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

Applications of "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"

Details

Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	C166SV2
Core Size	16/32-Bit
Speed	80MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, I ² C, LINbus, SPI, SSC, UART/USART, USI
Peripherals	I ² S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	76
Program Memory Size	320KB (320K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	34K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	PG-LQFP-100-8
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/sak-xc2365b-40f80l

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Summary of Features

- On-Chip Peripheral Modules
 - Two synchronizable A/D Converters with up to 16 channels, 10-bit resolution, conversion time below 1 μ s, optional data preprocessing (data reduction, range check), broken wire detection
 - 16-channel general purpose capture/compare unit (CC2)
 - Two capture/compare units for flexible PWM signal generation (CCU6x)
 - Multi-functional general purpose timer unit with 5 timers
 - Up to 6 serial interface channels to be used as UART, LIN, high-speed synchronous channel (SPI/QSPI), IIC bus interface (10-bit addressing, 400 kbit/s), IIS interface
 - On-chip MultiCAN interface (Rev. 2.0B active) with 64 message objects (Full CAN/Basic CAN) on up to 3 CAN nodes and gateway functionality
 - On-chip system timer and on-chip real time clock
- Up to 12 Mbytes external address space for code and data
 - Programmable external bus characteristics for different address ranges
 - Multiplexed or demultiplexed external address/data buses
 - Selectable address bus width
 - 16-bit or 8-bit data bus width
 - Four programmable chip-select signals
- Single power supply from 3.0 V to 5.5 V
- Power reduction and wake-up modes
- Programmable watchdog timer and oscillator watchdog
- Up to 76 general purpose I/O lines
- On-chip bootstrap loaders
- Supported by a full range of development tools including C compilers, macro-assembler packages, emulators, evaluation boards, HLL debuggers, simulators, logic analyzer disassemblers, programming boards
- On-chip debug support via Device Access Port (DAP) or JTAG interface
- 100-pin Green LQFP package, 0.5 mm (19.7 mil) pitch

General Device Information

Table 6 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Pin	Symbol	Ctrl.	Type	Function
6	P7.0	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 0 of Port 7, General Purpose Input/Output
	T3OUT	O1	St/B	GPT12E Timer T3 Toggle Latch Output
	T6OUT	O2	St/B	GPT12E Timer T6 Toggle Latch Output
	TDO_A	OH / IH	St/B	JTAG Test Data Output / DAP1 Input/Output If DAP pos. 0 or 2 is selected during start-up, an internal pull-down device will hold this pin low when nothing is driving it.
	ESR2_1	I	St/B	ESR2 Trigger Input 1
7	P7.3	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 3 of Port 7, General Purpose Input/Output
	EMUX1	O1	St/B	External Analog MUX Control Output 1 (ADC1)
	U0C1_DOUT	O2	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Output
	U0C0_DOUT	O3	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Data Output
	TMS_C	IH	St/B	JTAG Test Mode Selection Input If JTAG pos. C is selected during start-up, an internal pull-up device will hold this pin low when nothing is driving it.
	U0C1_DX0F	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Input
8	P7.1	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 1 of Port 7, General Purpose Input/Output
	EXTCLK	O1	St/B	Programmable Clock Signal Output
	BRKIN_C	I	St/B	OCDS Break Signal Input
9	P7.4	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 4 of Port 7, General Purpose Input/Output
	EMUX2	O1	St/B	External Analog MUX Control Output 2 (ADC1)
	U0C1_DOUT	O2	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Output
	U0C1_SCLK OUT	O3	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Clock Output
	TCK_C	IH	St/B	DAP0/JTAG Clock Input If JTAG pos. C is selected during start-up, an internal pull-up device will hold this pin high when nothing is driving it. If DAP pos. 2 is selected during start-up, an internal pull-down device will hold this pin low when nothing is driving it.
	U0C0_DX0D	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Data Input
	U0C1_DX1E	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Clock Input

