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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®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	80MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, I <sup>2</sup> C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	DMA, I <sup>2</sup> S, LED, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	35
Program Memory Size	128KB (128K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	20K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3.13V ~ 3.63V
Data Converters	A/D 10x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	PG-TQFP-64-19
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/xmc4100f64f128baxqma1">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/xmc4100f64f128baxqma1</a>

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**Table 4 Features of XMC4[12]00 Device Types**

Derivative <sup>1)</sup>	ADC Chan.	DAC Chan.	CCU4 Slice	CCU8 Slice	POSIF Intf.	HRPWM Intf.
XMC4200-F64x256	10	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4200-Q48x256	9	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4100-F64x128	10	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4100-Q48x128	9	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4104-F64x64	10	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4104-Q48x64	9	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4104-F64x128	10	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4104-Q48x128	9	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	1
XMC4108-F64x64	10	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	–
XMC4108-Q48x64	9	2	2 x 4	1 x 4	1	–

1) x is a placeholder for the supported temperature range.

## 1.5 Definition of Feature Variants

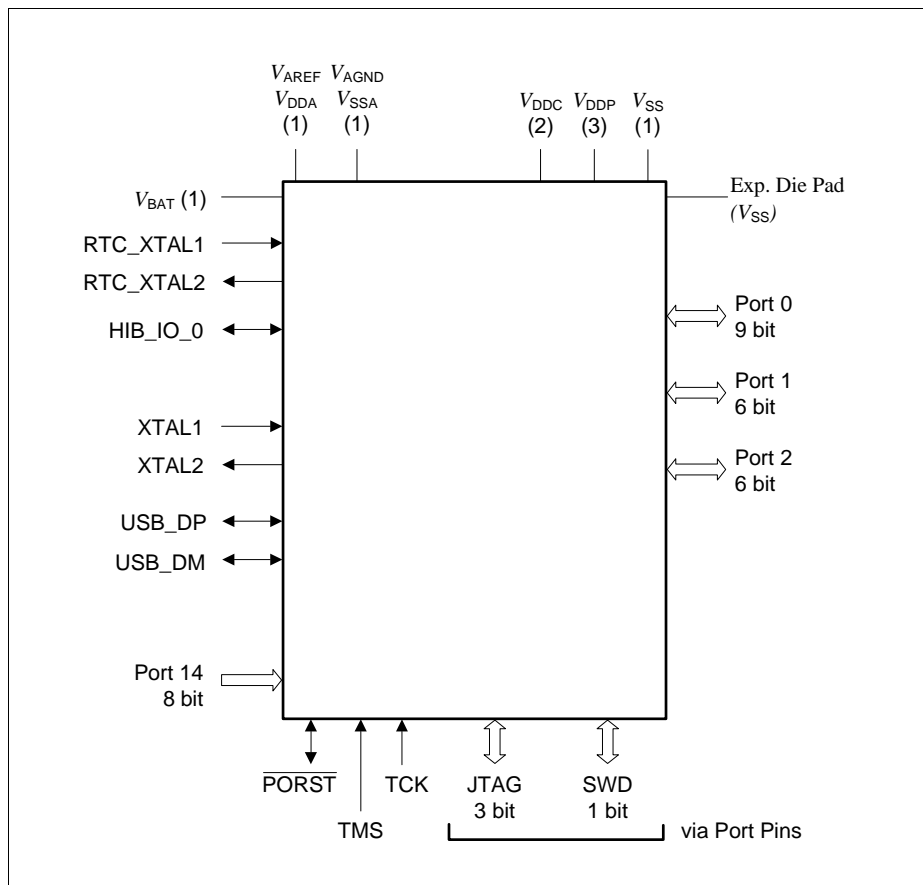
The XMC4[12]00 types are offered with several memory sizes and number of available VADC channels. [Table 5](#) describes the location of the available Flash memory, [Table 6](#) describes the location of the available SRAMs, [Table 7](#) the available VADC channels.

**Table 5 Flash Memory Ranges**

Total Flash Size	Cached Range	Uncached Range
256 Kbytes	0800 0000 <sub>H</sub> – 0803 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	0C00 0000 <sub>H</sub> – 0C03 FFFF <sub>H</sub>
128 Kbytes	0800 0000 <sub>H</sub> – 0801 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	0C00 0000 <sub>H</sub> – 0C01 FFFF <sub>H</sub>
64 Kbytes	0800 0000 <sub>H</sub> – 0800 FFFF <sub>H</sub>	0C00 0000 <sub>H</sub> – 0C00 FFFF <sub>H</sub>

