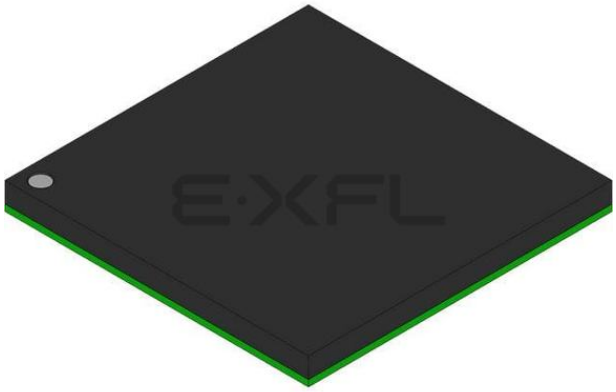

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	e200z2, e200z4, e200z4
Core Size	32-Bit Tri-Core
Speed	80MHz/160MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, Ethernet, I²C, LINbus, SAI, SPI, USB, USB OTG
Peripherals	DMA, LVD, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	178
Program Memory Size	6MB (6M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	768K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 80x10b, 64x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	256-LBGA
Supplier Device Package	256-MAPPBGA (17x17)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/spc5748gsk1mmj6

1 Block diagram

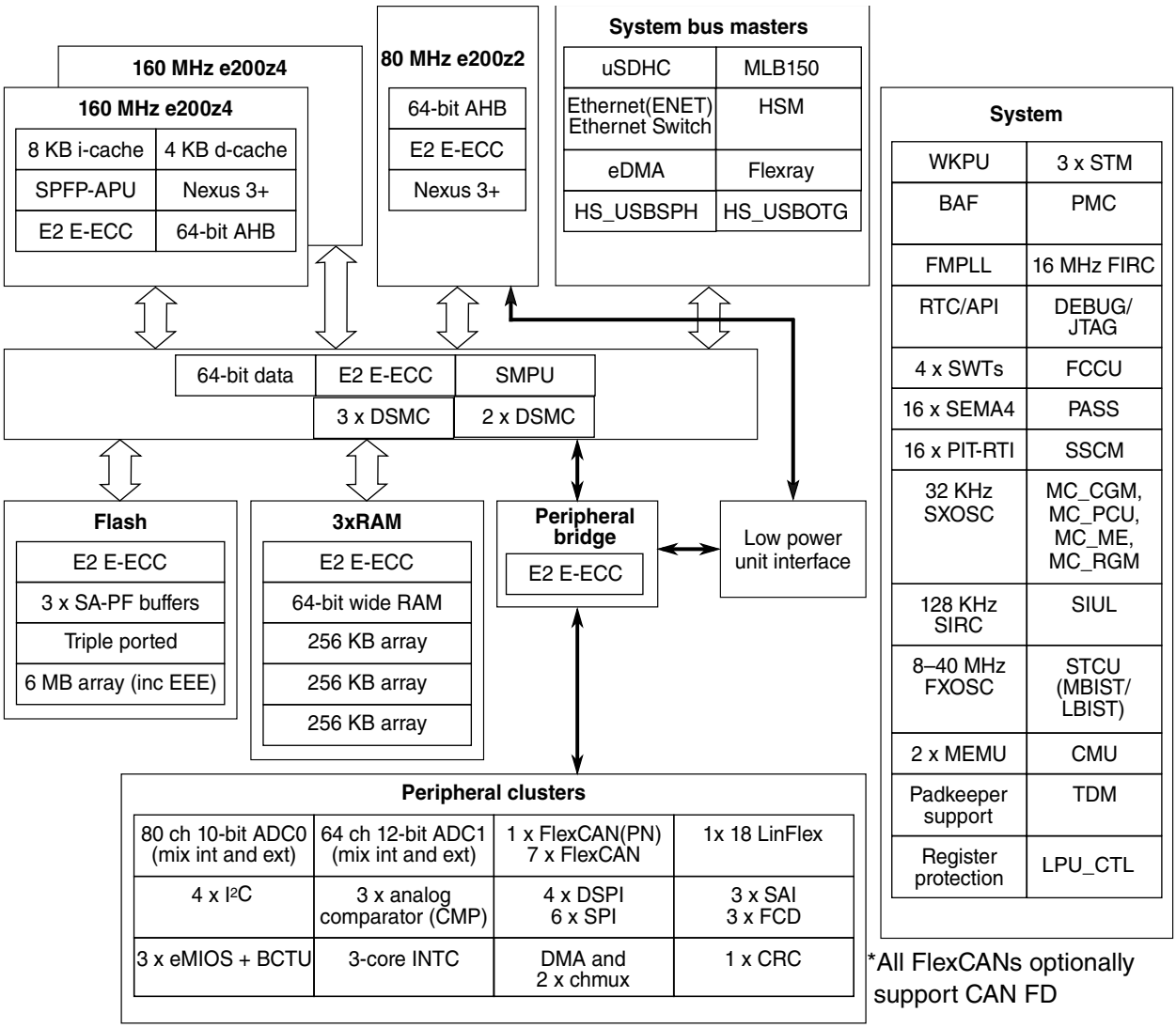

Figure 1. MPC5748G block diagram

2 Family comparison

The following table provides a summary of the different members of the MPC5748G family and their proposed features. This information is intended to provide an understanding of the range of functionality offered by this family. For full details of all of the family derivatives please contact your marketing representative.

NOTE

All optional features (Flash memory, RAM, Peripherals) start with lowest peripheral number (for example: STM_0) or memory address and end at the highest available peripheral number or memory address (for example: MPC574xC have 2 STM, ending with STM_1).

Table 1. MPC5748G Family Comparison[1]

Feature	MPC5747C	MPC5748C	MPC5746G	MPC5747G	MPC5748G
CPUs	e200z4 e200z2	e200z4 e200z2	e200z4 e200z4 e200z2	e200z4 e200z4 e200z2	e200z4 e200z4 e200z2
FPU	e200z4	e200z4	e200z4 e200z4	e200z4 e200z4	e200z4 e200z4
Maximum Operating Frequency[2]	160MHz (z4) 80MHz (z2)	160MHz (z4) 80MHz (z2)	160MHz (z4) 160MHz (z4) 80MHz (z2)	160MHz (z4) 160MHz (z4) 80MHz (z2)	160MHz (z4) 160MHz (z4) 80MHz (z2)
Flash memory	4 MB	6 MB	3 MB	4 MB	6 MB
EEPROM support	32 KB to 128 KB emulated		32 KB to 192 KB emulated		
RAM	512 KB	768 KB			
ECC	End to End				
SMPU	24 entry		32 entry		
DMA	32 channels				
10-bit ADC	48 Standard channels 32 External channels				
12-bit ADC	16 Precision channels 16 Standard channels 32 External channels				
AnalogComparator	3				
BCTU	1				
SWT	2		4[3]		
STM	2		3		
PIT-RTI	16 channels PIT 1 channels RTI				
RTC/API	Yes				
Total Timer I/O[4]	96 channels 16-bits				
LINFlexD	1 M/S, 15 M		1 M/S, 17 M		
FlexCAN	8 with optional CAN FD support				
DSPI/SPI	4 x DSPI 6 x SPI				

Table continues on the next page...

