



Welcome to [E-XFL.COM](#)

What is "[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)"?

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

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

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I ² S, LCD, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	84
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.71V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D - 16bit
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/mkl36z64vll4

Table of Contents

1 Ratings.....	4	3.6.3 12-bit DAC electrical characteristics.....	33
1.1 Thermal handling ratings.....	4	3.7 Timers.....	36
1.2 Moisture handling ratings.....	4	3.8 Communication interfaces.....	36
1.3 ESD handling ratings.....	4	3.8.1 SPI switching specifications.....	36
1.4 Voltage and current operating ratings.....	4	3.8.2 Inter-Integrated Circuit Interface (I2C) timing.....	41
2 General.....	5	3.8.3 UART.....	42
2.1 AC electrical characteristics.....	5	3.8.4 I2S/SAI switching specifications.....	42
2.2 Nonswitching electrical specifications.....	5	3.9 Human-machine interfaces (HMI).....	46
2.2.1 Voltage and current operating requirements.....	6	3.9.1 TSI electrical specifications.....	46
2.2.2 LVD and POR operating requirements.....	6	3.9.2 LCD electrical characteristics.....	47
2.2.3 Voltage and current operating behaviors.....	7	4 Dimensions.....	48
2.2.4 Power mode transition operating behaviors.....	8	4.1 Obtaining package dimensions.....	48
2.2.5 Power consumption operating behaviors.....	9	5 Pinout.....	49
2.2.6 EMC radiated emissions operating behaviors...	15	5.1 KL36 Signal Multiplexing and Pin Assignments.....	49
2.2.7 Designing with radiated emissions in mind.....	16	5.2 KL36 pinouts.....	53
2.2.8 Capacitance attributes.....	16	6 Ordering parts.....	57
2.3 Switching specifications.....	16	6.1 Determining valid orderable parts.....	57
2.3.1 Device clock specifications.....	16	7 Part identification.....	58
2.3.2 General switching specifications.....	17	7.1 Description.....	58
2.4 Thermal specifications.....	17	7.2 Format.....	58
2.4.1 Thermal operating requirements.....	17	7.3 Fields.....	58
2.4.2 Thermal attributes.....	17	7.4 Example.....	59
3 Peripheral operating requirements and behaviors.....	18	8 Terminology and guidelines.....	59
3.1 Core modules.....	18	8.1 Definition: Operating requirement.....	59
3.1.1 SWD electricals	18	8.2 Definition: Operating behavior.....	59
3.2 System modules.....	20	8.3 Definition: Attribute.....	59
3.3 Clock modules.....	20	8.4 Definition: Rating.....	60
3.3.1 MCG specifications.....	20	8.5 Result of exceeding a rating.....	60
3.3.2 Oscillator electrical specifications.....	22	8.6 Relationship between ratings and operating requirements.....	61
3.4 Memories and memory interfaces.....	24	8.7 Guidelines for ratings and operating requirements.....	61
3.4.1 Flash electrical specifications.....	24	8.8 Definition: Typical value.....	61
3.5 Security and integrity modules.....	26	8.9 Typical value conditions.....	62
3.6 Analog.....	26	9 Revision history.....	63
3.6.1 ADC electrical specifications.....	26		
3.6.2 CMP and 6-bit DAC electrical specifications.....	31		

1.4 Voltage and current operating ratings

Table 4. Voltage and current operating ratings

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V_{DD}	Digital supply voltage	-0.3	3.8	V
I_{DD}	Digital supply current	—	120	mA
V_{IO}	IO pin input voltage	-0.3	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V
I_D	Instantaneous maximum current single pin limit (applies to all port pins)	-25	25	mA
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	$V_{DD} - 0.3$	$V_{DD} + 0.3$	V

2 General

2.1 AC electrical characteristics

Unless otherwise specified, propagation delays are measured from the 50% to the 50% point, and rise and fall times are measured at the 20% and 80% points, as shown in the following figure.

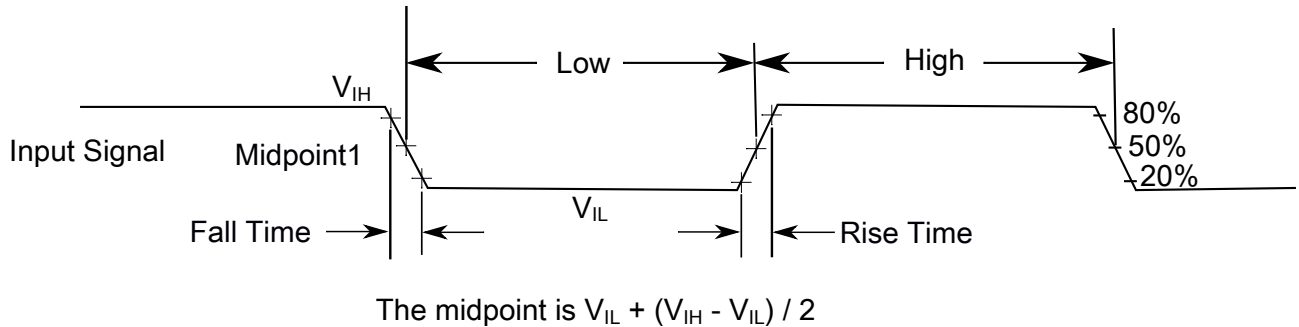


Figure 2. Input signal measurement reference

All digital I/O switching characteristics, unless otherwise specified, assume the output pins have the following characteristics.

- $C_L=30$ pF loads
- Slew rate disabled
- Normal drive strength

2.2 Nonswitching electrical specifications

2.2.1 Voltage and current operating requirements

Table 5. Voltage and current operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{DD}	Supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
V_{DDA}	Analog supply voltage	1.71	3.6	V	
$V_{DD} - V_{DDA}$	V_{DD} -to- V_{DDA} differential voltage	-0.1	0.1	V	
$V_{SS} - V_{SSA}$	V_{SS} -to- V_{SSA} differential voltage	-0.1	0.1	V	
V_{IH}	Input high voltage $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$ $1.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 2.7\text{ V}$	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	—	V	
		$0.75 \times V_{DD}$	—	V	
V_{IL}	Input low voltage $2.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.6\text{ V}$ $1.7\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 2.7\text{ V}$	—	$0.35 \times V_{DD}$	V	
		—	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V	
V_{HYS}	Input hysteresis	$0.06 \times V_{DD}$	—	V	
I_{ICIO}	IO pin negative DC injection current — single pin $V_{IN} < V_{SS}-0.3\text{V}$	-3	—	mA	1
I_{ICont}	Contiguous pin DC injection current —regional limit, includes sum of negative injection currents of 16 contiguous pins Negative current injection	-25	—	mA	
V_{ODPU}	Open drain pullup voltage level	V_{DD}	V_{DD}	V	2
V_{RAM}	V_{DD} voltage required to retain RAM	1.2	—	V	