**Table 9 XMC4100 Identification Registers**

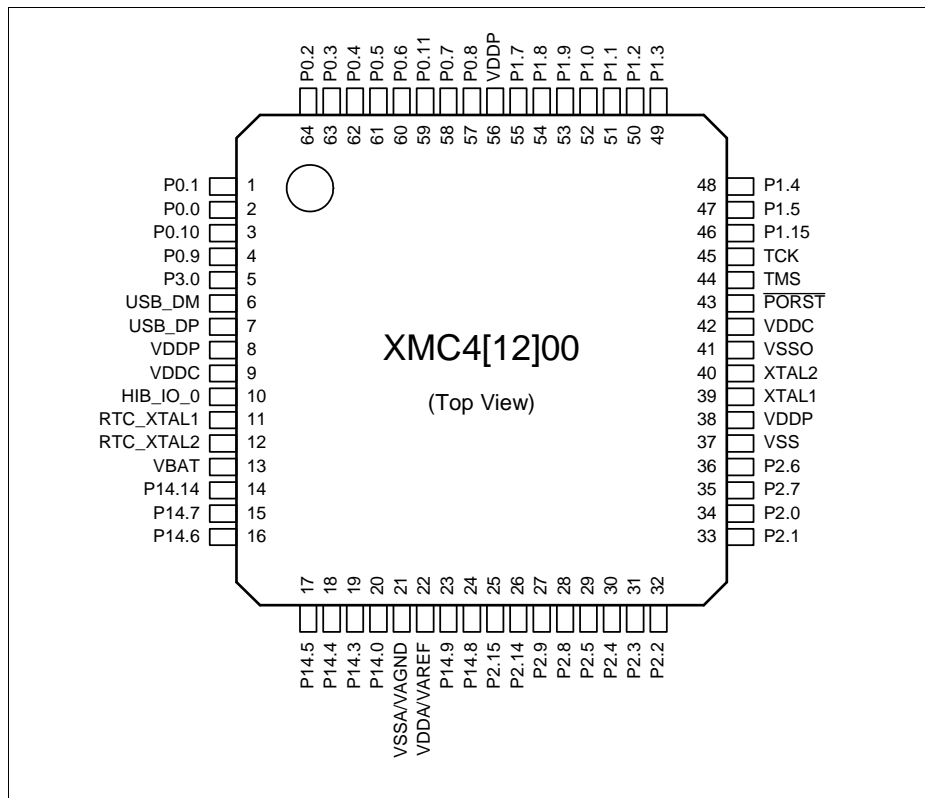
<b>Register Name</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Marking</b>
SCU_IDCHIP	0004 2001 <sub>H</sub>	EES-AA, ES-AA
SCU_IDCHIP	0004 2002 <sub>H</sub>	ES-AB, AB
SCU_IDCHIP	0004 1003 <sub>H</sub>	BA
JTAG IDCODE	101D D083 <sub>H</sub>	EES-AA, ES-AA
JTAG IDCODE	201D D083 <sub>H</sub>	ES-AB, AB
JTAG IDCODE	301D D083 <sub>H</sub>	BA



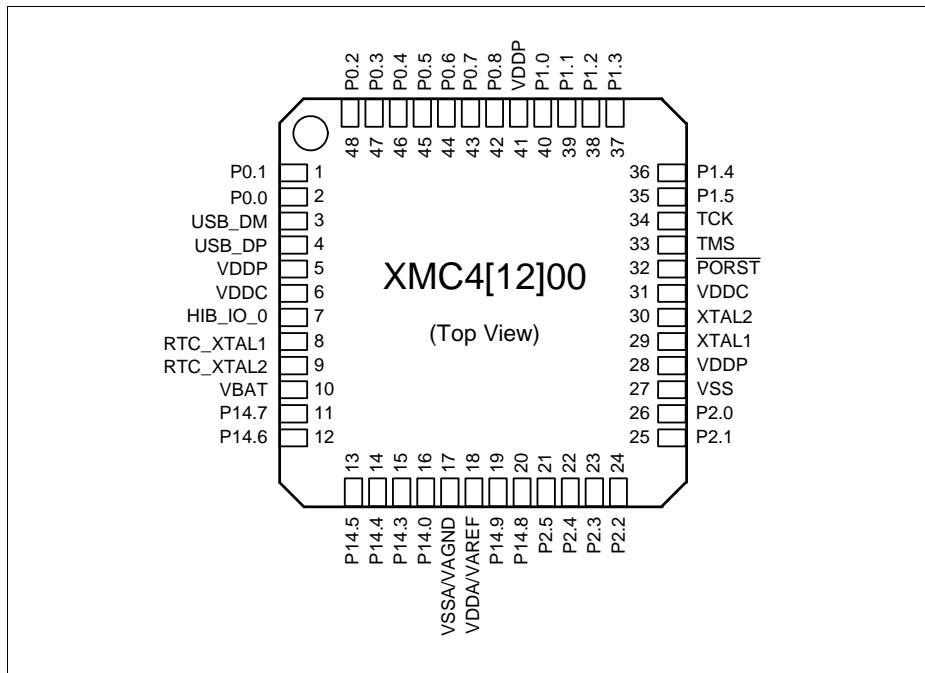
**Figure 3 XMC4[12]00 Logic Symbol PG-VQFN-48**

## 2.2 Pin Configuration and Definition

The following figures summarize all pins, showing their locations on the different packages.

