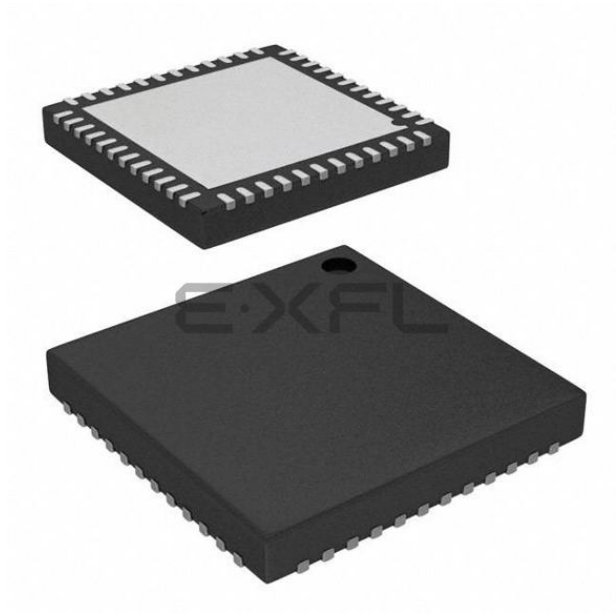

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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable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

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	M8C
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	44
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.25V
Data Converters	A/D 12x14b; D/A 4x9b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	48-QFN (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c29666-24lfxi

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Digital peripheral configurations include:

- PWMs (8- to 32-bit)
- PWMs with dead band (8- to 32-bit)
- Counters (8- to 32-bit)
- Timers (8- to 32-bit)
- UART 8-bit with selectable parity (up to 2)
- SPI slave and master (up to 2)
- I^2C slave and multi-master (one available as a system resource)
- CRC generator (8- to 32-bit)
- IrDA (up to 2)
- PRS generators (8- to 32-bit)

The digital blocks can be connected to any GPIO through a series of global buses that can route any signal to any pin. The buses also allow for signal multiplexing and for performing logic operations. This configurability frees your designs from the constraints of a fixed peripheral controller.

Digital blocks are provided in rows of four, where the number of blocks varies by PSoC device family. This allows you the optimum choice of system resources for your application. Family resources are shown in the table titled “PSoC Device Characteristics” on page 5.

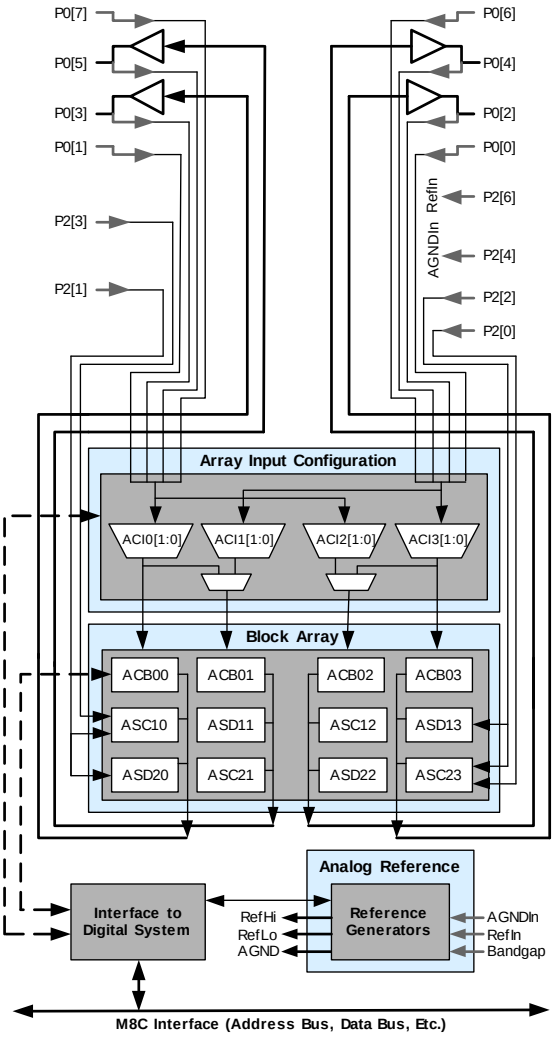
Analog System

The analog system is composed of 12 configurable blocks, each containing an opamp circuit that allows the creation of complex analog signal flows. Analog peripherals are very flexible and can be customized to support specific application requirements. Some of the more common PSoC analog functions (most available as user modules) are:

- ADCs (up to 4, with 6- to 14-bit resolution; selectable as incremental, delta sigma, and SAR)
- Filters (2-, 4-, 6-, and 8-pole band pass, low pass, and notch)
- Amplifiers (up to 4, with selectable gain to 48x)
- Instrumentation amplifiers (up to 2, with selectable gain to 93x)
- Comparators (up to 4, with 16 selectable thresholds)
- DACs (up to 4, with 6-bit to 9-bit resolution)
- Multiplying DACs (up to 4, with 6-bit to 9-bit resolution)
- High current output drivers (four with 30-mA drive as a core resource)
- 1.3-V reference (as a system resource)
- DTMF Dialer
- Modulators
- Correlators
- Peak detectors
- Many other topologies possible

Analog blocks are provided in columns of three, which includes one continuous time (CT) and two switched capacitor (SC) blocks, as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3. Analog System Block Diagram



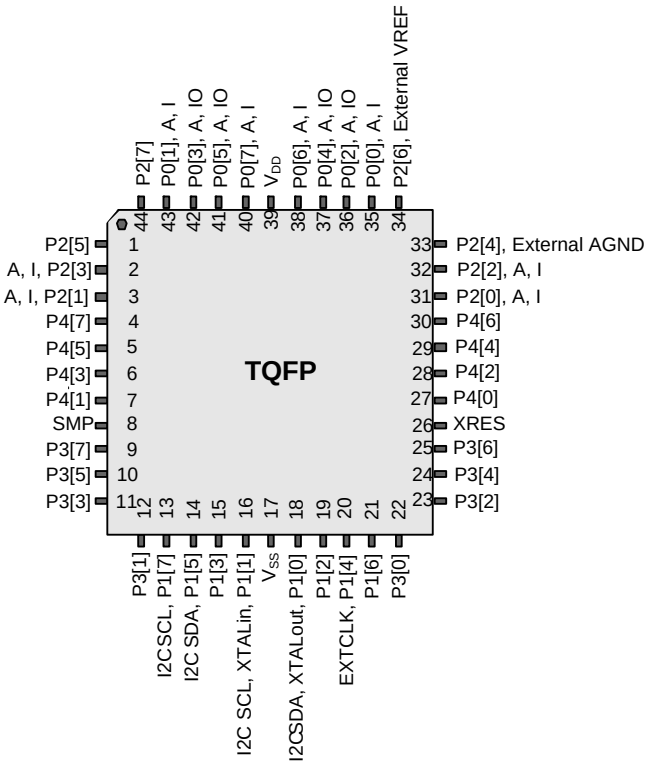
44-Pin Part Pinout

Table 3. 44-Pin Part Pinout (TQFP)

