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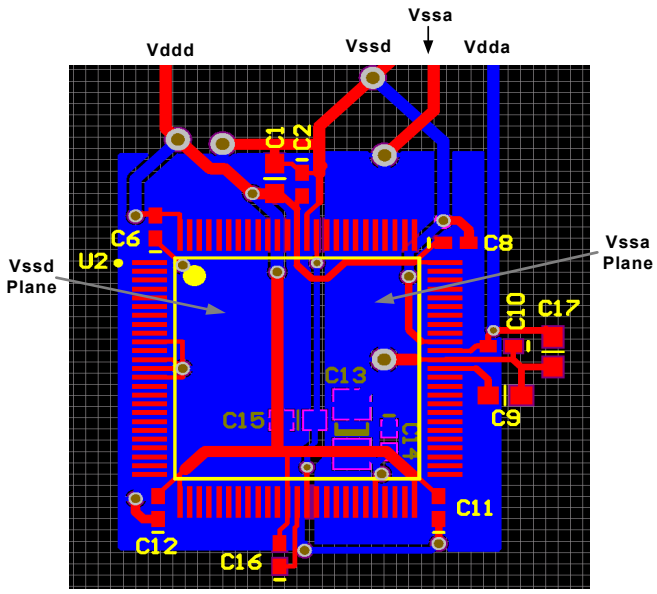
What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	Obsolete
Core Processor	8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	67MHz
Connectivity	CANbus, EBI/EMI, I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	CapSense, DMA, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	1K x 8
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b; D/A 4x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-BSSOP (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	48-SSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c3665pvi-080

Figure 2-6. Example PCB Layout for 100-pin TQFP Part for Optimal Analog Performance



3. Pin Descriptions

IDAC0, IDAC1, IDAC2, IDAC3. Low resistance output pin for high current DACs (IDAC).

OpAmp0out, OpAmp1out[15]**, OpAmp2out, OpAmp3out**[15]**.** High current output of uncommitted opamp.[14]

Extref0, Extref1. External reference input to the analog system.

OpAmp0–, OpAmp1–[15]**, OpAmp2–, OpAmp3–**[15]**.** Inverting input to uncommitted opamp.

OpAmp0+, OpAmp1+[15]**, OpAmp2+, OpAmp3+**[15]**.** Noninverting input to uncommitted opamp.

GPIO. General purpose I/O pin provides interfaces to the CPU, digital peripherals, analog peripherals, interrupts, LCD segment drive, and CapSense.[14]

I2C0: SCL, I2C1: SCL. I^2C SCL line providing wake from sleep on an address match. Any I/O pin can be used for I^2C SCL if wake from sleep is not required.

I2C0: SDA, I2C1: SDA. I^2C SDA line providing wake from sleep on an address match. Any I/O pin can be used for I^2C SDA if wake from sleep is not required.

Ind. Inductor connection to boost pump.

kHz XTAL: Xo, kHz XTAL: Xi. 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator pin.

MHz XTAL: Xo, MHz XTAL: Xi. 4 to 33 MHz crystal oscillator pin.

nTRST. Optional JTAG Test Reset programming and debug port connection to reset the JTAG connection.

SIO. Special I/O provides interfaces to the CPU, digital peripherals and interrupts with a programmable high threshold voltage, analog comparator, high sink current, and high impedance state when the device is unpowered.

SWDCK. Serial wire debug clock programming and debug port connection.

SWDIO. Serial wire debug input and output programming and debug port connection.

SWV. Single wire viewer debug output.

TCK. JTAG test clock programming and debug port connection.

TDI. JTAG test data in programming and debug port connection.

TDO. JTAG test data out programming and debug port connection.

TMS. JTAG test mode select programming and debug port connection.

USBIO, D+. Provides D+ connection directly to a USB 2.0 bus. May be used as a digital I/O pin. Pins are Do Not Use (DNU) on devices without USB.

USBIO, D–. Provides D– connection directly to a USB 2.0 bus. May be used as a digital I/O pin. Pins are Do Not Use (DNU) on devices without USB.

Vboost. Power sense connection to boost pump.

Vbat. Battery supply to boost pump.

Vcca. Output of analog core regulator and input to analog core. Requires a 1-µF capacitor to Vssa. Regulator output not for external use.

Notes
14. GPIOs with opamp outputs are not recommended for use with CapSense.
15. This feature on select devices only. See Ordering Information on page 99 for details.

Vccd. Output of digital core regulator and input to digital core. The two Vccd pins must be shorted together, with the trace between them as short as possible, and a 1-µF capacitor to Vssd; see Power System on page 24. Regulator output not for external use.

Vdda. Supply for all analog peripherals and analog core regulator. **Vdda must be the highest voltage present on the device. All other supply pins must be less than or equal to Vdda.**

Vddd. Supply for all digital peripherals and digital core regulator. V_{DDD} must be less than or equal to Vdda.

Vssa. Ground for all analog peripherals.

Vssb. Ground connection for boost pump.

Vssd. Ground for all digital logic and I/O pins.

Vddio0, Vddio1, Vddio2, Vddio3. Supply for I/O pins. See pinouts for specific I/O pin to Vddio mapping. Each Vddio must be tied to a valid operating voltage (1.71 V to 5.5 V), and must be less than or equal to Vdda. If the I/O pins associated with Vddio0, Vddio2 or Vddio3 are not used then that Vddio should be tied to ground (Vssd or Vssa).

$\overline{\text{XRES}}$ (and configurable $\overline{\text{XRES}}$). External reset pin. Active low with internal pull-up. In 48-pin SSOP parts and 48-pin QFN parts, P1[2] may be configured as $\overline{\text{XRES}}$. In all other parts the pin is configured as a GPIO.

4. CPU

4.1 8051 CPU

The CY8C36 devices use a single cycle 8051 CPU, which is fully compatible with the original MCS-51 instruction set. The CY8C36 family uses a pipelined RISC architecture, which executes most instructions in 1 to 2 cycles to provide peak performance of up to 33 MIPS with an average of 2 cycles per instruction. The single cycle 8051 CPU runs ten times faster than a standard 8051 processor.

The 8051 CPU subsystem includes these features:

- Single cycle 8051 CPU
- Up to 64 KB of flash memory, up to 2 KB of EEPROM, and up to 8 KB of SRAM
- Programmable nested vector interrupt controller
- DMA controller
- Peripheral HUB (PHUB)
- External memory interface (EMIF)

4.2 Addressing Modes

The following addressing modes are supported by the 8051:

- Direct addressing: The operand is specified by a direct 8-bit address field. Only the internal RAM and the SFRs can be accessed using this mode.
- Indirect addressing: The instruction specifies the register which contains the address of the operand. The registers R0 or R1 are used to specify the 8-bit address, while the data pointer (DPTR) register is used to specify the 16-bit address.
- Register addressing: Certain instructions access one of the registers (R0 to R7) in the specified register bank. These instructions are more efficient because there is no need for an address field.
- Register specific instructions: Some instructions are specific to certain registers. For example, some instructions always act on the accumulator. In this case, there is no need to specify the operand.
- Immediate constants: Some instructions carry the value of the constants directly instead of an address.
- Indexed addressing: This type of addressing can be used only for a read of the program memory. This mode uses the Data Pointer as the base and the accumulator value as an offset to read a program memory.
- Bit addressing: In this mode, the operand is one of 256 bits.

4.3 Instruction Set

The 8051 instruction set is highly optimized for 8-bit handling and Boolean operations. The types of instructions supported include:

- Arithmetic instructions
- Logical instructions
- Data transfer instructions
- Boolean instructions
- Program branching instructions

4.3.1 Instruction Set Summary

4.3.1.1 Arithmetic Instructions

Arithmetic instructions support the direct, indirect, register, immediate constant, and register-specific instructions. Arithmetic modes are used for addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, increment, and decrement operations. Table 4-1 on page 12 lists the different arithmetic instructions.

6.2.1 Power Modes

PSoC 3 devices have four different power modes, as shown in Table 6-1 and Table 6-2. The power modes allow a design to easily provide required functionality and processing power while simultaneously minimizing power consumption and maximizing battery life in low-power and portable devices.

PSoC 3 power modes, in order of decreasing power consumption are:

- Active
- Alternate Active
- Sleep
- Hibernate

Active is the main processing mode. Its functionality is configurable. Each power controllable subsystem is enabled or disabled by using separate power configuration template registers. In alternate active mode, fewer subsystems are enabled, reducing power. In sleep mode most resources are disabled regardless of the template settings. Sleep mode is optimized to provide timed sleep intervals and RTC functionality. The lowest power mode is hibernate, which retains register and SRAM state, but no clocks, and allows wakeup only from I/O pins. Figure 6-5 illustrates the allowable transitions between power modes.