Table 6 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Pin	Symbol	Ctrl.	Type	Function
42	P4.0	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 0 of Port 4, General Purpose Input/Output
	CC2_CC24	O3 / I	St/B	CAPCOM2 CC24IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	CS0	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Chip Select 0 Output
43	P2.3	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 3 of Port 2, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C0_DOUT	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Data Output
	CC2_CC16	O3 / I	St/B	CAPCOM2 CC16IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	A16	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 16
	ESR2_0	I	St/B	ESR2 Trigger Input 0
	U0C0_DX0E	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Data Input
	U0C1_DX0D	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Input
	RxDC0A	I	St/B	CAN Node 0 Receive Data Input
44	P4.1	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 1 of Port 4, General Purpose Input/Output
	TxDC2	O2	St/B	CAN Node 2 Transmit Data Output
	CC2_CC25	O3 / I	St/B	CAPCOM2 CC25IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	CS1	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Chip Select 1 Output
	T4EUDB	I	St/B	GPT12E Timer T4 External Up/Down Control Input
	ESR1_8	I	St/B	ESR1 Trigger Input 8
45	P2.4	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 4 of Port 2, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C1_DOUT	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Output
	TxDC0	O2	St/B	CAN Node 0 Transmit Data Output
	CC2_CC17	O3 / I	St/B	CAPCOM2 CC17IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	A17	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 17
	ESR1_0	I	St/B	ESR1 Trigger Input 0
	U0C0_DX0F	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Data Input
	RxDC1A	I	St/B	CAN Node 1 Receive Data Input

General Device Information

Table 6 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Pin	Symbol	Ctrl.	Type	Function
56	P2.8	O0 / I	DP/B	Bit 8 of Port 2, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C1_SCLK OUT	O1	DP/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Clock Output
	EXTCLK	O2	DP/B	Programmable Clock Signal Output 1)
	CC2_CC21	O3 / I	DP/B	CAPCOM2 CC21IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	A21	OH	DP/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 21
	U0C1_DX1D	I	DP/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Clock Input
57	P2.9	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 9 of Port 2, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C1_DOUT	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Output
	TxDC1	O2	St/B	CAN Node 1 Transmit Data Output
	CC2_CC22	O3 / I	St/B	CAPCOM2 CC22IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	A22	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 22
	CLKIN1	I	St/B	Clock Signal Input 1
58	TCK_A	IH	St/B	DAP0/JTAG Clock Input If JTAG pos. A is selected during start-up, an internal pull-up device will hold this pin high when nothing is driving it. If DAP pos. 0 is selected during start-up, an internal pull-down device will hold this pin low when nothing is driving it.
	P0.2	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 2 of Port 0, General Purpose Input/Output
	U1C0_SCLK OUT	O1	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Shift Clock Output
	TxDC0	O2	St/B	CAN Node 0 Transmit Data Output
	CCU61_CC6 2	O3	St/B	CCU61 Channel 2 Output
	A2	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 2
	U1C0_DX1B	I	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Shift Clock Input
58	CCU61_CC6 2INA	I	St/B	CCU61 Channel 2 Input

Table 6 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Pin	Symbol	Ctrl.	Type	Function
62	P10.2	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 2 of Port 10, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C0_SCLK OUT	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Clock Output
	CCU60_CC6 2	O2	St/B	CCU60 Channel 2 Output
	AD2	OH / IH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address/Data Line 2
	CCU60_CC6 2INA	I	St/B	CCU60 Channel 2 Input
	U0C0_DX1B	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Clock Input
63	P0.4	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 4 of Port 0, General Purpose Input/Output
	U1C1_SELO 0	O1	St/B	USIC1 Channel 1 Select/Control 0 Output
	U1C0_SELO 1	O2	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Select/Control 1 Output
	CCU61_COUT61	O3	St/B	CCU61 Channel 1 Output
	A4	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 4
	U1C1_DX2A	I	St/B	USIC1 Channel 1 Shift Control Input
	RxDC1B	I	St/B	CAN Node 1 Receive Data Input
	ESR2_8	I	St/B	ESR2 Trigger Input 8
65	P2.13	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 13 of Port 2, General Purpose Input/Output
	U2C1_SELO 2	O1	St/B	USIC2 Channel 1 Select/Control 2 Output
	RxDC2D	I	St/B	CAN Node 2 Receive Data Input
66	P2.10	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 10 of Port 2, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C1_DOUT	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Output
	U0C0_SELO 3	O2	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Select/Control 3 Output
	CC2_CC23	O3 / I	St/B	CAPCOM2 CC23IO Capture Inp./ Compare Out.
	A23	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 23
	U0C1_DX0E	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Data Input
	CAPINA	I	St/B	GPT12E Register CAPREL Capture Input