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O		P2[5]	
2	I/O	I	P2[3]	Direct switched capacitor block input
3	I/O	I	P2[1]	Direct switched capacitor block input
4	I/O		P4[7]	
5	I/O		P4[5]	
6	I/O		P4[3]	
7	I/O		P4[1]	
8	Power		SMP	Switch mode pump (SMP) connection to external components required
9	I/O		P3[7]	
10	I/O		P3[5]	
11	I/O		P3[3]	
12	I/O		P3[1]	
13	I/O		P1[7]	I^2C SCL
14	I/O		P1[5]	I^2C SDA
15	I/O		P1[3]	
16	I/O		P1[1]	Crystal (XTALin), I^2C SCL, ISSP-SCLK[4]
17	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
18	I/O		P1[0]	Crystal (XTALout), I^2C SDA, ISSP-SDATA[4]
19	I/O		P1[2]	
20	I/O		P1[4]	Optional EXTCLK
21	I/O		P1[6]	
22	I/O		P3[0]	
23	I/O		P3[2]	
24	I/O		P3[4]	
25	I/O		P3[6]	
26	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
27	I/O		P4[0]	
28	I/O		P4[2]	
29	I/O		P4[4]	
30	I/O		P4[6]	
31	I/O	I	P2[0]	Direct switched capacitor block input
32	I/O	I	P2[2]	Direct switched capacitor block input
33	I/O		P2[4]	External analog ground (AGND)
34	I/O		P2[6]	External voltage reference (VREF)
35	I/O	I	P0[0]	Analog column mux input
36	I/O	I/O	P0[2]	Analog column mux input and column output
37	I/O	I/O	P0[4]	Analog column mux input and column output
38	I/O	I	P0[6]	Analog column mux input
39	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage
40	I/O	I	P0[7]	Analog column mux input
41	I/O	I/O	P0[5]	Analog column mux input and column output
42	I/O	I/O	P0[3]	Analog column mux input and column output
43	I/O	I	P0[1]	Analog column mux input
44	I/O		P2[7]	

LEGEND: A = Analog, I = Input, and O = Output.

Figure 5. CY8C29566 44-Pin PSoC Device



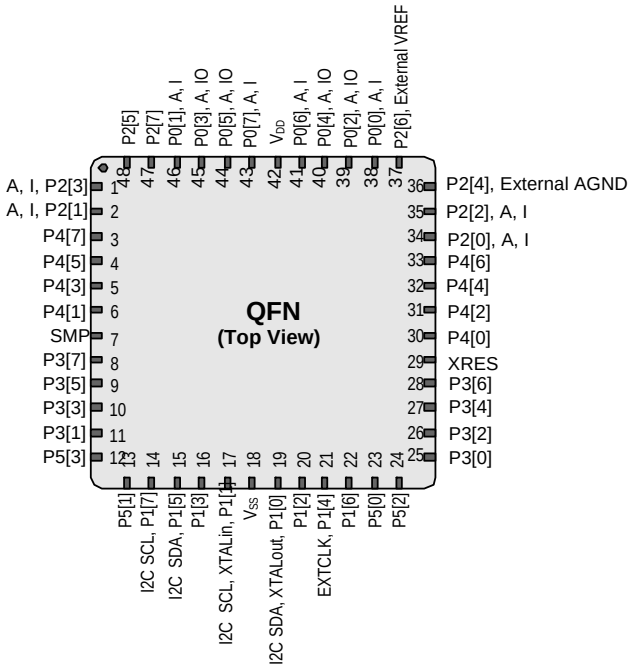
Note
4. These are the ISSP pins, which are not High Z at POR. See the *PSoC Programmable System-on-Chip Technical Reference Manual* for details.

Table 5. 48-Pin Part Pinout (QFN)[7]

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P2[3]	Direct switched capacitor block input
2	I/O	I	P2[1]	Direct switched capacitor block input
3	I/O		P4[7]	
4	I/O		P4[5]	
5	I/O		P4[3]	
6	I/O		P4[1]	
7	Power		SMP	Switch mode pump (SMP) connection to external components required
8	I/O		P3[7]	
9	I/O		P3[5]	
10	I/O		P3[3]	
11	I/O		P3[1]	
12	I/O		P5[3]	
13	I/O		P5[1]	
14	I/O		P1[7]	I^2C SCL
15	I/O		P1[5]	I^2C SDA
16	I/O		P1[3]	
17	I/O		P1[1]	Crystal (XTALin), I^2C SCL, ISSP-SCLK[6]
18	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
19	I/O		P1[0]	Crystal (XTALout), I^2C SDA, ISSP-SDATA[6]
20	I/O		P1[2]	
21	I/O		P1[4]	Optional EXTCLK
22	I/O		P1[6]	
23	I/O		P5[0]	
24	I/O		P5[2]	
25	I/O		P3[0]	
26	I/O		P3[2]	
27	I/O		P3[4]	
28	I/O		P3[6]	
29	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
30	I/O		P4[0]	
31	I/O		P4[2]	
32	I/O		P4[4]	
33	I/O		P4[6]	
34	I/O	I	P2[0]	Direct switched capacitor block input
35	I/O	I	P2[2]	Direct switched capacitor block input
36	I/O		P2[4]	External analog ground (AGND)
37	I/O		P2[6]	External voltage reference (VREF)
38	I/O	I	P0[0]	Analog column mux input
39	I/O	I/O	P0[2]	Analog column mux input and column output
40	I/O	I/O	P0[4]	Analog column mux input and column output
41	I/O	I	P0[6]	Analog column mux input
42	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage
43	I/O	I	P0[7]	Analog column mux input
44	I/O	I/O	P0[5]	Analog column mux input and column output
45	I/O	I/O	P0[3]	Analog column mux input and column output
46	I/O	I	P0[1]	Analog column mux input
47	I/O		P2[7]	
48	I/O		P2[5]	

LEGEND: A = Analog, I = Input, and O = Output.

Figure 7. CY8C29666 48-Pin PSoC Device



Notes
6. These are the ISSP pins, which are not High Z at POR. See the *PSoC Programmable System-on-Chip Technical Reference Manual* for details.
7. The QFN package has a center pad that must be connected to ground (V_{SS}).

100-Pin Part Pinout

Table 6. 100-Pin Part Pinout (TQFP)