Table 1. MPC5748G Family Comparison[1] (continued)

Feature	MPC5747C	MPC5748C	MPC5746G	MPC5747G	MPC5748G
I^2C	4				
SAI/I^2S	3				
FXOSC	8 - 40 MHz				
SXOSC	32 KHz				
FIRC	16 MHz				
SIRC	128 KHz				
FMPLL	Yes				
LPU	Yes				
FlexRay 2.1 (dual channel)	Yes, 128 MB				
MLB150	0		1		
USB 2.0 SPH	0		1		
USB 2.0 OTG	0		1		
SDHC	1				
Ethernet (RMII, MII + 1588, Muti queue AVB support)	Up to 2				
3 Port L2 Ethernet Switch	Optional				
CRC	1				
MEMU	2				
STCU	1				
HSM-v2 (security)	Optional				
Censorship	Yes				
FCCU	1				
Safety level	Specific functions ASIL-B certifiable				
User MBIST	Yes				
User LBIST	Yes				
I/O Retention in Standby	Yes				
GPIO[5]	Up to 264 GPI and up to 246 GPIO				
Debug	JTAGC, cJTAG				
Nexus	Z4 N3+ Z2 N3+				
Packages	176 LQFP-EP 256 BGA, 324 BGA				

1. Feature set dependent on selected peripheral multiplexing, table shows example. Peripheral availability is package dependent.
2. Based on 125°C ambient operating temperature and subject to full device characterisation.
3. Additional SWT included when HSM option selected
4. Refer device datasheet and reference manual for information on to timer channel configuration and functions.

4.2 Recommended operating conditions

The following table describes the operating conditions for the device, and for which all specifications in the data sheet are valid, except where explicitly noted. The device operating conditions must not be exceeded in order to guarantee proper operation and reliability. The ranges in this table are design targets and actual data may vary in the given range.

NOTE

- For normal device operations, all supplies must be within operating range corresponding to the range mentioned in following tables. This is required even if some of the features are not used.
- If VDD_HV_A is in 3.3V range, VDD_HV_FLA should be externally supplied using a 3.3V source. If VDD_HV_A is in 3.3V range, VDD_HV_FLA should be shorted to VDD_HV_A.
- VDD_HV_A, VDD_HV_B and VDD_HV_C are all independent supplies and can each be set to 3.3V or 5V. The following tables: 'Recommended operating conditions (VDD_HV_x = 3.3 V)' and table 'Recommended operating conditions (VDD_HV_x = 5 V)' specify their ranges when configured in 3.3V or 5V respectively.

Table 6. Recommended operating conditions ($V_{DD\_HV\_x}$ = 3.3 V)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions[1]	Min[2]	Max	Unit
$V_{DD\_HV\_A}$ $V_{DD\_HV\_B}$ $V_{DD\_HV\_C}$	HV IO supply voltage	—	3.15	3.6	V
$V_{DD\_HV\_FLA}$[3]	HV flash supply voltage	—	3.15	3.6	V
$V_{DD\_HV\_ADC1\_REF}$	HV ADC1 high reference voltage	—	3.0	5.5	V
$V_{DD\_HV\_ADC0}$ $V_{DD\_HV\_ADC1}$	HV ADC supply voltage	—	max(VDD_HV_A,VDD_HV_B,VDD_HV_C) - 0.05	3.6	V
$V_{SS\_HV\_ADC0}$ $V_{SS\_HV\_ADC1}$	HV ADC supply ground	—	-0.1	0.1	V
V_{DD_LV}[4]	Core supply voltage	—	1.2	1.32	V
$V_{IN1\_CMP\_REF}$[5, 6]	Analog Comparator DAC reference voltage	—	3.15	3.6	V
I_{INJPAD}	Injected input current on any pin during overload condition	—	-3.0	3.0	mA

Table continues on the next page...

4.3 Voltage regulator electrical characteristics

The voltage regulator is composed of the following blocks:

- Choice of generating supply voltage for the core area.
  - Control of external NPN ballast transistor
  - Connecting an external 1.25 V (nominal) supply directly without the NPN ballast
- Internal generation of the 3.3 V flash supply when device connected in 5V applications
- External bypass of the 3.3 V flash regulator when device connected in 3.3V applications
- Low voltage detector - low threshold (LVD_IO_A_LO) for $V_{DD\_HV\_IO\_A\ supply}$
- Low voltage detector - high threshold (LVD_IO_A_Hi) for $V_{DD\_HV\_IO\_A\ supply}$
- Various low voltage detectors (LVD_LV_x)
- High voltage detector (HVD_LV_cold) for 1.2 V digital core supply (VDD_LV)
- Power on Reset (POR_LV) for 1.25 V digital core supply (VDD_LV)
- Power on Reset (POR_HV) for 3.3 V to 5 V supply (VDD_HV_A)

The following bipolar transistors[1] are supported, depending on the device performance requirements. As a minimum the following must be considered when determining the most appropriate solution to maintain the device under its maximum power dissipation capability: current, ambient temperature, mounting pad area, duty cycle and frequency for Idd, collector voltage, etc

1. BCP56, MCP68 and MJD31are guaranteed ballasts.

7. In external ballast configuration the following must be ensured during power-up and power-down (Note: If $V_{DD\_HV\_BALLAST}$ is supplied from the same source as VDD_HV_A this condition is implicitly met):
   - During power-up, $V_{DD\_HV\_BALLAST}$ must have met the min spec of 2.25V before VDD_HV_A reaches the POR_HV_RISE min of 2.75V.
   - During power-down, $V_{DD\_HV\_BALLAST}$ must not drop below the min spec of 2.25V until VDD_HV_A is below POR_HV_FALL min of 2.7V.

NOTE

For a typical configuration using an external ballast transistor with separate supply for VDD_HV_A and the ballast collector, a bulk storage capacitor (as defined in Table 8) is required on VDD_HV_A close to the device pins to ensure a stable supply voltage.