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Table 6-1. Power Modes

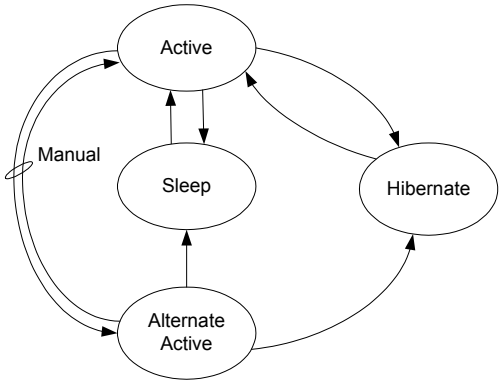
Power Modes	Description	Entry Condition	Wakeup Source	Active Clocks	Regulator
Active	Primary mode of operation, all peripherals available (programmable)	Wakeup, reset, manual register entry	Any interrupt	Any (programmable)	All regulators available. Digital and analog regulators can be disabled if external regulation used.
Alternate Active	Similar to Active mode, and is typically configured to have fewer peripherals active to reduce power. One possible configuration is to use the UDBs for processing, with the CPU turned off	Manual register entry	Any interrupt	Any (programmable)	All regulators available. Digital and analog regulators can be disabled if external regulation used.
Sleep	All subsystems automatically disabled	Manual register entry	Comparator, PICU, I^2C, RTC, CTW, LVD	ILO/kHzECO	Both digital and analog regulators buzzed. Digital and analog regulators can be disabled if external regulation used.
Hibernate	All subsystems automatically disabled Lowest power consuming mode with all peripherals and internal regulators disabled, except hibernate regulator is enabled Configuration and memory contents retained	Manual register entry	PICU	–	Only hibernate regulator active.

Table 6-2. Power Modes Wakeup Time and Power Consumption

Sleep Modes	Wakeup Time	Current (Typ)	Code Execution	Digital Resources	Analog Resources	Clock Sources Available	Wakeup Sources	Reset Sources
Active	–	1.2 mA[16]	Yes	All	All	All	–	All
Alternate Active	–	–	User defined	All	All	All	–	All
Sleep	<15 µs	1 µA	No	I^2C	Comparator	ILO/kHzECO	Comparator, PICU, I^2C, RTC, CTW, LVD	XRES, LVD, WDR
Hibernate	<100 µs	200 nA	No	None	None	None	PICU	XRES

Note
16. Bus clock off. Execute from CPU instruction buffer at 6 MHz. See Table 11-2 on page 59.

Figure 6-5. Power Mode Transitions



6.2.1.1 Active Mode

Active mode is the primary operating mode of the device. When in active mode, the active configuration template bits control which available resources are enabled or disabled. When a resource is disabled, the digital clocks are gated, analog bias currents are disabled, and leakage currents are reduced as appropriate. User firmware can dynamically control subsystem power by setting and clearing bits in the active configuration template. The CPU can disable itself, in which case the CPU is automatically reenabled at the next wakeup event.

When a wakeup event occurs, the global mode is always returned to active, and the CPU is automatically enabled, regardless of its template settings. Active mode is the default global power mode upon boot.

6.2.1.2 Alternate Active Mode

Alternate Active mode is very similar to Active mode. In alternate active mode, fewer subsystems are enabled, to reduce power consumption. One possible configuration is to turn off the CPU and flash, and run peripherals at full speed.

6.2.1.3 Sleep Mode

Sleep mode reduces power consumption when a resume time of 15 µs is acceptable. The wake time is used to ensure that the regulator outputs are stable enough to directly enter active mode.

6.2.1.4 Hibernate Mode

In hibernate mode nearly all of the internal functions are disabled. Internal voltages are reduced to the minimal level to keep vital systems alive. Configuration state is preserved in hibernate mode and SRAM memory is retained. GPIOs configured as digital outputs maintain their previous values and external GPIO pin interrupt settings are preserved. The device can only return from hibernate mode in response to an external I/O interrupt. The resume time from hibernate mode is less than 100 µs.

6.2.1.5 Wakeup Events

Wakeup events are configurable and can come from an interrupt or device reset. A wakeup event restores the system to active mode. Firmware enabled interrupt sources include internally generated interrupts, power supervisor, central timewheel, and I/O interrupts. Internal interrupt sources can come from a variety of peripherals, such as analog comparators and UDBs. The central timewheel provides periodic interrupts to allow the system to wake up, poll peripherals, or perform real-time functions. Reset event sources include the external reset I/O pin (XRES), WDT, and precision reset (PRES).

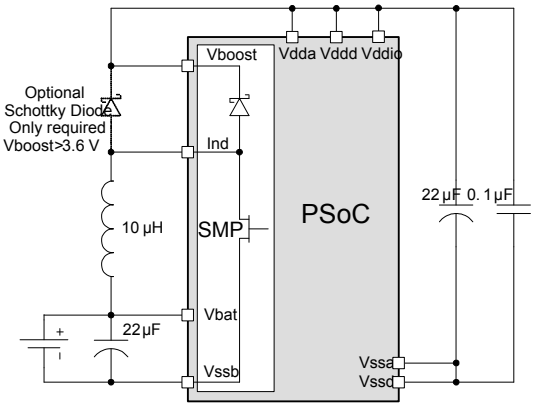
6.2.2 Boost Converter

Applications that use a supply voltage of less than 1.71 V, such as solar or single cell battery supplies, may use the on-chip boost converter. The boost converter may also be used in any system that requires a higher operating voltage than the supply provides. For instance, this includes driving 5.0 V LCD glass in a 3.3 V system. The boost converter accepts an input voltage as low as 0.5 V. With one low cost inductor it produces a selectable output voltage sourcing enough current to operate the PSoC and other on-board components.

The boost converter accepts an input voltage from 0.5 V to 5.5 V (Vbat), and can start up with Vbat as low as 0.5 V. The converter provides a user configurable output voltage of 1.8 to 5.0 V (Vboost). Vbat is typically less than Vboost; if Vbat is greater than or equal to Vboost, then Vboost will be the same as Vbat. The block can deliver up to 50 mA (Iboost) depending on configuration.

Four pins are associated with the boost converter: Vbat, Vssb, Vboost, and Ind. The boosted output voltage is sensed at the Vboost pin and must be connected directly to the chip's supply inputs. An inductor is connected between the Vbat and Ind pins. You can optimize the inductor value to increase the boost converter efficiency based on input voltage, output voltage, current and switching frequency. The external Schottky diode shown in Figure 6-6 is required only in cases when Vboost > 3.6 V.

Figure 6-6. Application for Boost Converter

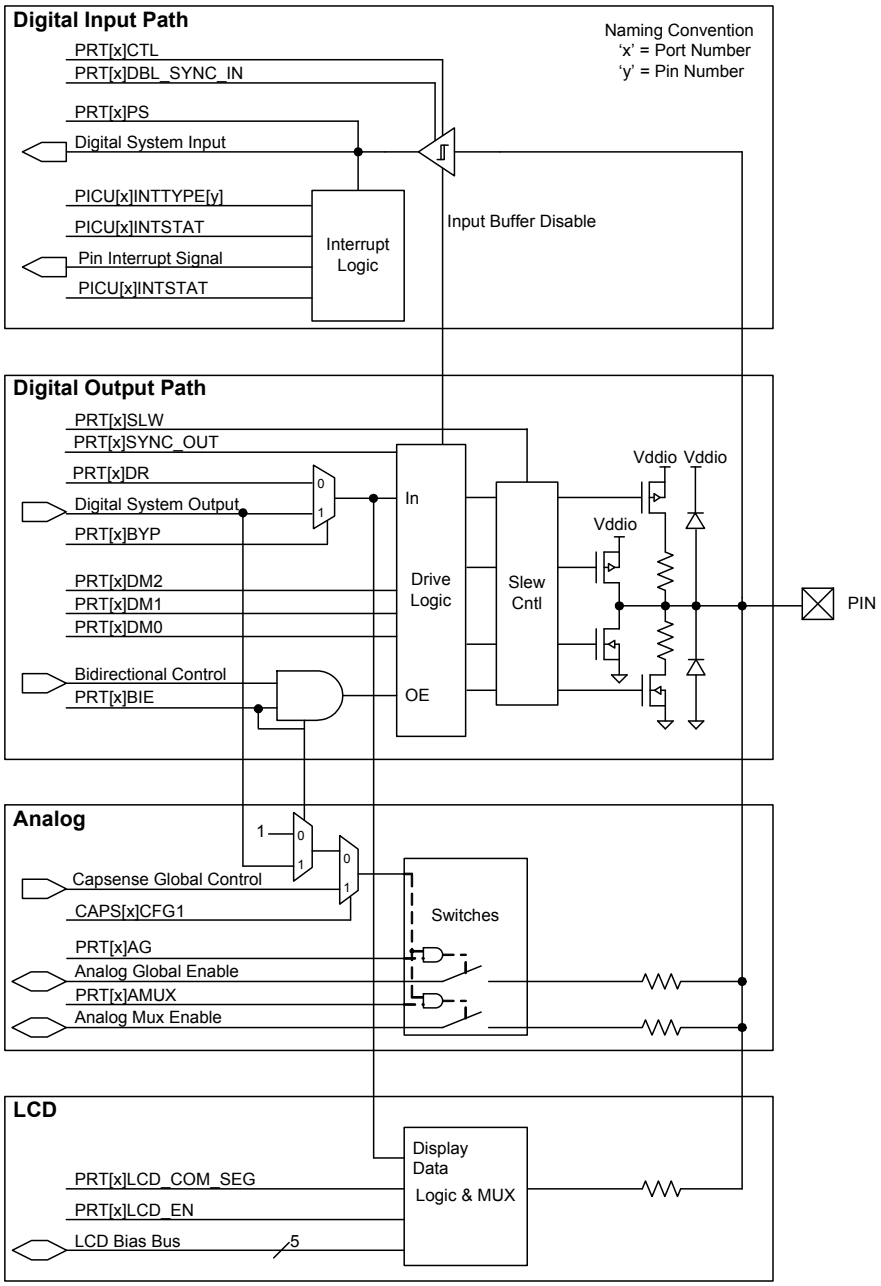


The switching frequency can be set to 100 kHz, 400 kHz, 2 MHz, or 32 kHz to optimize efficiency and component cost. The 100 kHz, 400 kHz, and 2 MHz switching frequencies are generated using oscillators internal to the boost converter block. When the 32-kHz switching frequency is selected, the clock is derived from a 32 kHz external crystal oscillator. The 32-kHz external clock is primarily intended for boost standby mode.

