



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	24MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, Microwire, SmartCard, SPI, SSP, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, CapSense, LCD, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	51
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b SAR; 2xIDAC
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c4125azi-m445

More Information

Cypress provides a wealth of data at www.cypress.com to help you to select the right PSoC device for your design, and to help you to quickly and effectively integrate the device into your design. For a comprehensive list of resources, see the knowledge base article [KBA86521](#), [How to Design with PSoC 3](#), [PSoC 4](#), and [PSoC 5LP](#). Following is an abbreviated list for PSoC 4:

- Overview: [PSoC Portfolio](#), [PSoC Roadmap](#)
- Product Selectors: [PSoC 1](#), [PSoC 3](#), [PSoC 4](#), [PSoC 5LP](#)
In addition, PSoC Creator includes a device selection tool.
- Application notes: Cypress offers a large number of PSoC application notes covering a broad range of topics, from basic to advanced level. Recommended application notes for getting started with PSoC 4 are:
 - [AN79953](#): Getting Started With PSoC 4
 - [AN88619](#): PSoC 4 Hardware Design Considerations
 - [AN86439](#): Using PSoC 4 GPIO Pins
 - [AN57821](#): Mixed Signal Circuit Board Layout
 - [AN81623](#): Digital Design Best Practices
 - [AN73854](#): Introduction To Bootloaders
 - [AN89610](#): ARM Cortex Code Optimization
- Technical Reference Manual (TRM) is in two documents:
 - [Architecture TRM](#) details each PSoC 4 functional block.
 - [Registers TRM](#) describes each of the PSoC 4 registers.
- Development Kits:
 - [CY8CKIT-042](#), PSoC 4 Pioneer Kit, is an easy-to-use and inexpensive development platform. This kit includes connectors for Arduino™ compatible shields and Digilent® Pmod™ daughter cards.
 - [CY8CKIT-049](#) is a very low-cost prototyping platform. It is a low-cost alternative to sampling PSoC 4 devices.
 - [CY8CKIT-001](#) is a common development platform for any one of the PSoC 1, PSoC 3, PSoC 4, or PSoC 5LP families of devices.

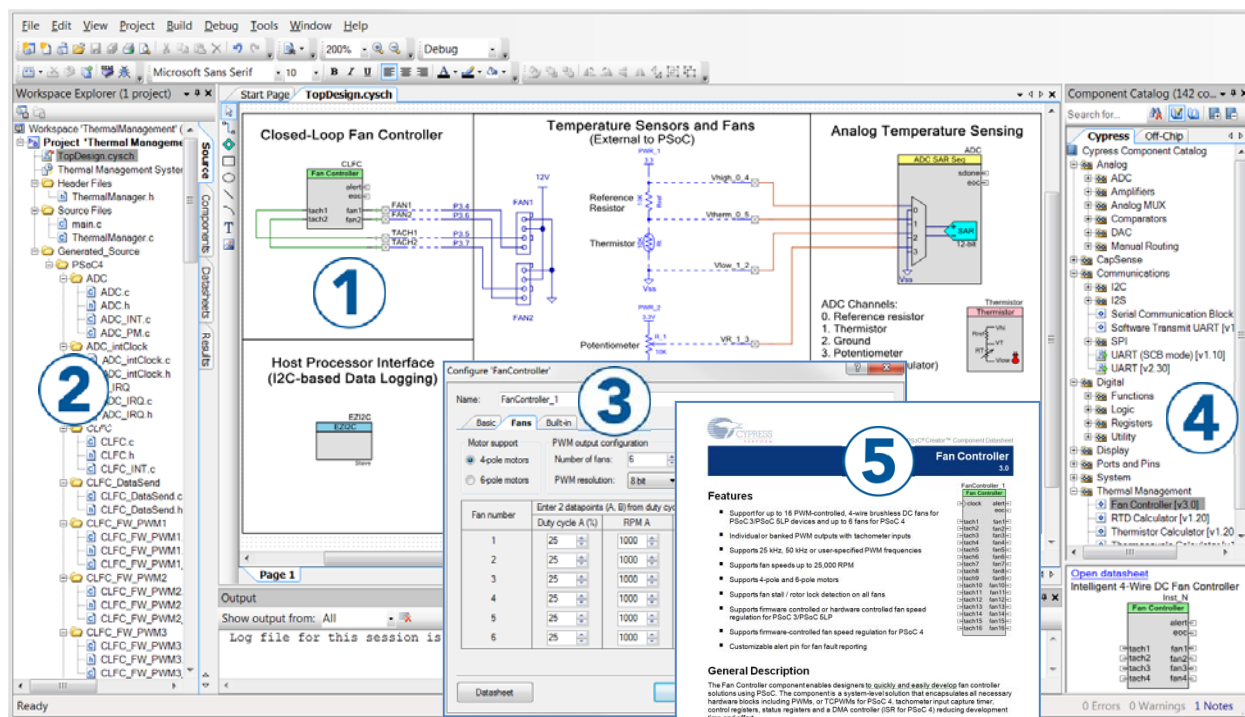
The [MiniProg3](#) device provides an interface for flash programming and debug.