Extra care must be taken if the VDD_HV_A supply is also being used to power the external ballast transistor or the device is running in internal regulation mode. In these modes, the inrush current on device Power Up or on exit from Low Power Modes is significant and may cause the VDD_HV_A voltage to drop resulting in an LVD reset event. To avoid this, the board layout should be optimized to reduce common trace resistance or additional capacitance at the ballast transistor collector (or VDD_HV_A pins in the case of internal regulation mode) is required. NXP recommends that customers simulate the external voltage supply circuitry.

In all circumstances, the voltage on VDD_HV_A must be maintained within the specified operating range (see Recommended operating conditions) to prevent LVD events.

4.4 Voltage monitor electrical characteristics

Table 9. Voltage monitor electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	State	Conditions	Configuration			Threshold			Unit
				Power Up [1]	Mask Opt	Reset Type	Min	Typ	Max	V
V_{POR_LV}	LV supply power on reset detector	Fall	Untrimmed	Yes	No	Powerup	0.930	0.979	1.028	V
			Trimmed				0.959	0.979	0.999	V
		Rise	Untrimmed				0.980	1.029	1.078	V
			Trimmed				1.009	1.029	1.049	V

Table continues on the next page...

Table 15. DC electrical specifications @ 3.3V Range (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Value		Unit
		Min	Max	
	Output Low Voltage[8]		0.1 *VDD_HV_x	
Ioh_f	Full drive Ioh[9] (SIUL2_MSCRn[SRC 1:0]= 11)	18	70	mA
Iol_f	Full drive Iol[9] (SIUL2_MSCRn[SRC 1:0]= 11)	21	120	mA
Ioh_h	Half drive Ioh[9] (SIUL2_MSCRn[SRC 1:0]= 10)	9	35	mA
Iol_h	Half drive Iol[9] (SIUL2_MSCRn[SRC 1:0]= 10)	10.5	60	mA

1. Max power supply ramp rate is 500 V / ms
2. Measured when pad=0.69*VDD_HV_x
3. Measured when pad=0.49*VDD_HV_x
4. Measured when pad = 0 V
5. Measured when pad = VDD_HV_x
6. Measured when pad is sourcing 2 mA
7. Measured when pad is sinking 2 mA
8. Measured when pad is sinking 1.5 mA
9. Ioh/Iol is derived from spice simulations. These values are NOT guaranteed by test.

5.3 AC specifications @ 5 V Range

Table 16. Functional Pad AC Specifications @ 5 V Range

Symbol	Prop. Delay (ns)[1] L>H/H>L		Rise/Fall Edge (ns)		Drive Load (pF)	SIUL2_MSCRn[SRC 1:0]
	Min	Max	Min	Max		MSB,LSB
pad_sr_hv (output)		4.5/4.5		1.3/1.2	25	11
		6/6		2.5/2	50	
		13/13		9/9	200	
		5.25/5.25		3/2	25	10
		9/8		5/4	50	
		22/22		18/16	200	
		27/27		13/13	50	01[2]
		40/40		24/24	200	
		40/40		24/24	50	00[2]
		65/65		40/40	200	
pad_i_hv/ pad_sr_hv (input)		1.5/1.5		0.5/0.5	0.5	NA

1. As measured from 50% of core side input to Voh/Vol of the output
2. Slew rate control modes

5.6 PORST electrical specifications

Table 19. PORST electrical specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Value			Unit
		Min	Typ	Max	
W_{FPORST}	$\overline{PORST}$ input filtered pulse	—	—	200	ns
$W_{NFPORST}$	$\overline{PORST}$ input not filtered pulse	1000	—	—	ns
V_{IH}	Input high level	—	0.65 x $V_{DD\_HV\_A}$	—	V
V_{IL}	Input low level	—	0.35 x $V_{DD\_HV\_A}$	—	V

6 Peripheral operating requirements and behaviours

6.1 Analog

6.1.1 ADC electrical specifications

The device provides a 12-bit Successive Approximation Register (SAR) Analog-to-Digital Converter.

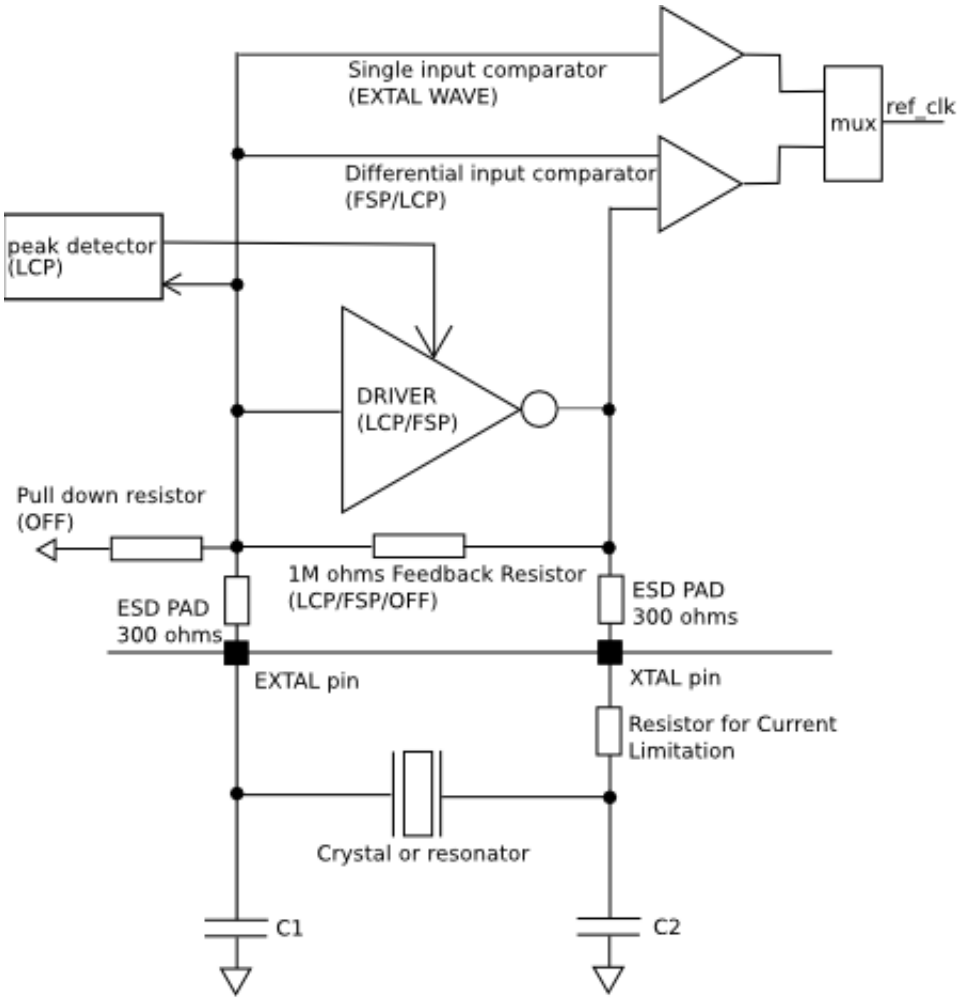

Figure 7. Oscillator connections scheme

Table 23. Main oscillator electrical characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{XOSCHS}	Oscillator frequency	FSP/LCP		8		40	MHz
$g_{mXOSCHS}$	Driver Transconductance	LCP			23		mA/V
		FSP			33		
V_{XOSCHS}	Oscillation Amplitude	LCP	8 MHz		1.0		V_{PP}
			16 MHz		1.0		
			40 MHz		0.8		
$T_{XOSCHSSU}$	Startup time	FSP/LCP	8 MHz		2		ms
			16 MHz		1		
			40 MHz		0.5		
	Oscillator Analog Circuit supply current	FSP	8 MHz		2.2		mA
			16 MHz		2.2		
			40 MHz		3.2		

Table continues on the next page...