At 2 MHz the Vboost output is limited to 2 × Vbat, and at 400 kHz Vboost is limited to 4 × Vbat.

The boost converter can be operated in two different modes: active and standby. Active mode is the normal mode of operation

Figure 6-8. GPIO Block Diagram



- High Impedance Analog

  The default reset state with both the output driver and digital input buffer turned off. This prevents any current from flowing in the I/O's digital input buffer due to a floating voltage. This state is recommended for pins that are floating or that support an analog voltage. High impedance analog pins do not provide digital input functionality.

  To achieve the lowest chip current in sleep modes, all I/Os must either be configured to the high impedance analog mode, or have their pins driven to a power supply rail by the PSoC device or by external circuitry.

- High Impedance Digital

  The input buffer is enabled for digital signal input. This is the standard high impedance (HiZ) state recommended for digital inputs.

- Resistive pull-up or resistive pull-down

  Resistive pull-up or pull-down, respectively, provides a series resistance in one of the data states and strong drive in the other. Pins can be used for digital input and output in these modes. Interfacing to mechanical switches is a common application for these modes. Resistive pull-up and pull-down are not available with SIO in regulated output mode.

- Open Drain, Drives High and Open Drain, Drives Low

  Open drain modes provide high impedance in one of the data states and strong drive in the other. Pins can be used for digital input and output in these modes. A common application for these modes is driving the I^2C bus signal lines.

- Strong Drive

  Provides a strong CMOS output drive in either high or low state. This is the standard output mode for pins. Strong Drive mode pins must not be used as inputs under normal circumstances. This mode is often used to drive digital output signals or external FETs.

- Resistive pull-up and pull-down

  Similar to the resistive pull-up and resistive pull-down modes except the pin is always in series with a resistor. The high data state is pull-up while the low data state is pull-down. This mode is most often used when other signals that may cause shorts can drive the bus. Resistive pull-up and pull-down are not available with SIO in regulated output mode.

6.4.2 Pin Registers

Registers to configure and interact with pins come in two forms that may be used interchangeably.

All I/O registers are available in the standard port form, where each bit of the register corresponds to one of the port pins. This register form is efficient for quickly reconfiguring multiple port pins at the same time.

I/O registers are also available in pin form, which combines the eight most commonly used port register bits into a single register for each pin. This enables very fast configuration changes to individual pins with a single register write.

6.4.3 Bidirectional Mode

High speed bidirectional capability allows pins to provide both the high impedance digital drive mode for input signals and a second user selected drive mode such as strong drive (set using PRT×DM[2:0] registers) for output signals on the same pin, based on the state of an auxiliary control bus signal. The bidirectional capability is useful for processor busses and communications interfaces such as the SPI Slave MISO pin that requires dynamic hardware control of the output buffer.

The auxiliary control bus routes up to 16 UDB or digital peripheral generated output enable signals to one or more pins.

6.4.4 Slew Rate Limited Mode

GPIO and SIO pins have fast and slow output slew rate options for strong and open drain drive modes, not resistive drive modes. Because it results in reduced EMI, the slow edge rate option is recommended for signals that are not speed critical, generally less than 1 MHz. The fast slew rate is for signals between 1 MHz and 33 MHz. The slew rate is individually configurable for each pin, and is set by the PRT×SLW registers.

6.4.5 Pin Interrupts

All GPIO and SIO pins are able to generate interrupts to the system. All eight pins in each port interface to their own Port Interrupt Control Unit (PICU) and associated interrupt vector. Each pin of the port is independently configurable to detect rising edge, falling edge, both edge interrupts, or to not generate an interrupt.

Depending on the configured mode for each pin, each time an interrupt event occurs on a pin, its corresponding status bit of the interrupt status register is set to "1" and an interrupt request is sent to the interrupt controller. Each PICU has its own interrupt vector in the interrupt controller and the pin status register providing easy determination of the interrupt source down to the pin level.

Port pin interrupts remain active in all sleep modes allowing the PSoC device to wake from an externally generated interrupt.

While level sensitive interrupts are not directly supported; universal digital blocks (UDB) provide this functionality to the system when needed.

6.4.6 Input Buffer Mode

GPIO and SIO input buffers can be configured at the port level for the default CMOS input thresholds or the optional LVTTL input thresholds. All input buffers incorporate Schmitt triggers for input hysteresis. Additionally, individual pin input buffers can be disabled in any drive mode.

6.4.7 I/O Power Supplies

Up to four I/O pin power supplies are provided depending on the device and package. Each I/O supply must be less than or equal to the voltage on the chip's analog (V_{DDA}) pin. This feature allows users to provide different I/O voltage levels for different pins on the device. Refer to the specific device package pinout to determine Vddio capability for a given port and pin.

The SIO port pins support an additional regulated high output capability, as described in Adjustable Output Level.

6.4.8 Analog Connections

These connections apply only to GPIO pins. All GPIO pins may be used as analog inputs or outputs. The analog voltage present on the pin must not exceed the Vddio supply voltage to which the GPIO belongs. Each GPIO may connect to one of the analog

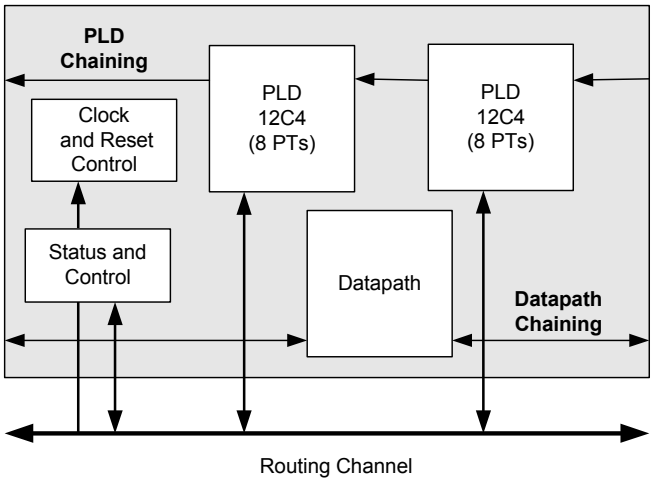
PSoC Creator contains all the tools necessary to complete a design, and then to maintain and extend that design for years to come. All steps of the design flow are carefully integrated and optimized for ease-of-use and to maximize productivity.

7.2 Universal Digital Block

The universal digital block (UDB) represents an evolutionary step to the next generation of PSoC embedded digital peripheral functionality. The architecture in first generation PSoC digital blocks provides coarse programmability in which a few fixed functions with a small number of options are available. The new UDB architecture is the optimal balance between configuration granularity and efficient implementation. A cornerstone of this approach is to provide the ability to customize the devices digital operation to match application requirements.

To achieve this, UDBs consist of a combination of uncommitted logic (PLD), structured logic (Datapath), and a flexible routing scheme to provide interconnect between these elements, I/O connections, and other peripherals. UDB functionality ranges from simple self contained functions that are implemented in one UDB, or even a portion of a UDB (unused resources are available for other functions), to more complex functions that require multiple UDBs. Examples of basic functions are timers, counters, CRC generators, PWMs, dead band generators, and communications functions, such as UARTs, SPI, and I^2C. Also, the PLD blocks and connectivity provide full featured general purpose programmable logic within the limits of the available resources.

