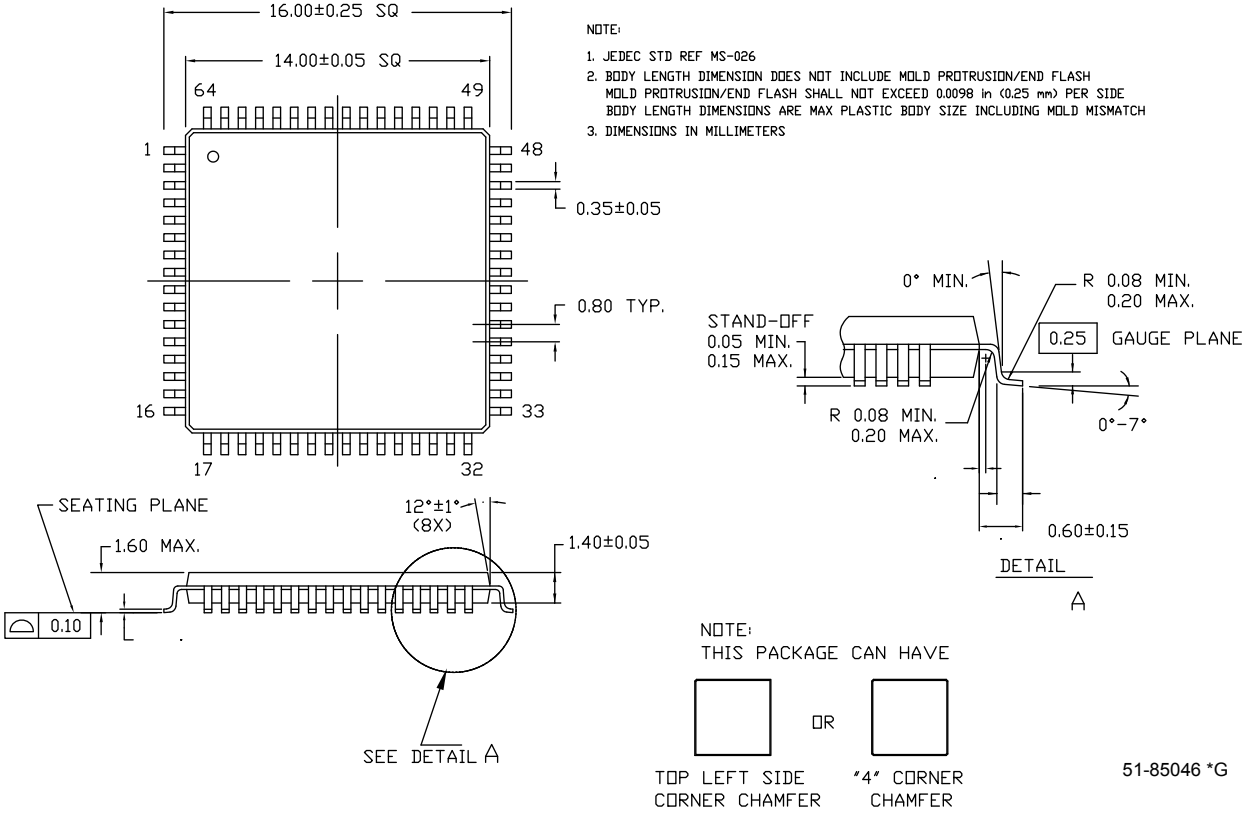


Figure 10. 48-Pin 7 × 7 × 1.4 mm TQFP Package Outline