Pin No.	Type		Name	Description	Pin No.	Type		Name	Description
	Digital	Analog				Digital	Analog		
1			NC	No connection	51			NC	No connection
2			NC	No connection	52	I/O		P5[0]	
3	I/O	I	P0[1]	Analog column mux input	53	I/O		P5[2]	
4	I/O		P2[7]		54	I/O		P5[4]	
5	I/O		P2[5]		55	I/O		P5[6]	
6	I/O	I	P2[3]	Direct switched capacitor block input	56	I/O		P3[0]	
7	I/O	I	P2[1]	Direct switched capacitor block input	57	I/O		P3[2]	
8	I/O		P4[7]		58	I/O		P3[4]	
9	I/O		P4[5]		59	I/O		P3[6]	
10	I/O		P4[3]		60			NC	No connection
11	I/O		P4[1]		61			NC	No connection
12			NC	No connection	62	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
13			NC	No connection	63	I/O		P4[0]	
14	Power		SMP	Switch mode pump (SMP) connection to external components required	64	I/O		P4[2]	
15	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection	65	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
16	I/O		P3[7]		66	I/O		P4[4]	
17	I/O		P3[5]		67	I/O		P4[6]	
18	I/O		P3[3]		68	I/O	I	P2[0]	Direct switched capacitor block input
19	I/O		P3[1]		69	I/O	I	P2[2]	Direct switched capacitor block input
20	I/O		P5[7]		70	I/O		P2[4]	External Analog Ground (AGND)
21	I/O		P5[5]		71			NC	No connection
22	I/O		P5[3]		72	I/O		P2[6]	External Voltage Reference (VREF)
23	I/O		P5[1]		73			NC	No connection
24	I/O		P1[7]	I^2C SCL	74	I/O	I	P0[0]	Analog column mux input
25			NC	No connection	75			NC	No connection
26			NC	No connection	76			NC	No connection
27			NC	No connection	77	I/O	I/O	P0[2]	Analog column mux input and column output
28	I/O		P1[5]	I^2C SDA	78			NC	No connection
29	I/O		P1[3]		79	I/O	I/O	P0[4]	Analog column mux input and column output
30	I/O		P1[1]	Crystal (XTALin), I^2C Serial Clock (SCL), ISSP-SCLK[8]	80			NC	No connection
31			NC	No connection	81	I/O	I	P0[6]	Analog column mux input
32	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage	82	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage
33			NC	No connection	83	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage
34	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection	84	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
35			NC	No connection	85	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
36	I/O		P7[7]		86	I/O		P6[0]	
37	I/O		P7[6]		87	I/O		P6[1]	
38	I/O		P7[5]		88	I/O		P6[2]	
39	I/O		P7[4]		89	I/O		P6[3]	
40	I/O		P7[3]		90	I/O		P6[4]	
41	I/O		P7[2]		91	I/O		P6[5]	
42	I/O		P7[1]		92	I/O		P6[6]	
43	I/O		P7[0]		93	I/O		P6[7]	
44	I/O		P1[0]	Crystal (XTALout), I^2C Serial Data (SDA), ISSP-SDATA[8]	94			NC	No connection
45	I/O		P1[2]		95	I/O	I	P0[7]	Analog column mux input
46	I/O		P1[4]	Optional EXTCLK	96			NC	No connection
47	I/O		P1[6]		97	I/O	I/O	P0[5]	Analog column mux input and column output
48			NC	No connection	98			NC	No connection
49			NC	No connection	99	I/O	I/O	P0[3]	Analog column mux input and column output
50			NC	No connection	100			NC	No connection

LEGEND: A = Analog, I = Input, and O = Output.

Note
8. These are the ISSP pins, which are not High Z at POR. See the *PSoC Programmable System-on-Chip Technical Reference Manual* for details.

Electrical Specifications

This section presents the DC and AC electrical specifications of the CY8C29x66 PSoC device. For the most up-to-date electrical specifications, confirm that you have the most recent datasheet by going to the web at http://www.cypress.com.

Specifications are valid for –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C and T_J ≤ 100 °C, except where noted. Refer to Table 27 for the electrical specifications on the internal main oscillator (IMO) using SLIMO mode.

Figure 10. Voltage versus CPU Frequency

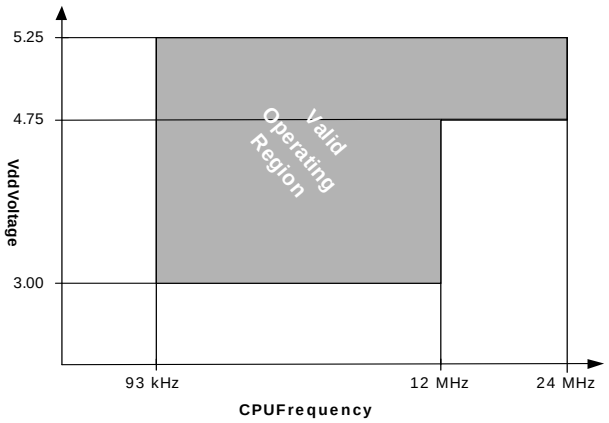
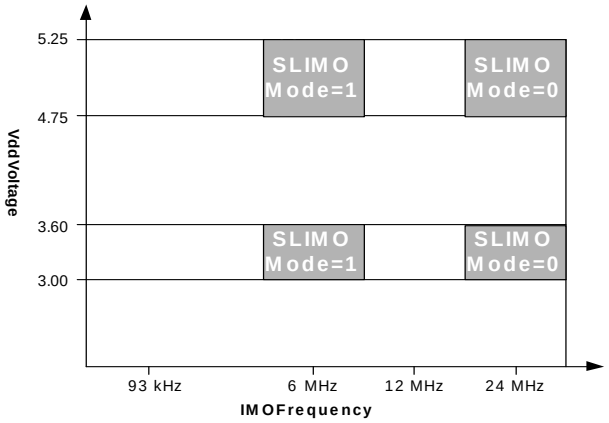


Figure 11. IMO Frequency Options



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Exceeding maximum ratings may shorten the useful life of the device. User guidelines are not tested.

Table 11. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	–55	25	+100	°C	Higher storage temperatures reduce data retention time. Recommended storage temperature is +25 °C ± 25 °C. Extended duration storage temperatures higher than 65 °C degrade reliability.
$T_{BAKETEMP}$	Bake temperature	–	125	See package label	°C	
$T_{BAKETIME}$	Bake time	See package label	–	72	Hours	
T_A	Ambient temperature with power applied	–40	–	+85	°C	
V_{DD}	Supply voltage on V_{DD} relative to V_{SS}	–0.5	–	+6.0	V	
V_{IO}	DC input voltage	V_{SS} – 0.5	–	V_{DD} + 0.5	V	
V_{IOZ}	DC voltage applied to tristate	V_{SS} – 0.5	–	V_{DD} + 0.5	V	
I_{MIO}	Maximum current into any port pin	–25	–	+50	mA	
I_{MAIO}	Maximum current into any port pin configured as analog driver	–50	–	+50	mA	
ESD	Electrostatic discharge voltage	2000	–	–	V	Human body model ESD.
LU	Latch-up current	–	–	200	mA	

Table 15. 5-V DC Operational Amplifier Specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{CMOA}	Common mode voltage range (All cases, except Power = High, Opamp bias = High) Common mode voltage range (Power = High, Opamp bias = High)	0 0.5	– –	V_{DD} V_{DD} – 0.5	V V	The common-mode input voltage range is measured through an analog output buffer. The specification includes the limitations imposed by the characteristics of the analog output buffer.
CMRROA	Common mode rejection ratio	60	–	–	dB	
GOLOA	Open loop gain	80	–	–	dB	
$V_{OHIGHOA}$	High output voltage swing (internal signals)	V_{DD} – 0.01	–	–	V	
V_{OLOWOA}	Low output voltage swing (internal signals)	–	–	0.1	V	
I_{SOA}	Supply current (including associated AGND buffer) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Low, Opamp bias = High Power = Medium, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High Power = High, Opamp bias = Low Power = High, Opamp bias = High	 – – – – – –	 150 300 600 1200 2400 4600	 200 400 800 1600 3200 6400	 µA µA µA µA µA µA	
$PSRR_{OA}$	Supply voltage rejection ratio	67	80	–	dB	$V_{SS} \le V_{IN} \le (V_{DD} – 2.25)$ or $(V_{DD} – 1.25\ V) \le V_{IN} \le V_{DD}$.