Figure 7-6. UDB Block Diagram



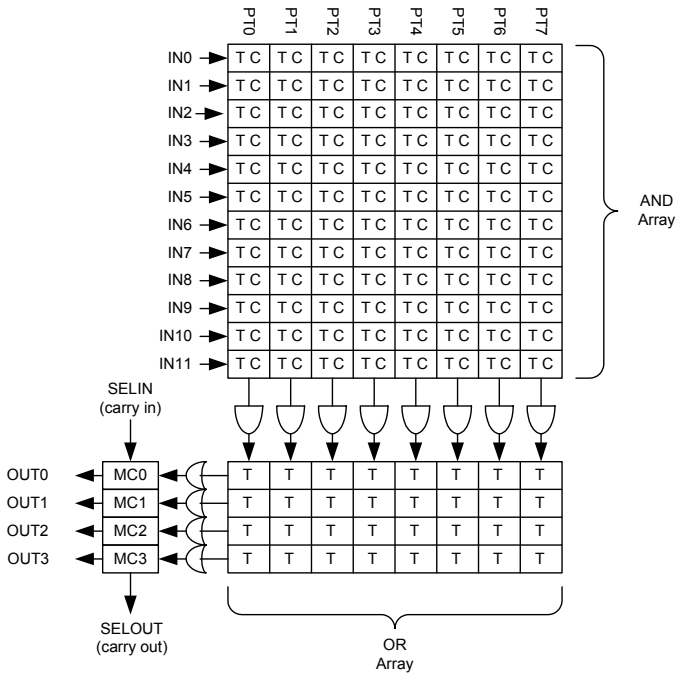
The main component blocks of the UDB are:

- PLD blocks – There are two small PLDs per UDB. These blocks take inputs from the routing array and form registered or combinational sum-of-products logic. PLDs are used to implement state machines, state bits, and combinational logic equations. PLD configuration is automatically generated from graphical primitives.
- Datapath module – This 8-bit wide datapath contains structured logic to implement a dynamically configurable ALU, a variety of compare configurations and condition generation. This block also contains input/output FIFOs, which are the primary parallel data interface between the CPU/DMA system and the UDB.
- Status and control module – The primary role of this block is to provide a way for CPU firmware to interact and synchronize with UDB operation.
- Clock and reset module – This block provides the UDB clocks and reset selection and control.

7.2.1 PLD Module

The primary purpose of the PLD blocks is to implement logic expressions, state machines, sequencers, lookup tables, and decoders. In the simplest use model, consider the PLD blocks as a standalone resource onto which general purpose RTL is synthesized and mapped. The more common and efficient use model is to create digital functions from a combination of PLD and datapath blocks, where the PLD implements only the random logic and state portion of the function while the datapath (ALU) implements the more structured elements.

Figure 7-7. PLD 12C4 Structure

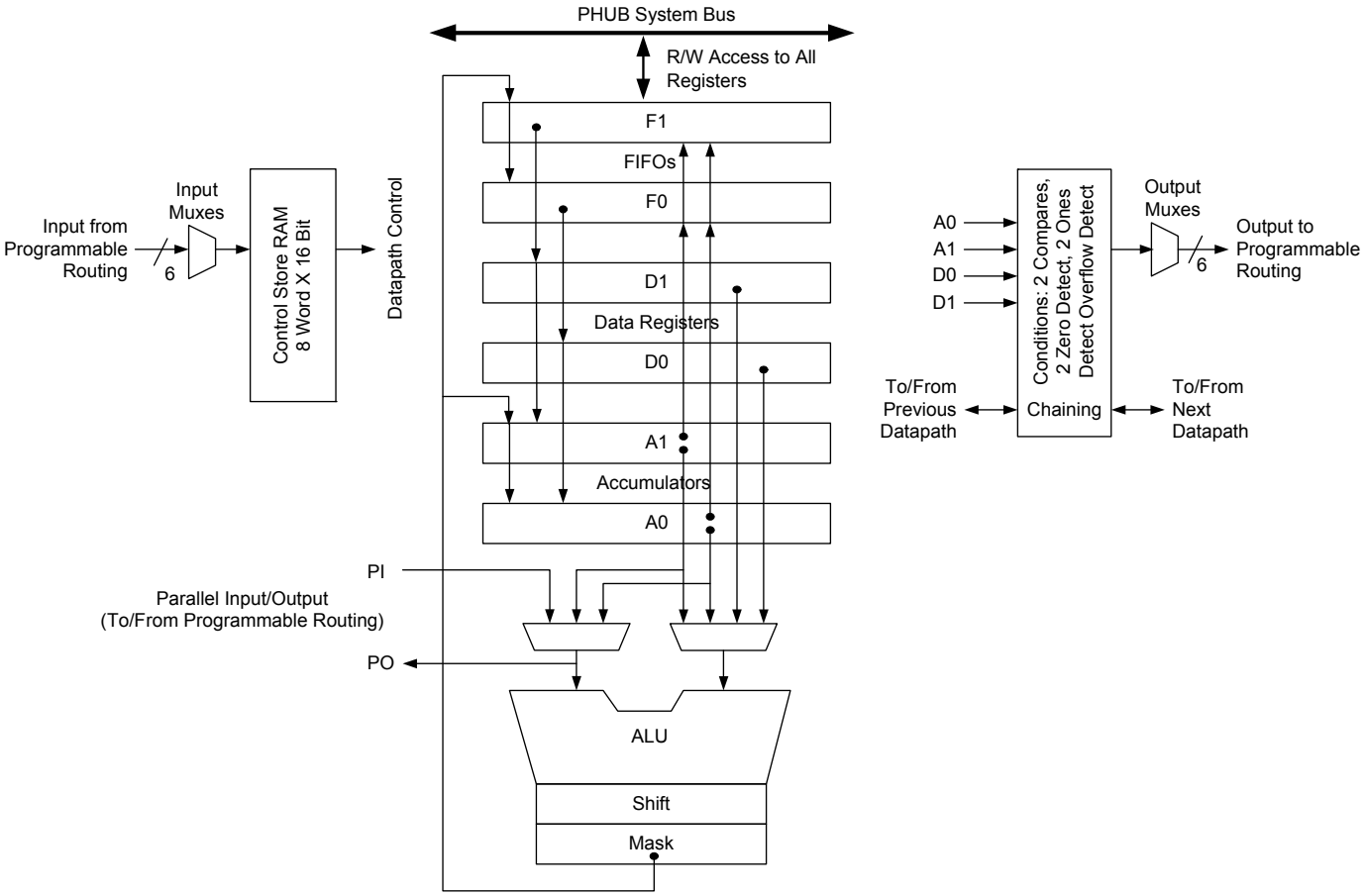


One 12C4 PLD block is shown in Figure 7-7. This PLD has 12 inputs, which feed across eight product terms. Each product term (AND function) can be from 1 to 12 inputs wide, and in a given product term, the true (T) or complement (C) of each input can be selected. The product terms are summed (OR function) to create the PLD outputs. A sum can be from 1 to 8 product terms wide. The 'C' in 12C4 indicates that the width of the OR gate (in this case 8) is constant across all outputs (rather than variable as in a 22V10 device). This PLA like structure gives maximum flexibility and insures that all inputs and outputs are permutable for ease of allocation by the software tools. There are two 12C4 PLDs in each UDB.

7.2.2 Datapath Module

The datapath contains an 8-bit single cycle ALU, with associated compare and condition generation logic. This datapath block is optimized to implement embedded functions, such as timers, counters, integrators, PWMs, PRS, CRC, shifters and dead band generators and many others.

Figure 7-8. Datapath Top Level



7.2.2.1 Working Registers

The datapath contains six primary working registers, which are accessed by CPU firmware or DMA during normal operation.

Table 7-1. Working Datapath Registers

Name	Function	Description
A0 and A1	Accumulators	These are sources and sinks for the ALU and also sources for the compares.
D0 and D1	Data Registers	These are sources for the ALU and sources for the compares.
F0 and F1	FIFOs	These are the primary interface to the system bus. They can be a data source for the data registers and accumulators or they can capture data from the accumulators or ALU. Each FIFO is four bytes deep.

7.2.2.2 Dynamic Datapath Configuration RAM

Dynamic configuration is the ability to change the datapath function and internal configuration on a cycle-by-cycle basis, under sequencer control. This is implemented using the 8-word × 16-bit configuration RAM, which stores eight unique 16-bit wide configurations. The address input to this RAM controls the sequence, and can be routed from any block connected to the UDB routing matrix, most typically PLD logic, I/O pins, or from the outputs of this or other datapath blocks.

ALU

The ALU performs eight general purpose functions. They are:

- Increment
- Decrement
- Add
- Subtract
- Logical AND
- Logical OR
- Logical XOR
- Pass, used to pass a value through the ALU to the shift register, mask, or another UDB register

8.11.1 Down Mixer

The SC/CT block can be used as a mixer to down convert an input signal. This circuit is a high bandwidth passive sample network that can sample input signals up to 14 MHz. This sampled value is then held using the opamp with a maximum clock rate of 4 MHz. The output frequency is at the difference between the input frequency and the highest integer multiple of the Local Oscillator that is less than the input.

8.11.2 First Order Modulator – SC Mode

A first order modulator is constructed by placing the SC/CT block in an integrator mode and using a comparator to provide a 1-bit feedback to the input. Depending on this bit, a reference voltage is either subtracted or added to the input signal. The block output is the output of the comparator and not the integrator in the modulator case. The signal is downshifted and buffered and then processed by a decimator to make a delta-sigma converter or a counter to make an incremental converter. The accuracy of the sampled data from the first-order modulator is determined from several factors.