Table 6 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Pin	Symbol	Ctrl.	Type	Function
67	P10.3	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 3 of Port 10, General Purpose Input/Output
	CCU60_COU T60	O2	St/B	CCU60 Channel 0 Output
	AD3	OH / IH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address/Data Line 3
	U0C0_DX2A	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Control Input
	U0C1_DX2A	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Control Input
68	P0.5	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 5 of Port 0, General Purpose Input/Output
	U1C1_SCLK OUT	O1	St/B	USIC1 Channel 1 Shift Clock Output
	U1C0_SELO 2	O2	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Select/Control 2 Output
	CCU61_COU T62	O3	St/B	CCU61 Channel 2 Output
	A5	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 5
	U1C1_DX1A	I	St/B	USIC1 Channel 1 Shift Clock Input
	U1C0_DX1C	I	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Shift Clock Input
69	P10.4	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 4 of Port 10, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C0_SELO 3	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Select/Control 3 Output
	CCU60_COU T61	O2	St/B	CCU60 Channel 1 Output
	AD4	OH / IH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address/Data Line 4
	U0C0_DX2B	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Control Input
	U0C1_DX2B	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Control Input
	ESR1_9	I	St/B	ESR1 Trigger Input 9

Table 6 Pin Definitions and Functions (cont'd)

Pin	Symbol	Ctrl.	Type	Function
81	P1.1	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 1 of Port 1, General Purpose Input/Output
	U1C0_SELO5	O2	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Select/Control 5 Output
	U2C1_DOUT	O3	St/B	USIC2 Channel 1 Shift Data Output
	A9	OH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address Line 9
	ESR2_3	I	St/B	ESR2 Trigger Input 3
	U2C1_DX0C	I	St/B	USIC2 Channel 1 Shift Data Input
82	P10.10	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 10 of Port 10, General Purpose Input/Output
	U0C0_SELO0	O1	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Select/Control 0 Output
	CCU60_COUT63	O2	St/B	CCU60 Channel 3 Output
	AD10	OH / IH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address/Data Line 10
	U0C0_DX2C	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 0 Shift Control Input
	U0C1_DX1A	I	St/B	USIC0 Channel 1 Shift Clock Input
	TDI_B	IH	St/B	JTAG Test Data Input If JTAG pos. B is selected during start-up, an internal pull-up device will hold this pin high when nothing is driving it.
83	P10.11	O0 / I	St/B	Bit 11 of Port 10, General Purpose Input/Output
	U1C0_SCLKOUT	O1	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Shift Clock Output
	BRKOUT	O2	St/B	OCDS Break Signal Output
	AD11	OH / IH	St/B	External Bus Interface Address/Data Line 11
	U1C0_DX1D	I	St/B	USIC1 Channel 0 Shift Clock Input
	RxDC2B	I	St/B	CAN Node 2 Receive Data Input
	TMS_B	IH	St/B	JTAG Test Mode Selection Input If JTAG pos. B is selected during start-up, an internal pull-up device will hold this pin high when nothing is driving it.

Functional Description

Up to 16 Kbytes of on-chip Data SRAM (DSRAM) are used for storage of general user data. The DSRAM is accessed via a separate interface and is optimized for data access.

Note: The actual size of the DSRAM depends on the quoted device type.

2 Kbytes of on-chip Dual-Port RAM (DPRAM) provide storage for user-defined variables, for the system stack, and for general purpose register banks. A register bank can consist of up to 16 word-wide (R0 to R15) and/or byte-wide (RL0, RH0, ..., RL7, RH7) General Purpose Registers (GPRs).

The upper 256 bytes of the DPRAM are directly bit addressable. When used by a GPR, any location in the DPRAM is bit addressable.

8 Kbytes of on-chip Stand-By SRAM (SBRAM) provide storage for system-relevant user data that must be preserved while the major part of the device is powered down. The SBRAM is accessed via a specific interface and is powered in domain M.

1024 bytes (2 × 512 bytes) of the address space are reserved for the Special Function Register areas (SFR space and ESFR space). SFRs are word-wide registers which are used to control and monitor functions of the different on-chip units. Unused SFR addresses are reserved for future members of the XC2000 Family. In order to ensure upward compatibility they should either not be accessed or written with zeros.