Table 16. 3.3-V DC Operational Amplifier Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{OSOA}	Input offset voltage (absolute value) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Low, Opamp bias = High Power = Medium, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High Power = High, Opamp bias = Low Power = High, Opamp bias = High	 – – – – – –	 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 –	 10 10 10 10 10 –	 mV mV mV mV mV mV	Power = High, Opamp bias = High setting is not allowed for 3.3 V V_{DD} operation.
TCV_{OSOA}	Average input offset voltage drift	–	7	40	µV/°C	
I_{EBOA}	Input leakage current (port 0 analog pins)	–	200	–	pA	Gross tested to 1 µA.
C_{INOA}	Input capacitance (port 0 analog pins)	–	4.5	9.5	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25 °C
V_{CMOA}	Common mode voltage range	0	–	V_{DD}	V	The common-mode input voltage range is measured through an analog output buffer. The specification includes the limitations imposed by the characteristics of the analog output buffer.
$CMRR_{OA}$	Common mode rejection ratio	60	–	–	dB	
G_{OLOA}	Open loop gain	80	–	–	dB	
$V_{OHIGHOA}$	High output voltage swing (internal signals)	V_{DD} – 0.01	–	–	V	

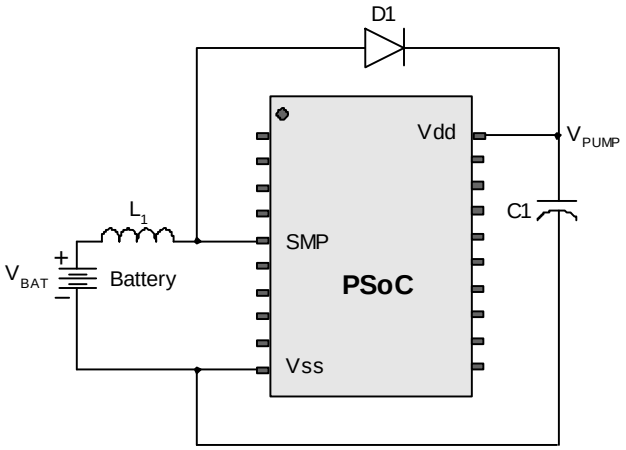
Table 18. 5-V DC Analog Output Buffer Specifications (continued)

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
I_{SOB}	Supply current including bias cell (no load) Power = Low Power = High	 – –	 1.1 2.6	 2 5	 mA mA	
$PSRR_{OB}$	Supply voltage rejection ratio	40	64		dB	
C_L	Load capacitance	–	–	200	pF	This specification applies to the external circuit driven by the analog output buffer.

Table 19. 3.3-V DC Analog Output Buffer Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
V_{OSOB}	Input offset voltage (absolute value) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Low, Opamp bias = High Power = High, Opamp bias = Low Power = High, Opamp bias = High	 – – – –	 3.2 3.2 6 6	 20 20 25 25	 mV mV mV mV	High power setting is not recommended.
TCV_{OSOB}	Average input offset voltage drift Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Low, Opamp bias = High Power = High, Opamp bias = Low Power = High, Opamp bias = High	 – – – –	 8 8 12 12	 32 32 41 41	 µV/°C µV/°C µV/°C µV/°C	High power setting is not recommended.
V_{CMOB}	Common-mode input voltage range	0.5	–	$V_{DD} – 1.0$	V	
R_{OUTOB}	Output resistance Power = Low Power = High	 – –	 – –	 10 10	 W W	
$V_{OHIGHOB}$	High output voltage swing (Load = 32 ohms to $V_{DD}/2$) Power = Low Power = High	 $0.5 \times V_{DD} + 1.0$ $0.5 \times V_{DD} + 1.0$	 – –	 – –	 V V	
V_{OLOWOB}	Low output voltage swing (Load = 32 ohms to $V_{DD}/2$) Power = Low Power = High	 – –	 – –	 $0.5 \times V_{DD} – 1.0$ $0.5 \times V_{DD} – 1.0$	 V V	
I_{SOB}	Supply current including bias cell (no load) Power = Low Power = High	 – –	 0.8 2.0	 1 5	 mA mA	
$PSRR_{OB}$	Supply voltage rejection ratio	60	64	–	dB	
C_L	Load capacitance	–	–	200	pF	This specification applies to the external circuit driven by the analog output buffer.

Figure 12. Basic Switch Mode Pump Circuit



DC Analog Reference Specifications

The following tables list guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and –40 °C ≤ TA ≤ 85 °C, or 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ TA ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

The guaranteed specifications for RefHI and RefLO are measured through the analog continuous time PSoC blocks. The power levels for RefHI and RefLO refer to the analog reference control register. AGND is measured at P2[4] in AGND bypass mode. Each analog continuous time PSoC block adds a maximum of 10 mV additional offset error to guaranteed AGND specifications from the local AGND buffer. Reference control power can be set to medium or high unless otherwise noted.

Note Avoid using P2[4] for digital signaling when using an analog resource that depends on the analog reference. Some coupling of the digital signal may appear on the AGND.

Table 21. 5-V DC Analog Reference Specifications

Reference ARF_CR[5:3]	Reference Power Settings	Symbol	Reference	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
0b000	RefPower = High Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	$V_{DD}/2$ + Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.228	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.290	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.352	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	$V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.078	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.007	$V_{DD}/2$ + 0.063	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	$V_{DD}/2$ – Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.336	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.295	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.250	V
	RefPower = High Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	$V_{DD}/2$ + Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.224	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.293	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.356	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	$V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.056	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.005	$V_{DD}/2$ + 0.043	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	$V_{DD}/2$ – Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.338	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.298	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.255	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	$V_{DD}/2$ + Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.226	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.293	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.356	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	$V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.057	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.006	$V_{DD}/2$ + 0.044	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	$V_{DD}/2$ – Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.337	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.298	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.256	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	$V_{DD}/2$ + Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.226	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.294	$V_{DD}/2$ + 1.359	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	$V_{DD}/2$	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.047	$V_{DD}/2$ – 0.004	$V_{DD}/2$ + 0.035	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	$V_{DD}/2$ – Bandgap	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.338	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.299	$V_{DD}/2$ – 1.258	V

Table 21. 5-V DC Analog Reference Specifications (continued)

Reference ARF_CR[5:3]	Reference Power Settings	Symbol	Reference	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
0b011	RefPower = High Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	3 × Bandgap	3.788	3.891	3.986	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.500	2.604	3.699	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Bandgap	1.257	1.306	1.359	V
	RefPower = High Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	3 × Bandgap	3.792	3.893	3.982	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.518	2.602	2.692	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Bandgap	1.256	1.302	1.354	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	3 × Bandgap	3.795	3.894	3.993	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.516	2.603	2.698	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Bandgap	1.256	1.303	1.353	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	3 × Bandgap	3.792	3.895	3.986	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.522	2.602	2.685	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Bandgap	1.255	1.301	1.350	V
0b100	RefPower = High Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × Bandgap + P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.495 – P2[6]	2.586 – P2[6]	2.657 – P2[6]	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.502	2.604	2.719	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	2 × Bandgap – P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.531 – P2[6]	2.611 – P2[6]	2.681 – P2[6]	V
	RefPower = High Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × Bandgap + P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.500 – P2[6]	2.591 – P2[6]	2.662 – P2[6]	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.519	2.602	2.693	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	2 × Bandgap – P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.530 – P2[6]	2.605 – P2[6]	2.666 – P2[6]	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × Bandgap + P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.503 – P2[6]	2.592 – P2[6]	2.662 – P2[6]	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.517	2.603	2.698	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	2 × Bandgap – P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.529 – P2[6]	2.606 – P2[6]	2.665 – P2[6]	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × Bandgap + P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.505 – P2[6]	2.594 – P2[6]	2.665 – P2[6]	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	2 × Bandgap	2.525	2.602	2.685	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	2 × Bandgap – P2[6] (P2[6] = 1.3 V)	2.528 – P2[6]	2.603 – P2[6]	2.661 – P2[6]	V