1. All I/O pins are internally clamped to V_{SS} through a ESD protection diode. There is no diode connection to V_{DD} . If V_{IN} greater than V_{IO_MIN} ($= V_{SS}-0.3\text{ V}$) is observed, then there is no need to provide current limiting resistors at the pads. If this limit cannot be observed then a current limiting resistor is required. The negative DC injection current limiting resistor is calculated as $R = (V_{IO_MIN} - V_{IN})/|I_{ICIO}|$.
2. Open drain outputs must be pulled to V_{DD} .

2.2.2 LVD and POR operating requirements

Table 6. V_{DD} supply LVD and POR operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
V_{POR}	Falling V_{DD} POR detect voltage	0.8	1.1	1.5	V	—
V_{LVDH}	Falling low-voltage detect threshold — high range (LVDV = 01)	2.48	2.56	2.64	V	—
	Low-voltage warning thresholds — high range					1

Table continues on the next page...

Table 8. Power mode transition operating behaviors (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	• VLLS1 → RUN	—	112	124	μs	
	• VLLS3 → RUN	—	53	60	μs	
	• LLS → RUN	—	4.5	5.0	μs	
	• VLPS → RUN	—	4.5	5.0	μs	
	• STOP → RUN	—	4.5	5.0	μs	

1. Normal boot (FTFA_FOPT[LPBOOT]=11).

2.2.5 Power consumption operating behaviors

The maximum values stated in the following table represent characterized results equivalent to the mean plus three times the standard deviation (mean + 3 sigma).

Table 9. Power consumption operating behaviors

Symbol	Description		Typ.	Max	Unit	Note
I _{DDA}	Analog supply current	—	—	See note	mA	1
I _{DD_RUNCO_CM}	Run mode current in compute operation - 48 MHz core / 24 MHz flash/ bus disabled, LPTMR running using 4 MHz internal reference clock, CoreMark® benchmark code executing from flash, at 3.0 V	—	6.7	—	mA	2
I _{DD_RUNCO}	Run mode current in compute operation - 48 MHz core / 24 MHz flash / bus clock disabled, code of while(1) loop executing from flash, at 3.0 V	—	4.5	5.1	mA	3
I _{DD_RUN}	Run mode current - 48 MHz core / 24 MHz bus and flash, all peripheral clocks disabled, code executing from flash	at 1.8 V	5.6	6.3	mA	3
		at 3.0 V	5.4	6.0	mA	
I _{DD_RUN}	Run mode current - 48 MHz core / 24 MHz bus and flash, all peripheral clocks enabled, code executing from flash, at 1.8 V	—	6.9	7.3	mA	3, 4
		at 25 °C	6.9	7.1	mA	
		at 125 °C	7.3	7.6	mA	

Table continues on the next page...

2.2.7 Designing with radiated emissions in mind

To find application notes that provide guidance on designing your system to minimize interference from radiated emissions:

1. Go to www.freescale.com.
2. Perform a keyword search for “EMC design.”

2.2.8 Capacitance attributes

Table 12. Capacitance attributes

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
C _{IN}	Input capacitance	—	7	pF

2.3 Switching specifications

2.3.1 Device clock specifications

Table 13. Device clock specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
Normal run mode				
f _{SYS}	System and core clock	—	48	MHz
f _{BUS}	Bus clock	—	24	MHz
f _{FLASH}	Flash clock	—	24	MHz
f _{LPTMR}	LPTMR clock	—	24	MHz
VLPR and VLPS modes ¹				
f _{SYS}	System and core clock	—	4	MHz
f _{BUS}	Bus clock	—	1	MHz
f _{FLASH}	Flash clock	—	1	MHz
f _{LPTMR}	LPTMR clock ²	—	24	MHz
f _{ERCLK}	External reference clock	—	16	MHz
f _{LPTMR_ERCLK}	LPTMR external reference clock	—	16	MHz
f _{osc_hi_2}	Oscillator crystal or resonator frequency — high frequency mode (high range) (MCG_C2[RANGE]=1x)	—	16	MHz
f _{TPM}	TPM asynchronous clock	—	8	MHz
f _{UART0}	UART0 asynchronous clock	—	8	MHz

1. The frequency limitations in VLPR and VLPS modes here override any frequency specification listed in the timing specification for any other module. These same frequency limits apply to VLPS, whether VLPS was entered from RUN or from VLPR.
2. The LPTMR can be clocked at this speed in VLPR or VLPS only when the source is an external pin.

2.3.2 General switching specifications

These general-purpose specifications apply to all signals configured for GPIO and UART signals.

Table 14. General switching specifications

Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Notes
GPIO pin interrupt pulse width (digital glitch filter disabled) — Synchronous path	1.5	—	Bus clock cycles	1
External RESET and NMI pin interrupt pulse width — Asynchronous path	100	—	ns	2
GPIO pin interrupt pulse width — Asynchronous path	16	—	ns	2
Port rise and fall time	—	36	ns	3

1. The greater synchronous and asynchronous timing must be met.
2. This is the shortest pulse that is guaranteed to be recognized.
3. 75 pF load

2.4 Thermal specifications

2.4.1 Thermal operating requirements

Table 15. Thermal operating requirements

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
T _J	Die junction temperature	−40	125	°C
T _A	Ambient temperature	−40	105	°C

3.1.1 SWD electricals

Table 17. SWD full voltage range electricals

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
J1	SWD_CLK frequency of operation Serial wire debug	0	25	MHz
J2	SWD_CLK cycle period	1/J1	—	ns
J3	SWD_CLK clock pulse width Serial wire debug	20	—	ns
J4	SWD_CLK rise and fall times	—	3	ns
J9	SWD_DIO input data setup time to SWD_CLK rise	10	—	ns
J10	SWD_DIO input data hold time after SWD_CLK rise	0	—	ns
J11	SWD_CLK high to SWD_DIO data valid	—	32	ns
J12	SWD_CLK high to SWD_DIO high-Z	5	—	ns