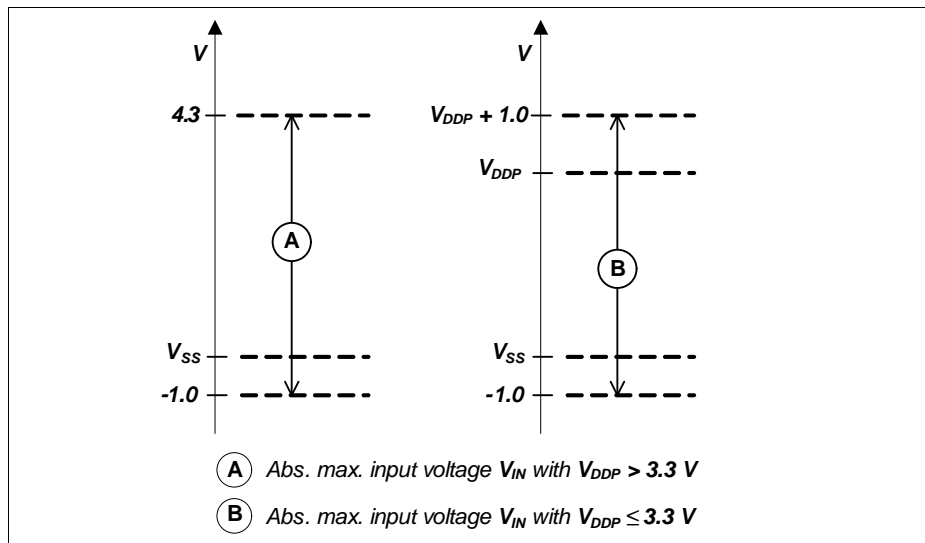


**Figure 4** **XMC4[12]00 PG-LQFP-64 and PG-TQFP-64 Pin Configuration**  
(top view)



**Figure 5 XMC4[12]00 PG-VQFN-48 Pin Configuration (top view)**

**Figure 8** explains the input voltage ranges of  $V_{IN}$  and  $V_{AIN}$  and its dependency to the supply level of  $V_{DDP}$ . The input voltage must not exceed 4.3 V, and it must not be more than 1.0 V above  $V_{DDP}$ . For the range up to  $V_{DDP} + 1.0$  V also see the definition of the overload conditions in **Section 3.1.3**.



**Figure 8 Absolute Maximum Input Voltage Ranges**



### 3.1.3 Pin Reliability in Overload

When receiving signals from higher voltage devices, low-voltage devices experience overload currents and voltages that go beyond their own IO power supplies specification.

**Table 15** defines overload conditions that will not cause any negative reliability impact if all the following conditions are met:

- full operation life-time is not exceeded
- **Operating Conditions** are met for
  - pad supply levels ( $V_{DDP}$  or  $V_{DDA}$ )
  - temperature

If a pin current is outside of the **Operating Conditions** but within the overload parameters, then the parameters functionality of this pin as stated in the Operating Conditions can no longer be guaranteed. Operation is still possible in most cases but with relaxed parameters.

*Note: An overload condition on one or more pins does not require a reset.*

*Note: A series resistor at the pin to limit the current to the maximum permitted overload current is sufficient to handle failure situations like short to battery.*

**Table 15 Overload Parameters**

Parameter	Symbol		Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input current on any port pin during overload condition	$I_{OV}$	SR	-5	–	5	mA	
Absolute sum of all input circuit currents for one port group during overload condition <sup>1)</sup>	$I_{OVG}$	SR	–	–	20	mA	$\Sigma I_{OVx} $ , for all $I_{OVx} < 0$ mA
			–	–	20	mA	$\Sigma I_{OVx} $ , for all $I_{OVx} > 0$ mA
Absolute sum of all input circuit currents during overload condition	$I_{OVS}$	SR	–	–	80	mA	$\Sigma I_{OVG}$

1) The port groups are defined in **Table 18**.

**Figure 9** shows the path of the input currents during overload via the ESD protection structures. The diodes against  $V_{DDP}$  and ground are a simplified representation of these ESD protection structures.

