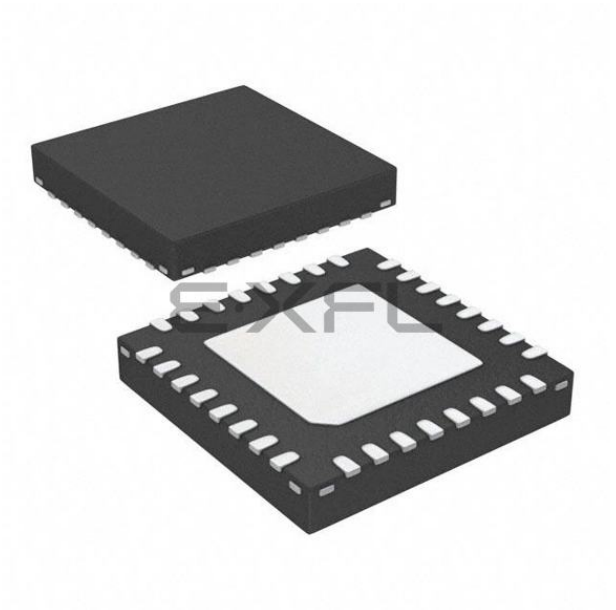

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	50MHz
Connectivity	I²C, Microwire, SmartCard, SPI, SSP, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	26
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	6K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-HVQFN (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/lpc11u14fhn33-201

  - Up to 40 General Purpose I/O (GPIO) pins with configurable pull-up/pull-down resistors, repeater mode, input inverter, and open-drain mode. Eight pins support a programmable glitch filter.
  - Up to 8 GPIO pins can be selected as edge and level sensitive interrupt sources.
  - Two GPIO grouped interrupt modules enable an interrupt based on a programmable pattern of input states of a group of GPIO pins.
  - High-current source output driver (20 mA) on one pin (P0_7).
  - High-current sink driver (20 mA) on true open-drain pins (P0_4 and P0_5).
  - Four general purpose counter/timers with a total of up to 5 capture inputs and 13 match outputs.
  - Programmable Windowed WatchDog Timer (WWDT) with a dedicated, internal low-power WatchDog Oscillator (WDO).
- Analog peripherals:
  - 10-bit ADC with input multiplexing among eight pins.
- Serial interfaces:
  - USB 2.0 full-speed device controller.
  - USART with fractional baud rate generation, internal FIFO, a full modem control handshake interface, and support for RS-485/9-bit mode and synchronous mode. USART supports an asynchronous smart card interface (ISO 7816-3).
  - Two SSP controllers with FIFO and multi-protocol capabilities.
  - I^2C-bus interface supporting the full I^2C-bus specification and Fast-mode Plus with a data rate of up to 1 Mbit/s with multiple address recognition and monitor mode.
- Clock generation:
  - Crystal Oscillator with an operating range of 1 MHz to 25 MHz (system oscillator).
  - 12 MHz high-frequency Internal RC oscillator (IRC) that can optionally be used as a system clock.
  - Internal low-power, low-frequency WatchDog Oscillator (WDO) with programmable frequency output.
  - PLL allows CPU operation up to the maximum CPU rate with the system oscillator or the IRC as clock sources.
  - A second, dedicated PLL is provided for USB.
  - Clock output function with divider that can reflect the crystal oscillator, the main clock, the IRC, or the watchdog oscillator.
- Power control:
  - Four reduced power modes: Sleep, Deep-sleep, Power-down, and Deep power-down.
  - Power profiles residing in boot ROM allow optimized performance and minimized power consumption for any given application through one simple function call.
  - Processor wake-up from Deep-sleep and Power-down modes via reset, selectable GPIO pins, watchdog interrupt, or USB port activity.
  - Processor wake-up from Deep power-down mode using one special function pin.
  - Integrated PMU (Power Management Unit) to minimize power consumption during Sleep, Deep-sleep, Power-down, and Deep power-down modes.
  - Power-On Reset (POR).
  - Brownout detect with four separate thresholds for interrupt and forced reset.
- Unique device serial number for identification.
- Single 3.3 V power supply (1.8 V to 3.6 V).

Table 3. Pin description *…continued*

Symbol	Pin HVQFN33	Pin LQFP48	Ball TFBGA48		Reset state [1]	Type	Description
PIO0_4/SCL	10	15	G3	[5]	I; IA	I/O	**PIO0_4 —** General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
					-	I/O	**SCL —** I^2C-bus clock input/output (open-drain). High-current sink only if I^2C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_5/SDA	11	16	H3	[5]	I; IA	I/O	**PIO0_5 —** General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
					-	I/O	**SDA —** I^2C-bus data input/output (open-drain). High-current sink only if I^2C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_6/$\overline{\text{USB\_CONNECT}}$/ SCK0	15	22	H6	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO0_6 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**$\overline{\text{USB\_CONNECT}}$ —** Signal used to switch an external 1.5 kΩ resistor under software control. Used with the SoftConnect USB feature.
					-	I/O	**SCK0 —** Serial clock for SSP0.
PIO0_7/$\overline{\text{CTS}}$	16	23	G7	[6]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO0_7 —** General purpose digital input/output pin (high-current output driver).
					-	I	**$\overline{\text{CTS}}$ —** Clear To Send input for USART.
PIO0_8/MISO0/ CT16B0_MAT0	17	27	F8	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO0_8 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I/O	**MISO0 —** Master In Slave Out for SSP0.
					-	O	**CT16B0_MAT0 —** Match output 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO0_9/MOSI0/ CT16B0_MAT1	18	28	F7	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO0_9 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I/O	**MOSI0 —** Master Out Slave In for SSP0.
					-	O	**CT16B0_MAT1 —** Match output 1 for 16-bit timer 0.
SWCLK/PIO0_10/SCK0/ CT16B0_MAT2	19	29	E7	[3]	I; PU	I	**SWCLK —** Serial wire clock and test clock TCK for JTAG interface.
					-	I/O	**PIO0_10 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**SCK0 —** Serial clock for SSP0.
					-	O	**CT16B0_MAT2 —** Match output 2 for 16-bit timer 0.
TDI/PIO0_11/AD0/ CT32B0_MAT3	21	32	D8	[7]	I; PU	I	**TDI —** Test Data In for JTAG interface.
					-	I/O	**PIO0_11 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**AD0 —** A/D converter, input 0.
					-	O	**CT32B0_MAT3 —** Match output 3 for 32-bit timer 0.