The main application for this modulator is for a low frequency ADC with high accuracy. Applications include strain gauges, thermocouples, precision voltage, and current measurement.

9. Programming, Debug Interfaces, Resources

PSoC devices include extensive support for programming, testing, debugging, and tracing both hardware and firmware. Three interfaces are available: JTAG, SWD, and SWV. JTAG and SWD support all programming and debug features of the device. JTAG also supports standard JTAG scan chains for board level test and chaining multiple JTAG devices to a single JTAG connection.

Complete Debug on Chip (DoC) functionality enables full device debugging in the final system using the standard production device. It does not require special interfaces, debugging pods, simulators, or emulators. Only the standard programming connections are required to fully support debug.

The PSoC Creator IDE software provides fully integrated programming and debug support for PSoC devices. The low cost MiniProg3 programmer and debugger is designed to provide full programming and debug support of PSoC devices in conjunction with the PSoC Creator IDE. PSoC JTAG, SWD, and SWV interfaces are fully compatible with industry standard third party tools.

All DOC circuits are disabled by default and can only be enabled in firmware. If not enabled, the only way to reenable them is to erase the entire device, clear flash protection, and reprogram the device with new firmware that enables DOC. Disabling DOC features, robust flash protection, and hiding custom analog and digital functionality inside the PSoC device provide a level of security not possible with multichip application solutions. Additionally, all device interfaces can be permanently disabled (Device Security) for applications concerned about phishing attacks due to a maliciously reprogrammed device. Permanently disabling interfaces is not recommended in most applications because the you cannot access the device later. Because all programming, debug, and test interfaces are disabled when Device Security is enabled, PSoCs with Device Security enabled may not be returned for failure analysis.

Table 9-1. Debug Configurations

Debug and Trace Configuration	GPIO Pins Used
All debug and trace disabled	0
JTAG	4 or 5
SWD	2
SWV	1
SWD + SWV	3

9.1 JTAG Interface

The IEEE 1149.1 compliant JTAG interface exists on four or five pins (the nTRST pin is optional). The JTAG clock frequency can be up to 8 MHz, or 1/3 of the CPU clock frequency for 8 and 16-bit transfers, or 1/5 of the CPU clock frequency for 32-bit transfers, whichever is least. By default, the JTAG pins are enabled on new devices but the JTAG interface can be disabled, allowing these pins to be used as General Purpose I/O (GPIO) instead. The JTAG interface is used for programming the flash memory, debugging, I/O scan chains, and JTAG device chaining.

9.2 Serial Wire Debug Interface

The SWD interface is the preferred alternative to the JTAG interface. It requires only two pins instead of the four or five needed by JTAG. SWD provides all of the programming and debugging features of JTAG at the same speed. SWD does not provide access to scan chains or device chaining. The SWD clock frequency can be up to 1/3 of the CPU clock frequency.

SWD uses two pins, either two of the JTAG pins (TMS and TCK) or the USBIO D+ and D– pins. The USBIO pins are useful for in system programming of USB solutions that would otherwise require a separate programming connector. One pin is used for the data clock and the other is used for data input and output. SWD can be enabled on only one of the pin pairs at a time. This only happens if, within 8 µs (key window) after reset, that pin pair (JTAG or USB) receives a predetermined sequence of 1s and 0s. SWD is used for debugging or for programming the flash memory.

The SWD interface can be enabled from the JTAG interface or disabled, allowing its pins to be used as GPIO. Unlike JTAG, the SWD interface can always be reacquired on any device during the key window. It can then be used to reenable the JTAG interface, if desired. When using SWD or JTAG pins as standard GPIO, make sure that the GPIO functionality and PCB circuits do not interfere with SWD or JTAG use.

9.3 Debug Features

Using the JTAG or SWD interface, the CY8C36 supports the following debug features:

- Halt and single-step the CPU
- View and change CPU and peripheral registers, and RAM addresses
- Eight program address breakpoints

10. Development Support

The CY8C36 family has a rich set of documentation, development tools, and online resources to assist you during your development process. Visit psoc.cypress.com/getting-started to find out more.

10.1 Documentation

A suite of documentation, supports the CY8C36 family to ensure that you can find answers to your questions quickly. This section contains a list of some of the key documents.

Software User Guide: A step-by-step guide for using PSoC Creator. The software user guide shows you how the PSoC Creator build process works in detail, how to use source control with PSoC Creator, and much more.

Component Datasheets: The flexibility of PSoC allows the creation of new peripherals (components) long after the device has gone into production. Component datasheets provide all of the information needed to select and use a particular component, including a functional description, API documentation, example code, and AC/DC specifications.

Application Notes: PSoC application notes discuss a particular application of PSoC in depth; examples include brushless DC motor control and on-chip filtering. Application notes often include example projects in addition to the application note document.

Technical Reference Manual: The Technical Reference Manual (TRM) contains all the technical detail you need to use a PSoC device, including a complete description of all PSoC registers.

10.2 Online

In addition to print documentation, the Cypress PSoC forums connect you with fellow PSoC users and experts in PSoC from around the world, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

10.3 Tools

With industry standard cores, programming, and debugging interfaces, the CY8C36 family is part of a development tool ecosystem. Visit us at www.cypress.com/go/psoccreator for the latest information on the revolutionary, easy to use PSoC Creator IDE, supported third party compilers, programmers, debuggers, and development kits.

11. Electrical Specifications

Specifications are valid for –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C and T_J ≤ 100 °C, except where noted. Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted. The unique flexibility of the PSoC UDBs and analog blocks enable many functions to be implemented in PSoC Creator components, see the component datasheets for full AC/DC specifications of individual functions. See the "Example Peripherals" section on page 35 for further explanation of PSoC Creator components.

11.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 11-1. Absolute Maximum Ratings DC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	Higher storage temperatures reduce NVL data retention time. Recommended storage temperature is +25 °C ±25 °C. Extended duration storage temperatures above 85 °C degrade reliability.	–55	25	100	°C
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage relative to V_{SSA}		–0.5	–	6	V
V_{DDD}	Digital supply voltage relative to V_{SSD}		–0.5	–	6	V
V_{DDIO}	I/O supply voltage relative to V_{SSD}		–0.5	–	6	V
V_{CCA}	Direct analog core voltage input		–0.5	–	1.95	V
V_{CCD}	Direct digital core voltage input		–0.5	–	1.95	V
V_{SSA}	Analog ground voltage		V_{SSD} – 0.5	–	V_{SSD} + 0.5	V
V_{GPIO}[20]	DC input voltage on GPIO	Includes signals sourced by V_{DDA} and routed internal to the pin	V_{SSD} – 0.5	–	V_{DDIO} + 0.5	V
V_{SIO}	DC input voltage on SIO	Output disabled	V_{SSD} – 0.5	–	7	V
		Output enabled	V_{SSD} – 0.5	–	6	V
V_{IND}	Voltage at boost converter input		0.5	–	5.5	V
V_{BAT}	Boost converter supply		V_{SSD} – 0.5	–	5.5	V
Ivddio	Current per V_{DDIO} supply pin		–	–	100	mA
Vextref	ADC external reference inputs	Pins P0[3], P3[2]	–	–	2	V
LU	Latch up current[21]		–140	–	140	mA
ESD_{HBM}	Electrostatic discharge voltage	Human body model	750	–	–	V
ESD_{CDM}	Electrostatic discharge voltage	Charge device model	500	–	–	V

Note Usage above the absolute maximum conditions listed in Table 11-1 may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to maximum conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability. When used below maximum conditions but above normal operating conditions the device may not operate to specification.

Notes
20. The V_{DDIO} supply voltage must be greater than the maximum analog voltage on the associated GPIO pins. Maximum analog voltage on GPIO pin ≤ V_{DDIO} ≤ V_{DDA}.
21. Meets or exceeds JEDEC Spec EIA/JESD78 IC Latch-up Test.

Table 11-6. Inductive Boost Regulator DC Specifications *(continued)*

Unless otherwise specified, operating conditions are: V_{BAT} = 2.4 V, V_{OUT} = 2.7 V, I_{OUT} = 40 mA, F_{SW} = 400 kHz, L_{BOOST} = 22 µH, C_{BOOST} = 22 µF || 0.1 µF

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{OUT}	Boost voltage range[31, 32]					
	1.8 V		1.71	1.80	1.89	V
	1.9 V		1.81	1.90	2.00	V
	2.0 V		1.90	2.00	2.10	V
	2.4 V		2.28	2.40	2.52	V
	2.7 V		2.57	2.70	2.84	V
	3.0 V		2.85	3.00	3.15	V
	3.3 V		3.14	3.30	3.47	V
	3.6 V		3.42	3.60	3.78	V
	5.0 V	External diode required	4.75	5.00	5.25	V
Reg_{LOAD}	Load regulation		–	–	3.8	%
Reg_{LINE}	Line regulation		–	–	4.1	%
η_{OUT}	Efficiency	L_{BOOST} = 10 µH	70	85	–	%
		L_{BOOST} = 22 µH	82	90	–	%

Table 11-7. Inductive Boost Regulator AC Specifications

Unless otherwise specified, operating conditions are: V_{BAT} = 2.4 V, V_{OUT} = 2.7 V, I_{OUT} = 40 mA, F_{SW} = 400 kHz, L_{BOOST} = 22 µH, C_{BOOST} = 22 µF || 0.1 µF.