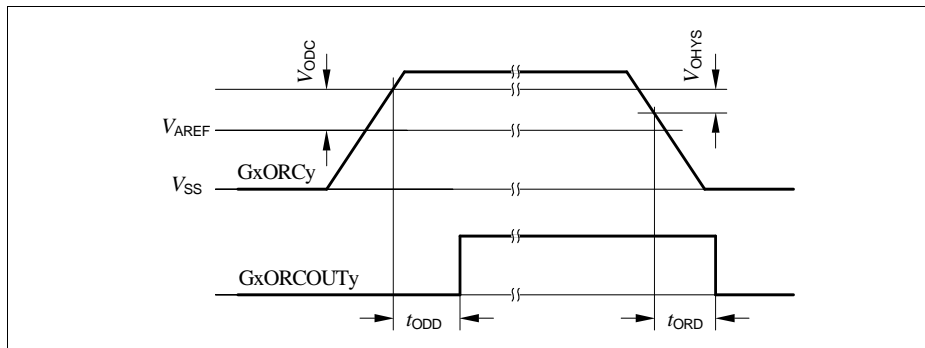
**Table 22 Standard Pads Class\_A1**

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
Input leakage current	$I_{OZA1}$ CC	-500	500	nA	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DDP}$
Input high voltage	$V_{IHA1}$ SR	$0.6 \times V_{DDP}$	$V_{DDP} + 0.3$	V	max. 3.6 V
Input low voltage	$V_{ILA1}$ SR	-0.3	$0.36 \times V_{DDP}$	V	
Output high voltage, POD <sup>1)</sup> = weak	$V_{OHA1}$ CC	$V_{DDP} - 0.4$	–	V	$I_{OH} \geq -400\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
		2.4	–	V	$I_{OH} \geq -500\text{ }\mu\text{A}$
Output high voltage, POD <sup>1)</sup> = medium		$V_{DDP} - 0.4$	–	V	$I_{OH} \geq -1.4\text{ mA}$
		2.4	–	V	$I_{OH} \geq -2\text{ mA}$
Output low voltage	$V_{OLA1}$ CC	–	0.4	V	$I_{OL} \leq 500\text{ }\mu\text{A};$ POD <sup>1)</sup> = weak
		–	0.4	V	$I_{OL} \leq 2\text{ mA};$ POD <sup>1)</sup> = medium
Fall time	$t_{FA1}$ CC	–	150	ns	$C_L = 20\text{ pF};$ POD <sup>1)</sup> = weak
		–	50	ns	$C_L = 50\text{ pF};$ POD <sup>1)</sup> = medium
Rise time	$t_{RA1}$ CC	–	150	ns	$C_L = 20\text{ pF};$ POD <sup>1)</sup> = weak
		–	50	ns	$C_L = 50\text{ pF};$ POD <sup>1)</sup> = medium

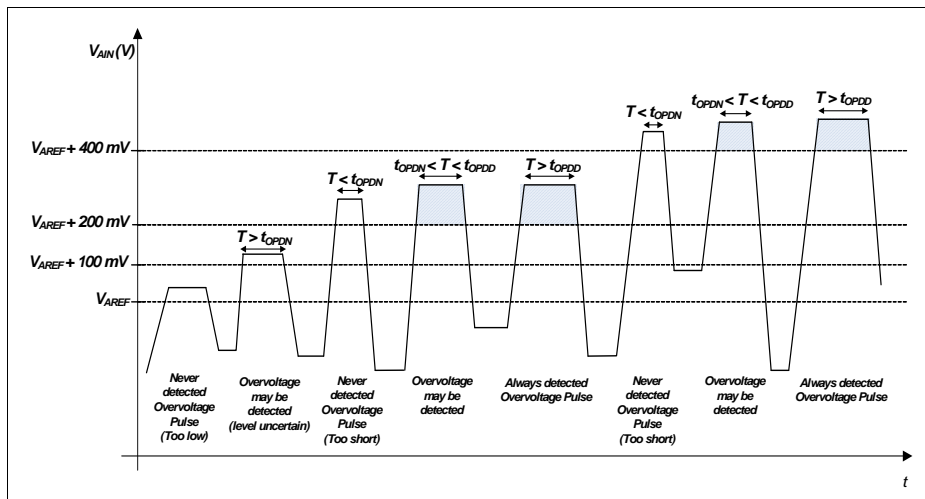
1) POD = Pin Out Driver

**Table 23 Standard Pads Class\_A1+**

Parameter	Symbol	Values		Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Max.		
Input leakage current	$I_{OZA1+}$ CC	-1	1	$\mu\text{A}$	$0\text{ V} \leq V_{IN} \leq V_{DDP}$
Input high voltage	$V_{IHA1+}$ SR	$0.6 \times V_{DDP}$	$V_{DDP} + 0.3$	V	max. 3.6 V
Input low voltage	$V_{ILA1+}$ SR	-0.3	$0.36 \times V_{DDP}$	V	



**Figure 16 GxORCOUTy Trigger Generation**



**Figure 17 ORC Detection Ranges**

**Electrical Parameters**
**Table 30 CMP and 10-bit DAC characteristics (Operating Conditions apply)**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
CSG Output Jitter	$D_{\text{CSG}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	1	clk	
Bias startup time	$t_{\text{start}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	98	us	
Bias supply current	$I_{\text{DDbias}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	400	μA	
CSGy startup time	$t_{\text{CSGS}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	2	μs	
Input operation current <sup>1)</sup>	$I_{\text{DDCIN}} \text{ CC}$	-10	—	33	μA	See <a href="#">Figure 19</a>
High Speed Mode						
DAC output voltage range	$V_{\text{DOUT}} \text{ CC}$	$V_{\text{SS}}$	—	$V_{\text{DDP}}$	V	
DAC propagation delay - Full scale	$t_{\text{FShs}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	80	ns	See <a href="#">Figure 20</a>
Input Selector propagation delay - Full scale	$t_{\text{Dhs}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	100	ns	See <a href="#">Figure 20</a>
Comparator bandwidth	$t_{\text{Dhs}} \text{ CC}$	20	—	—	ns	
DAC CLK frequency	$f_{\text{clk}} \text{ SR}$	—	—	30	MHz	
Supply current	$I_{\text{DDhs}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	940	μA	
Low Speed Mode						
DAC output voltage range	$V_{\text{DOUT}} \text{ CC}$	$0.1 \times V_{\text{DDP}}^{2)}$	—	$V_{\text{DDP}}$	V	
DAC propagation delay - Full Scale	$t_{\text{FSls}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	160	ns	See <a href="#">Figure 20</a>
Input Selector propagation delay - Full Scale	$t_{\text{Dls}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	200	ns	See <a href="#">Figure 20</a>
Comparator bandwidth	$t_{\text{Dls}} \text{ CC}$	20	—	—	ns	
DAC CLK frequency	$f_{\text{clk}} \text{ SR}$	—	—	30	MHz	
Supply current	$I_{\text{DDls}} \text{ CC}$	—	—	300	μA	