Table 3. Pin description *…continued*

Symbol	Pin HVQFN33	Pin LQFP48	Ball TFBGA48		Reset state [1]	Type	Description
PIO1_14/$\overline{\mathrm{DSR}}$/ CT16B0_MAT1/RXD	-	37	A8	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_14 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**$\overline{\mathrm{DSR}}$ —** Data Set Ready input for USART.
					-	O	**CT16B0_MAT1 —** Match output 1 for 16-bit timer 0.
					-	I	**RXD —** Receiver input for USART.
PIO1_15/$\overline{\mathrm{DCD}}$/ CT16B0_MAT2/SCK1	28	43	A4	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_15 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
						I	**$\overline{\mathrm{DCD}}$ —** Data Carrier Detect input for USART.
					-	O	**CT16B0_MAT2 —** Match output 2 for 16-bit timer 0.
					-	I/O	**SCK1 —** Serial clock for SSP1.
PIO1_16/$\overline{\mathrm{RI}}$/ CT16B0_CAP0	-	48	A2	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_16 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**$\overline{\mathrm{RI}}$ —** Ring Indicator input for USART.
					-	I	**CT16B0_CAP0 —** Capture input 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO1_19/$\overline{\mathrm{DTR}}$/SSEL1	1	2	B1	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_19 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**$\overline{\mathrm{DTR}}$ —** Data Terminal Ready output for USART.
					-	I/O	**SSEL1 —** Slave select for SSP1.
PIO1_20/$\overline{\mathrm{DSR}}$/SCK1	-	13	H1	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_20 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**$\overline{\mathrm{DSR}}$ —** Data Set Ready input for USART.
					-	I/O	**SCK1 —** Serial clock for SSP1.
PIO1_21/$\overline{\mathrm{DCD}}$/MISO1	-	26	G8	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_21 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**$\overline{\mathrm{DCD}}$ —** Data Carrier Detect input for USART.
					-	I/O	**MISO1 —** Master In Slave Out for SSP1.
PIO1_22/$\overline{\mathrm{RI}}$/MOSI1	-	38	A7	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_22 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**$\overline{\mathrm{RI}}$ —** Ring Indicator input for USART.
					-	I/O	**MOSI1 —** Master Out Slave In for SSP1.
PIO1_23/CT16B1_MAT1/ SSEL1	-	18	H4	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_23 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**CT16B1_MAT1 —** Match output 1 for 16-bit timer 1.
					-	I/O	**SSEL1 —** Slave select for SSP1.

Table 3. Pin description *…continued*

Symbol	Pin HVQFN33	Pin LQFP48	Ball TFBGA48		Reset state [1]	Type	Description
PIO1_24/CT32B0_MAT0	-	21	G6	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_24 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**CT32B0_MAT0 —** Match output 0 for 32-bit timer 0.
PIO1_25/CT32B0_MAT1	-	1	A1	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_25 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**CT32B0_MAT1 —** Match output 1 for 32-bit timer 0.
PIO1_26/CT32B0_MAT2/ RXD	-	11	G2	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_26 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**CT32B0_MAT2 —** Match output 2 for 32-bit timer 0.
					-	I	**RXD —** Receiver input for USART.
PIO1_27/CT32B0_MAT3/ TXD	-	12	G1	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_27 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	O	**CT32B0_MAT3 —** Match output 3 for 32-bit timer 0.
					-	O	**TXD —** Transmitter output for USART.
PIO1_28/CT32B0_CAP0/ SCLK	-	24	H7	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_28 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I	**CT32B0_CAP0 —** Capture input 0 for 32-bit timer 0.
					-	I/O	**SCLK —** Serial clock input/output for USART in synchronous mode.
PIO1_29/SCK0/ CT32B0_CAP1	-	31	D7	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_29 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
					-	I/O	**SCK0 —** Serial clock for SSP0.
					-	I	**CT32B0_CAP1 —** Capture input 1 for 32-bit timer 0.
PIO1_31	-	25	-	[3]	I; PU	I/O	**PIO1_31 —** General purpose digital input/output pin.
USB_DM	13	19	G5	[8]	F	-	**USB_DM —** USB bidirectional D– line.
USB_DP	14	20	H5	[8]	F	-	**USB_DP —** USB bidirectional D+ line.
XTALIN	4	6	D1	[9]	-	-	Input to the oscillator circuit and internal clock generator circuits. Input voltage must not exceed 1.8 V.
XTALOUT	5	7	E1	[9]	-	-	Output from the oscillator amplifier.
V_{DD}	6; 29	8; 44	B4, E2		-	-	Supply voltage to the internal regulator, the external rail, and the ADC. Also used as the ADC reference voltage.
V_{SS}	33	5; 41	B5, D2		-	-	Ground.