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{RIPPLE}	Ripple voltage (peak-to-peak)	V_{OUT} = 1.8 V, F_{SW} = 400 kHz, I_{OUT} = 10 mA	–	–	100	mV
F_{SW}	Switching frequency		–	0.1, 0.4, or 2	–	MHz

Table 11-8. Recommended External Components for Boost Circuit

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
L_{BOOST}	Boost inductor		4.7	10	47	µH
C_{BOOST}	Filter capacitor[31]		10	22	47	µF
I_F	External Schottky diode average forward current	External Schottky diode is required for V_{OUT} > 3.6 V	1	–	–	A
V_R			20	–	–	V

Notes
31. Based on device characterization (Not production tested).
32. At boost frequency of 2 MHz, Vboost is limited to 2 x Vbat. At 400 kHz, Vboost is limited to 4 x Vbat.

Table 11-14. USBIO AC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Tdrate	Full-speed data rate average bit rate		12 – 0.25%	12	12 + 0.25%	MHz
Tjr1	Receiver data jitter tolerance to next transition		–8	–	8	ns
Tjr2	Receiver data jitter tolerance to pair transition		–5	–	5	ns
Tdj1	Driver differential jitter to next transition		–3.5	–	3.5	ns
Tdj2	Driver differential jitter to pair transition		–4	–	4	ns
Tfdeop	Source jitter for differential transition to SE0 transition		–2	–	5	ns
Tfeopt	Source SE0 interval of EOP		160	–	175	ns
Tfeopr	Receiver SE0 interval of EOP		82	–	–	ns
Tfst	Width of SE0 interval during differential transition		–	–	14	ns
Fgpio_out	GPIO mode output operating frequency	$3\ V \le V_{DDD} \le 5.5\ V$	–	–	20	MHz
		$V_{DDD} = 1.71\ V$	–	–	6	MHz
Tr_gpio	Rise time, GPIO mode, 10%/90% V_{DDD}	$V_{DDD} > 3\ V$, 25 pF load	–	–	12	ns
		$V_{DDD} = 1.71\ V$, 25 pF load	–	–	40	ns
Tf_gpio	Fall time, GPIO mode, 90%/10% V_{DDD}	$V_{DDD} > 3\ V$, 25 pF load	–	–	12	ns
		$V_{DDD} = 1.71\ V$, 25 pF load	–	–	40	ns

Table 11-15. USB Driver AC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Tr	Transition rise time		–	–	20	ns
Tf	Transition fall time		–	–	20	ns
TR	Rise/fall time matching	V_{USB_5}, $V_{USB\_3.3}$, see USB DC Specifications on page 87	90%	–	111%	
Vcrs	Output signal crossover voltage		1.3	–	2	V

11.4.4 XRES

Table 11-16. XRES DC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IH}	Input voltage high threshold		$0.7 \times V_{DDIO}$	–	–	V
V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold		–	–	$0.3 \times V_{DDIO}$	V
Rpullup	Pull-up resistor		3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ
C_{IN}	Input capacitance[36]		–	3	–	pF
V_H	Input voltage hysteresis (Schmitt–Trigger)[36]		–	100	–	mV
Idiode	Current through protection diode to V_{DDIO} and V_{SSIO}		–	–	100	µA

Table 11-17. XRES AC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T_{RESET}	Reset pulse width		1	–	–	µs

Note
36. Based on device characterization (Not production tested).

11.5 Analog Peripherals

Specifications are valid for –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C and T_J ≤ 100 °C, except where noted. Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted.

11.5.1 Opamp

Table 11-18. Opamp DC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
V_{IOFF}	Input offset voltage		–	–	2	mV
Vos	Input offset voltage		–	–	2.5	mV
		Operating temperature –40 °C to 70 °C	–	–	2	mV
TCVos	Input offset voltage drift with temperature	Power mode = high	–	±12	–	µV / °C
Ge1	Gain error, unity gain buffer mode	Rload = 1 kΩ	–	–	±0.1	%
Cin	Input capacitance	Routing from pin	–	–	18	pF
Vo	Output voltage range	1 mA, source or sink, power mode = high	V_{SSA} + 0.05	–	V_{DDA} – 0.05	V
Iout	Output current, source or sink	V_{SSA} + 500 mV ≤ Vout ≤ V_{DDA} –500 mV, V_{DDA} > 2.7 V	25	–	–	mA
		V_{SSA} + 500 mV ≤ Vout ≤ V_{DDA} –500 mV, 1.7 V = V_{DDA} ≤ 2.7 V	16	–	–	mA
Idd	Quiescent current	Power mode = min	–	200	270	uA
		Power mode = low	–	250	400	uA
		Power mode = med	–	330	950	uA
		Power mode = high	–	1000	2500	uA
CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio		80	–	–	dB
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	Vdda ≥ 2.7 V	85	–	–	dB
		Vdda < 2.7 V	70	–	–	dB

Figure 11-9. Opamp Voffset Histogram, 60 samples / 15 parts, 25 °C, Vdda = 5V

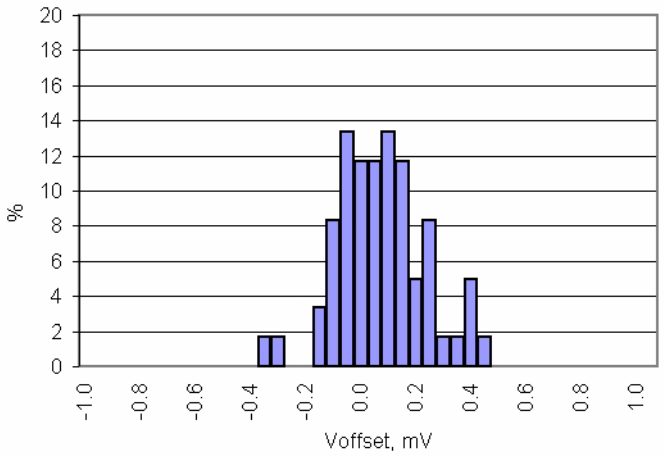


Figure 11-10. Opamp Voffset vs Temperature, Vdda = 5V

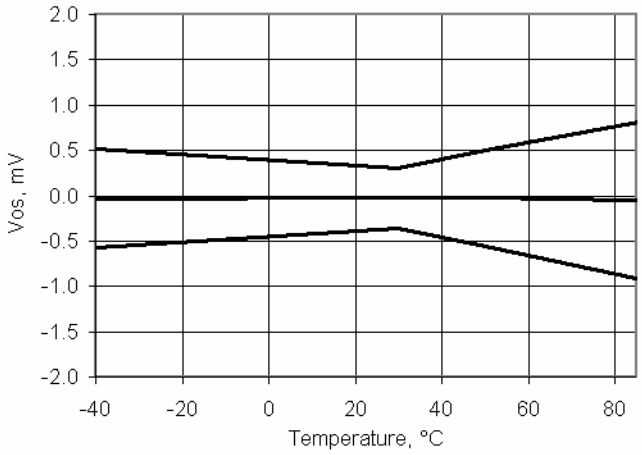


Figure 11-11. Opamp Voffset vs Common Mode Voltage and Temperature, Power Mode = High

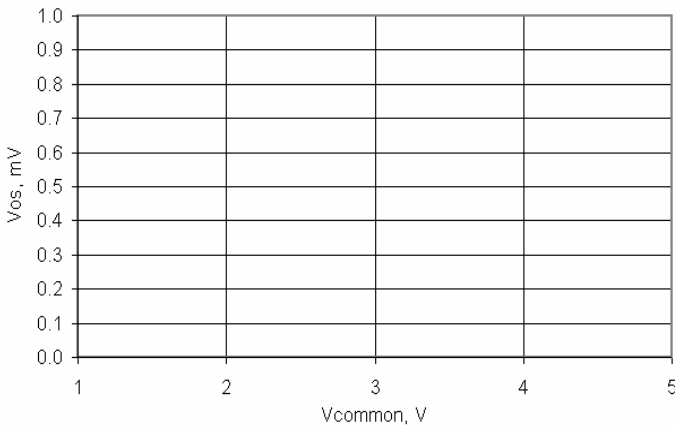


Figure 11-12. Opamp Output Voltage vs Load Current and Temperature, 25 °C, Vdda = 5V