1) Typical input resistance  $R_{\text{CIN}} = 100\text{k}\Omega\text{m}$ .

2) The INL error increases for DAC output voltages below this limit.

### 3.2.7 Die Temperature Sensor

The Die Temperature Sensor (DTS) measures the junction temperature  $T_J$ .

*Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.*

**Table 34 Die Temperature Sensor Parameters**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Temperature sensor range	$T_{SR}$ SR	-40	–	150	°C	
Linearity Error (to the below defined formula)	$\Delta T_{LE}$ CC	–	±1	–	°C	per $\Delta T_J \leq 30$ °C
Offset Error	$\Delta T_{OE}$ CC	–	±6	–	°C	$\Delta T_{OE} = T_J - T_{DTS}$ $V_{DDP} \leq 3.3$ V <sup>1)</sup>
Measurement time	$t_M$ CC	–	–	100	µs	
Start-up time after reset inactive	$t_{TSST}$ SR	–	–	10	µs	

1) At  $V_{DDP\_max} = 3.63$  V the typical offset error increases by an additional  $\Delta T_{OE} = \pm 1$  °C.

The following formula calculates the temperature measured by the DTS in [°C] from the RESULT bit field of the DTSSTAT register.

$$\text{Temperature } T_{DTS} = (\text{RESULT} - 605) / 2.05 \text{ [°C]}$$

This formula and the values defined in [Table 34](#) apply with the following calibration values:

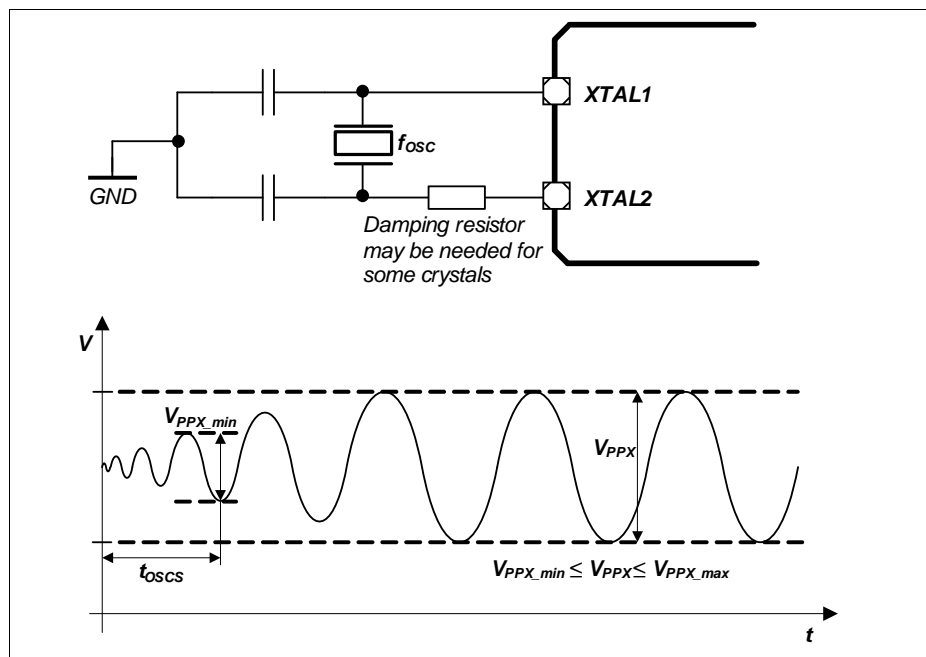
- DTSCON.BGTRIM = 8<sub>H</sub>
- DTSCON.REFTRIM = 4<sub>H</sub>