PSoC Creator

[PSoC Creator](#) is a free Windows-based Integrated Design Environment (IDE). It enables concurrent hardware and firmware design of PSoC 3, PSoC 4, and PSoC 5LP based systems. Create designs using classic, familiar schematic capture supported by over 100 pre-verified, production-ready PSoC Components; see the [list of component datasheets](#). With PSoC Creator, you can:

1. Drag and drop component icons to build your hardware system design in the main design workspace
2. Codesign your application firmware with the PSoC hardware, using the PSoC Creator IDE C compiler
3. Configure components using the configuration tools
4. Explore the library of 100+ components
5. Review component datasheets

Figure 1. Multiple-Sensor Example Project in PSoC Creator



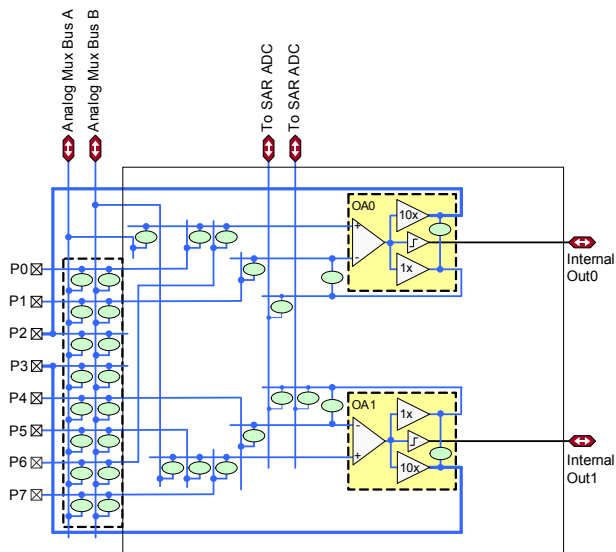
Analog Multiplex Bus

The PSoC 4100M has two concentric analog buses (Analog Mux Bus A and Analog Mux Bus B) that circumnavigate the periphery of the chip. These buses can transport analog signals from any pin to various analog blocks (including the opamps) and to the CapSense blocks allowing, for instance, the ADC to monitor any pin on the chip. These buses are independent and can also be split into three independent sections. This allows one section to be used for CapSense purposes, one for general analog signal processing, and the third for general-purpose digital peripherals and GPIO.

Four Opamps

The PSoC 4100M has four opamps with comparator modes, which allow most common analog functions to be performed on-chip eliminating external components; PGAs, voltage buffers, filters, trans-impedance amplifiers, and other functions can be realized with external passives saving power, cost, and space. The on-chip opamps are designed with enough bandwidth to drive the Sample-and-Hold circuit of the ADC without requiring external buffering. The opamps can operate in the Deep Sleep mode at very low power levels. The following diagram shows one of two identical opamp pairs of the opamp subsystem.

Figure 4. Identical Opamp Pairs in Opamp Subsystem



The ovals in Figure 4 represent analog switches, which may be controlled via user firmware, the SAR sequencer, or user-defined programmable logic. The opamps (OA0 and OA1) are configurable via these switches to perform all standard opamp functions with appropriate feedback components.

The opamps (OA0 and OA1) are programmable and reconfigurable to provide standard opamp functionality via switchable feedback components, unity gain functionality for driving pins directly, or for internal use (such as buffering SAR ADC inputs as indicated in the diagram), or as true comparators.

The opamp inputs provide highly flexible connectivity and can connect directly to dedicated pins or, via the analog mux buses, to any pin on the chip. Analog switch connectivity is controllable by user firmware.

The opamps operate in Deep Sleep mode at very low currents allowing analog circuits to remain operational during Deep Sleep.