Table 4. Multiplexing of peripheral functions *…continued*

Peripheral	Function	Type	Default	Available on ports				
				HVQFN33/LQFP48/TFBGA48		LQFP48/TFBGA48		TFBGA48
CT16B0	CT16B0_CAP0	I	no	PIO0_2	-	PIO1_16	-	-
	CT16B0_MAT0	O	no	PIO0_8	-	PIO1_13	-	-
	CT16B0_MAT1	O	no	PIO0_9	-	PIO1_14	-	-
	CT16B0_MAT2	O	no	PIO0_10	PIO1_15	-	-	-
CT16B1	CT16B1_CAP0	I	no	PIO0_20	-	-	-	-
	CT16B1_MAT0	O	no	PIO0_21	-	-	-	-
	CT16B1_MAT1	O	no	PIO0_22	-	PIO1_23	-	-
CT32B0	CT32B0_CAP0	I	no	PIO0_17	-	PIO1_28	-	-
	CT32B0_CAP1	I	no	PIO1_29	-	-	-	-
	CT32B0_MAT0	O	no	PIO0_18	-	PIO1_24	-	-
	CT32B0_MAT1	O	no	PIO0_19	-	PIO1_25	-	-
	CT32B0_MAT2	O	no	PIO0_1	-	PIO1_26	-	-
	CT32B0_MAT3	O	no	PIO0_11	-	PIO1_27	-	-
CT32B1	CT32B1_CAP0	I	no	PIO0_12		-	-	-
	CT32B1_CAP1	I	no	-	-	-	-	PIO1_5
	CT32B1_MAT0	O	no	PIO0_13	-	-	-	-
	CT32B1_MAT1	O	no	PIO0_14	-	-	-	-
	CT32B1_MAT2	O	no	PIO0_15	-	-	-	-
	CT32B1_MAT3	O	no	PIO0_16	-	-	-	-
ADC	AD0	I	no	PIO0_11	-	-	-	-
	AD1	I	no	PIO0_12	-	-	-	-
	AD2	I	no	PIO0_13	-	-	-	-
	AD3	I	no	PIO0_14	-	-	-	-
	AD4	I	no	PIO0_15	-	-	-	-
	AD5	I	no	PIO0_16	-	-	-	-
	AD6	I	no	PIO0_22	-	-	-	-
	AD7	I	no	PIO0_23	-	-	-	-
USB	USB_VBUS	I	no	PIO0_3	-	-	-	-
	USB_FTOGGLE	O	no	PIO0_1	-	-	-	-
	$\overline{\mathrm{USB\_CONNECT}}$	O	no	PIO0_6	-	-	-	-
CLKOUT	CLKOUT	O	no	PIO0_1	-	-	-	-
JTAG	TDI	I	yes	PIO0_11	-	-	-	-
	TMS	I	yes	PIO0_12	-	-	-	-
	TDO	O	yes	PIO0_13	-	-	-	-
	$\overline{\mathrm{TRST}}$	I	yes	PIO0_14	-	-	-	-
	TCK	I	yes	PIO0_10	-	-	-	-
SWD	SWCLK	I	yes	PIO0_10	-	-	-	-
	SWDIO	I/O	yes	PIO0_15	-	-	-	-

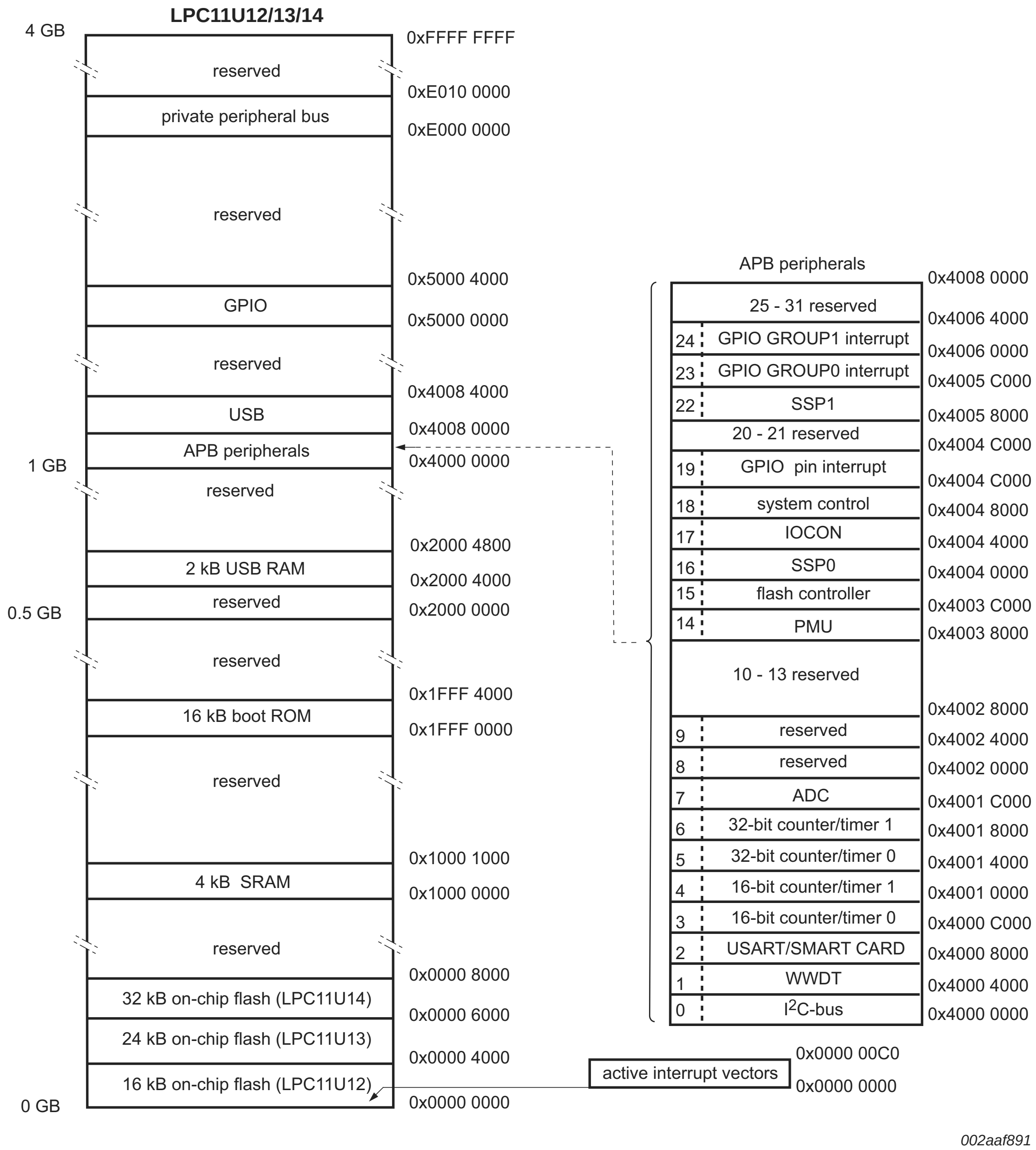


Fig 5. LPC11U1x memory map

7.5 Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)

The Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC) is an integral part of the Cortex-M0. The tight coupling to the CPU allows for low interrupt latency and efficient processing of late arriving interrupts.