Table 22. 3.3-V DC Analog Reference Specifications (continued)

Reference ARF_CR[5:3]	Reference Power Settings	Symbol	Reference	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
0b110	RefPower = High Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × BandGap	2.507	2.598	2.698	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	BandGap	1.203	1.307	1.424	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Vss	Vss	Vss + 0.012	Vss + 0.067	V
	RefPower = High Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × BandGap	2.516	2.598	2.683	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	BandGap	1.241	1.303	1.376	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Vss	Vss	Vss + 0.007	Vss + 0.040	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = High	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × BandGap	2.510	2.599	2.693	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	BandGap	1.240	1.305	1.374	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Vss	Vss	Vss + 0.008	Vss + 0.048	V
	RefPower = Med Opamp bias = Low	V_{REFHI}	Ref High	2 × BandGap	2.515	2.598	2.683	V
		V_{AGND}	AGND	BandGap	1.258	1.302	1.355	V
		V_{REFLO}	Ref Low	Vss	Vss	Vss + 0.005	Vss + 0.03	V
0b111	All power settings. Not allowed for 3.3 V.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

DC Analog PSoC Block Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 23. DC Analog PSoC Block Specifications

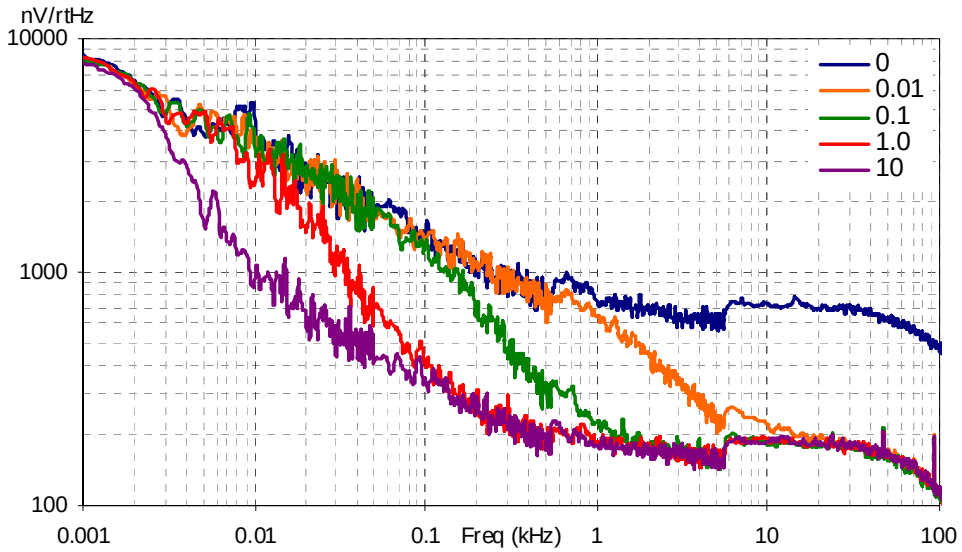
Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
R_{CT}	Resistor unit value (continuous time)	–	12.2	–	kΩ	
C_{SC}	Capacitor unit value (switch cap)	–	80	–	fF	

Table 30. 3.3-V AC Operational Amplifier Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{ROA}	Rising settling time to 0.1% of a 1 V Step (10 pF load, unity gain) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High	 – –	 – –	 3.92 0.72	 µs µs
t_{SOA}	Falling settling time to 0.1% of a 1 V Step (10 pF load, unity gain) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High	 – –	 – –	 5.41 0.72	 µs µs
SR_{ROA}	Rising slew rate (20% to 80%) of a 1 V Step (10 pF load, unity gain) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High	 0.31 2.7	 – –	 – –	 V/µs V/µs
SR_{FOA}	Falling slew rate (20% to 80%) of a 1 V Step (10 pF load, unity gain) Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High	 0.24 1.8	 – –	 – –	 V/µs V/µs
BW_{OA}	Gain bandwidth product Power = Low, Opamp bias = Low Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High	0.67 2.8	– –	– –	MHz MHz
E_{NOA}	Noise at 1 kHz (Power = Medium, Opamp bias = High)	–	100	–	nV/rt-Hz

When bypassed by a capacitor on P2[4], the noise of the analog ground signal distributed to each block is reduced by a factor of up to 5 (14 dB). This is at frequencies above the corner frequency defined by the on-chip 8.1 K resistance and the external capacitor.

Figure 17. Typical AGND Noise with P2[4] Bypass



At low frequencies, the opamp noise is proportional to 1/f, power independent, and determined by device geometry. At high frequencies, increased power level reduces the noise spectrum level.

Table 36. 3.3-V AC External Clock Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
F_{OSCEXT}	Frequency with CPU clock divide by 1	0.093	–	12.3	MHz
F_{OSCEXT}	Frequency with CPU clock divide by 2 or greater	0.186	–	24.6	MHz
–	High period with CPU clock divide by 1	41.7	–	5300	ns
–	Low period with CPU clock divide by 1	41.7	–	–	ns
–	Power-up IMO to switch	150	–	–	µs

AC Programming Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 37. AC Programming Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
t_{RSCLK}	Rise time of SCLK	1	–	20	ns	–
t_{FSCLK}	Fall time of SCLK	1	–	20	ns	–
t_{SSCLK}	Data setup time to falling edge of SCLK	40	–	–	ns	–
t_{HSCLK}	Data hold time from falling edge of SCLK	40	–	–	ns	–
F_{SCLK}	Frequency of SCLK	0	–	8	MHz	–
t_{ERASEB}	Flash erase time (block)	–	10	–	ms	–
t_{WRITE}	Flash block write time	–	40	–	ms	–
t_{DSCLK}	Data out delay from falling edge of SCLK	–	–	45	ns	$V_{DD} > 3.6$
t_{DSCLK3}	Data out delay from falling edge of SCLK	–	–	50	ns	$3.0 \le V_{DD} \le 3.6$
$t_{ERASEALL}$	Flash erase time (Bulk)	–	80	–	ms	Erase all blocks and protection fields at once
$t_{PROGRAM\_HOT}$	Flash block erase + Flash block write time	–	–	100[21]	ms	0 °C ≤ Tj ≤ 100 °C
$t_{PROGRAM\_COLD}$	Flash block erase + Flash block write time	–	–	200[21]	ms	–40 °C ≤ Tj ≤ 0 °C

Note
21. For the full industrial range, you must employ a temperature sensor user module (FlashTemp) and feed the result to the temperature argument before writing. Refer to the Flash APIs application note Design Aids – Reading and Writing PSoC® Flash – AN2015 for more information.