In order to meet the requirements of designs where more memory is required than is available on chip, up to 12 Mbytes (approximately, see [Table 8](#)) of external RAM and/or ROM can be connected to the microcontroller. The External Bus Interface also provides access to external peripherals.

The on-chip Flash memory stores code, constant data, and control data. The 320 Kbytes of on-chip Flash memory consist of 1 module of 64 Kbytes (preferably for data storage) and 1 module of 256 Kbytes. Each module is organized in 4-Kbyte sectors. The uppermost 4-Kbyte sector of segment 0 (located in Flash module 0) is used internally to store operation control parameters and protection information.

Note: The actual size of the Flash memory depends on the chosen device type.

Each sector can be separately write protected¹⁾, erased and programmed (in blocks of 128 Bytes). The complete Flash area can be read-protected. A user-defined password sequence temporarily unlocks protected areas. The Flash modules combine 128-bit read access with protected and efficient writing algorithms for programming and erasing. Dynamic error correction provides extremely high read data security for all read access operations. Access to different Flash modules can be executed in parallel.

For Flash parameters, please see [Section 4.6](#).

1) To save control bits, sectors are clustered for protection purposes, they remain separate for programming/erasing.

Memory Content Protection

The contents of on-chip memories can be protected against soft errors (induced e.g. by radiation) by activating the parity mechanism or the Error Correction Code (ECC).

The parity mechanism can detect a single-bit error and prevent the software from using incorrect data or executing incorrect instructions.

The ECC mechanism can detect and automatically correct single-bit errors. This supports the stable operation of the system.

It is strongly recommended to activate the ECC mechanism wherever possible because this dramatically increases the robustness of an application against such soft errors.

3.6 Interrupt System

The architecture of the XC236xB supports several mechanisms for fast and flexible response to service requests; these can be generated from various sources internal or external to the microcontroller. Any of these interrupt requests can be programmed to be serviced by the Interrupt Controller or by the Peripheral Event Controller (PEC).

Using a standard interrupt service the current program execution is suspended and a branch to the interrupt vector table is performed. With the PEC just one cycle is 'stolen' from the current CPU activity to perform the PEC service. A PEC service implies a single byte or word data transfer between any two memory locations with an additional increment of either the PEC source pointer, the destination pointer, or both. An individual PEC transfer counter is implicitly decremented for each PEC service except when performing in the continuous transfer mode. When this counter reaches zero, a standard interrupt is performed to the corresponding source-related vector location. PEC services are particularly well suited to supporting the transmission or reception of blocks of data. The XC236xB has eight PEC channels, each with fast interrupt-driven data transfer capabilities.

With a minimum interrupt response time of $7/11^{1)}$ CPU clocks, the XC236xB can react quickly to the occurrence of non-deterministic events.

Interrupt Nodes and Source Selection

The interrupt system provides 96 physical nodes with separate control register containing an interrupt request flag, an interrupt enable flag and an interrupt priority bit field. Most interrupt sources are assigned to a dedicated node. A particular subset of interrupt sources shares a set of nodes. The source selection can be programmed using the interrupt source selection (ISSR) registers.

External Request Unit (ERU)

A dedicated External Request Unit (ERU) is provided to route and preprocess selected on-chip peripheral and external interrupt requests. The ERU features 4 programmable input channels with event trigger logic (ETL) a routing matrix and 4 output gating units (OGU). The ETL features rising edge, falling edge, or both edges event detection. The OGU combines the detected interrupt events and provides filtering capabilities depending on a programmable pattern match or miss.

Trap Processing

The XC236xB provides efficient mechanisms to identify and process exceptions or error conditions that arise during run-time, the so-called 'Hardware Traps'. A hardware trap causes an immediate system reaction similar to a standard interrupt service (branching

¹⁾ Depending if the jump cache is used or not.

3.8 Capture/Compare Unit (CC2)

The CAPCOM unit supports generation and control of timing sequences on up to 16 channels with a maximum resolution of one system clock cycle (eight cycles in staggered mode). The CAPCOM unit is typically used to handle high-speed I/O tasks such as pulse and waveform generation, pulse width modulation (PWM), digital to analog (D/A) conversion, software timing, or time recording with respect to external events.

Two 16-bit timers with reload registers provide two independent time bases for the capture/compare register array.