Temperature Sensor

The PSoC 4100M has one on-chip temperature sensor. This consists of a diode, which is biased by a current source that can be disabled to save power. The temperature sensor is connected to the ADC, which digitizes the reading and produces a temperature value using Cypress-supplied software that includes calibration and linearization.

Low-power Comparators

The PSoC 4100M has a pair of low-power comparators, which can also operate in the Deep Sleep and Hibernate modes. This allows the analog system blocks to be disabled while retaining the ability to monitor external voltage levels during low-power modes. The comparator outputs are normally synchronized to avoid meta-stability unless operating in an asynchronous power mode (Hibernate) where the system wake-up circuit is activated by a comparator switch event.

Fixed Function Digital

Timer/Counter/PWM (TCPWM) Block

The TCPWM block uses a 16-bit counter with user-programmable period length. There is a Capture register to record the count value at the time of an event (which may be an I/O event), a period register which is used to either stop or auto-reload the counter when its count is equal to the period register, and compare registers to generate compare value signals, which are used as PWM duty cycle outputs. The block also provides true and complementary outputs with programmable offset between them to allow use as deadband programmable complementary PWM outputs. It also has a Kill input to force outputs to a predetermined state; for example, this is used in motor drive systems when an overcurrent state is indicated and the PWMs driving the FETs need to be shut off immediately with no time for software intervention. The PSoC 4100M has eight TCPWM blocks.

Serial Communication Blocks (SCB)

The PSoC 4100M has four SCBs, which can each implement an I²C, UART, or SPI interface.

I²C Mode: The hardware I²C block implements a full multi-master and slave interface (it is capable of multimaster arbitration). This block is capable of operating at speeds of up to 1 Mbps (Fast Mode Plus) and has flexible buffering options to reduce interrupt overhead and latency for the CPU. It also supports EzI²C that creates a mailbox address range in the memory of the PSoC 4100M and effectively reduces I²C communication to reading from and writing to an array in memory. In addition, the block supports an 8-deep FIFO for receive and transmit which, by increasing the time given for the CPU to read data, greatly reduces the need for clock stretching caused by the CPU not having read data on time. The FIFO mode is available in all channels and is very useful in the absence of DMA.

The I²C peripheral is compatible with the I²C Standard-mode, Fast-mode, and Fast-mode Plus devices as defined in the NXP I²C-bus specification and user manual (UM10204). The I²C bus I/O is implemented with GPIO in open-drain modes.

UART Mode: This is a full-feature UART operating at up to 1 Mbps. It supports automotive single-wire interface (LIN), infrared interface (IrDA), and SmartCard (ISO7816) protocols, all of which are minor variants of the basic UART protocol. In addition, it supports the 9-bit multiprocessor mode that allows addressing of peripherals connected over common RX and TX lines. Common UART functions such as parity error, break detect, and frame error are supported. An 8-deep FIFO allows much greater CPU service latencies to be tolerated.

SPI Mode: The SPI mode supports full Motorola SPI, TI SSP (essentially adds a start pulse used to synchronize SPI Codecs), and National Microwire (half-duplex form of SPI). The SPI block can use the FIFO and also supports an EzSPI mode in which data interchange is reduced to reading and writing an array in memory.

GPIO

The PSoC 4100M has 55 GPIOs in the 68-pin QFN package. The GPIO block implements the following:

- Eight drive strength modes including strong push-pull, resistive pull-up and pull-down, weak (resistive) pull-up and pull-down, open drain and open source, input only, and disabled
- Input threshold select (CMOS or LVTTL)
- Individual control of input and output disables
- Hold mode for latching previous state (used for retaining I/O state in Deep Sleep mode and Hibernate modes)
- Selectable slew rates for dV/dt related noise control to improve EMI

The pins are organized in logical entities called ports, which are 8-bit in width. During power-on and reset, the blocks are forced to the disable state so as not to crowbar any inputs and/or cause excess turn-on current. A multiplexing network known as a high-speed I/O matrix is used to multiplex between various signals that may connect to an I/O pin. Pin locations for fixed-function peripherals are also fixed to reduce internal multiplexing complexity.

Data output and pin state registers store, respectively, the values to be driven on the pins and the states of the pins themselves.

Every I/O pin can generate an interrupt if so enabled and each I/O port has an interrupt request (IRQ) and interrupt service routine (ISR) vector associated with it (8 for PSoC 4100M).