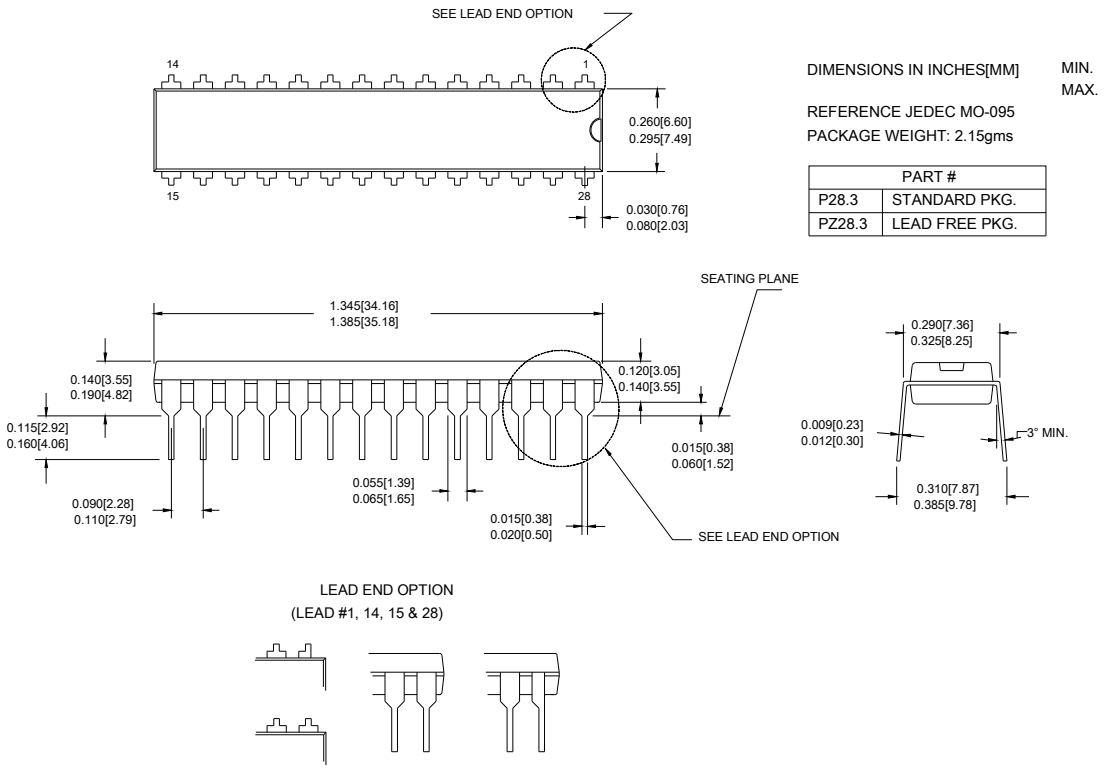
Packaging Information

This section illustrates the packaging specifications for the CY8C29x66 PSoC device, along with the thermal impedances for each package and the typical package capacitance on crystal pins.

Important Note Emulation tools may require a larger area on the target PCB than the chip's footprint. For a detailed description of the emulation tools' dimensions, refer to the emulator pod drawings at http://www.cypress.com.

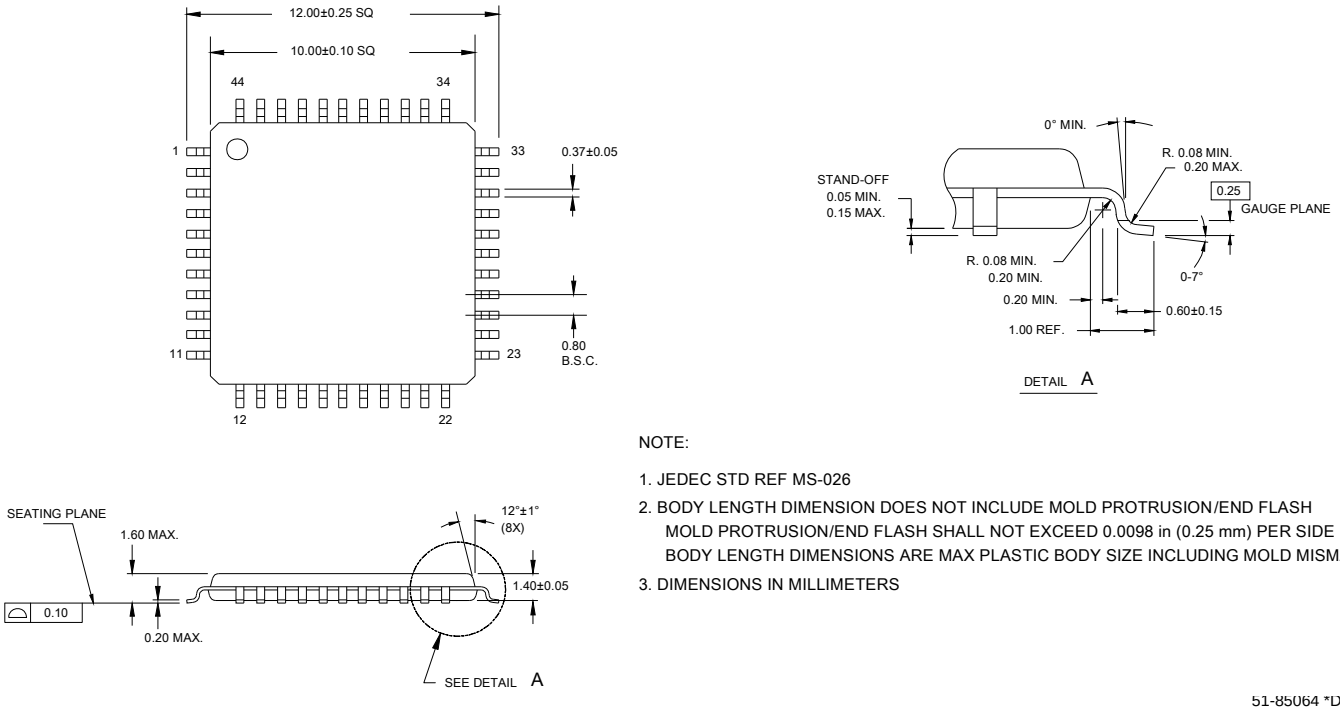
Packaging Dimensions

Figure 20. 28-Pin (300-Mil) Molded DIP



51-85014 *E

Figure 23. 44-Pin TQFP

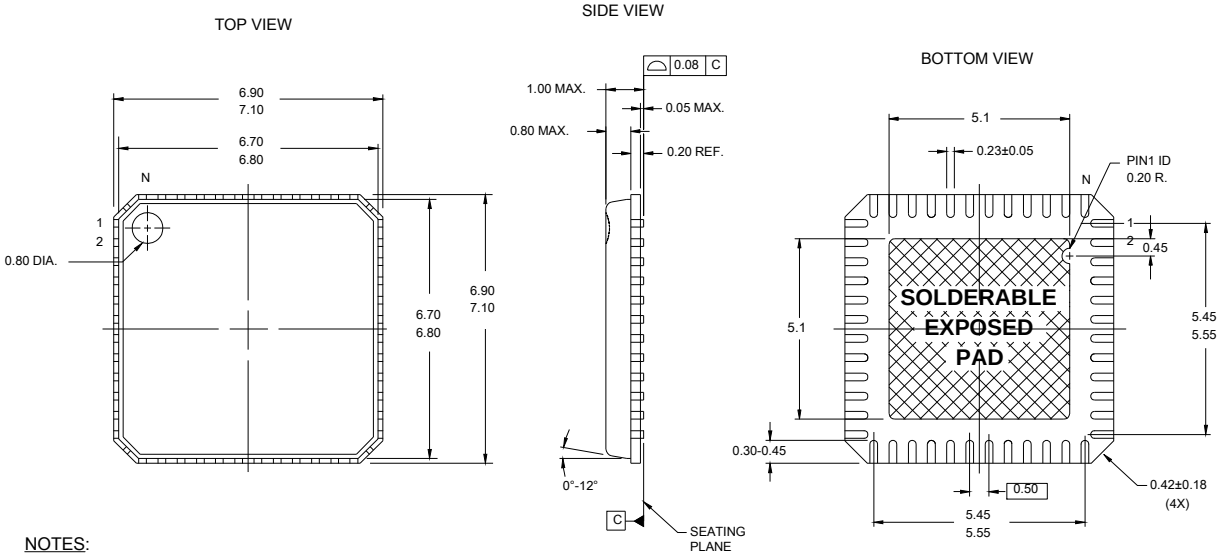


NOTE:

1. JEDEC STD REF MS-026
2. BODY LENGTH DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH
   MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.0098 in (0.25 mm) PER SIDE
   BODY LENGTH DIMENSIONS ARE MAX PLASTIC BODY SIZE INCLUDING MOLD MISMATCH
3. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

51-85064 *D

Figure 24. 48-Pin (7 × 7 mm) QFN



NOTES:

1. PATCH AREA IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED METAL.
2. REFERENCE JEDEC#: MO-220
3. PACKAGE WEIGHT: 0.13g
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM [MIN/MAX]
5. PACKAGE CODE

PART #	DESCRIPTION
LF48A	STANDARD
LY48A	LEAD FREE

001-12919 *B

Figure 25. 48-Pin (300-Mil) SSOP

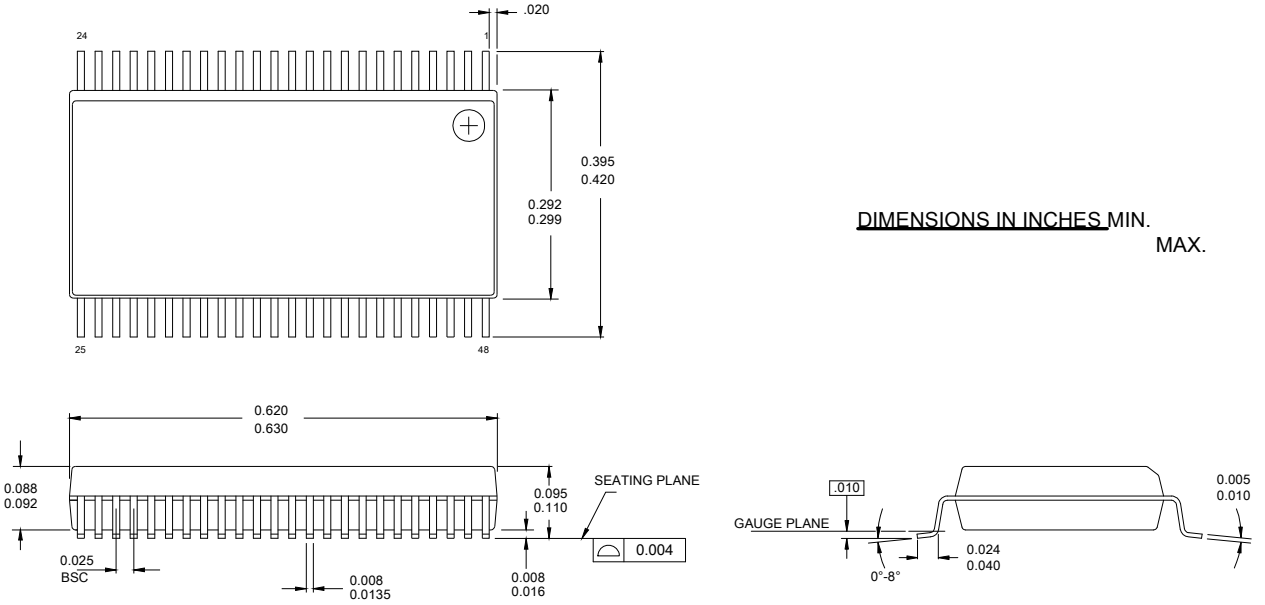
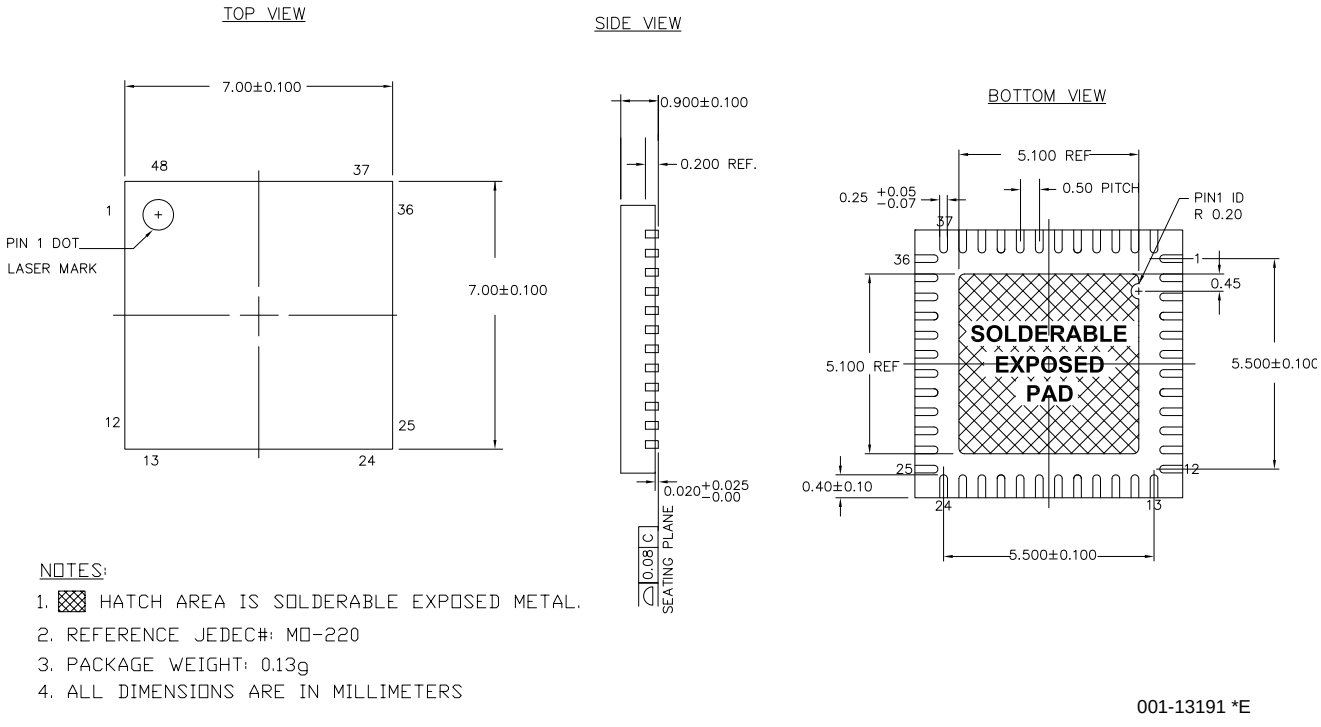


Figure 26. 48-Pin QFN 7 × 7 × 0.90 mm (Sawn Type)