### 3.2.9 Oscillator Pins

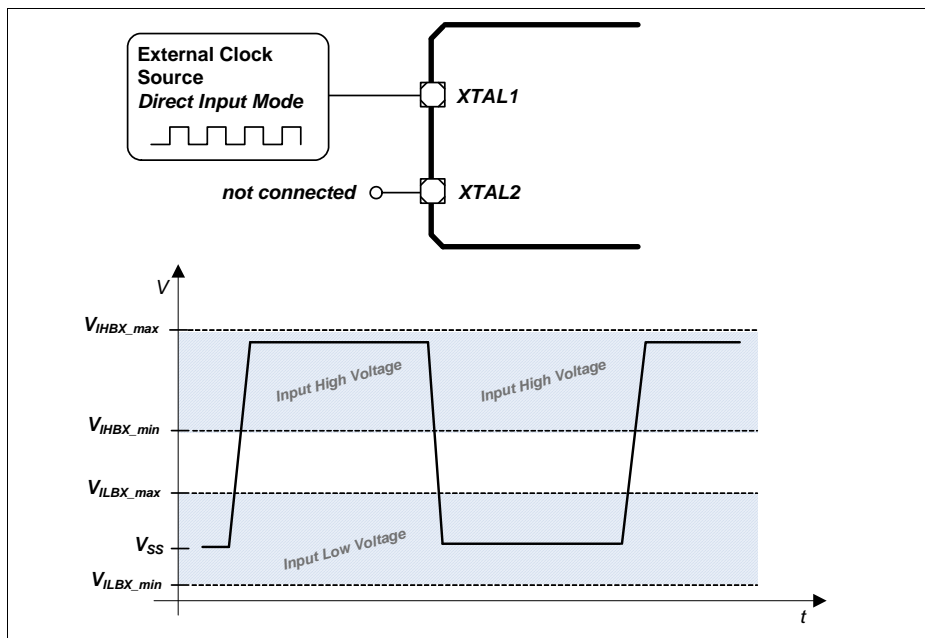
*Note: It is strongly recommended to measure the oscillation allowance (negative resistance) in the final target system (layout) to determine the optimal parameters for the oscillator operation. Please refer to the limits specified by the crystal or ceramic resonator supplier.*

*Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.*

The oscillator pins can be operated with an external crystal (see [Figure 21](#)) or in direct input mode (see [Figure 22](#)).



**Figure 21 Oscillator in Crystal Mode**



**Figure 22 Oscillator in Direct Input Mode**

**Electrical Parameters**
**Table 38 Power Supply Parameters**

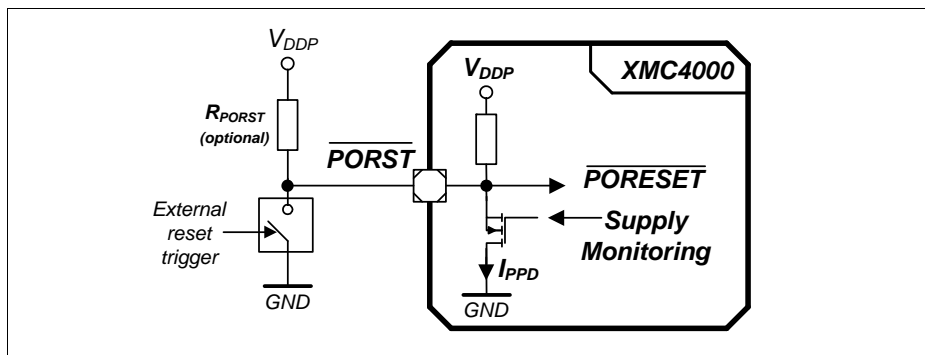
Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Sleep supply current <sup>3)</sup> Peripherals enabled Frequency: $f_{CPU} / f_{PERIPH} / f_{CCU}$ in MHz	$I_{DDPS}$ CC	–	76	–	mA	80 / 80 / 80
		–	73	–		80 / 40 / 40
		–	70	–		40 / 40 / 80
		–	56	–		24 / 24 / 24
		–	47	–		1 / 1 / 1
		–	46	–		100 / 100 / 100
$f_{CPU} / f_{PERIPH} / f_{CCU}$ in kHz Sleep supply current <sup>4)</sup> Peripherals disabled Frequency: $f_{CPU} / f_{PERIPH} / f_{CCU}$ in MHz	$I_{DDPS}$ CC	–	59	–	mA	80 / 80 / 80
		–	58	–		80 / 40 / 40
		–	57	–		40 / 40 / 80
		–	51	–		24 / 24 / 24
		–	46	–		1 / 1 / 1
		–	46	–		100 / 100 / 100
$f_{CPU} / f_{PERIPH} / f_{CCU}$ in kHz Deep Sleep supply current <sup>5)</sup> Flash in Sleep mode Frequency: $f_{CPU} / f_{PERIPH} / f_{CCU}$ in MHz $f_{CPU} / f_{PERIPH} / f_{CCU}$ in kHz	$I_{DDPD}$ CC	–	6.9	–	mA	24 / 24 / 24
		–	4.3	–		4 / 4 / 4
		–	3.8	–		1 / 1 / 1
		–	4.5	–		100 / 100 / 100 <sup>6)</sup>
Hibernate supply current RTC on <sup>7)</sup>	$I_{DDPH}$ CC	–	10.8	–	$\mu$ A	$V_{BAT} = 3.3$ V
		–	8.0	–		$V_{BAT} = 2.4$ V
		–	6.8	–		$V_{BAT} = 2.0$ V
Hibernate supply current RTC off <sup>8)</sup>	$I_{DDPH}$ CC	–	10.3	–	$\mu$ A	$V_{BAT} = 3.3$ V
		–	7.5	–		$V_{BAT} = 2.4$ V
		–	6.3	–		$V_{BAT} = 2.0$ V
Worst case active supply current <sup>9)</sup>	$I_{DDPA}$ CC	–	–	140 <sup>10)</sup>	mA	$V_{DDP} = 3.6$ V, $T_J = 150$ °C
$V_{DDA}$ power supply current	$I_{DDA}$ CC	–	–	– <sup>11)</sup>	mA	
$I_{DDP}$ current at PORST Low	$I_{DDP\_PORST}$ CC	–	–	24	mA	$V_{DDP} = 3.6$ V, $T_J = 150$ °C