Table 23. Main oscillator electrical characteristics (continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Mode	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
		LCP	8 MHz		141		uA
			16 MHz		252		
			40 MHz		518		
V_{IH}	Input High level CMOS Schmitt trigger	EXT Wave	Oscillator supply=3.3	1.95			V
V_{IL}	Input low level CMOS Schmitt trigger	EXT Wave	Oscillator supply=3.3			1.25	V

6.2.2 32 kHz Oscillator electrical specifications

Table 24. 32 kHz oscillator electrical specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{osc_lo}	Oscillator crystal or resonator frequency		32		40	KHz
t_{cst}	Crystal Start-up Time[1, 2]				2	s

1. This parameter is characterized before qualification rather than 100% tested.
2. Proper PC board layout procedures must be followed to achieve specifications.

6.2.3 16 MHz RC Oscillator electrical specifications

Table 25. 16 MHz RC Oscillator electrical specifications

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Value			Unit
			Min	Typ	Max	
F_{Target}	IRC target frequency	—	—	16	—	MHz
PTA	IRC frequency variation after trimming	—	-5	—	5	%
$T_{startup}$	Startup time	—		—	1.5	us
T_{STJIT}	Cycle to cycle jitter		—	—	1.5	%
T_{LTJIT}	Long term jitter		—	—	0.2	%

NOTE

The above start up time of 1 us is equivalent to 16 cycles of 16 MHz.

Table 30. Flash memory program and erase specifications (continued)

Symbol	Characteristic[1]	Typ[2]	Factory Programming[3, 4]		Field Update			Unit
			Initial Max	Initial Max, Full Temp	Typical End of Life[5]	Lifetime Max[6]		
			20°C ≤T_A ≤30°C	-40°C ≤T_J ≤150°C	-40°C ≤T_J ≤150°C	≤ 1,000 cycles	≤ 250,000 cycles	
t_{32kers}	32 KB Block erase time	217	360	390	310	1,200		ms
t_{32kpgm}	32 KB Block program time	69	100	110	90	1,200		ms
t_{64kers}	64 KB Block erase time	315	490	590	420	1,600		ms
t_{64kpgm}	64 KB Block program time	138	180	210	170	1,600		ms
$t_{256kers}$	256 KB Block erase time	884	1,520	2,030	1,080	4,000	—	ms
$t_{256kpgm}$	256 KB Block program time	552	720	880	650	4,000	—	ms

1. Program times are actual hardware programming times and do not include software overhead. Block program times assume quad-page programming.
2. Typical program and erase times represent the median performance and assume nominal supply values and operation at 25 °C. Typical program and erase times may be used for throughput calculations.
3. Conditions: ≤ 150 cycles, nominal voltage.
4. Plant Programing times provide guidance for timeout limits used in the factory.
5. Typical End of Life program and erase times represent the median performance and assume nominal supply values. Typical End of Life program and erase values may be used for throughput calculations.
6. Conditions: -40°C ≤ T_J ≤ 150°C, full spec voltage.

6.3.2 Flash memory Array Integrity and Margin Read specifications

Table 31. Flash memory Array Integrity and Margin Read specifications

Symbol	Characteristic	Min	Typical	Max	Units
$t_{ai16kseq}$	Array Integrity time for sequential sequence on 16 KB block.	—	—	512 x Tperiod x Nread	—
$t_{ai32kseq}$	Array Integrity time for sequential sequence on 32 KB block.	—	—	1024 x Tperiod x Nread	—
$t_{ai64kseq}$	Array Integrity time for sequential sequence on 64 KB block.	—	—	2048 x Tperiod x Nread	—
tai256kseq	Array Integrity time for sequential sequence on 256 KB block.	—	—	8192 x Tperiod x Nread	—
$t_{mr16kseq}$	Margin Read time for sequential sequence on 16 KB block.	73.81	—	110.7	µs
$t_{mr32kseq}$	Margin Read time for sequential sequence on 32 KB block.	128.43	—	192.6	µs
$t_{mr64kseq}$	Margin Read time for sequential sequence on 64 KB block.	237.65	—	356.5	µs
$t_{mr256kseq}$	Margin Read time for sequential sequence on 256 KB block.	893.01	—	1,339.5	µs

6.3.3 Flash memory module life specifications

Table 32. Flash memory module life specifications

Symbol	Characteristic	Conditions	Min	Typical	Units
Array P/E cycles	Number of program/erase cycles per block for 16 KB, 32 KB and 64 KB blocks.	—	250,000	—	P/E cycles
	Number of program/erase cycles per block for 256 KB blocks.	—	1,000	250,000	P/E cycles
Data retention	Minimum data retention.	Blocks with 0 - 1,000 P/E cycles.	50	—	Years
		Blocks with 100,000 P/E cycles.	20	—	Years
		Blocks with 250,000 P/E cycles.	10	—	Years

6.3.4 Data retention vs program/erase cycles

Graphically, Data Retention versus Program/Erase Cycles can be represented by the following figure. The spec window represents qualified limits. The extrapolated dotted line demonstrates technology capability, however is beyond the qualification limits.