7.5.1 Features

- Controls system exceptions and peripheral interrupts.
- In the LPC11U1x, the NVIC supports 24 vectored interrupts.

- Four programmable interrupt priority levels, with hardware priority level masking.
- Software interrupt generation.

7.5.2 Interrupt sources

Each peripheral device has one interrupt line connected to the NVIC but may have several interrupt flags. Individual interrupt flags may also represent more than one interrupt source.

7.6 IOCON block

The IOCON block allows selected pins of the microcontroller to have more than one function. Configuration registers control the multiplexers to allow connection between the pin and the on-chip peripherals.

Peripherals should be connected to the appropriate pins prior to being activated and prior to any related interrupts being enabled. Activity of any enabled peripheral function that is not mapped to a related pin should be considered undefined.

7.6.1 Features

- Programmable pull-up, pull-down, or repeater mode.
- All GPIO pins (except PIO0_4 and PIO0_5) are pulled up to 3.3 V (V_{DD} = 3.3 V) if their pull-up resistor is enabled.
- Programmable pseudo open-drain mode.
- Programmable 10-ns glitch filter on pins PIO0_22, PIO0_23, and PIO0_11 to PIO0_16. The glitch filter is turned on by default.
- Programmable hysteresis.
- Programmable input inverter.

7.7 General Purpose Input/Output GPIO

Device pins that are not connected to a specific peripheral function are controlled by the GPIO registers. Pins may be dynamically configured as inputs or outputs. Multiple outputs can be set or cleared in one write operation.

LPC11U1x use accelerated GPIO functions:

- GPIO registers are a dedicated AHB peripheral so that the fastest possible I/O timing can be achieved.
- Entire port value can be written in one instruction.

Any GPIO pin providing a digital function can be programmed to generate an interrupt on a level, a rising or falling edge, or both.

The GPIO block consists of three parts:

1. The GPIO ports.
2. The GPIO pin interrupt block to control eight GPIO pins selected as pin interrupts.
3. Two GPIO group interrupt blocks to control two combined interrupts from all GPIO pins.

7.7.1 Features

- GPIO pins can be configured as input or output by software.
- All GPIO pins default to inputs with interrupt disabled at reset.
- Pin registers allow pins to be sensed and set individually.
- Up to eight GPIO pins can be selected from all GPIO pins to create an edge- or level-sensitive GPIO interrupt request.
- Port interrupts can be triggered by any pin or pins in each port.

7.8 USB interface

The Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a 4-wire bus that supports communication between a host and one or more (up to 127) peripherals. The host controller allocates the USB bandwidth to attached devices through a token-based protocol. The bus supports hot-plugging and dynamic configuration of the devices. All transactions are initiated by the host controller.

The LPC11U1x USB interface consists of a full-speed device controller with on-chip PHY for device functions.

Remark: Configure the LPC11U1x in default power mode with the power profiles before using the USB (see Section 7.16.5.1). Do not use the USB with the part in performance, efficiency, or low-power mode.

7.8.1 Full-speed USB device controller

The device controller enables 12 Mbit/s data exchange with a USB Host controller. It consists of a register interface, serial interface engine, and endpoint buffer memory. The serial interface engine decodes the USB data stream and writes data to the appropriate endpoint buffer. The status of a completed USB transfer or error condition is indicated via status registers. An interrupt is also generated if enabled.

7.8.1.1 Features

- Dedicated USB PLL available.
- Fully compliant with *USB 2.0 specification (full speed)*.
- Supports 10 physical (5 logical) endpoints including one control endpoint.
- Single and double buffering supported.
- Each non-control endpoint supports bulk, interrupt, or isochronous endpoint types.
- Supports wake-up from Deep-sleep mode and Power-down mode on USB activity and remote wake-up.
- Supports SoftConnect.

7.9 USART

The LPC11U1x contains one USART.

The USART includes full modem control, support for synchronous mode, and a smart card interface. The RS-485/9-bit mode allows both software address detection and automatic address detection using 9-bit mode.

- Four match registers per timer that allow:
  - Continuous operation with optional interrupt generation on match.
  - Stop timer on match with optional interrupt generation.
  - Reset timer on match with optional interrupt generation.
- Up to four external outputs corresponding to match registers, with the following capabilities:
  - Set LOW on match.
  - Set HIGH on match.
  - Toggle on match.
  - Do nothing on match.
- The timer and prescaler may be configured to be cleared on a designated capture event. This feature permits easy pulse-width measurement by clearing the timer on the leading edge of an input pulse and capturing the timer value on the trailing edge.

7.14 System tick timer

The ARM Cortex-M0 includes a system tick timer (SYSTICK) that is intended to generate a dedicated SYSTICK exception at a fixed time interval (typically 10 ms).

7.15 Windowed WatchDog Timer (WWDT)

The purpose of the watchdog is to reset the controller if software fails to periodically service it within a programmable time window.

7.15.1 Features

- Internally resets chip if not periodically reloaded during the programmable time-out period.
- Optional windowed operation requires reload to occur between a minimum and maximum time period, both programmable.
- Optional warning interrupt can be generated at a programmable time prior to watchdog time-out.
- Enabled by software but requires a hardware reset or a watchdog reset/interrupt to be disabled.
- Incorrect feed sequence causes reset or interrupt if enabled.
- Flag to indicate watchdog reset.
- Programmable 24-bit timer with internal prescaler.
- Selectable time period from ($T_{cy(WDCLK)} \times 256 \times 4$) to ($T_{cy(WDCLK)} \times 2^{24} \times 4$) in multiples of $T_{cy(WDCLK)} \times 4$.
- The Watchdog Clock (WDCLK) source can be selected from the IRC or the dedicated watchdog oscillator (WDO). This gives a wide range of potential timing choices of watchdog operation under different power conditions.

on-chip peripherals, allowing fine tuning of power consumption by eliminating all dynamic power use in any peripherals that are not required for the application. Selected peripherals have their own clock divider which provides even better power control.