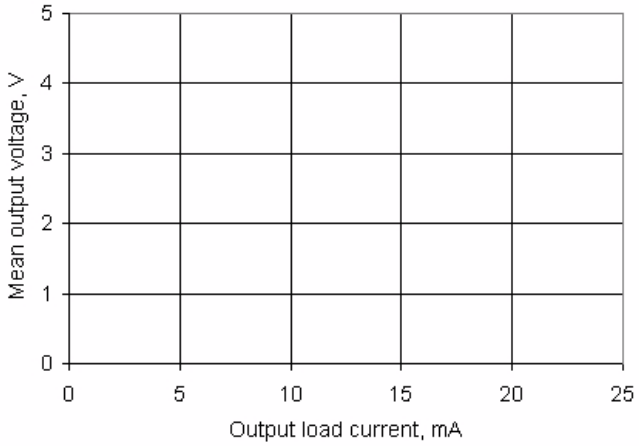


Figure 11-13. Opamp Operating Current vs Vdda, Power Mode = Minimum

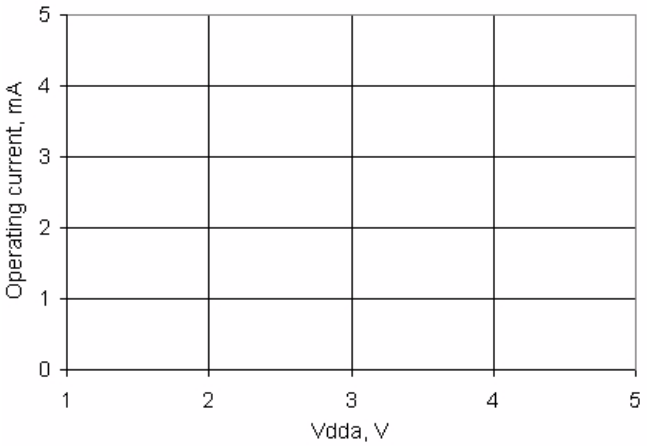


Figure 11-14. Opamp Operating Current vs Vdda, Power Mode = Low

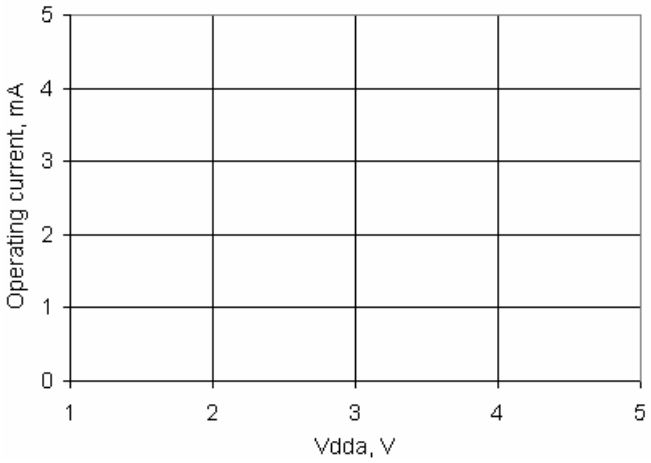


Figure 11-15. Opamp Operating Current vs Vdda, Power Mode = Medium

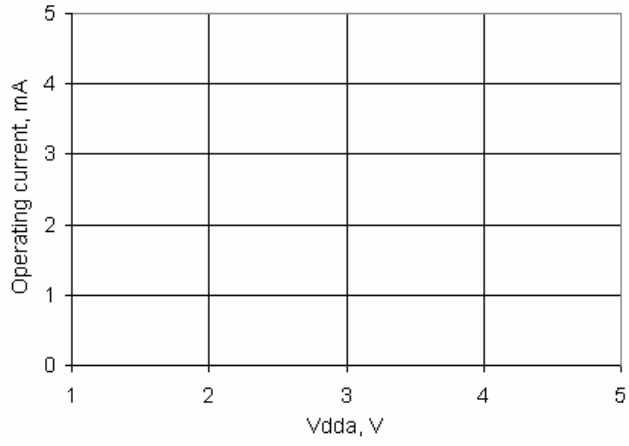
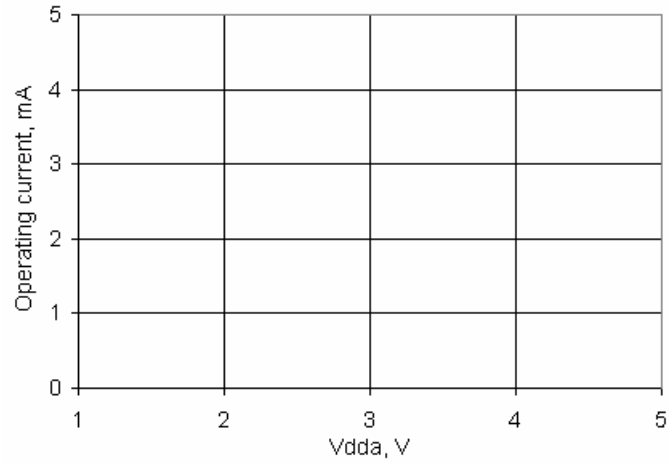


Figure 11-16. Opamp Operating Current vs Vdda, Power Mode = High



11.5.10 Programmable Gain Amplifier

The PGA is created using a SC/CT analog block; see the PGA component datasheet in PSoC Creator for full electrical specifications and APIs.

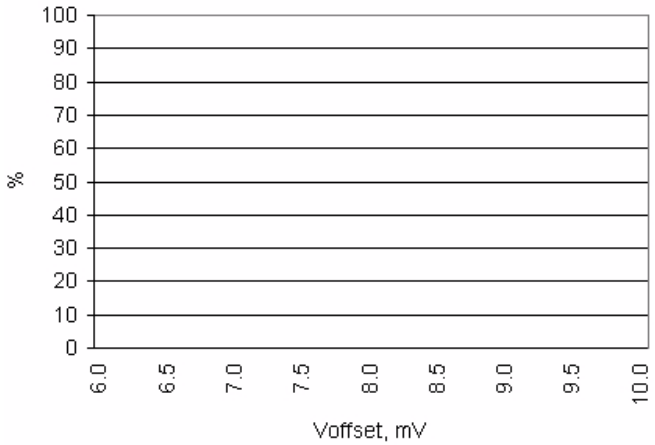
Unless otherwise specified, operating conditions are:

- Operating temperature = 25 °C for typical values
- Unless otherwise specified, all charts and graphs show typical values

Table 11-35. PGA DC Specifications

Parameter	Description	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Vin	Input voltage range	Power mode = minimum	Vssa	–	Vdda	V
Vos	Input offset voltage	Power mode = high, gain = 1	–	–	10	mV
TCVos	Input offset voltage drift with temperature	Power mode = high, gain = 1	–	–	±30	µV/°C
Ge1	Gain error, gain = 1		–	–	±0.15	%
Ge16	Gain error, gain = 16		–	–	±2.5	%
Ge50	Gain error, gain = 50		–	–	±5	%
Vonl	DC output nonlinearity	Gain = 1	–	–	±0.01	% of FSR
Cin	Input capacitance		–	–	7	pF
Voh	Output voltage swing	Power mode = high, gain = 1, Rload = 100 kΩ to V_{DDA} / 2	V_{DDA} – 0.15	–	–	V
Vol	Output voltage swing	Power mode = high, gain = 1, Rload = 100 kΩ to V_{DDA} / 2	–	–	V_{SSA} + 0.15	V
Vsrc	Output voltage under load	Iload = 250 µA, Vdda ≥ 2.7V, power mode = high	–	–	300	mV
Idd	Operating current	Power mode = high	–	1.5	1.65	mA
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio		48	–	–	dB

Figure 11-45. Voffset Histogram, 1000 Samples, Vdda = 5 V



12. Ordering Information

In addition to the features listed in Table 12-1, every CY8C36 device includes: a precision on-chip voltage reference, precision oscillators, flash, ECC, DMA, a fixed function I²C, 4 KB trace RAM, JTAG/SWD programming and debug, external memory interface, and more. In addition to these features, the flexible UDBs and analog subsection support a wide range of peripherals. To assist you in selecting the ideal part, PSoC Creator makes a part recommendation after you choose the components required by your application. All CY8C36 derivatives incorporate device and flash security in user-selectable security levels; see the TRM for details.