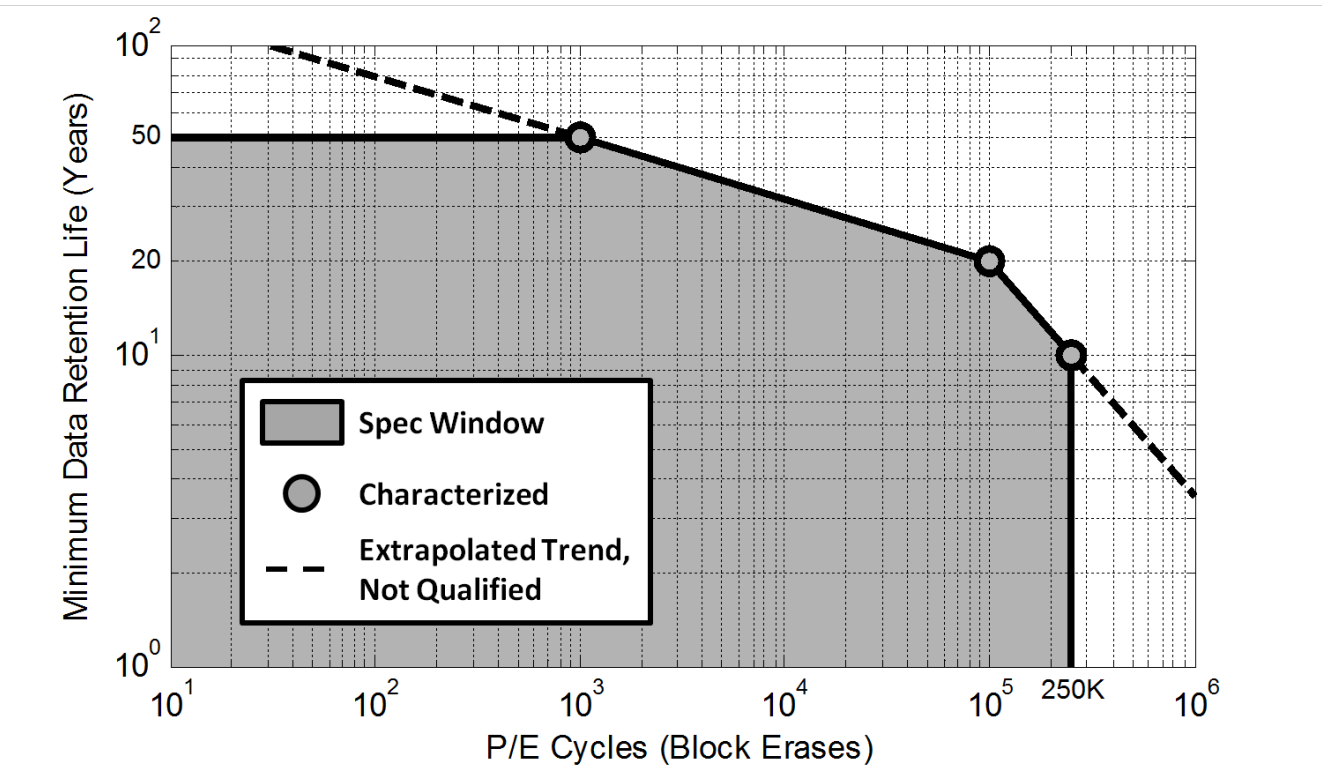

Table 36. Continuous SCK timing

Spec	Characteristics	Pad Drive/Load	Value	
			Min	Max
tSCK	SCK cycle timing	strong/50 pF	100 ns	-
-	PCS valid after SCK	strong/50 pF	-	15 ns
-	PCS valid after SCK	strong/50 pF	-4 ns	-

Table 37. DSPI high speed mode I/Os

DSPI	High speed SCK	High speed SIN	High speed SOUT
DSPI2	GPIO[78]	GPIO[76]	GPIO[77]
DSPI3	GPIO[100]	GPIO[101]	GPIO[98]
SPI1	GPIO[173]	GPIO[175]	GPIO[176]
SPI2	GPIO[79]	GPIO[110]	GPIO[111]