7.16.5.1 Power profiles

The power consumption in Active and Sleep modes can be optimized for the application through simple calls to the power profile. The power configuration routine configures the LPC11U1x for one of the following power modes:

- Default mode corresponding to power configuration after reset.
- CPU performance mode corresponding to optimized processing capability.
- Efficiency mode corresponding to optimized balance of current consumption and CPU performance.
- Low-current mode corresponding to lowest power consumption.

In addition, the power profile includes routines to select the optimal PLL settings for a given system clock and PLL input clock.

Remark: When using the USB, configure the LPC11U1x in Default mode.

7.16.5.2 Sleep mode

When Sleep mode is entered, the clock to the core is stopped. Resumption from the Sleep mode does not need any special sequence but re-enabling the clock to the ARM core.

In Sleep mode, execution of instructions is suspended until either a reset or interrupt occurs. Peripheral functions continue operation during Sleep mode and may generate interrupts to cause the processor to resume execution. Sleep mode eliminates dynamic power used by the processor itself, memory systems and related controllers, and internal buses.

7.16.5.3 Deep-sleep mode

In Deep-sleep mode, the LPC11U1x is in Sleep-mode and all peripheral clocks and all clock sources are off with the exception of the IRC. The IRC output is disabled unless the IRC is selected as input to the watchdog timer. In addition all analog blocks are shut down and the flash is in stand-by mode. In Deep-sleep mode, the user has the option to keep the watchdog oscillator and the BOD circuit running for self-timed wake-up and BOD protection.

The LPC11U1x can wake up from Deep-sleep mode via reset, selected GPIO pins, a watchdog timer interrupt, or an interrupt generating USB port activity.

Deep-sleep mode saves power and allows for short wake-up times.

7.16.5.4 Power-down mode

In Power-down mode, the LPC11U1x is in Sleep-mode and all peripheral clocks and all clock sources are off with the exception of watchdog oscillator if selected. In addition all analog blocks and the flash are shut down. In Power-down mode, the user has the option to keep the BOD circuit running for BOD protection.

The LPC11U1x can wake up from Power-down mode via reset, selected GPIO pins, a watchdog timer interrupt, or an interrupt generating USB port activity.

Power-down mode reduces power consumption compared to Deep-sleep mode at the expense of longer wake-up times.

7.16.5.5 Deep power-down mode

In Deep power-down mode, power is shut off to the entire chip with the exception of the WAKEUP pin. The LPC11U1x can wake up from Deep power-down mode via the WAKEUP pin.

The LPC11U1x can be prevented from entering Deep power-down mode by setting a lock bit in the PMU block. Locking out Deep power-down mode enables the user to always keep the watchdog timer or the BOD running.

When entering Deep power-down mode, an external pull-up resistor is required on the WAKEUP pin to hold it HIGH. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin must also be held HIGH to prevent it from floating while in Deep power-down mode.

7.16.6 System control

7.16.6.1 Reset

Reset has four sources on the LPC11U1x: the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin, the Watchdog reset, power-on reset (POR), and the BrownOut Detection (BOD) circuit. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is a Schmitt trigger input pin. Assertion of chip reset by any source, once the operating voltage attains a usable level, starts the IRC and initializes the flash controller.

A LOW-going pulse as short as 50 ns resets the part.

When the internal Reset is removed, the processor begins executing at address 0, which is initially the Reset vector mapped from the boot block. At that point, all of the processor and peripheral registers have been initialized to predetermined values.

An external pull-up resistor is required on the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin if Deep power-down mode is used.

7.16.6.2 Brownout detection

The LPC11U1x includes four levels for monitoring the voltage on the V_{DD} pin. If this voltage falls below one of the four selected levels, the BOD asserts an interrupt signal to the NVIC. This signal can be enabled for interrupt in the Interrupt Enable Register in the NVIC in order to cause a CPU interrupt; if not, software can monitor the signal by reading a dedicated status register. Four additional threshold levels can be selected to cause a forced reset of the chip.

7.16.6.3 Code security (Code Read Protection - CRP)

This feature of the LPC11U1x allows user to enable different levels of security in the system so that access to the on-chip flash and use of the Serial Wire Debugger (SWD) and In-System Programming (ISP) can be restricted. When needed, CRP is invoked by programming a specific pattern into a dedicated flash location. IAP commands are not affected by the CRP.

In addition, ISP entry via the PIO0_1 pin can be disabled without enabling CRP. For details see the LPC11U1x *user manual*.

There are three levels of Code Read Protection:

7.17 Emulation and debugging

Debug functions are integrated into the ARM Cortex-M0. Serial wire debug functions are supported in addition to a standard JTAG boundary scan. The ARM Cortex-M0 is configured to support up to four breakpoints and two watch points.

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin selects between the JTAG boundary scan ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = LOW) and the ARM SWD debug ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ = HIGH). The ARM SWD debug port is disabled while the LPC11U1x is in reset.

To perform boundary scan testing, follow these steps:

1. Erase any user code residing in flash.
2. Power up the part with the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin pulled HIGH externally.
3. Wait for at least 250 μs.
4. Pull the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin LOW externally.
5. Perform boundary scan operations.
6. Once the boundary scan operations are completed, assert the TRST pin to enable the SWD debug mode and release the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin (pull HIGH).

Remark: The JTAG interface cannot be used for debug purposes.