The Pins of Port 6 (up to 6 depending on the package) are overvoltage tolerant (V_{IN} can exceed V_{DD}). The overvoltage cells will not sink more than 10 μ A when their inputs exceed V_{DDIO} in compliance with I²C specifications.

Special Function Peripherals

LCD Segment Drive

The PSoC 4100M has an LCD controller, which can drive up to four commons and up to 51 segments. Any pin can be either a common or a segment pin. It uses full digital methods to drive the LCD segments requiring no generation of internal LCD voltages. The two methods used are referred to as digital correlation and PWM.

Digital correlation pertains to modulating the frequency and levels of the common and segment signals to generate the highest RMS voltage across a segment to light it up or to keep the RMS signal zero. This method is good for STN displays but may result in reduced contrast with TN (cheaper) displays.

PWM pertains to driving the panel with PWM signals to effectively use the capacitance of the panel to provide the integration of the modulated pulse-width to generate the desired LCD voltage. This method results in higher power consumption but can result in better results when driving TN displays. LCD operation is supported during Deep Sleep refreshing a small display buffer (4 bits; 1 32-bit register per port).

CapSense

CapSense is supported on all pins in the PSoC 4100M through a CapSense Sigma-Delta (CSD) block that can be connected to any pin through an analog mux bus that any GPIO pin can be connected to via an Analog switch. CapSense functionality can thus be provided on any pin or group of pins in a system under software control. A component is provided for the CapSense block, which provides automatic hardware tuning (Cypress SmartSense™), to make it easy for the user.

Shield voltage can be driven on another Mux Bus to provide water tolerance capability. Water tolerance is provided by driving the shield electrode in phase with the sense electrode to keep the shield capacitance from attenuating the sensed input.

Each CSD block has two IDACs which can be used for general purposes if CapSense is not being used (both IDACs are available in that case) or if CapSense is used without water tolerance (one IDAC is available). The PSoC 4100M has two CSD blocks which can be used independently; one for CapSense and the other for IDACs.

The two CapSense blocks are referred to as CSD0 and CSD1. Capacitance sensing inputs on Ports 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 are sensed by CSD0. Capacitance sensing inputs on Port 5 are sensed by CSD1.

Pinouts

The following is the pin list for the PSoC 4100M. This shows the power supply and port pins (for example, P0.0 is Pin 0 of Port 0).

68-QFN		64-TQFP		48-TQFP		44-TQFP	
Pin	Name	Pin	Name	Pin	Name	Pin	Name
42	P0.0	39	P0.0	28	P0.0	24	P0.0
43	P0.1	40	P0.1	29	P0.1	25	P0.1
44	P0.2	41	P0.2	30	P0.2	26	P0.2
45	P0.3	42	P0.3	31	P0.3	27	P0.3
46	P0.4	43	P0.4	32	P0.4	28	P0.4
47	P0.5	44	P0.5	33	P0.5	29	P0.5
48	P0.6	45	P0.6	34	P0.6	30	P0.6
49	P0.7	46	P0.7	35	P0.7	31	P0.7
50	XRES	47	XRES	36	XRES	32	XRES
51	VCCD	48	VCCD	37	VCCD	33	VCCD
52	VSSD	49	VSSD	38	VSSD	DN	VSSD
53	VDDD	50	VDDD	39	VDDD	34	VDDD
				40	VDDA	35	VDDA
54	P5.0	51	P5.0				
55	P5.1	52	P5.1				
56	P5.2	53	P5.2				
57	P5.3	54	P5.3				
58	P5.4						
59	P5.5	55	P5.5				
60	VDDA	56	VDDA	40	VDDA	35	VDDA
61	VSSA	57	VSSA	41	VSSA	36	VSSA
62	P1.0	58	P1.0	42	P1.0	37	P1.0
63	P1.1	59	P1.1	43	P1.1	38	P1.1
64	P1.2	60	P1.2	44	P1.2	39	P1.2
65	P1.3	61	P1.3	45	P1.3	40	P1.3
66	P1.4	62	P1.4	46	P1.4	41	P1.4
67	P1.5	63	P1.5	47	P1.5	42	P1.5
68	P1.6	64	P1.6	48	P1.6	43	P1.6
1	P1.7/VREF	1	P1.7/VREF	1	P1.7/VREF	44	P1.7/VREF
						1	VSSD
2	P2.0	2	P2.0	2	P2.0	2	P2.0
3	P2.1	3	P2.1	3	P2.1	3	P2.1
4	P2.2	4	P2.2	4	P2.2	4	P2.2
5	P2.3	5	P2.3	5	P2.3	5	P2.3
6	P2.4	6	P2.4	6	P2.4	6	P2.4
7	P2.5	7	P2.5	7	P2.5	7	P2.5