The input clock for the timers is programmable to several prescaled values of the internal system clock, or may be derived from an overflow/underflow of timer T6 in module GPT2. This provides a wide range of variation for the timer period and resolution and allows precise adjustments to the application specific requirements. In addition, external count inputs allow event scheduling for the capture/compare registers relative to external events.

The capture/compare register array contains 16 dual purpose capture/compare registers, each of which may be individually allocated to either CAPCOM timer and programmed for capture or compare function.

All registers have each one port pin associated with it which serves as an input pin for triggering the capture function, or as an output pin to indicate the occurrence of a compare event.

When a capture/compare register has been selected for capture mode, the current contents of the allocated timer will be latched ('captured') into the capture/compare register in response to an external event at the port pin which is associated with this register. In addition, a specific interrupt request for this capture/compare register is generated. Either a positive, a negative, or both a positive and a negative external signal transition at the pin can be selected as the triggering event.

The contents of all registers which have been selected for one of the five compare modes are continuously compared with the contents of the allocated timers.

When a match occurs between the timer value and the value in a capture/compare register, specific actions will be taken based on the selected compare mode.

Table 9 Compare Modes

Compare Modes	Function
Mode 0	Interrupt-only compare mode; Several compare interrupts per timer period are possible
Mode 1	Pin toggles on each compare match; Several compare events per timer period are possible

3.11 Real Time Clock

The Real Time Clock (RTC) module of the XC236xB can be clocked with a clock signal selected from internal sources or external sources (pins).

The RTC basically consists of a chain of divider blocks:

- Selectable 32:1 and 8:1 dividers (on - off)
- The reloadable 16-bit timer T14
- The 32-bit RTC timer block (accessible via registers RTCH and RTCL) consisting of:
 - a reloadable 10-bit timer
 - a reloadable 6-bit timer
 - a reloadable 6-bit timer
 - a reloadable 10-bit timer

All timers count up. Each timer can generate an interrupt request. All requests are combined to a common node request.

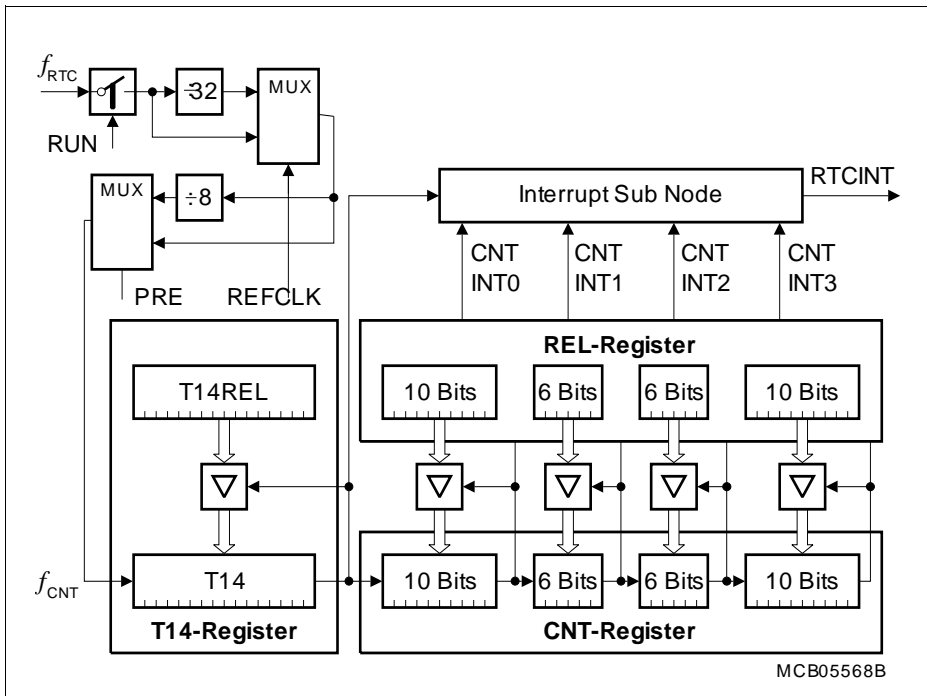


Figure 10 RTC Block Diagram

Note: The registers associated with the RTC are only affected by a power reset.