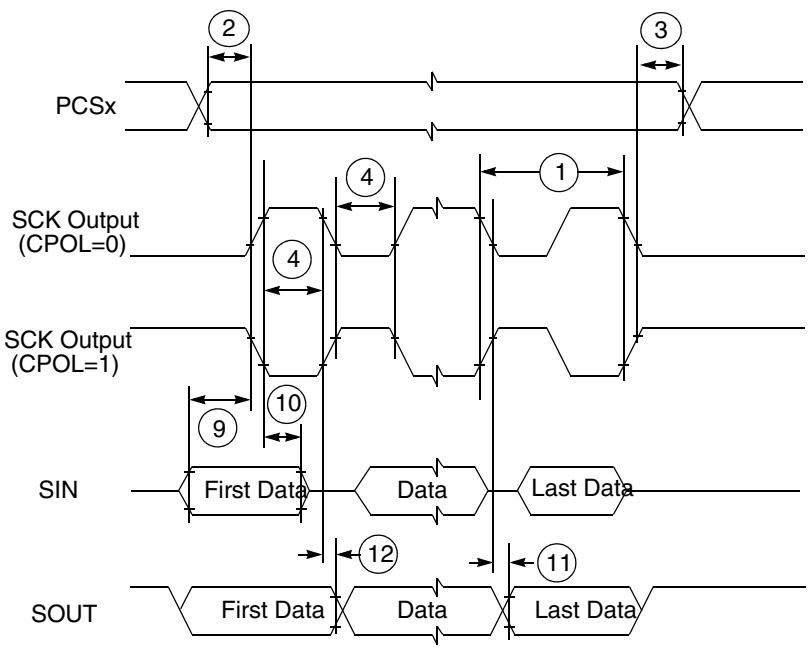

Figure 8. DSPI classic SPI timing — master, CPHA = 0

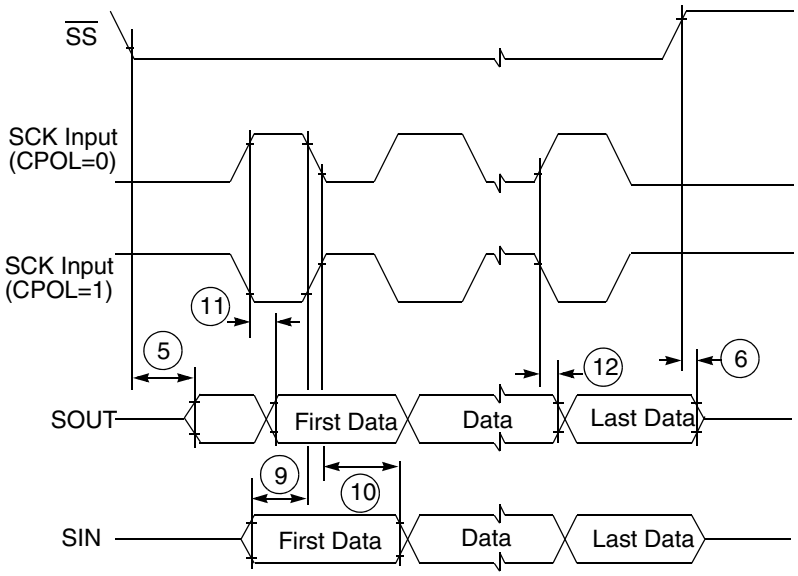

Figure 11. DSPI classic SPI timing — slave, CPHA = 1

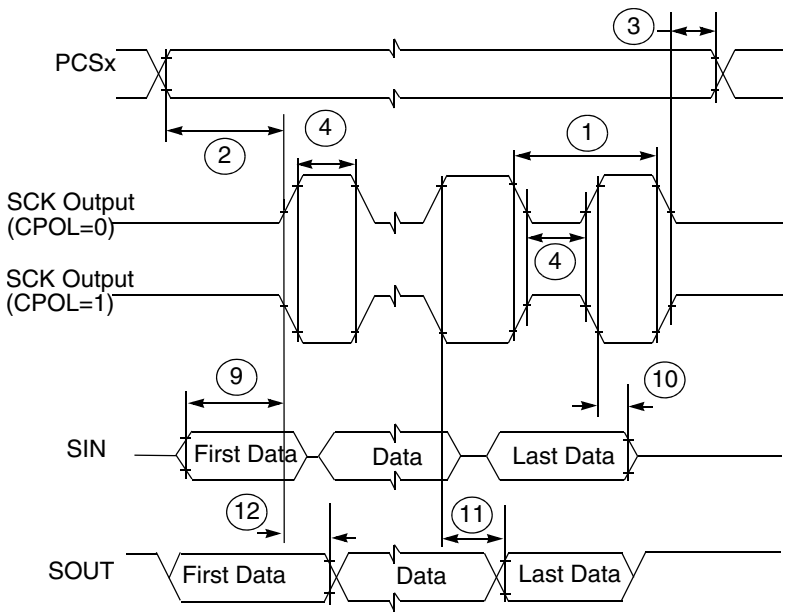

Figure 12. DSPI modified transfer format timing — master, CPHA = 0

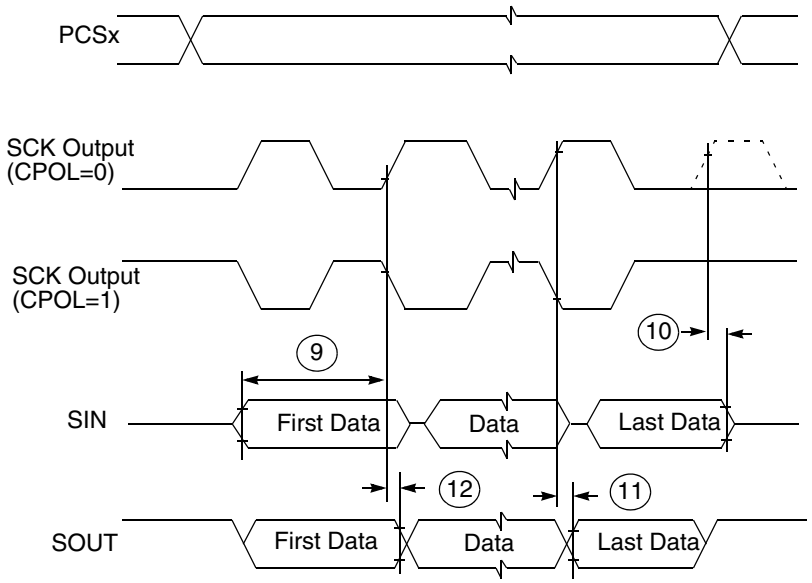

Figure 13. DSPI modified transfer format timing — master, CPHA = 1

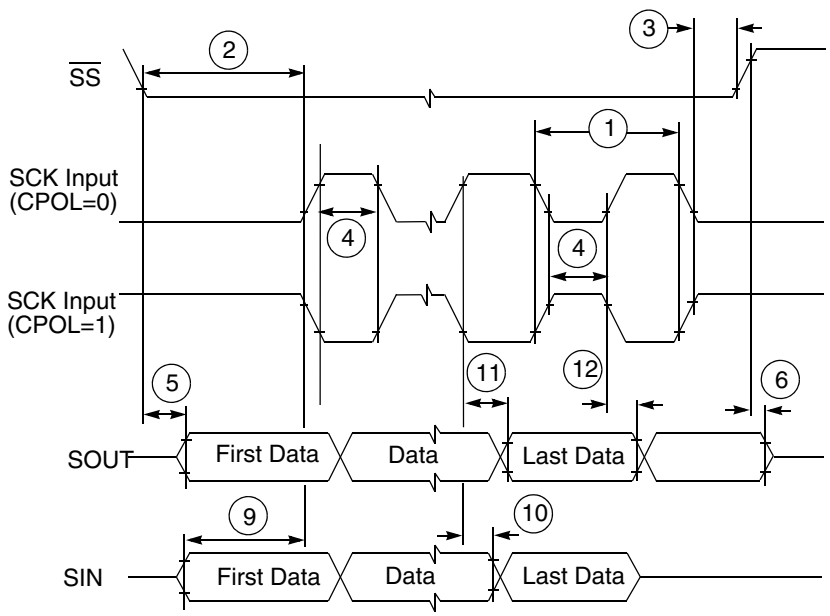

Figure 14. DSPI modified transfer format timing – slave, CPHA = 0

6.4.2.2 TxEN

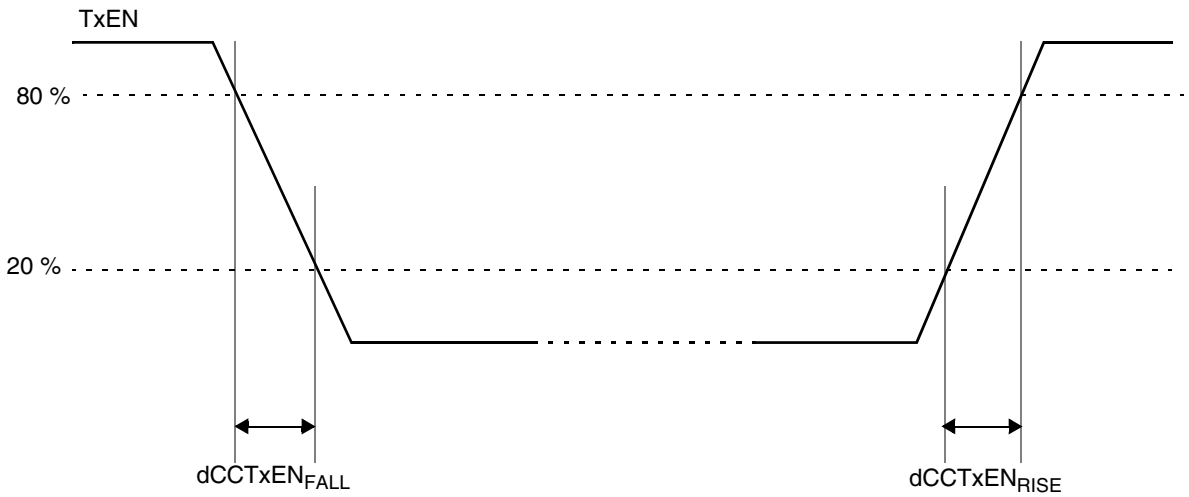

Figure 17. TxEN signal

Table 38. TxEN output characteristics[1]