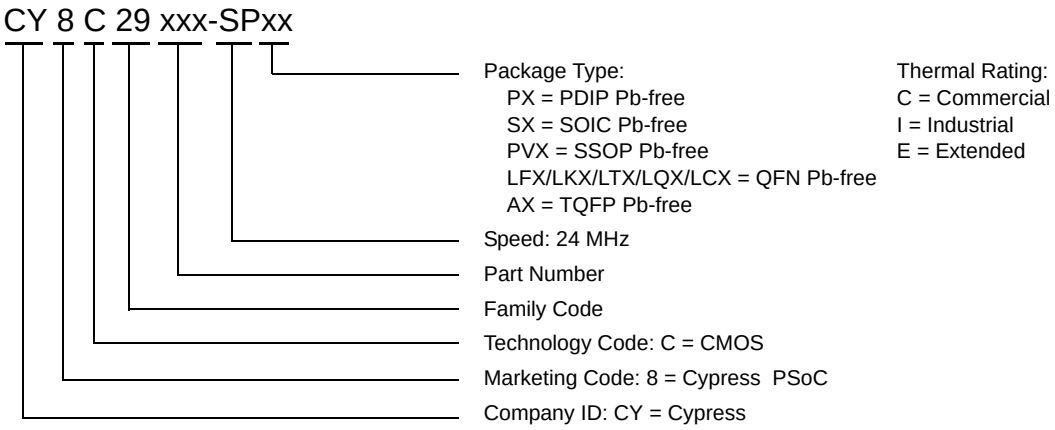
Ordering Information

The following table lists the CY8C29x66 PSoC device's key package features and ordering codes.

Package	Ordering Code	Flash (KB)	RAM (KB)	Switch Mode Pump	Temperature Range	Digital PSoC Blocks	Analog PSoC Blocks	Digital I/O Pins	Analog Inputs	Analog Outputs	XRES Pin
28-pin (300-mil) DIP	CY8C29466-24PXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	24	12	4	Yes
28-pin (210-mil) SSOP	CY8C29466-24PVXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	24	12	4	Yes
28-pin (210-mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C29466-24PVXIT	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	24	12	4	Yes
28-pin (300-mil) SOIC	CY8C29466-24SXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	24	12	4	Yes
28-pin (300-mil) SOIC (Tape and Reel)	CY8C29466-24SXIT	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	24	12	4	Yes
44-pin TQFP	CY8C29566-24AXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	40	12	4	Yes
44-pin TQFP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C29566-24AXIT	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	40	12	4	Yes
48-pin (300-mil) SSOP	CY8C29666-24PVXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	44	12	4	Yes
48-pin (300-mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C29666-24PVXIT	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	44	12	4	Yes
48-Pin QFN	CY8C29666-24LFXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	44	12	4	Yes
100-Pin TQFP	CY8C29866-24AXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	64	12	4	Yes
100-Pin OCD TQFP[28]	CY8C29000-24AXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	64	12	4	Yes
48-Pin (7 × 7 × 1.0 mm) QFN (Sawn)	CY8C29666-24LTXI	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	44	12	4	Yes
48-Pin (7 × 7 × 1.0 mm) QFN (Sawn)	CY8C29666-24LTXIT	32	2	Yes	–40 °C to +85 °C	16	12	44	12	4	Yes

Note For Die sales information, contact a local Cypress sales office or field applications engineer (FAE).

Ordering Code Definitions



Note
28. This part may be used for in-circuit debugging. It is NOT available for production.

Glossary (continued)

bias	1. A systematic deviation of a value from a reference value. 2. The amount by which the average of a set of values departs from a reference value. 3. The electrical, mechanical, magnetic, or other force (field) applied to a device to establish a reference level to operate the device.
block	1. A functional unit that performs a single function, such as an oscillator. 2. A functional unit that may be configured to perform one of several functions, such as a digital PSoC block or an analog PSoC block.
buffer	1. A storage area for data that is used to compensate for a speed difference, when transferring data from one device to another. Usually refers to an area reserved for IO operations, into which data is read, or from which data is written. 2. A portion of memory set aside to store data, often before it is sent to an external device or as it is received from an external device. 3. An amplifier used to lower the output impedance of a system.
bus	1. A named connection of nets. Bundling nets together in a bus makes it easier to route nets with similar routing patterns. 2. A set of signals performing a common function and carrying similar data. Typically represented using vector notation; for example, address[7:0]. 3. One or more conductors that serve as a common connection for a group of related devices.
clock	The device that generates a periodic signal with a fixed frequency and duty cycle. A clock is sometimes used to synchronize different logic blocks.
comparator	An electronic circuit that produces an output voltage or current whenever two input levels simultaneously satisfy predetermined amplitude requirements.
compiler	A program that translates a high level language, such as C, into machine language.
configuration space	In PSoC devices, the register space accessed when the XIO bit, in the CPU_F register, is set to ‘1’.
crystal oscillator	An oscillator in which the frequency is controlled by a piezoelectric crystal. Typically a piezoelectric crystal is less sensitive to ambient temperature than other circuit components.
cyclic redundancy check (CRC)	A calculation used to detect errors in data communications, typically performed using a linear feedback shift register. Similar calculations may be used for a variety of other purposes such as data compression.
data bus	A bi-directional set of signals used by a computer to convey information from a memory location to the central processing unit and vice versa. More generally, a set of signals used to convey data between digital functions.
debugger	A hardware and software system that allows you to analyze the operation of the system under development. A debugger usually allows the developer to step through the firmware one step at a time, set break points, and analyze memory.
dead band	A period of time when neither of two or more signals are in their active state or in transition.
digital blocks	The 8-bit logic blocks that can act as a counter, timer, serial receiver, serial transmitter, CRC generator, pseudo-random number generator, or SPI.

Document Title: CY8C29466, CY8C29566, CY8C29666, CY8C29866 PSoC® Programmable System-on-Chip™ Document Number: 38-12013				
Revision	**ECN**	**Origin of Change**	**Submis-sion Date**	**Description of Change**
*N	2902396	NJF	03/30/2010	Updated Digital System Block Diagram and content in Digital System Updated Cypress website links. Removed reference to PSoC Designer 4.4 in PSoC Designer Software Subsystems Added $T_{BAKETEMP}$ and $T_{BAKETIME}$ parameters in Absolute Maximum Ratings Updated AC Chip-Level Specifications Changed unit for SPIS function to ns in AC Digital Block Specifications Updated notes in Packaging Information and package diagrams. Updated Solder Reflow Peak Temperature Updated Emulation and Programming Accessories Removed Third Party Tools and Build a PSoC Emulator into Your Board. Updated Ordering Information and Ordering Code Definitions.
*O	2940410	YJI	05/31/2010	Updated content to match current style guide and datasheet template. No technical updates.
*P	3044869	NJF	10/01/2010	Added PSoC Device Characteristics table . Added DC I^2C Specifications table. Added F_{32K_U} max limit. Added Tjit_IMO specification, removed existing jitter specifications. Updated Analog reference tables. Updated Units of Measure, Acronyms, Glossary, and References sections. Updated solder reflow specifications. No specific changes were made to AC Digital Block Specifications table and I^2C Timing Diagram. They were updated for clearer understanding. Updated Figure 13 since the labelling for y-axis was incorrect. Template and styles update. Removed footnote reference for “Solder Reflow Peak Temperature” table.

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