Functional Description

The RTC module can be used for different purposes:

- System clock to determine the current time and date
- Cyclic time-based interrupt, to provide a system time tick independent of CPU frequency and other resources
- 48-bit timer for long-term measurements
- Alarm interrupt at a defined time

3.12 A/D Converters

For analog signal measurement, up to two 10-bit A/D converters (ADC0, ADC1) with 11 + 5 multiplexed input channels and a sample and hold circuit have been integrated on-chip. 4 inputs can be converted by both A/D converters. Conversions use the successive approximation method. The sample time (to charge the capacitors) and the conversion time are programmable so that they can be adjusted to the external circuit. The A/D converters can also operate in 8-bit conversion mode, further reducing the conversion time.

Several independent conversion result registers, selectable interrupt requests, and highly flexible conversion sequences provide a high degree of programmability to meet the application requirements. Both modules can be synchronized to allow parallel sampling of two input channels.

For applications that require more analog input channels, external analog multiplexers can be controlled automatically. For applications that require fewer analog input channels, the remaining channel inputs can be used as digital input port pins.

The A/D converters of the XC236xB support two types of request sources which can be triggered by several internal and external events.

- Parallel requests are activated at the same time and then executed in a predefined sequence.
- Queued requests are executed in a user-defined sequence.

In addition, the conversion of a specific channel can be inserted into a running sequence without disturbing that sequence. All requests are arbitrated according to the priority level assigned to them.

Data reduction features reduce the number of required CPU access operations allowing the precise evaluation of analog inputs (high conversion rate) even at a low CPU speed. Result data can be reduced by limit checking or accumulation of results.

The Peripheral Event Controller (PEC) can be used to control the A/D converters or to automatically store conversion results to a table in memory for later evaluation, without requiring the overhead of entering and exiting interrupt routines for each data transfer. Each A/D converter contains eight result registers which can be concatenated to build a result FIFO. Wait-for-read mode can be enabled for each result register to prevent the loss of conversion data.

In order to decouple analog inputs from digital noise and to avoid input trigger noise, those pins used for analog input can be disconnected from the digital input stages. This can be selected for each pin separately with the Port x Digital Input Disable registers.

The Auto-Power-Down feature of the A/D converters minimizes the power consumption when no conversion is in progress.

Broken wire detection for each channel and a multiplexer test mode provide information to verify the proper operation of the analog signal sources (e.g. a sensor system).

MultiCAN Features

- CAN functionality conforming to CAN specification V2.0 B active for each CAN node (compliant to ISO 11898)
- Independent CAN nodes
- Set of independent message objects (shared by the CAN nodes)
- Dedicated control registers for each CAN node
- Data transfer rate up to 1 Mbit/s, individually programmable for each node
- Flexible and powerful message transfer control and error handling capabilities
- Full-CAN functionality for message objects:
 - Can be assigned to one of the CAN nodes
 - Configurable as transmit or receive objects, or as message buffer FIFO
 - Handle 11-bit or 29-bit identifiers with programmable acceptance mask for filtering
 - Remote Monitoring Mode, and frame counter for monitoring
- Automatic Gateway Mode support
- 16 individually programmable interrupt nodes
- Analyzer mode for CAN bus monitoring

3.15 System Timer

The System Timer consists of a programmable prescaler and two concatenated timers (10 bits and 6 bits). Both timers can generate interrupt requests. The clock source can be selected and the timers can also run during power reduction modes.

Therefore, the System Timer enables the software to maintain the current time for scheduling functions or for the implementation of a clock.

3.16 Watchdog Timer

The Watchdog Timer is one of the fail-safe mechanisms which have been implemented to prevent the controller from malfunctioning for longer periods of time.

The Watchdog Timer is always enabled after an application reset of the chip. It can be disabled and enabled at any time by executing the instructions DISWDT and ENWDT respectively. The software has to service the Watchdog Timer before it overflows. If this is not the case because of a hardware or software failure, the Watchdog Timer overflows, generating a prewarning interrupt and then a reset request.

The Watchdog Timer is a 16-bit timer clocked with the system clock divided by 16,384 or 256. The Watchdog Timer register is set to a prespecified reload value (stored in WDTREL) in order to allow further variation of the monitored time interval. Each time it is serviced by the application software, the Watchdog Timer is reloaded and the prescaler is cleared.

Time intervals between 3.2 μ s and 13.4 s can be monitored (@ 80 MHz).

The default Watchdog Timer interval after power-up is 6.5 ms (@ 10 MHz).