9. Static characteristics

Table 6. Static characteristics
T_{amb} = –40 °C to +85 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
V_{DD}	supply voltage (core and external rail)	[2]	1.8	3.3	3.6	V
I_{DD}	supply current	Active mode; V_{DD} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; code `while(1){}` executed from flash;				
		system clock = 12 MHz [3][4][5][6][7][8]	-	2	-	mA
		system clock = 50 MHz [4][5][6][7][8][9]	-	7	-	mA
		Sleep mode; V_{DD} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C; system clock = 12 MHz [3][4][5][6][7][8]	-	1	-	mA
		Deep-sleep mode; V_{DD} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C [4][7]	-	360	-	μA
		Power-down mode; V_{DD} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C	-	2	-	μA
		Deep power-down mode; V_{DD} = 3.3 V; T_{amb} = 25 °C [10]	-	220	-	nA
Standard port pins, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$						
I_{IL}	LOW-level input current	V_I = 0 V; on-chip pull-up resistor disabled	-	0.5	10	nA
I_{IH}	HIGH-level input current	V_I = V_{DD}; on-chip pull-down resistor disabled	-	0.5	10	nA
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	V_O = 0 V; V_O = V_{DD}; on-chip pull-up/down resistors disabled	-	0.5	10	nA
V_I	input voltage	pin configured to provide a digital function [11][12][13]	0	-	5.0	V
V_O	output voltage	output active	0	-	V_{DD}	V
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage		$0.7V_{DD}$	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	$0.3V_{DD}$	V
V_{hys}	hysteresis voltage		-	0.4	-	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	2.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V; I_{OH} = –4 mA	V_{DD} – 0.4	-	-	V
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.0 V; I_{OH} = –3 mA	V_{DD} – 0.4	-	-	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	2.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V; I_{OL} = 4 mA	-	-	0.4	V
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.0 V; I_{OL} = 3 mA	-	-	0.4	V
I_{OH}	HIGH-level output current	V_{OH} = V_{DD} – 0.4 V; 2.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V	–4	-	-	mA
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.0 V	–3	-	-	mA

Table 6. Static characteristics *…continued*

T_{amb} = –40 °C to +85 °C, unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ[1]	Max	Unit
I^2C-bus pins (PIO0_4 and PIO0_5)							
V_{IH}	HIGH-level input voltage			$0.7V_{DD}$	-	-	V
V_{IL}	LOW-level input voltage			-	-	$0.3V_{DD}$	V
V_{hys}	hysteresis voltage			-	$0.05V_{DD}$	-	V
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V; I^2C-bus pins configured as standard mode pins 2.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V		3.5	-	-	mA
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.0 V		3	-	-	
I_{OL}	LOW-level output current	V_{OL} = 0.4 V; I^2C-bus pins configured as Fast-mode Plus pins 2.0 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V		20	-	-	mA
		1.8 V ≤ V_{DD} < 2.0 V		16	-	-	
I_{LI}	input leakage current	$V_I = V_{DD}$	[15]	-	2	4	μA
		V_I = 5 V		-	10	22	μA
Oscillator pins							
$V_{i(xtal)}$	crystal input voltage			–0.5	1.8	1.95	V
$V_{o(xtal)}$	crystal output voltage			–0.5	1.8	1.95	V
USB pins							
I_{OZ}	OFF-state output current	0 V < V_I < 3.3 V	[2]	-	-	±10	μA
V_{BUS}	bus supply voltage		[2]	-	-	5.25	V
V_{DI}	differential input sensitivity voltage	|(D+) − (D−)|	[2]	0.2	-	-	V
V_{CM}	differential common mode voltage range	includes V_{DI} range	[2]	0.8	-	2.5	V
$V_{th(rs)se}$	single-ended receiver switching threshold voltage		[2]	0.8	-	2.0	V
V_{OL}	LOW-level output voltage	for low-/full-speed; R_L of 1.5 kΩ to 3.6 V	[2]	-	-	0.18	V
V_{OH}	HIGH-level output voltage	driven; for low-/full-speed; R_L of 15 kΩ to GND	[2]	2.8	-	3.5	V
C_{trans}	transceiver capacitance	pin to GND	[2]	-	-	20	pF
Z_{DRV}	driver output impedance for driver which is not high-speed capable	with 33 Ω series resistor; steady state drive	[16][2]	36	-	44.1	Ω

Table 7. ADC static characteristics
T_{amb} = −40 °C to +85 °C unless otherwise specified; ADC frequency 4.5 MHz, V_{DD} = 2.5 V to 3.6 V.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{IA}	analog input voltage		0	-	V_{DD}	V
C_{ia}	analog input capacitance		-	-	1	pF
E_D	differential linearity error	[1][2]	-	-	±1	LSB
$E_{L(adj)}$	integral non-linearity	[3]	-	-	±1.5	LSB
E_O	offset error	[4]	-	-	±3.5	LSB
E_G	gain error	[5]	-	-	0.6	%
E_T	absolute error	[6]	-	-	±4	LSB
R_{vsi}	voltage source interface resistance		-	-	40	kΩ
R_i	input resistance	[7][8]	-	-	2.5	MΩ

[1] The ADC is monotonic, there are no missing codes.

[2] The differential linearity error (E_D) is the difference between the actual step width and the ideal step width. See Figure 7.

[3] The integral non-linearity ($E_{L(adj)}$) is the peak difference between the center of the steps of the actual and the ideal transfer curve after appropriate adjustment of gain and offset errors. See Figure 7.

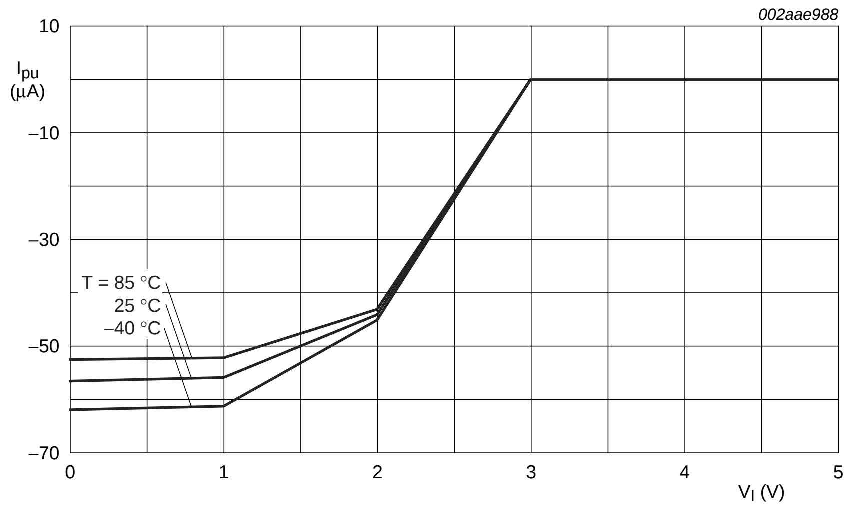
[4] The offset error (E_O) is the absolute difference between the straight line which fits the actual curve and the straight line which fits the ideal curve. See Figure 7.