Each of the pins shown in the previous table can have multiple programmable functions as shown in the following table. Column headings refer to Analog and Alternate pin functions:

Port/Pin	Analog	Alt. Function 1	Alt. Function 2	Alt. Function 3	Alt. Function 4	Alt. Function 5
P0.0	lpcomp.in_p[0]					scb[0].spi_select1:0
P0.1	lpcomp.in_n[0]					scb[0].spi_select2:0
P0.2	lpcomp.in_p[1]					scb[0].spi_select3:0
P0.3	lpcomp.in_n[1]					
P0.4	wco_in		scb[1].uart_rx:0		scb[1].i2c_scl:0	scb[1].spi_mosi:1
P0.5	wco_out		scb[1].uart_tx:0		scb[1].i2c_sda:0	scb[1].spi_miso:1
P0.6		ext_clk:0	scb[1].uart_cts:0			scb[1].spi_clk:1
P0.7			scb[1].uart_rts:0		wakeup	scb[1].spi_select0:1
P5.0	ctb1.oa0.inp	tcpwm.line[4]:2	scb[2].uart_rx:0		scb[2].i2c_scl:0	scb[2].spi_mosi:0
P5.1	ctb1.oa0.inm	tcpwm.line_compl[4]:2	scb[2].uart_tx:0		scb[2].i2c_sda:0	scb[2].spi_miso:0
P5.2	ctb1.oa0.out	tcpwm.line[5]:2	scb[2].uart_cts:0		lpcomp.comp[0]:1	scb[2].spi_clk:0
P5.3	ctb1.oa1.out	tcpwm.line_compl[5]:2	scb[2].uart_rts:0		lpcomp.comp[1]:1	scb[2].spi_select0:0
P5.4	ctb1.oa1.inm	tcpwm.line[6]:2				scb[2].spi_select1:0
P5.5	ctb1.oa1.inp	tcpwm.line_compl[6]:2				scb[2].spi_select2:0
P5.6	ctb1.oa0.inp_alt	tcpwm.line[7]:0				scb[2].spi_select3:0
P5.7	ctb1.oa1.inp_alt	tcpwm.line_compl[7]:0				
P1.0	ctb0.oa0.inp	tcpwm.line[2]:1	scb[0].uart_rx:1		scb[0].i2c_scl:0	scb[0].spi_mosi:1
P1.1	ctb0.oa0.inm	tcpwm.line_compl[2]:1	scb[0].uart_tx:1		scb[0].i2c_sda:0	scb[0].spi_miso:1
P1.2	ctb0.oa0.out	tcpwm.line[3]:1	scb[0].uart_cts:1			scb[0].spi_clk:1
P1.3	ctb0.oa1.out	tcpwm.line_compl[3]:1	scb[0].uart_rts:1			scb[0].spi_select0:1
P1.4	ctb0.oa1.inm	tcpwm.line[6]:1				scb[0].spi_select1:1
P1.5	ctb0.oa1.inp	tcpwm.line_compl[6]:1				scb[0].spi_select2:1
P1.6	ctb0.oa0.inp_alt	tcpwm.line[7]:1				scb[0].spi_select3:1
P1.7	ctb0.oa1.inp_alt	tcpwm.line_compl[7]:1				
P2.0	sarmux.0	tcpwm.line[4]:1			scb[1].i2c_scl:1	scb[1].spi_mosi:2
P2.1	sarmux.1	tcpwm.line_compl[4]:1			scb[1].i2c_sda:1	scb[1].spi_miso:2
P2.2	sarmux.2	tcpwm.line[5]:1				scb[1].spi_clk:2
P2.3	sarmux.3	tcpwm.line_compl[5]:1				scb[1].spi_select0:2
P2.4	sarmux.4	tcpwm.line[0]:1				scb[1].spi_select1:1
P2.5	sarmux.5	tcpwm.line_compl[0]:1				scb[1].spi_select2:1
P2.6	sarmux.6	tcpwm.line[1]:1				scb[1].spi_select3:1
P2.7	sarmux.7	tcpwm.line_compl[1]:1				scb[3].spi_select0:1