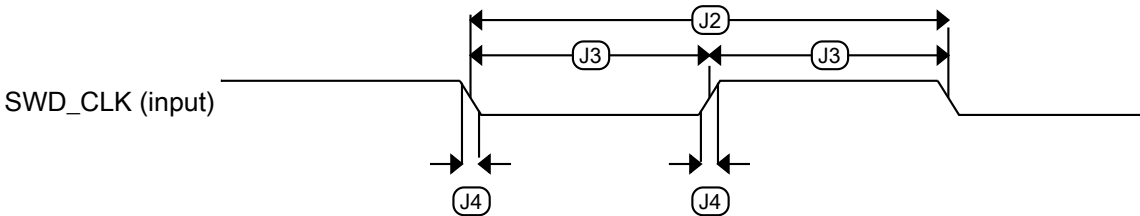


Figure 5. Serial wire clock input timing

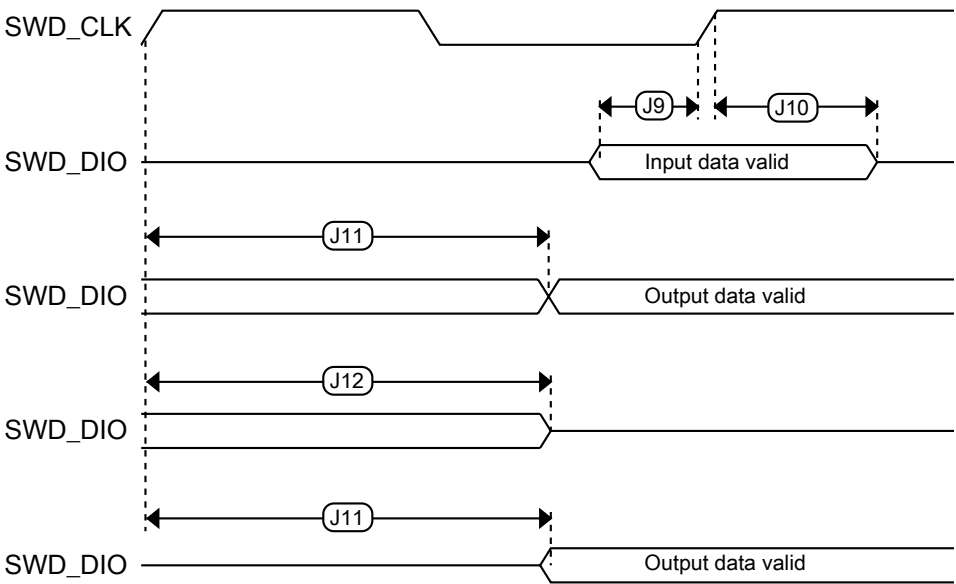


Figure 6. Serial wire data timing

3.2 System modules

There are no specifications necessary for the device's system modules.

3.3 Clock modules

3.3.1 MCG specifications

Table 18. MCG specifications

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
f_{ints_ft}	Internal reference frequency (slow clock) — factory trimmed at nominal V_{DD} and 25 °C	—	32.768	—	kHz	
f_{ints_t}	Internal reference frequency (slow clock) — user trimmed	31.25	—	39.0625	kHz	
$\Delta f_{dco_res_t}$	Resolution of trimmed average DCO output frequency at fixed voltage and temperature — using C3[SCTTRIM] and C4[SCFTRIM]	—	± 0.3	± 0.6	% f_{dco}	1

Table continues on the next page...

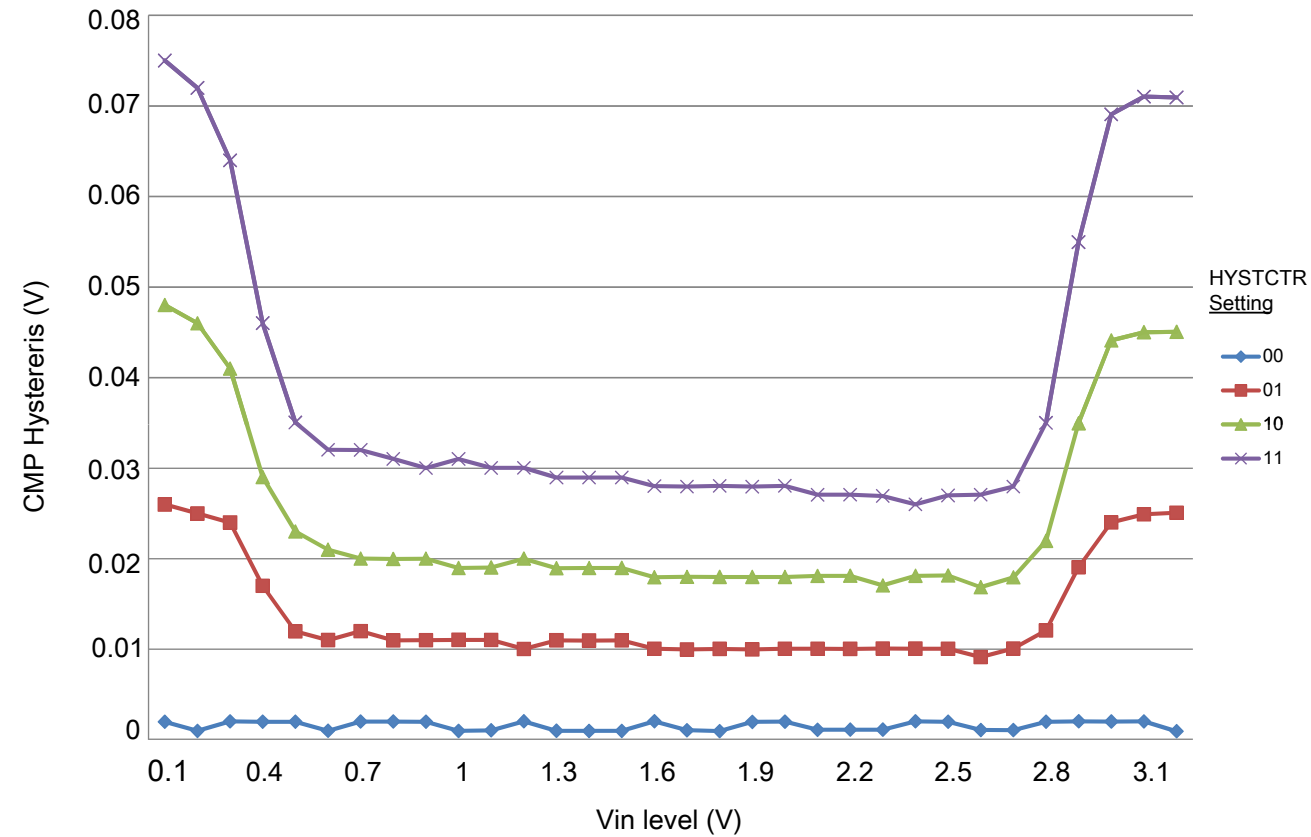


Figure 10. Typical hysteresis vs. Vin level (VDD = 3.3 V, PMODE = 0)