Table 18 Switching Power Consumption

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Power supply current (active) with all peripherals active and EVVRs on	I_{SACT} CC	–	$6 + 0.6 \times f_{SYS}^{1)}$	$8 + 1.0 \times f_{SYS}^{1)}$	mA	power_mode= active ; voltage_range= both ²⁾³⁾⁴⁾
Power supply current in stopover mode, EVVRs on	I_{SSO} CC	–	0.7	2.0	mA	power_mode= stopover ; voltage_range= both ⁴⁾

1) f_{SYS} in MHz

2) The pad supply voltage pins (V_{DDPB}) provide the input current for the on-chip EVVRs and the current consumed by the pin output drivers. A small current is consumed because the drivers input stages are switched. In Fast Startup Mode (with the Flash modules deactivated), the typical current is reduced to $3 + 0.6 \times f_{SYS}$.

3) Please consider the additional conditions described in section "Active Mode Power Supply Current".

4) The pad supply voltage has only a minor influence on this parameter.

Active Mode Power Supply Current

The actual power supply current in active mode not only depends on the system frequency but also on the configuration of the XC236xB's subsystem.

Besides the power consumed by the device logic the power supply pins also provide the current that flows through the pin output drivers.

A small current is consumed because the drivers' input stages are switched.

The IO power domains can be supplied separately. Power domain A (V_{DDPA}) supplies the A/D converters and Port 6. Power domain B (V_{DDPB}) supplies the on-chip EVVRs and all other ports.

During operation domain A draws a maximum current of 1.5 mA for each active A/D converter module from V_{DDPA} .

In Fast Startup Mode (with the Flash modules deactivated), the typical current is reduced to $3 + 0.6 \times f_{SYS}$ mA.

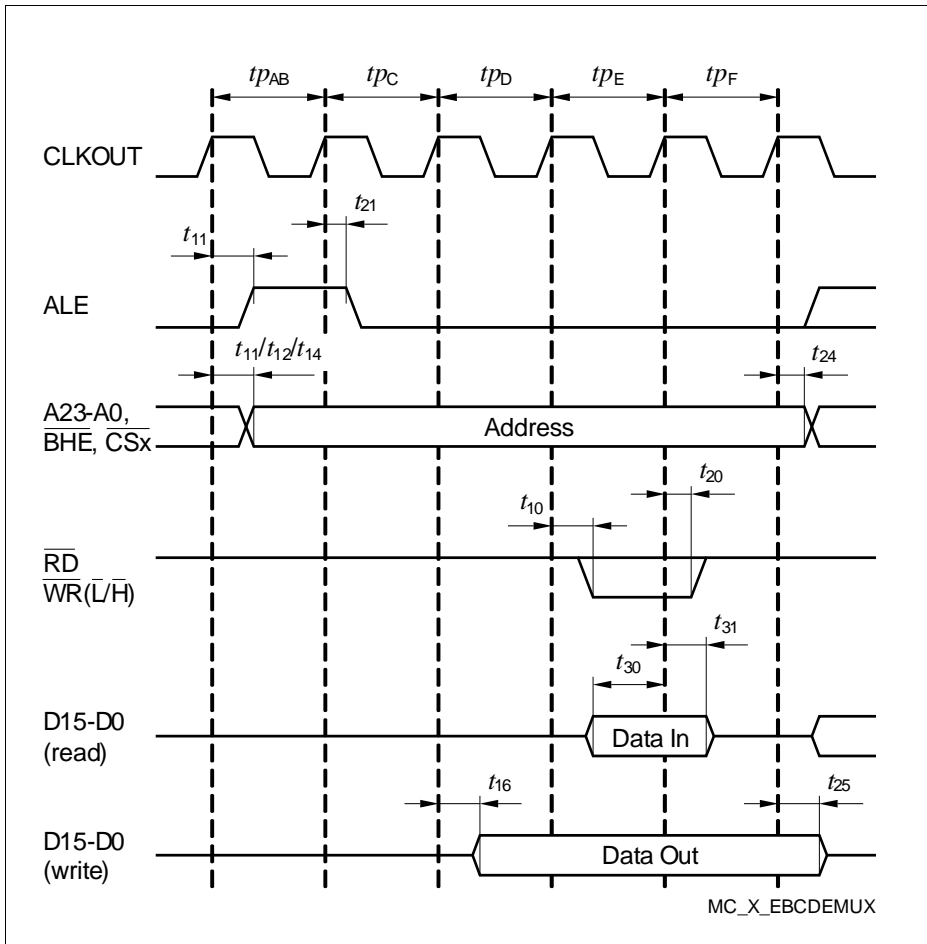


Figure 24 Demultiplexed Bus Cycle

4.7.5.1 Bus Cycle Control with the READY Input

The duration of an external bus cycle can be controlled by the external circuit using the READY input signal. The polarity of this input signal can be selected.