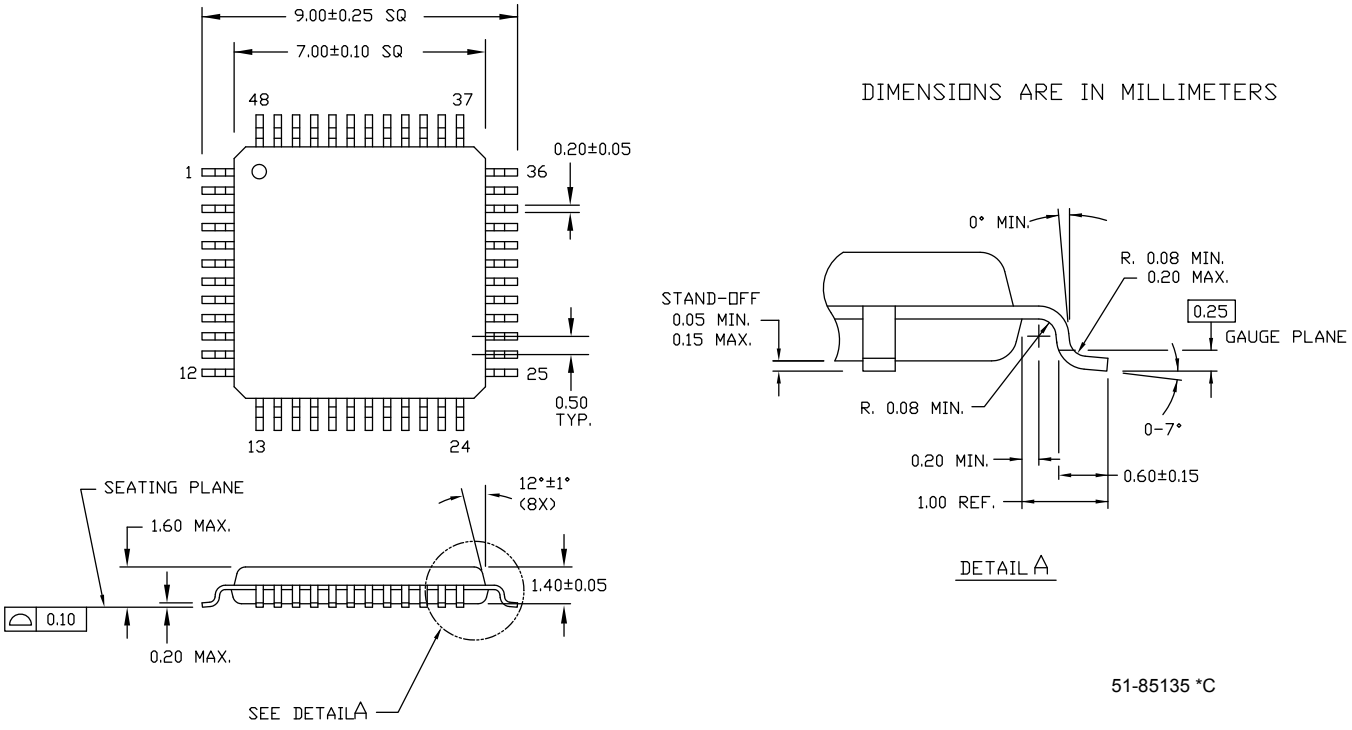
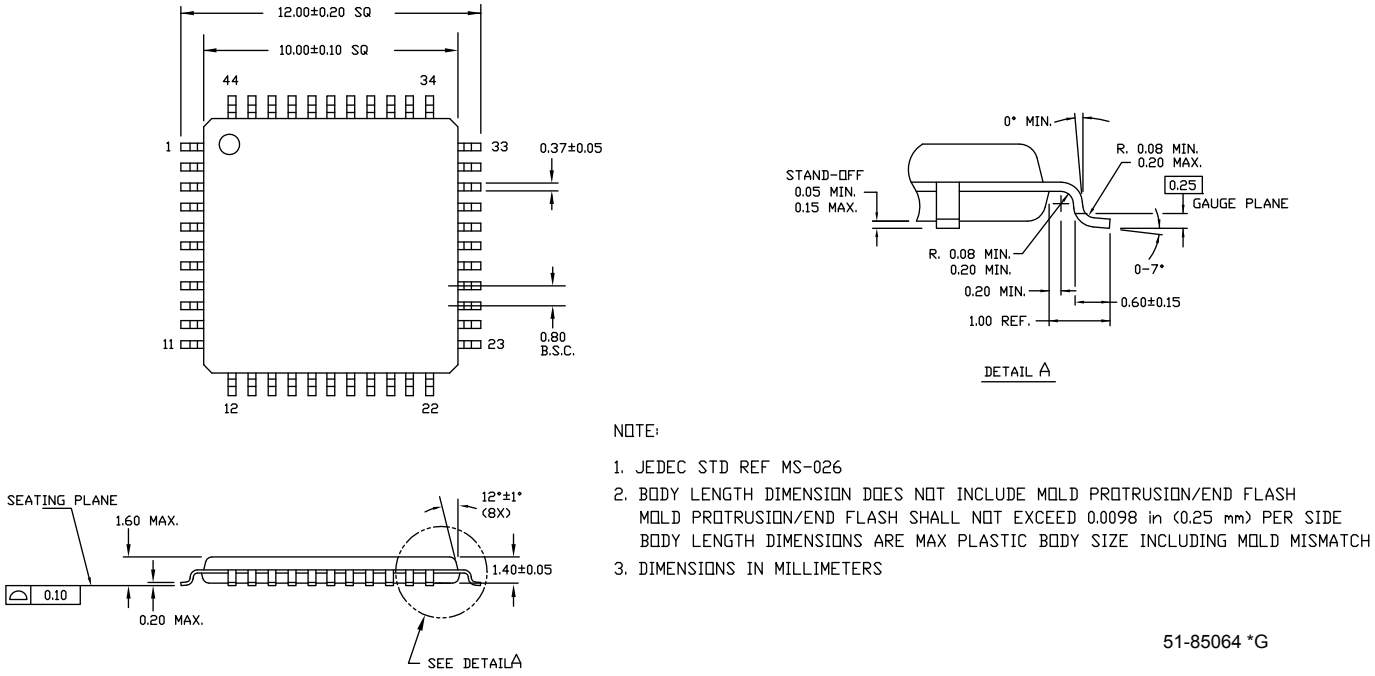