3.6.3.2 12-bit DAC operating behaviors

Table 29. 12-bit DAC operating behaviors

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
I_{DDA_DACLP}	Supply current — low-power mode	—	—	250	μA	
I_{DDA_DACHP}	Supply current — high-speed mode	—	—	900	μA	
t_{DACLP}	Full-scale settling time (0x080 to 0xF7F) — low-power mode	—	100	200	μs	1
t_{DACHP}	Full-scale settling time (0x080 to 0xF7F) — high-power mode	—	15	30	μs	1
$t_{CCDACLP}$	Code-to-code settling time (0xBF8 to 0xC08) — low-power mode and high-speed mode	—	0.7	1	μs	1
$V_{dacoutl}$	DAC output voltage range low — high-speed mode, no load, DAC set to 0x000	—	—	100	mV	
$V_{dacouth}$	DAC output voltage range high — high-speed mode, no load, DAC set to 0xFFF	$V_{DACR} - 100$	—	V_{DACR}	mV	
INL	Integral non-linearity error — high speed mode	—	—	± 8	LSB	2
DNL	Differential non-linearity error — $V_{DACR} > 2 V$	—	—	± 1	LSB	3
DNL	Differential non-linearity error — $V_{DACR} = V_{REF_OUT}$	—	—	± 1	LSB	4
V_{OFFSET}	Offset error	—	± 0.4	± 0.8	%FSR	5
E_G	Gain error	—	± 0.1	± 0.6	%FSR	5
PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio, $V_{DDA} \geq 2.4 V$	60	—	90	dB	
T_{CO}	Temperature coefficient offset voltage	—	3.7	—	$\mu V/C$	6
T_{GE}	Temperature coefficient gain error	—	0.000421	—	%FSR/C	
R_{op}	Output resistance (load = 3 k Ω)	—	—	250	Ω	
SR	Slew rate -80h $\rightarrow$ F7Fh $\rightarrow$ 80h - High power (SP_{HP}) - Low power (SP_{LP})	1.2 0.05	1.7 0.12	— —	V/ μs	
BW	3dB bandwidth - High power (SP_{HP}) - Low power (SP_{LP})	550 40	— —	— —	kHz	

- Settling within ± 1 LSB
- The INL is measured for 0 + 100 mV to $V_{DACR} - 100$ mV
- The DNL is measured for 0 + 100 mV to $V_{DACR} - 100$ mV
- The DNL is measured for 0 + 100 mV to $V_{DACR} - 100$ mV with $V_{DDA} > 2.4 V$
- Calculated by a best fit curve from $V_{SS} + 100$ mV to $V_{DACR} - 100$ mV
- $V_{DDA} = 3.0 V$, reference select set for V_{DDA} (DACx_CO:DACRFS = 1), high power mode (DACx_CO:LPEN = 0), DAC set to 0x800, temperature range is across the full range of the device

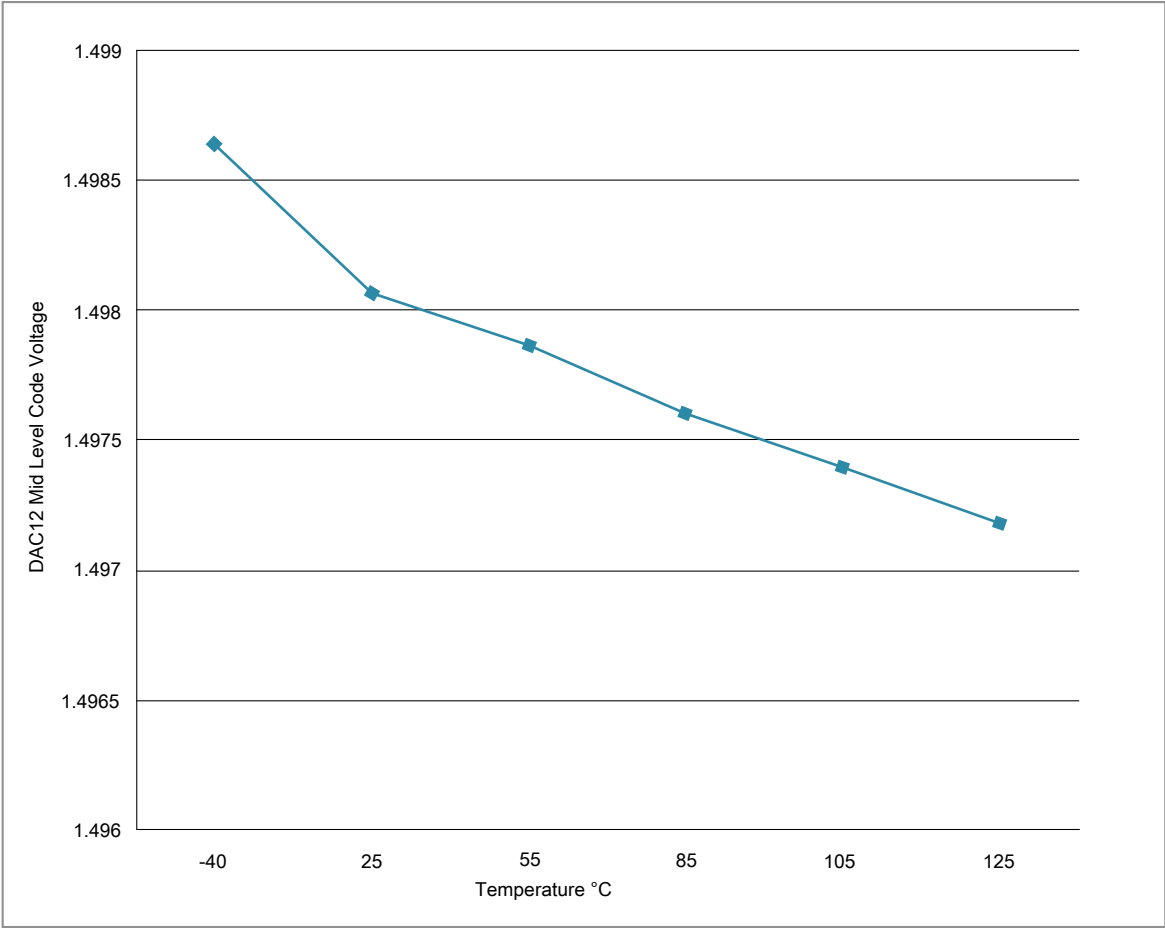


Figure 13. Offset at half scale vs. temperature

3.7 Timers

See [General switching specifications](#).