Synchronous READY permits the shortest possible bus cycle but requires the input signal to be synchronous to the reference signal CLKOUT.

An asynchronous READY signal puts no timing constraints on the input signal but incurs a minimum of one waitstate due to the additional synchronization stage. The minimum

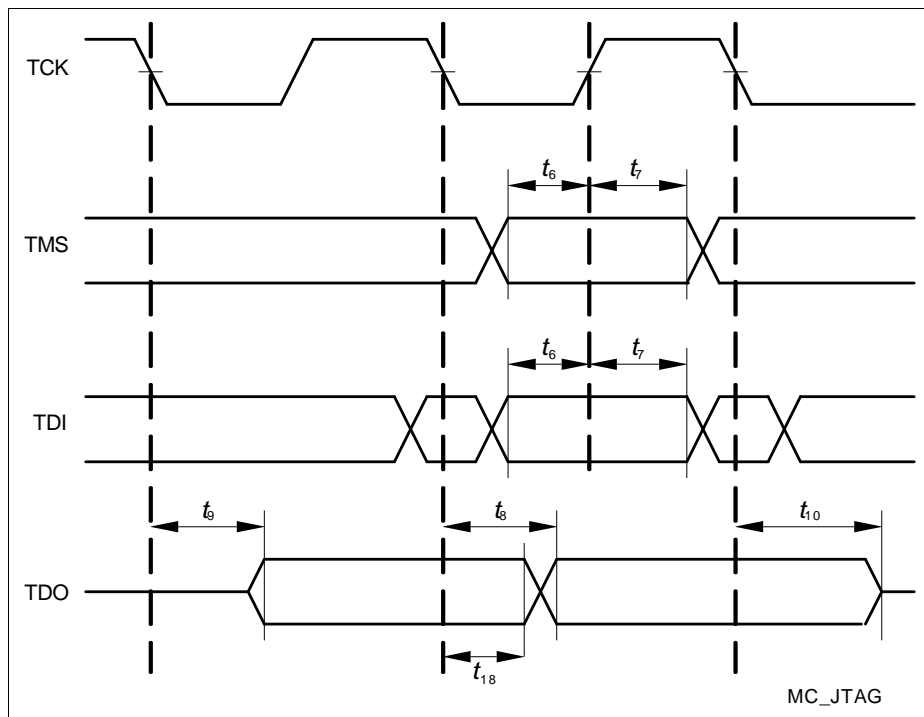


Figure 31 JTAG Timing

5.3 Quality Declarations

The operation lifetime of the XC236xB depends on the applied temperature profile in the application. For a typical example, please refer to [Table 44](#); for other profiles, please contact your Infineon counterpart to calculate the specific lifetime within your application.

Table 43 Quality Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Operation lifetime	t_{OP} CC	–	–	20	a	See Table 44 and Table 45
ESD susceptibility according to Human Body Model (HBM)	V_{HBM} SR	–	–	2 000	V	EIA/JESD22-A114-B
Moisture sensitivity level	MSL CC	–	–	3	–	JEDEC J-STD-020C

Table 44 Typical Usage Temperature Profile

Operating Time (Sum = 20 years)	Operating Temperat.	Notes
1 200 h	$T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
3 600 h	$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
7 200 h	$T_J = 110^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
12 000 h	$T_J = 100^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
$7 \times 21\,600$ h	$T_J = 0...10^{\circ}\text{C}, \dots, 60...70^{\circ}\text{C}$	Power reduction

Table 45 Long Time Storage Temperature Profile

Operating Time (Sum = 20 years)	Operating Temperat.	Notes
2 000 h	$T_J = 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
16 000 h	$T_J = 125^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
6 000 h	$T_J = 110^{\circ}\text{C}$	Normal operation
151 200 h	$T_J \leq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$	No operation