Figure 11. 44-Pin 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm TQFP Package Outline



NOTE:

1. JEDEC STD REF MS-026
2. BODY LENGTH DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH
   MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.0098 in (0.25 mm) PER SIDE
   BODY LENGTH DIMENSIONS ARE MAX PLASTIC BODY SIZE INCLUDING MOLD MISMATCH
3. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

51-85064 *G

Table 46. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
PGA	programmable gain amplifier
PHUB	peripheral hub
PHY	physical layer
PICU	port interrupt control unit
PLA	programmable logic array
PLD	programmable logic device, see also PAL
PLL	phase-locked loop
PMDD	package material declaration data sheet
POR	power-on reset
PRES	precise power-on reset
PRS	pseudo random sequence
PS	port read data register
PSoC®	Programmable System-on-Chip™
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio
PWM	pulse-width modulator
RAM	random-access memory
RISC	reduced-instruction-set computing
RMS	root-mean-square
RTC	real-time clock
RTL	register transfer language
RTR	remote transmission request
RX	receive
SAR	successive approximation register
SC/CT	switched capacitor/continuous time
SCL	I^2C serial clock
SDA	I^2C serial data
S/H	sample and hold
SINAD	signal to noise and distortion ratio
SIO	special input/output, GPIO with advanced features. See GPIO.
SOC	start of conversion
SOF	start of frame
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface, a communications protocol
SR	slew rate
SRAM	static random access memory
SRES	software reset
SWD	serial wire debug, a test protocol
SWV	single-wire viewer
TD	transaction descriptor, see also DMA

Table 46. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
THD	total harmonic distortion
TIA	transimpedance amplifier
TRM	technical reference manual
TTL	transistor-transistor logic
TX	transmit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Transmitter Receiver, a communications protocol
UDB	universal digital block
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USBIO	USB input/output, PSoC pins used to connect to a USB port
VDAC	voltage DAC, see also DAC, IDAC
WDT	watchdog timer
WOL	write once latch, see also NVL
WRES	watchdog timer reset
XRES	external reset I/O pin
XTAL	crystal

Revision History

Description Title: PSoC® 4: PSoC 4200M Family Datasheet Programmable System-on-Chip (PSoC®) Document Number: 001-93963				
Revision	**ECN**	**Orig. of Change**	**Submission Date**	**Description of Change**
*B	4765455	WKA	06/03/2015	Release to web.
*C	4815539	WKA	06/29/2015	Removed note regarding hardware handshaking in the UART Mode section. Changed max value of SID51A to 2 ms. Added “Guaranteed by characterization” note for SID65 and SID65A Updated Ordering Information. Removed the Errata section.
*D	4828234	WKA	07/08/2015	Corrected Block Diagram
*E	4941619	WKA	09/30/2015	Updated CapSense section. Updated the note at the end of the Pinout table. Removed Conditions for spec SID237. Updated Ordering Information.
*F	5026805	WKA	11/25/2015	Added Comparator ULP mode range restrictions and corrected typos.
*G	5408936	WKA	08/19/2016	Added extended industrial temperature range. Added specs SID290Q, SID182A, and SID299A. Updated conditions for SID290, SID223, and SID237. Added 44-pin TQFP package details. Updated Ordering Information.