3.8 Communication interfaces

Table 33. SPI slave mode timing on slew rate enabled pads

Num.	Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit	Note
1	f_{op}	Frequency of operation	0	$f_{periph}/4$	Hz	1
2	t_{SPSCK}	SPSCK period	$4 \times t_{periph}$	—	ns	2
3	t_{Lead}	Enable lead time	1	—	t_{periph}	—
4	t_{Lag}	Enable lag time	1	—	t_{periph}	—
5	t_{WSPSCK}	Clock (SPSCK) high or low time	$t_{periph} - 30$	—	ns	—
6	t_{SU}	Data setup time (inputs)	2	—	ns	—
7	t_{HI}	Data hold time (inputs)	7	—	ns	—
8	t_a	Slave access time	—	t_{periph}	ns	3
9	t_{dis}	Slave MISO disable time	—	t_{periph}	ns	4
10	t_v	Data valid (after SPSCK edge)	—	122	ns	—
11	t_{HO}	Data hold time (outputs)	0	—	ns	—
12	t_{RI}	Rise time input	—	$t_{periph} - 25$	ns	—
	t_{FI}	Fall time input				
13	t_{RO}	Rise time output	—	36	ns	—
	t_{FO}	Fall time output				

1. For SPI0 f_{periph} is the bus clock (f_{BUS}). For SPI1 f_{periph} is the system clock (f_{SYS}).
2. $t_{periph} = 1/f_{periph}$
3. Time to data active from high-impedance state
4. Hold time to high-impedance state

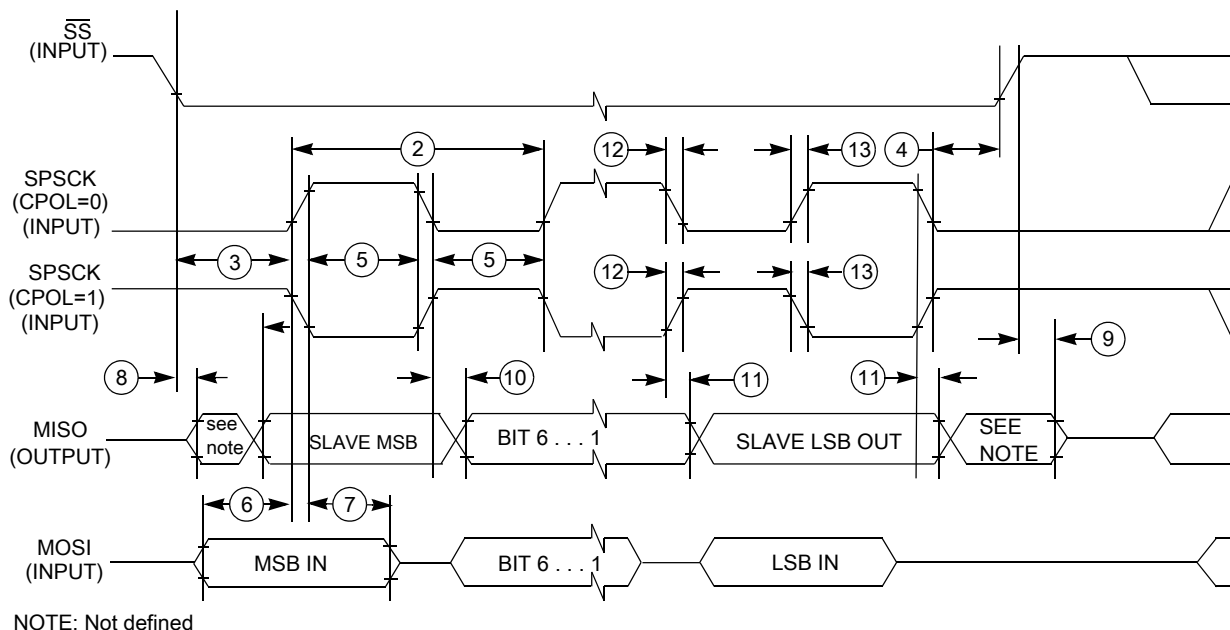


Figure 16. SPI slave mode timing (CPHA = 0)

3.8.4.1 Normal Run, Wait and Stop mode performance over the full operating voltage range

This section provides the operating performance over the full operating voltage for the device in Normal Run, Wait and Stop modes.

Table 35. I2S/SAI master mode timing

Num.	Characteristic	Min.	Max.	Unit
	Operating voltage	1.71	3.6	V
S1	I2S_MCLK cycle time	40	—	ns
S2	I2S_MCLK (as an input) pulse width high/low	45%	55%	MCLK period
S3	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK cycle time (output)	80	—	ns
S4	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK pulse width high/low	45%	55%	BCLK period
S5	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK to I2S_TX_FS/ I2S_RX_FS output valid	—	15.5	ns
S6	I2S_TX_BCLK/I2S_RX_BCLK to I2S_TX_FS/ I2S_RX_FS output invalid	0	—	ns
S7	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD valid	—	19	ns
S8	I2S_TX_BCLK to I2S_TXD invalid	0	—	ns
S9	I2S_RXD/I2S_RX_FS input setup before I2S_RX_BCLK	26	—	ns
S10	I2S_RXD/I2S_RX_FS input hold after I2S_RX_BCLK	0	—	ns