Name	Description	Min	Max	Unit
$dCCTxEN_{RISE25}$	Rise time of TxEN signal at CC	—	9	ns
$dCCTxEN_{FALL25}$	Fall time of TxEN signal at CC	—	9	ns
$dCCTxEN_{01}$	Sum of delay between Clk to Q of the last FF and the final output buffer, rising edge	—	25	ns
$dCCTxEN_{10}$	Sum of delay between Clk to Q of the last FF and the final output buffer, falling edge	—	25	ns

1. All parameters specified for $V_{DD\_HV\_IOx}$ = 3.3 V -5%, +±10%, TJ = –40 °C / 150 °C, TxEN pin load maximum 25 pF

1. All parameters specified for VDD_HV_IOx = 3.3 V -5%, +±10%, TJ = –40 oC / 150 oC.

6.4.3 uSDHC specifications

Table 41. uSDHC switching specifications

Num	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Card input clock				
SD1	fpp	Clock frequency (Identification mode)	0	400	kHz
	fpp	Clock frequency (SD\SDIO full speed)	0	25	MHz
	fpp	Clock frequency (SD\SDIO high speed)	0	40	MHz
	fpp	Clock frequency (MMC full speed)	0	20	MHz
	f_{OD}	Clock frequency (MMC full speed)	0	40	MHz
SD2	t_{WL}	Clock low time	7	—	ns
SD3	t_{WH}	Clock high time	7	—	ns
SD4	t_{TLH}	Clock rise time	—	3	ns
SD5	t_{THL}	Clock fall time	—	3	ns
	SDHC output / card inputs SDHC_CMD, SDHC_DAT (reference to SDHC_CLK)				
SD6	t_{OD}	SDHC output delay (output valid)	-5	6.5	ns
	SDHC input / card inputs SDHC_CMD, SDHC_DAT (reference to SDHC_CLK)				
SD7	t_{ISU}	SDHC input setup time	5	—	ns
SD8	t_{IH}	SDHC input hold time	0	—	ns

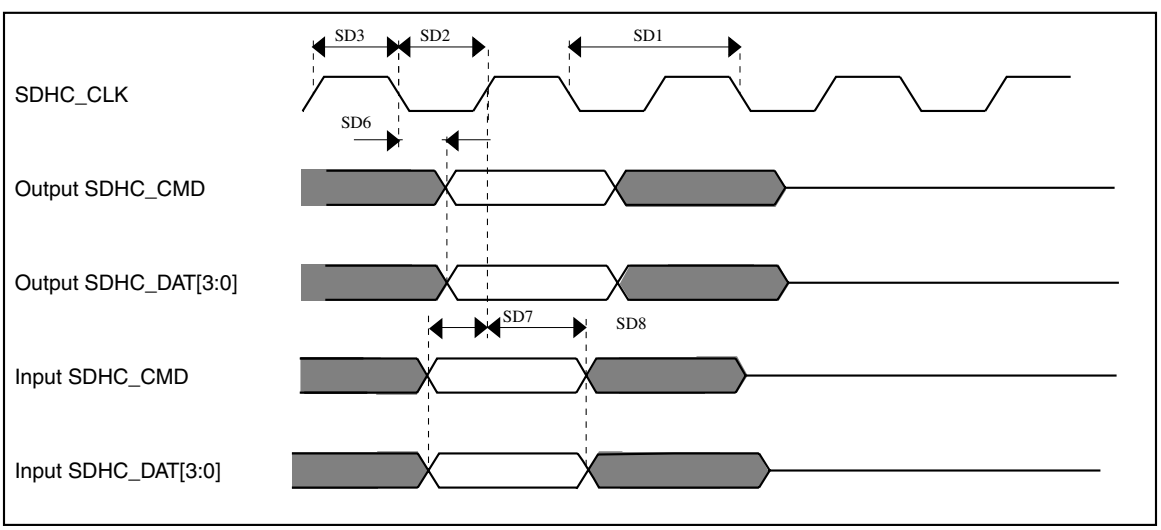

Figure 21. uSDHC timing

Table 51. Nexus debug port timing [1] (continued)

No.	Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
9	t_{NTDIH}, t_{NTMSH}	TDI, TMS Data Hold Time	—	5	—	ns
10	t_{JOV}	TCK Low to TDO/RDY Data Valid	—	0	25	ns

1. JTAG specifications in this table apply when used for debug functionality. All Nexus timing relative to MCKO is measured from 50% of MCKO and 50% of the respective signal.
2. For all Nexus modes except DDR mode, MDO, $\overline{\text{MSEO}}$, and $\overline{\text{EVTO}}$ data is held valid until next MCKO low cycle.
3. The system clock frequency needs to be four times faster than the TCK frequency.