[5] The gain error (E_G) is the relative difference in percent between the straight line fitting the actual transfer curve after removing offset error, and the straight line which fits the ideal transfer curve. See Figure 7.

[6] The absolute error (E_T) is the maximum difference between the center of the steps of the actual transfer curve of the non-calibrated ADC and the ideal transfer curve. See Figure 7.

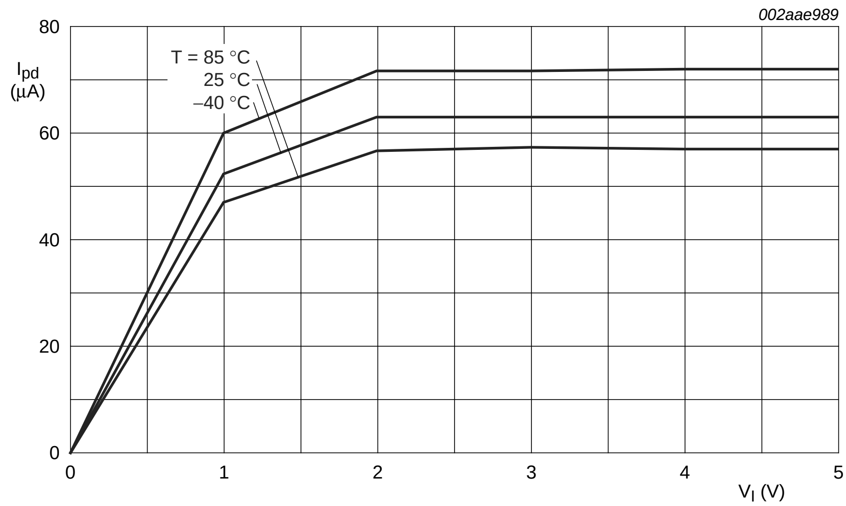
[7] T_{amb} = 25 °C; maximum sampling frequency f_s = 400kSamples/s and analog input capacitance C_{ia} = 1 pF.

[8] Input resistance R_i depends on the sampling frequency fs: $R_i = 1 / (f_s \times C_{ia})$.



Conditions: V_{DD} = 3.3 V; standard port pins.

Fig 18. Typical pull-up current I_{pu} versus input voltage V_I



Conditions: V_{DD} = 3.3 V; standard port pins.

Fig 19. Typical pull-down current I_{pd} versus input voltage V_I

10.6 SSP interface

Table 16. Dynamic characteristics of SPI pins in SPI mode

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
SPI master (in SPI mode)							
$T_{cy(clk)}$	clock cycle time	full-duplex mode	[1]	50	-	-	ns
		when only transmitting	[1]	40			ns
t_{DS}	data set-up time	in SPI mode $2.4\ V \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.6\ V$	[2]	15	-	-	ns
		$2.0\ V \leq V_{DD} < 2.4\ V$	[2]	20			ns
		$1.8\ V \leq V_{DD} < 2.0\ V$	[2]	24	-	-	ns
t_{DH}	data hold time	in SPI mode	[2]	0	-	-	ns
$t_{v(Q)}$	data output valid time	in SPI mode	[2]	-	-	10	ns
$t_{h(Q)}$	data output hold time	in SPI mode	[2]	0	-	-	ns
SPI slave (in SPI mode)							
$T_{cy(PCLK)}$	PCLK cycle time			20	-	-	ns
t_{DS}	data set-up time	in SPI mode	[3][4]	0	-	-	ns
t_{DH}	data hold time	in SPI mode	[3][4]	$3 \times T_{cy(PCLK)} + 4$	-	-	ns
$t_{v(Q)}$	data output valid time	in SPI mode	[3][4]	-	-	$3 \times T_{cy(PCLK)} + 11$	ns
$t_{h(Q)}$	data output hold time	in SPI mode	[3][4]	-	-	$2 \times T_{cy(PCLK)} + 5$	ns

[1] $T_{cy(clk)} = (SSPCLKDIV \times (1 + SCR) \times CPSDVSR) / f_{main}$. The clock cycle time derived from the SPI bit rate $T_{cy(clk)}$ is a function of the main clock frequency f_{main}, the SPI peripheral clock divider (SSPCLKDIV), the SPI SCR parameter (specified in the SSP0CR0 register), and the SPI CPSDVSR parameter (specified in the SPI clock prescale register).

[2] $T_{amb} = -40\ °C$ to $85\ °C$.

[3] $T_{cy(clk)} = 12 \times T_{cy(PCLK)}$.

[4] $T_{amb} = 25\ °C$; for normal voltage supply range: $V_{DD} = 3.3\ V$.

For a bus-powered device, the VBUS signal does not need to be connected to the USB_VBUS pin (see Figure 27). The USB_CONNECT function can additionally be connected as shown in Figure 26 to prevent the USB from timing out when there is a significant delay between power-up and handling USB traffic.