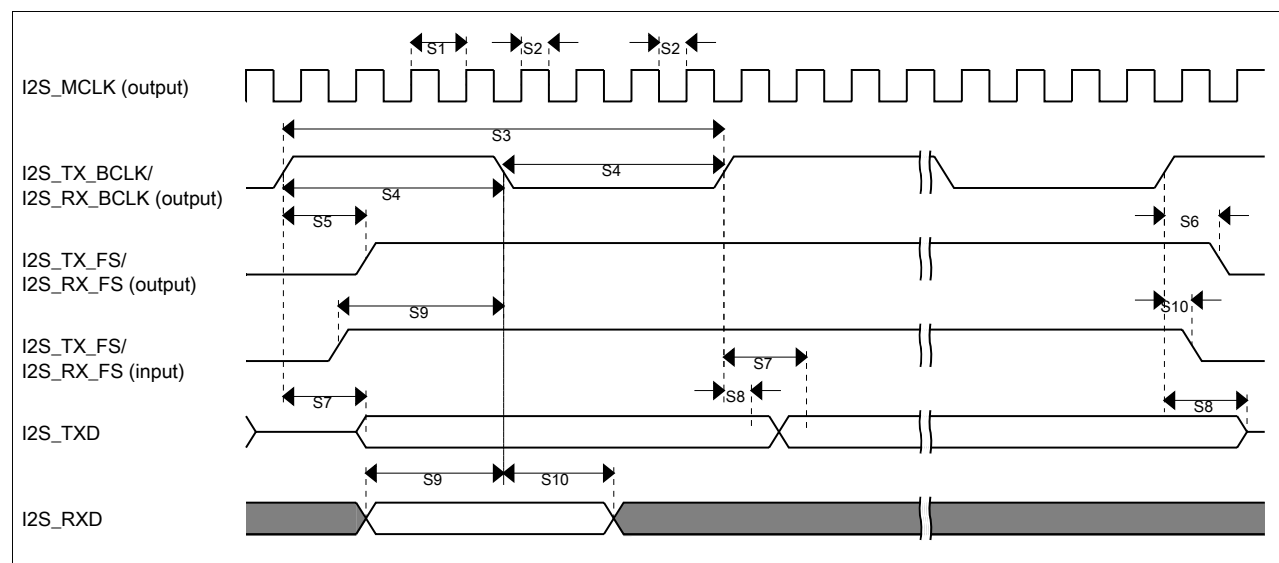


Figure 19. I2S/SAI timing — master modes

Table 40. LCD electricals (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Notes
	- RVTRIM=0111 - RVTRIM=1111	—	1.08	—		
Δ_{RTRIM}	V_{IREG} TRIM resolution	—	—	3.0	% V_{IREG}	
I_{VIREG}	V_{IREG} current adder — RVEN = 1	—	1	—	μA	4
I_{RBIAS}	RBIAS current adder - LADJ = 10 or 11 — High load (LCD glass capacitance ≤ 8000 pF) - LADJ = 00 or 01 — Low load (LCD glass capacitance ≤ 2000 pF)	—	10	—	μA	
R_{RBIAS}	RBIAS resistor values - LADJ = 10 or 11 — High load (LCD glass capacitance ≤ 8000 pF) - LADJ = 00 or 01 — Low load (LCD glass capacitance ≤ 2000 pF)	—	0.28	—	M Ω	
VLL1	VLL1 voltage	—	—	V_{IREG}	V	5
VLL2	VLL2 voltage	—	—	$2 \times V_{IREG}$	V	5
VLL3	VLL3 voltage	—	—	$3 \times V_{IREG}$	V	5
VLL1	VLL1 voltage	—	—	$V_{DDA} / 3$	V	6
VLL2	VLL2 voltage	—	—	$V_{DDA} / 1.5$	V	6
VLL3	VLL3 voltage	—	—	V_{DDA}	V	6

- The actual value used could vary with tolerance.
- For highest glass capacitance values, LCD_GCR[LADJ] should be configured as specified in the LCD Controller chapter within the device's reference manual.
- V_{IREG} maximum should never be externally driven to any level other than $V_{DD} - 0.15$ V
- 2000 pF load LCD, 32 Hz frame frequency
- VLL1, VLL2 and VLL3 are a function of V_{IREG} only when the regulator is enabled (GCR[RVEN]=1) and the charge pump is enabled (GCR[CPSEL]=1).
- VLL1, VLL2 and VLL3 are a function of V_{DDA} only under either of the following conditions:
 - The charge pump is enabled (GCR[CPSEL]=1), the regulator is disabled (GCR[RVEN]=0), and VLL3 = V_{DDA} through the internal power switch (GCR[VSUPPLY]=0).
 - The resistor bias string is enabled (GCR[CPSEL]=0), the regulator is disabled (GCR[RVEN]=0), and VLL3 is connected to V_{DDA} externally (GCR[VSUPPLY]=1).

4 Dimensions

4.1 Obtaining package dimensions

Package dimensions are provided in package drawings.

To find a package drawing, go to freescale.com and perform a keyword search for the drawing's document number:

If you want the drawing for this package	Then use this document number
64-pin LQFP	98ASS23234W
64-pin MAPBGA	98ASA00420D
100-pin LQFP	98ASS23308W
121-pin MAPBGA	98ASA00344D

5 Pinout

5.1 KL36 Signal Multiplexing and Pin Assignments

The following table shows the signals available on each pin and the locations of these pins on the devices supported by this document. The Port Control Module is responsible for selecting which ALT functionality is available on each pin.

121 BGA	100 LQFP	64 BGA	64 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7
E4	1	A1	1	PTE0	DISABLED	LCD_P48	PTE0	SPI1_MISO	UART1_TX	RTC_CLKOUT	CMP0_OUT	I2C1_SDA	LCD_P48
E3	2	B1	2	PTE1	DISABLED	LCD_P49	PTE1	SPI1_MOSI	UART1_RX		SPI1_MISO	I2C1_SCL	LCD_P49
E2	3	—	—	PTE2	DISABLED	LCD_P50	PTE2	SPI1_SCK					LCD_P50
F4	4	—	—	PTE3	DISABLED	LCD_P51	PTE3	SPI1_MISO			SPI1_MOSI		LCD_P51
H7	5	—	—	PTE4	DISABLED	LCD_P52	PTE4	SPI1_PCS0					LCD_P52
G4	6	—	—	PTE5	DISABLED	LCD_P53	PTE5						LCD_P53
F3	7	—	—	PTE6	DISABLED	LCD_P54	PTE6			I2S0_MCLK	audioUSB_SOF_OUT		LCD_P54
E6	8	—	3	VDD	VDD	VDD							
G7	9	C4	4	VSS	VSS	VSS							
L6	—	—	—	VSS	VSS	VSS							
H1	14	E1	5	PTE16	ADC0_DP1/ ADC0_SE1	LCD_P55/ ADC0_DP1/ ADC0_SE1	PTE16	SPI0_PCS0	UART2_TX	TPM_CLKIN0			LCD_P55
H2	15	D1	6	PTE17	ADC0_DM1/ ADC0_SE5a	LCD_P56/ ADC0_DM1/ ADC0_SE5a	PTE17	SPI0_SCK	UART2_RX	TPM_CLKIN1		LPTMR0_ALT3	LCD_P56
J1	16	E2	7	PTE18	ADC0_DP2/ ADC0_SE2	LCD_P57/ ADC0_DP2/ ADC0_SE2	PTE18	SPI0_MOSI		I2C0_SDA	SPI0_MISO		LCD_P57