### 3.3.2 Power-Up and Supply Monitoring

$\overline{\text{PORST}}$  is always asserted when  $V_{\text{DDP}}$  and/or  $V_{\text{DDC}}$  violate the respective thresholds.

*Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.*



**Figure 26**  $\overline{\text{PORST}}$  Circuit

**Table 41** Supply Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Digital supply voltage reset threshold	$V_{\text{POR}}$ CC	2.79 <sup>1)</sup>	–	3.05 <sup>2)</sup>	V	<sup>3)</sup>
Core supply voltage reset threshold	$V_{\text{PV}}$ CC	–	–	1.17	V	
$V_{\text{DDP}}$ voltage to ensure defined pad states	$V_{\text{DDPPA}}$ CC	–	1.0	–	V	
$\overline{\text{PORST}}$ rise time	$t_{\text{PR}}$ SR	–	–	2	$\mu\text{s}$	
Startup time from power-on reset with code execution from Flash	$t_{\text{SSW}}$ CC	–	2.5	3.5	ms	Time to the first user code instruction
$V_{\text{DDC}}$ ramp up time	$t_{\text{VCR}}$ CC	–	550	–	$\mu\text{s}$	Ramp up after power-on or after a reset triggered by a violation of $V_{\text{POR}}$ or $V_{\text{PV}}$

1) Minimum threshold for reset assertion.

### 3.3.7 Serial Wire Debug Port (SW-DP) Timing

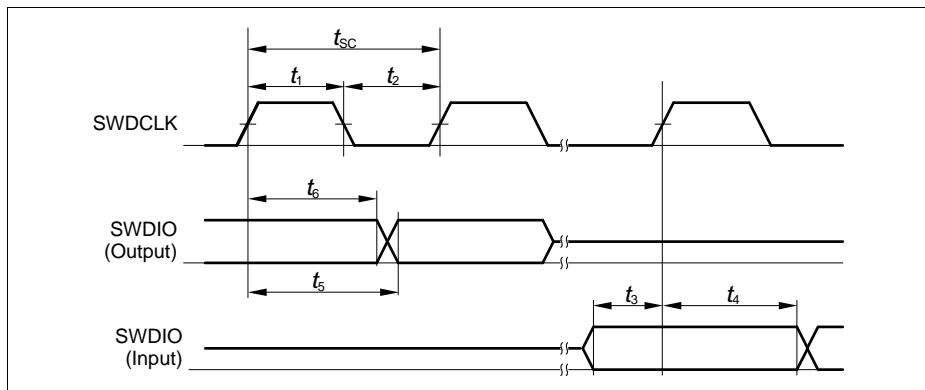
The following parameters are applicable for communication through the SW-DP interface.

*Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.*

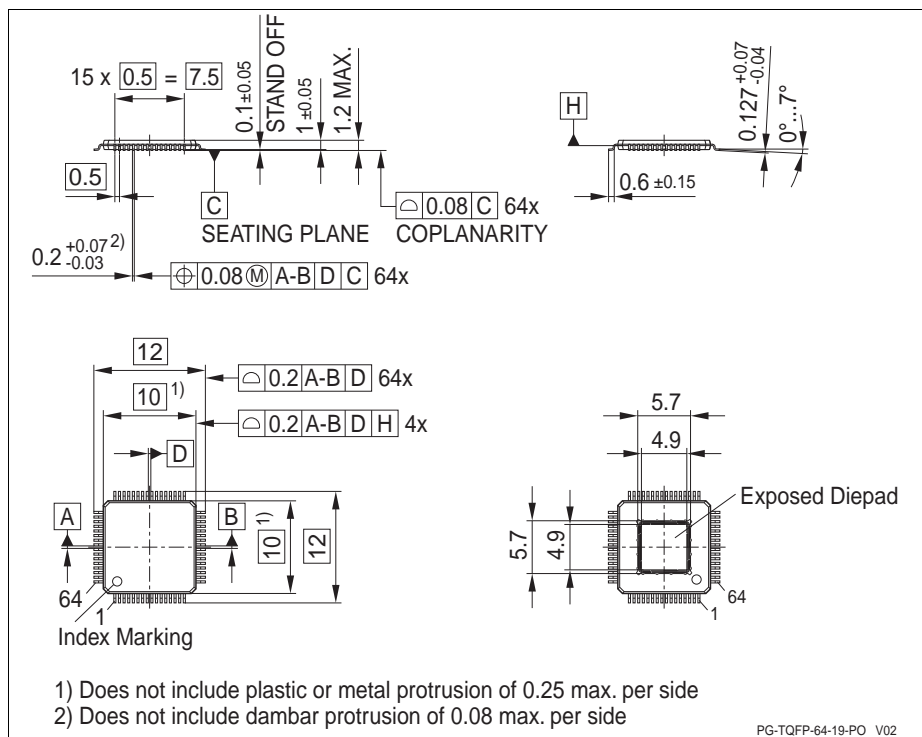
*Note: Operating conditions apply.*

**Table 47 SWD Interface Timing Parameters** (Operating Conditions apply)

Parameter	Symbol		Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
SWDCLK clock period	$t_{SC}$	SR	25	—	—	ns	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$
			40	—	—	ns	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$
SWDCLK high time	$t_1$	SR	10	—	500000	ns	
SWDCLK low time	$t_2$	SR	10	—	500000	ns	
SWDIO input setup to SWDCLK rising edge	$t_3$	SR	6	—	—	ns	
SWDIO input hold after SWDCLK rising edge	$t_4$	SR	6	—	—	ns	
SWDIO output valid time after SWDCLK rising edge	$t_5$	CC	—	—	17	ns	$C_L = 50 \text{ pF}$
			—	—	13	ns	$C_L = 30 \text{ pF}$
SWDIO output hold time from SWDCLK rising edge	$t_6$	CC	3	—	—	ns	



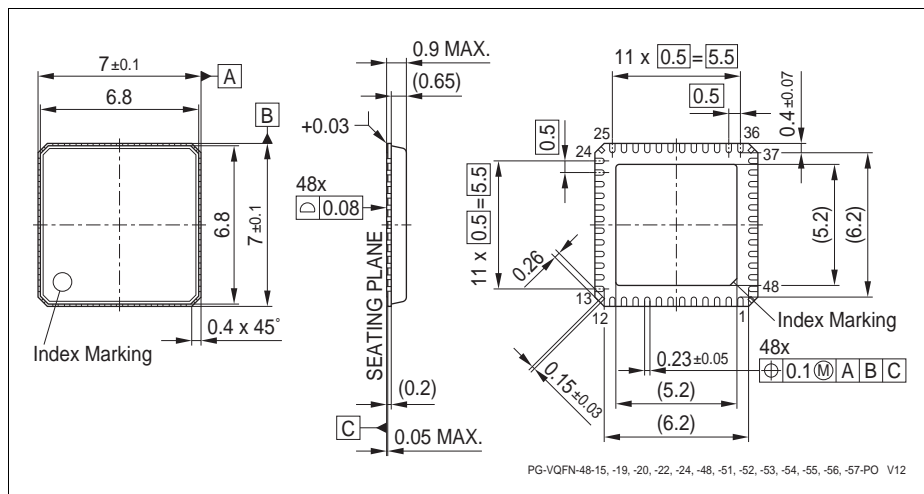
**Figure 30 SWD Timing**



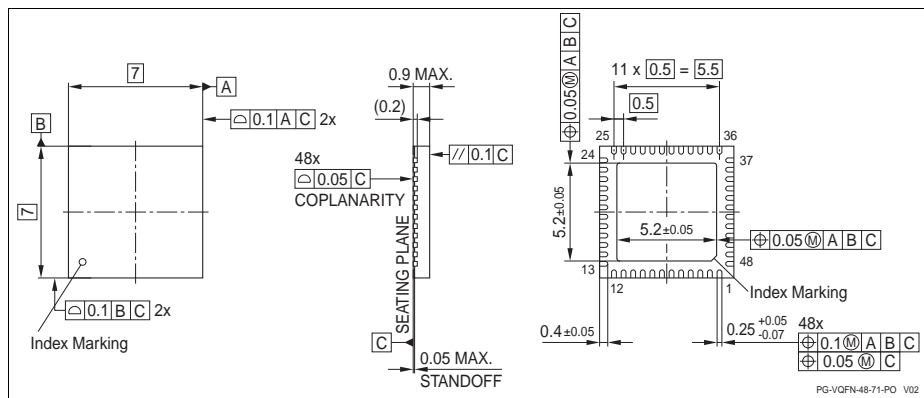
**Figure 37** PG-TQFP-64-19 (Plastic Green Thin Profile Quad Flat Package)

**Table 57 Differences PG-VQFN-48-53 to PG-VQFN-48-71**

Change	PG-VQFN-48-53	PG-VQFN-48-71
Package corner	chamfered	right-angled
Lead width	0.23 <sup>±0.05</sup> mm	0.25 <sup>(+0.05, -0.07)</sup> mm
Lead height	0.4 <sup>±0.07</sup> mm	0.4 <sup>±0.05</sup> mm



**Figure 38 PG-VQFN-48-53 (Plastic Green Very Thin Profile Flat Non Leaded Package)**



**Figure 39 PG-VQFN-48-71 (Plastic Green Very Thin Profile Flat Non Leaded Package)**

All dimensions in mm.

You can find complete information about Infineon packages, packing and marking in our Infineon Internet Page "Packages": <http://www.infineon.com/packages>

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