Table 12-1. CY8C36 Family with Single Cycle 8051

Part Number	MCU Core				Analog								Digital				I/O[62]				Package	JTAG ID[63]
	CPU Speed (MHz)	Flash (KB)	SRAM (KB)	EEPROM (KB)	LCD Segment Drive	ADC	DAC	Comparator	SC/CT Analog Blocks[60]	Opamps	DFB	CapSense	UDBs[61]	16-bit Timer/PWM	FS USB	CAN 2.0b	Total I/O	GPIO	SIO	USBIO		
32 KB Flash																						
CY8C3665AXI-010	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	70	62	8	0	100-pin TQFP	0×0E00A069
CY8C3665LTI-009	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	46	38	8	0	68-pin QFN	0×0E009069
CY8C3665LTI-001	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin QFN	0×0E001069
CY8C3665PVI-008	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin SSOP	0×0E008069
CY8C3665AXI-016	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	72	62	8	2	100-pin TQFP	0×0E010069
CY8C3665LTI-044	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	48	38	8	2	68-pin QFN	0×0E02C069
CY8C3665LTI-004	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin QFN	0×0E004069
CY8C3665PVI-049	67	32	4	1	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin SSOP	0×0E031069
CY8C3665AXI-013	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	70	62	8	0	100-pin TQFP	0×0E00D069
CY8C3665LTI-043	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	46	38	8	0	68-pin QFN	0×0E02B069
CY8C3665LTI-002	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin QFN	0×0E002069
CY8C3665PVI-003	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin SSOP	0×0E003069
CY8C3665AXI-017	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	72	62	8	2	100-pin TQFP	0×0E011069
CY8C3665LTI-048	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	48	38	8	2	68-pin QFN	0×0E030069
CY8C3665LTI-006	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin QFN	0×0E006069
CY8C3665PVI-007	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin SSOP	0×0E007069
CY8C3665PVI-080	67	32	4	1	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	20	4	–	✔	29	25	4	0	48-pin SSOP	0×0E050069
64 KB Flash																						
CY8C3666AXI-052	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	70	62	8	0	100-pin TQFP	0×0E034069
CY8C3666LTI-042	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	46	38	8	0	68-pin QFN	0×0E02A069
CY8C3666LTI-011	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin QFN	0×0E00B069
CY8C3666PVI-041	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin SSOP	0×0E029069
CY8C3666AXI-034	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	72	62	8	2	100-pin TQFP	0×0E022069
CY8C3666LTI-025	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	✔	-	48	38	8	2	68-pin QFN	0×0E019069
CY8C3666LTI-046	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin QFN	0×0E02E069
CY8C3666PVI-022	67	64	8	2	–	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin SSOP	0×0E016069
CY8C3666AXI-031	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	70	62	8	0	100-pin TQFP	0×0E01F069
CY8C3666LTI-028	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	46	38	8	0	68-pin QFN	0×0E01C069

Notes

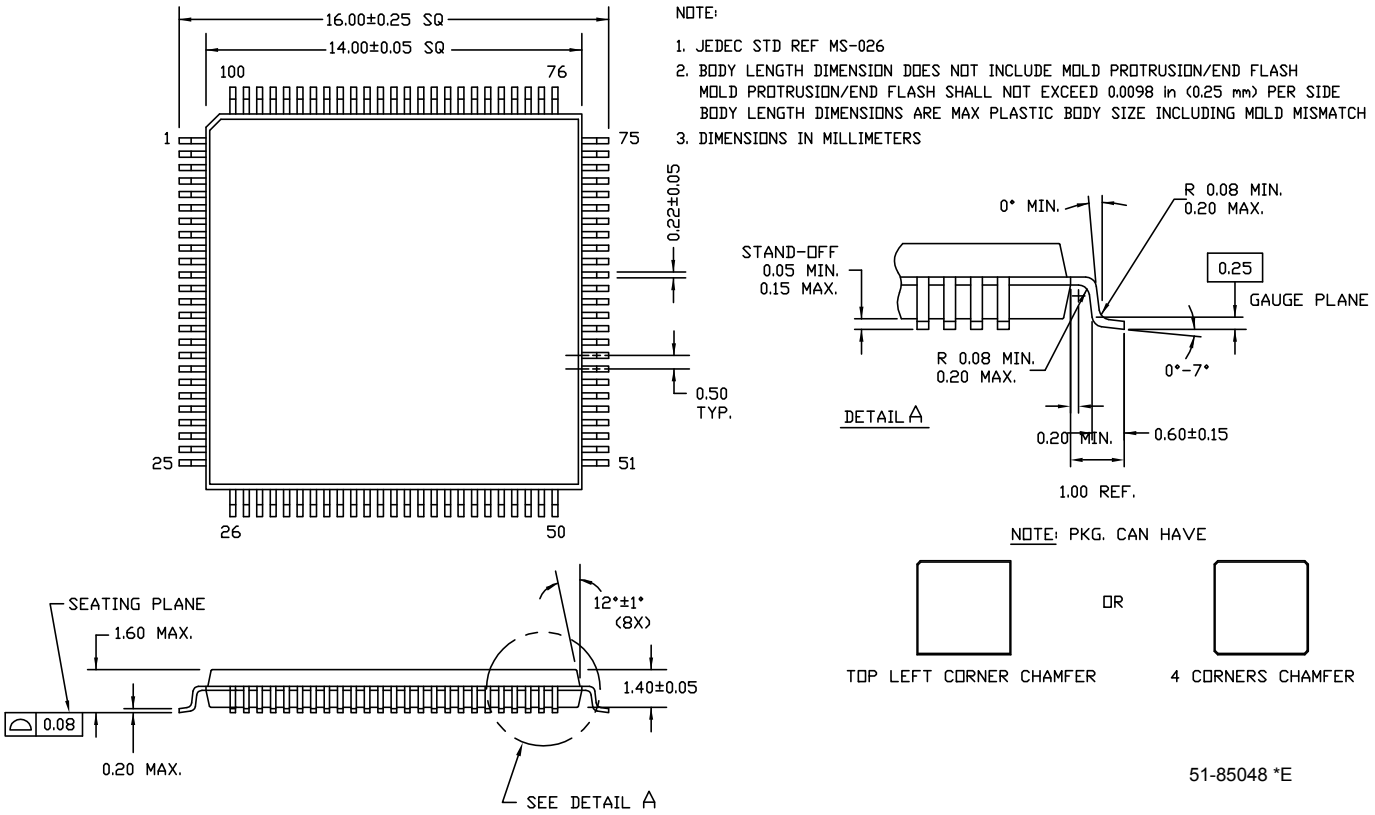
60. Analog blocks support a wide variety of functionality including TIA, PGA, and mixers. See the Example Peripherals on page 35 for more information on how analog blocks can be used.
61. UDBs support a wide variety of functionality including SPI, LIN, UART, timer, counter, PWM, PRS, and others. Individual functions may use a fraction of a UDB or multiple UDBs. Multiple functions can share a single UDB. See the Example Peripherals on page 35 for more information on how UDBs can be used.
62. The I/O Count includes all types of digital I/O: GPIO, SIO, and the two USB I/O. See the I/O System and Routing on page 28 for details on the functionality of each of these types of I/O.
63. The JTAG ID has three major fields. The most significant nibble (left digit) is the version, followed by a 2 byte part number and a 3 nibble manufacturer ID.

Table 12-1. CY8C36 Family with Single Cycle 8051 *(continued)*

Part Number	MCU Core				Analog								Digital				I/O[66]				Package	JTAG ID[67]
	CPU Speed (MHz)	Flash (KB)	SRAM (KB)	EEPROM (KB)	LCD Segment Drive	ADC	DAC	Comparator	SC/CT Analog Blocks[64]	Opamps	DFB	CapSense	UDBs[65]	16-bit Timer/PWM	FS USB	CAN 2.0b	Total I/O	GPIO	SIO	USBIO		
CY8C3666LTI-012	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin QFN	0×0E00C069
CY8C3666PVI-026	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	–	–	29	25	4	0	48-pin SSOP	0×0E01A069
CY8C3666AXI-036	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	72	62	8	2	100-pin TQFP	0×0E024069
CY8C3666LTI-027	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	48	38	8	2	68-pin QFN	0×0E01B069
CY8C3666LTI-050	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin QFN	0×0E032069
CY8C3666PVI-057	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	2	✔	✔	24	4	✔	–	31	25	4	2	48-pin SSOP	0×0E039069
CY8C3666AXI-037	67	64	8	2	✔	12-bit Del-Sig	4	4	4	4	✔	✔	24	4	–	✔	70	62	8	0	100-pin TQFP	0×0E025069

Notes
64. Analog blocks support a wide variety of functionality including TIA, PGA, and mixers. See the Example Peripherals on page 35 for more information on how analog blocks can be used.
65. UDBs support a wide variety of functionality including SPI, LIN, UART, timer, counter, PWM, PRS, and others. Individual functions may use a fraction of a UDB or multiple UDBs. Multiple functions can share a single UDB. See the Example Peripherals on page 35 for more information on how UDBs can be used.
66. The I/O Count includes all types of digital I/O: GPIO, SIO, and the two USB I/O. See the I/O System and Routing on page 28 for details on the functionality of each of these types of I/O.
67. The JTAG ID has three major fields. The most significant nibble (left digit) is the version, followed by a 2 byte part number and a 3 nibble manufacturer ID.

Figure 13-4. 100-pin TQFP (14 × 14 × 1.4 mm) Package Outline



16. Document Conventions

16.1 Units of Measure

Table 16-1. Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degrees Celsius
dB	decibels
fF	femtofarads
Hz	hertz
KB	1024 bytes
kbps	kilobits per second
Khr	kilohours
kHz	kilohertz
kΩ	kilohms
ksps	kilosamples per second
LSB	least significant bit
Mbps	megabits per second
MHz	megahertz
MΩ	megaohms
Msps	megasamples per second
µA	microamperes
µF	microfarads
µH	microhenrys
µs	microseconds
µV	microvolts
µW	microwatts
mA	milliamperes
ms	milliseconds
mV	millivolts
nA	nanoamperes
ns	nanoseconds
nV	nanovolts
Ω	ohms
pF	picofarads
ppm	parts per million
ps	picoseconds
s	seconds
sps	samples per second
sqrtHz	square root of hertz
V	volts