121 BGA	100 LQFP	64 BGA	64 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7
L9	45	—	—	PTA15	DISABLED		PTA15	SPI0_SCK	UART0_RX			I2S0_RXD0	
J10	46	—	—	PTA16	DISABLED		PTA16	SPI0_MOSI			SPI0_MISO	I2S0_RX_FS	I2S0_RXD0
H10	47	—	—	PTA17	DISABLED		PTA17	SPI0_MISO			SPI0_MOSI	I2S0_MCLK	
L10	48	G7	30	VDD	VDD	VDD							
K10	49	H7	31	VSS	VSS	VSS							
L11	50	H8	32	PTA18	EXTAL0	EXTAL0	PTA18		UART1_RX	TPM_CLKIN0			
K11	51	G8	33	PTA19	XTAL0	XTAL0	PTA19		UART1_TX	TPM_CLKIN1		LPTMR0_ALT1	
J11	52	F8	34	PTA20	RESET_b		PTA20						RESET_b
G11	53	F7	35	PTB0/ LLWU_P5	LCD_P0/ ADC0_SE8/ TSI0_CH0	LCD_P0/ ADC0_SE8/ TSI0_CH0	PTB0/ LLWU_P5	I2C0_SCL	TPM1_CH0				LCD_P0
G10	54	F6	36	PTB1	LCD_P1/ ADC0_SE9/ TSI0_CH6	LCD_P1/ ADC0_SE9/ TSI0_CH6	PTB1	I2C0_SDA	TPM1_CH1				LCD_P1
G9	55	E7	37	PTB2	LCD_P2/ ADC0_SE12/ TSI0_CH7	LCD_P2/ ADC0_SE12/ TSI0_CH7	PTB2	I2C0_SCL	TPM2_CH0				LCD_P2
G8	56	E8	38	PTB3	LCD_P3/ ADC0_SE13/ TSI0_CH8	LCD_P3/ ADC0_SE13/ TSI0_CH8	PTB3	I2C0_SDA	TPM2_CH1				LCD_P3
E11	57	—	—	PTB7	LCD_P7	LCD_P7	PTB7						LCD_P7
D11	58	—	—	PTB8	LCD_P8	LCD_P8	PTB8	SPI1_PCS0	EXTRG_IN				LCD_P8
E10	59	—	—	PTB9	LCD_P9	LCD_P9	PTB9	SPI1_SCK					LCD_P9
D10	60	—	—	PTB10	LCD_P10	LCD_P10	PTB10	SPI1_PCS0					LCD_P10
C10	61	—	—	PTB11	LCD_P11	LCD_P11	PTB11	SPI1_SCK					LCD_P11
B10	62	E6	39	PTB16	LCD_P12/ TSI0_CH9	LCD_P12/ TSI0_CH9	PTB16	SPI1_MOSI	UART0_RX	TPM_CLKIN0	SPI1_MISO		LCD_P12
E9	63	D7	40	PTB17	LCD_P13/ TSI0_CH10	LCD_P13/ TSI0_CH10	PTB17	SPI1_MISO	UART0_TX	TPM_CLKIN1	SPI1_MOSI		LCD_P13
D9	64	D6	41	PTB18	LCD_P14/ TSI0_CH11	LCD_P14/ TSI0_CH11	PTB18		TPM2_CH0	I2S0_TX_BCLK			LCD_P14
C9	65	C7	42	PTB19	LCD_P15/ TSI0_CH12	LCD_P15/ TSI0_CH12	PTB19		TPM2_CH1	I2S0_TX_FS			LCD_P15
F10	66	—	—	PTB20	LCD_P16	LCD_P16	PTB20					CMP0_OUT	LCD_P16
F9	67	—	—	PTB21	LCD_P17	LCD_P17	PTB21						LCD_P17
F8	68	—	—	PTB22	LCD_P18	LCD_P18	PTB22						LCD_P18
E8	69	—	—	PTB23	LCD_P19	LCD_P19	PTB23						LCD_P19
B9	70	D8	43	PTC0	LCD_P20/ ADC0_SE14/ TSI0_CH13	LCD_P20/ ADC0_SE14/ TSI0_CH13	PTC0		EXTRG_IN	audioUSB_SOF_OUT	CMP0_OUT	I2S0_TXD0	LCD_P20
D8	71	C6	44	PTC1/ LLWU_P6/ RTC_CLKIN	LCD_P21/ ADC0_SE15/ TSI0_CH14	LCD_P21/ ADC0_SE15/ TSI0_CH14	PTC1/ LLWU_P6/ RTC_CLKIN	I2C1_SCL		TPM0_CH0		I2S0_TXD0	LCD_P21