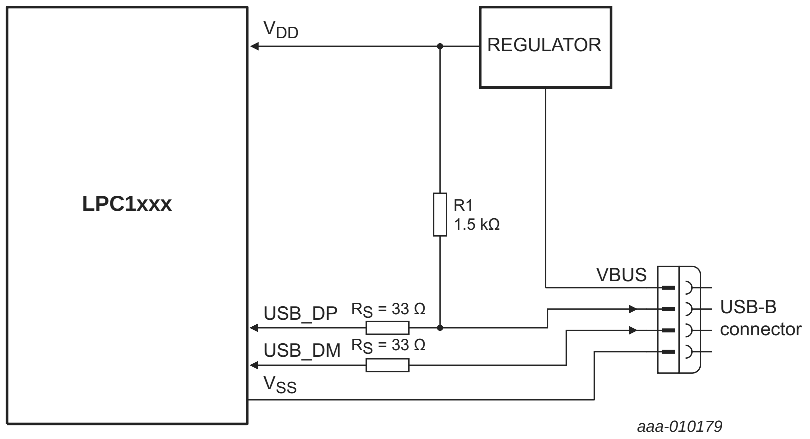


Fig 27. USB interface on a bus-powered device

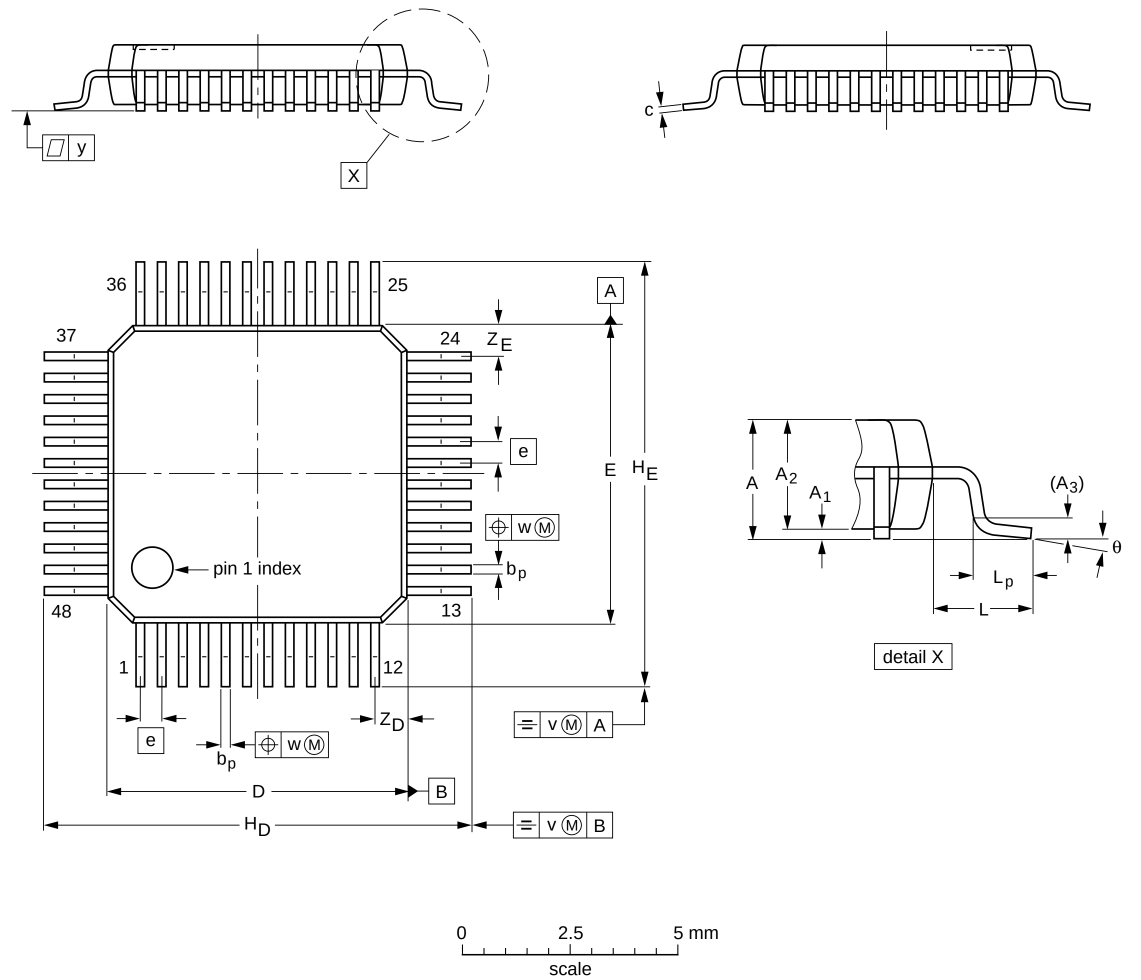
Remark: When a bus-powered circuit as shown in Figure 27 is used, configure the PIO0_3/USB_VBUS pin for GPIO (PIO0_3) in the IOCON block to ensure that the USB_CONNECT signal can still be controlled by software. For details on the soft-connect feature, see the LPC11U1x *user manual* (Ref. 1).

Remark: When a self-powered circuit is used without connecting VBUS, configure the PIO0_3/USB_VBUS pin for GPIO (PIO0_3) and provide software that can detect the host presence through some other mechanism before enabling USB_CONNECT and the soft-connect feature. Enabling the soft-connect without host presence will lead to USB compliance failure.

11.2 XTAL input

The input voltage to the on-chip oscillators is limited to 1.8 V. If the oscillator is driven by a clock in slave mode, it is recommended that the input be coupled through a capacitor with C_i = 100 pF. To limit the input voltage to the specified range, choose an additional capacitor to ground C_g which attenuates the input voltage by a factor $C_i/(C_i + C_g)$. In slave mode, a minimum of 200 mV(RMS) is needed.

LQFP48: plastic low profile quad flat package; 48 leads; body 7 x 7 x 1.4 mm **SOT313-2**



DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)

UNIT	A max.	A_1	A_2	A_3	b_p	c	$D^{(1)}$	$E^{(1)}$	e	H_D	H_E	L	L_p	v	w	y	$Z_D^{(1)}$	$Z_E^{(1)}$	θ
mm	1.6	0.20 0.05	1.45 1.35	0.25	0.27 0.17	0.18 0.12	7.1 6.9	7.1 6.9	0.5	9.15 8.85	9.15 8.85	1	0.75 0.45	0.2	0.12	0.1	0.95 0.55	0.95 0.55	7^o 0^o

Note

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

OUTLINE VERSION	REFERENCES				EUROPEAN PROJECTION	ISSUE DATE
	IEC	JEDEC	JEITA			
SOT313-2	136E05	MS-026				~~00-01-19~~ 03-02-25

Fig 35. Package outline LQFP48 (SOT313-2)

19. Contents

continued >>