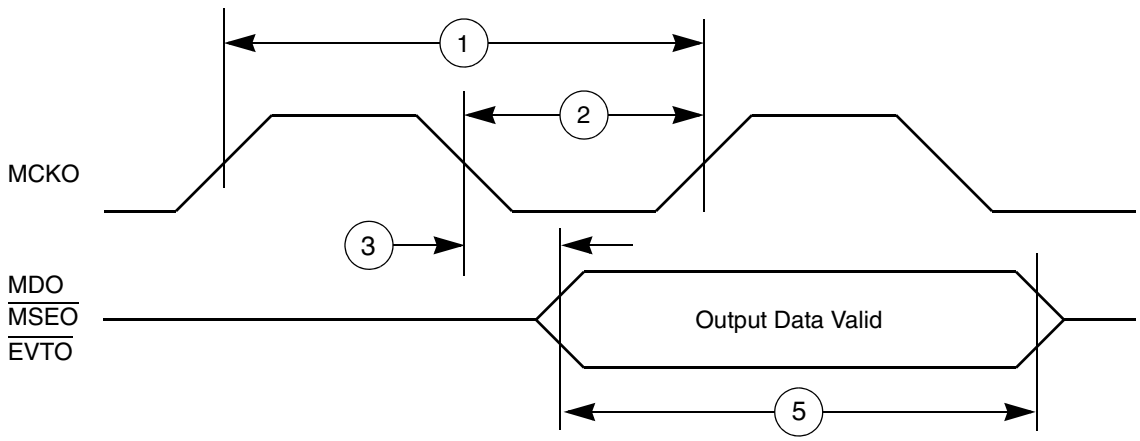

Figure 31. Nexus output timing

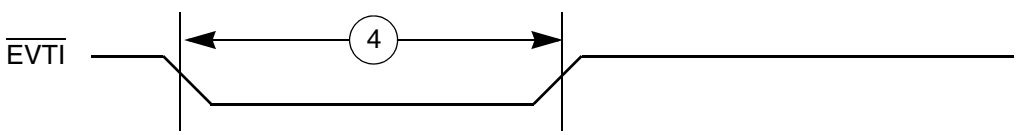

Figure 32. Nexus EVTI Input Pulse Width

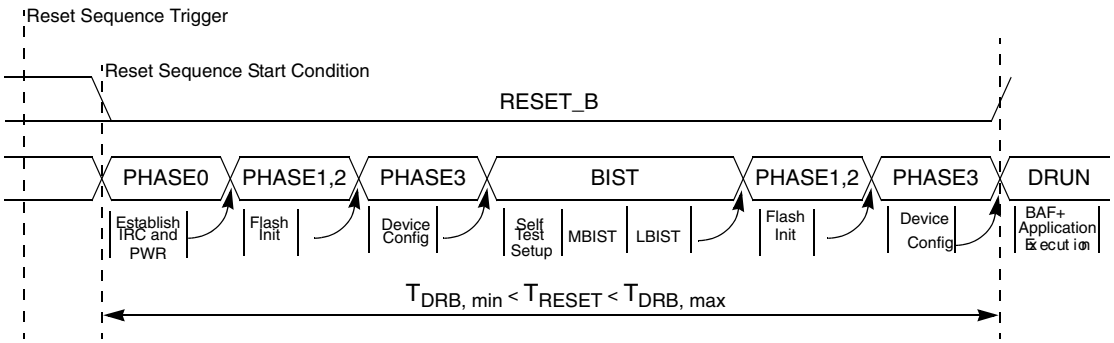

Figure 35. Destructive reset sequence, BIST enabled

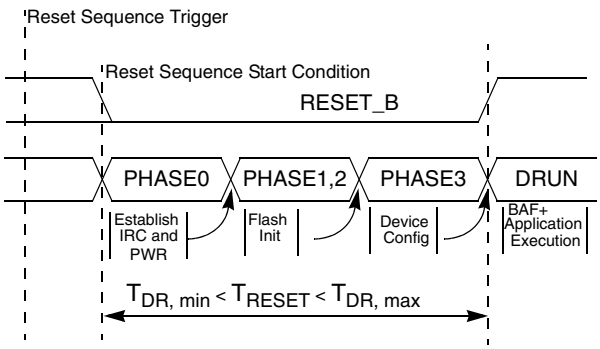

Figure 36. Destructive reset sequence, BIST disabled

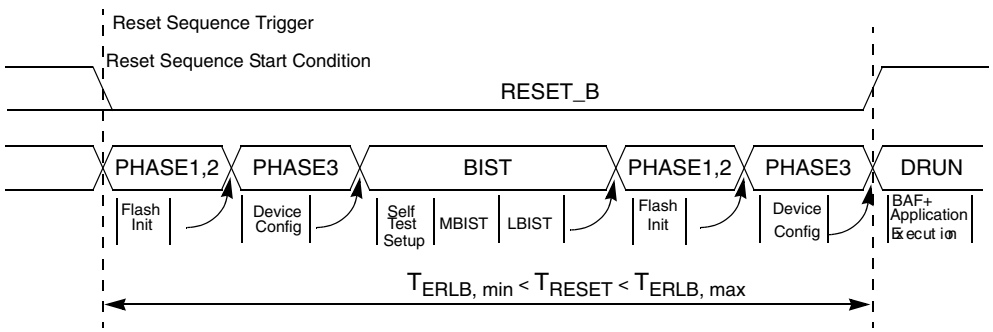

Figure 37. External reset sequence long, BIST enabled

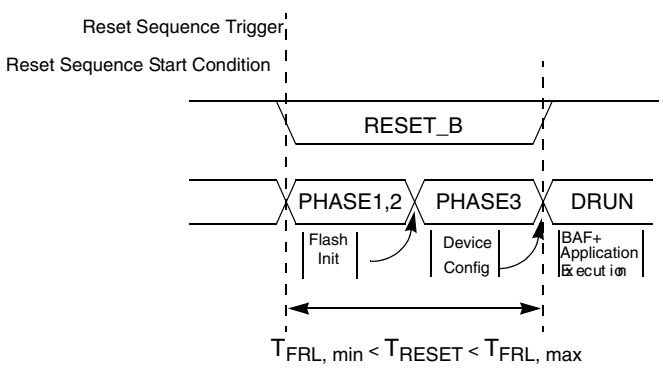

Figure 38. Functional reset sequence long

Table 56. Revision History (continued)

Rev. No.	Date	Substantial Changes
		• Updated VIH min and VIL max values in Main oscillator electrical characteristics • Replaced ipp_sre[1:0] by SIUL2_MSCRn[SRC 1:0] in AC specifications @ 3.3 V Range, DC electrical specifications @ 3.3V Range • Functional reset sequence short, unsecure boot corrected Reset sequence duration • Added NVM memory map and RAM memory map Family comparison • Added BAF execution duration section BAF execution duration • Supply names (VDD_LV, VSS_LV replace dvss, avss, dvdd, avdd) corrected in Jitter calculation table PLL electrical specifications • Updated Ordering information: Fab and Mask version indicator • Updated tpsus typical and max values Flash memory AC timing specifications • Added Notes on IBIS models use in AC specifications @3.3 V Range AC specifications @ 3.3 V Range • Updated Vol value in DC electrical specifications @ 3.3V Range DC electrical specifications @ 3.3V Range • Added Notes on IBIS models in Functional Pad AC Specifications @ 5 V Range AC specifications @ 5 V Range • Updated Vol values in DC electrical specifications @5V Range DC electrical specifications @ 5 V Range • Updated IDD Current values Supply current characteristics • Updated STANDBY current consumption with FIRC ON Supply current characteristics • Thermal numbers update for 256MAPBGA Thermal attributes • POR_HV Trim values removed Voltage monitor electrical characteristics • ADC analog pad leakage for 105 C added ADC electrical specifications • IDD STANDBY0, 1, 2 and 3 added Supply current characteristics
Rev5	July 31 2017	• Updated Standby2 value to 125 C in Standby current consumption characteristics • Corrected typo in Note from "case" to "cause" Voltage regulator electrical characteristics • Updated propagation delay from 14 to 21 in ACMP electrical specifications