Pinout

121 BGA	100 LQFP	64 BGA	64 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7
C8	72	B7	45	PTC2	LCD_P22/ ADC0_SE11/ TSIO_CH15	LCD_P22/ ADC0_SE11/ TSIO_CH15	PTC2	I2C1_SDA		TPM0_CH1		I2S0_TX_FS	LCD_P22
B8	73	C8	46	PTC3/ LLWU_P7	LCD_P23	LCD_P23	PTC3/ LLWU_P7		UART1_RX	TPM0_CH2	CLKOUT	I2S0_TX_ BCLK	LCD_P23
F7	74	E3	47	VSS	VSS	VSS							
E7	—	E4	—	VDD	VDD	VDD							
A11	75	C5	48	VLL3	VLL3	VLL3							
A10	76	A6	49	VLL2	VLL2	VLL2/ LCD_P4	PTC20						LCD_P4
A9	77	B5	50	VLL1	VLL1	VLL1/ LCD_P5	PTC21						LCD_P5
B11	78	B4	51	VCAP2	VCAP2	VCAP2/ LCD_P6	PTC22						LCD_P6
C11	79	A5	52	VCAP1	VCAP1	VCAP1/ LCD_P39	PTC23						LCD_P39
A8	80	B8	53	PTC4/ LLWU_P8	LCD_P24	LCD_P24	PTC4/ LLWU_P8	SPI0_PCS0	UART1_TX	TPM0_CH3	I2S0_MCLK		LCD_P24
D7	81	A8	54	PTC5/ LLWU_P9	LCD_P25	LCD_P25	PTC5/ LLWU_P9	SPI0_SCK	LPTMR0_ ALT2	I2S0_RXD0		CMP0_OUT	LCD_P25
C7	82	A7	55	PTC6/ LLWU_P10	LCD_P26/ CMP0_IN0	LCD_P26/ CMP0_IN0	PTC6/ LLWU_P10	SPI0_MOSI	EXTRG_IN	I2S0_RX_ BCLK	SPI0_MISO	I2S0_MCLK	LCD_P26
B7	83	B6	56	PTC7	LCD_P27/ CMP0_IN1	LCD_P27/ CMP0_IN1	PTC7	SPI0_MISO	audioUSB_ SOF_OUT	I2S0_RX_FS	SPI0_MOSI		LCD_P27
A7	84	—	—	PTC8	LCD_P28/ CMP0_IN2	LCD_P28/ CMP0_IN2	PTC8	I2C0_SCL	TPM0_CH4	I2S0_MCLK			LCD_P28
D6	85	—	—	PTC9	LCD_P29/ CMP0_IN3	LCD_P29/ CMP0_IN3	PTC9	I2C0_SDA	TPM0_CH5	I2S0_RX_ BCLK			LCD_P29
C6	86	—	—	PTC10	LCD_P30	LCD_P30	PTC10	I2C1_SCL		I2S0_RX_FS			LCD_P30
C5	87	—	—	PTC11	LCD_P31	LCD_P31	PTC11	I2C1_SDA		I2S0_RXD0			LCD_P31
B6	88	—	—	PTC12	LCD_P32	LCD_P32	PTC12			TPM_ CLKIN0			LCD_P32
A6	89	—	—	PTC13	LCD_P33	LCD_P33	PTC13			TPM_ CLKIN1			LCD_P33
D5	90	—	—	PTC16	LCD_P36	LCD_P36	PTC16						LCD_P36
C4	91	—	—	PTC17	LCD_P37	LCD_P37	PTC17						LCD_P37
B4	92	—	—	PTC18	LCD_P38	LCD_P38	PTC18						LCD_P38
D4	93	C3	57	PTD0	LCD_P40	LCD_P40	PTD0	SPI0_PCS0		TPM0_CH0			LCD_P40
D3	94	A4	58	PTD1	LCD_P41/ ADC0_SE5b	LCD_P41/ ADC0_SE5b	PTD1	SPI0_SCK		TPM0_CH1			LCD_P41
C3	95	C2	59	PTD2	LCD_P42	LCD_P42	PTD2	SPI0_MOSI	UART2_RX	TPM0_CH2	SPI0_MISO		LCD_P42
B3	96	B3	60	PTD3	LCD_P43	LCD_P43	PTD3	SPI0_MISO	UART2_TX	TPM0_CH3	SPI0_MOSI		LCD_P43
A3	97	A3	61	PTD4/ LLWU_P14	LCD_P44	LCD_P44	PTD4/ LLWU_P14	SPI1_PCS0	UART2_RX	TPM0_CH4			LCD_P44

121 BGA	100 LQFP	64 BGA	64 LQFP	Pin Name	Default	ALT0	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7
A2	98	C1	62	PTD5	LCD_P45/ ADC0_SE6b	LCD_P45/ ADC0_SE6b	PTD5	SPI1_SCK	UART2_TX	TPM0_CH5			LCD_P45
B2	99	B2	63	PTD6/ LLWU_P15	LCD_P46/ ADC0_SE7b	LCD_P46/ ADC0_SE7b	PTD6/ LLWU_P15	SPI1_MOSI	UART0_RX		SPI1_MISO		LCD_P46
A1	100	A2	64	PTD7	LCD_P47	LCD_P47	PTD7	SPI1_MISO	UART0_TX		SPI1_MOSI		LCD_P47
F1	10	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
F2	11	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
G1	12	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
G2	13	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
J3	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
H3	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
K4	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
L7	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
J9	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
J4	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
H11	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
F11	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
A5	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
B5	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
A4	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
B1	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
C2	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
C1	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
D2	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
D1	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							
E1	—	—	—	NC	NC	NC							

5.2 KL36 pinouts

The following figures show the pinout diagrams for the devices supported by this document. Many signals may be multiplexed onto a single pin. To determine what signals can be used on which pin, ssee [KL36 Signal Multiplexing and Pin Assignments](#).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
A	PTE0	PTD7	PTD4/ LLWU_P14	PTD1	VCAP1	VLL2	PTC6/ LLWU_P10	PTC5/ LLWU_P9	A
B	PTE1	PTD6/ LLWU_P15	PTD3	VCAP2	VLL1	PTC7	PTC2	PTC4/ LLWU_P8	B
C	PTD5	PTD2	PTD0	VSS	VLL3	PTC1/ LLWU_P6/ RTC_CLKIN	PTB19	PTC3/ LLWU_P7	C
D	PTE17	PTE19	PTA0	PTA1	PTA3	PTB18	PTB17	PTC0	D
E	PTE16	PTE18	VSS	VDD	PTA2	PTB16	PTB2	PTB3	E
F	PTE21	PTE23	VSSA	VDDA	PTA5	PTB1	PTB0/ LLWU_P5	PTA20	F
G	PTE20	PTE22	VREFL	VREFH	PTA4	PTA13	VDD	PTA19	G
H	PTE29	PTE30	PTE31	PTE24	PTE25	PTA12	VSS	PTA18	H
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

Figure 25. KL36 64-pin BGA pinout diagram

8.3.1 Example

This is an example of an attribute:

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
CIN_D	Input capacitance: digital pins	—	7	pF

8.4 Definition: Rating

A *rating* is a minimum or maximum value of a technical characteristic that, if exceeded, may cause permanent chip failure:

- *Operating ratings* apply during operation of the chip.
- *Handling ratings* apply when the chip is not powered.

8.4.1 Example

This is an example of an operating rating:

Symbol	Description	Min.	Max.	Unit
V _{DD}	1.0 V core supply voltage	−0.3	1.2	V

8.5 Result of exceeding a rating