Port/Pin	Analog	Alt. Function 1	Alt. Function 2	Alt. Function 3	Alt. Function 4	Alt. Function 5
P6.0		tcpwm.line[4]:0	scb[3].uart_rx:0		scb[3].i2c_scl:0	scb[3].spi_mosi:0
P6.1		tcpwm.line_compl[4]:0	scb[3].uart_tx:0		scb[3].i2c_sda:0	scb[3].spi_miso:0
P6.2		tcpwm.line[5]:0	scb[3].uart_cts:0			scb[3].spi_clk:0
P6.3		tcpwm.line_compl[5]:0	scb[3].uart_rts:0			scb[3].spi_select0:0
P6.4		tcpwm.line[6]:0				scb[3].spi_select1:0
P6.5		tcpwm.line_compl[6]:0				scb[3].spi_select2:0
P3.0		tcpwm.line[0]:0	scb[1].uart_rx:1		scb[1].i2c_scl:2	scb[1].spi_mosi:0
P3.1		tcpwm.line_compl[0]:0	scb[1].uart_tx:1		scb[1].i2c_sda:2	scb[1].spi_miso:0
P3.2		tcpwm.line[1]:0	scb[1].uart_cts:1		swd_data	scb[1].spi_clk:0
P3.3		tcpwm.line_compl[1]:0	scb[1].uart_rts:1		swd_clk	scb[1].spi_select0:0
P3.4		tcpwm.line[2]:0				scb[1].spi_select1:0
P3.5		tcpwm.line_compl[2]:0				scb[1].spi_select2:0
P3.6		tcpwm.line[3]:0				scb[1].spi_select3:0
P3.7		tcpwm.line_compl[3]:0				
P4.0			scb[0].uart_rx:0		scb[0].i2c_scl:1	scb[0].spi_mosi:0
P4.1			scb[0].uart_tx:0		scb[0].i2c_sda:1	scb[0].spi_miso:0
P4.2	csd[0].c_mod		scb[0].uart_cts:0		lpcomp.comp[0]:0	scb[0].spi_clk:0
P4.3	csd[0].c_sh_tank		scb[0].uart_rts:0		lpcomp.comp[1]:0	scb[0].spi_select0:0
P4.4						scb[0].spi_select1:2
P4.5						scb[0].spi_select2:2
P4.6						scb[0].spi_select3:2
P4.7						
P7.0		tcpwm.line[0]:2	scb[3].uart_rx:1		scb[3].i2c_scl:1	scb[3].spi_mosi:1
P7.1		tcpwm.line_compl[0]:2	scb[3].uart_tx:1		scb[3].i2c_sda:1	scb[3].spi_miso:1
P7.2		tcpwm.line[1]:2	scb[3].uart_cts:1			scb[3].spi_clk:1

Descriptions of the power pin functions are as follows:

VDDD: Power supply for both analog and digital sections (where there is no V_{DDA} pin).

VDDA: Analog V_{DD} pin where package pins allow; shorted to V_{DDD} otherwise.

VDDIO: I/O pin power domain.

VSSA: Analog ground pin where package pins allow; shorted to VSS otherwise

VSS: Ground pin.

VCCD: Regulated Digital supply (1.8 V \pm 5%).

Port Pins can all be used as LCD Commons, LCD Segment drivers, or CSD sense and shield pins can be connected to AMUXBUS A or B or can all be used as GPIO pins that can be driven by firmware or DSI signals.

Power

The supply voltage range is 1.71 to 5.5 V with all functions and circuits operating over that range.

The PSoC 4100M family allows two distinct modes of power supply operation: Unregulated External Supply and Regulated External Supply modes.

Unregulated External Supply

In this mode, the PSoC 4100M is powered by an External Power Supply that can be anywhere in the range of 1.8 to 5.5 V. This range is also designed for battery-powered operation, for instance, the chip can be powered from a battery system that starts at 3.5V and works down to 1.8 V. In this mode, the internal regulator of the PSoC 4100M supplies the internal logic and the VCCD output of the PSoC 4100M must be bypassed to ground via an external Capacitor (in the range of 1 to 1.6 μ F; X5R ceramic or better).

The grounds, VSSA and VSS, must be shorted together. Bypass capacitors must be used from VDDD and VDPA to ground, typical practice for systems in this frequency range is to use a capacitor in the 1 μ F range in parallel with a smaller capacitor (0.1 μ F, for example). Note that these are simply rules of thumb and that, for critical applications, the PCB layout, lead inductance, and the Bypass capacitor parasitic should be simulated to design and obtain optimal bypassing.

Power Supply	Bypass Capacitors
VDDD–VSS and VDDIO–VSS	0.1 μ F ceramic at each pin plus bulk capacitor 1 to 10 μ F.
VDPA–VSSA	0.1 μ F ceramic at pin. Additional 1 μ F to 10 μ F bulk capacitor
VCCD–VSS	1 μ F ceramic capacitor at the VCCD pin
VREF–VSSA (optional)	The internal bandgap may be bypassed with a 1 μ F to 10 μ F capacitor for better ADC performance.

Regulated External Supply

In this mode, the PSoC 4100M is powered by an external power supply that must be within the range of 1.71 to 1.89 V ($1.8 \pm 5\%$); note that this range needs to include power supply ripple. VCCD and VDDD pins are shorted together and bypassed. The internal regulator is disabled in firmware.

Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings^[1]

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID1	V _{DD_ABS}	Analog or digital supply relative to V _{SS} (V _{SSD} = V _{SSA})	−0.5	−	6	V	Absolute maximum
SID2	V _{CCD_ABS}	Direct digital core voltage input relative to V _{SSD}	−0.5	−	1.95	V	Absolute maximum
SID3	V _{GPIO_ABS}	GPIO voltage; V _{DDD} or V _{DDA}	−0.5	−	V _{DD} +0.5	V	Absolute maximum
SID4	I _{GPIO_ABS}	Current per GPIO	−25	−	25	mA	Absolute maximum
SID5	I _{G-PIO_injection}	GPIO injection current per pin	−0.5	−	0.5	mA	Absolute maximum
BID44	ESD_HBM	Electrostatic discharge human body model	2200	−	−	V	
BID45	ESD_CDM	Electrostatic discharge charged device model	500	−	−	V	
BID46	LU	Pin current for latch-up	−140	−	140	mA	

Device Level Specifications

All specifications are valid for $-40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_J \leq 125\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, except where noted. Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted.

Table 2. DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID53	V _{DD}	Power Supply Input Voltage (V _{DDA} = V _{DDD} = V _{DD})	1.8	−	5.5	V	With regulator enabled
SID255	V _{DDD}	Power Supply Input Voltage unregulated	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	Internally unregulated Supply
SID54	V _{CCD}	Output voltage (for core logic)	−	1.8	−	V	
SID55	C _{EFC}	External Regulator voltage bypass	1	1.3	1.6	μF	X5R ceramic or better
SID56	C _{EXC}	Power supply decoupling capacitor	−	1	−	μF	X5R ceramic or better
Active Mode, V_{DD} = 1.71 V to 5.5 V, −40 °C to +105 °C							
SID6	I _{DD1}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 6 MHz	−	2.2	2.8	mA	
SID7	I _{DD2}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 12 MHz	−	3.7	4.2	mA	
SID8	I _{DD3}	Execute from Flash; CPU at 24 MHz	−	6.7	7.2	mA	
Sleep Mode, −40 °C to +105 °C							
SID21	I _{DD16}	I ² C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on. Regulator Off.	−	1.75	2.1	mA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89, 6 MHz
SID22	I _{DD17}	I ² C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on.	−	1.7	2.1	mA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5, 6 MHz
SID23	I _{DD18}	I ² C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on. Regulator Off.	−	2.35	2.8	mA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89, 12 MHz
SID24	I _{DD19}	I ² C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on.	−	2.25	2.8	mA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5, 12 MHz

Note

- Usage above the absolute maximum conditions listed in Table 1 may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability. The maximum storage temperature is 150 °C in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD22-A103, High Temperature Storage Life. When used below absolute maximum conditions but above normal operating conditions, the device may not operate to specification.

Table 2. DC Specifications (continued)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
Deep Sleep Mode, -40 °C to + 60 °C							
SID30	I _{DD25}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on. Regulator Off.	–	1.55	20	μA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID31	I _{DD26}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on.	–	1.35	15	μA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID32	I _{DD27}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on.	–	1.5	15	μA	V _{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Deep Sleep Mode, +85 °C							
SID33	I _{DD28}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on. Regulator Off.	–	–	60	μA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID34	I _{DD29}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on.	–	–	45	μA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID35	I _{DD30}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on.	–	–	30	μA	V _{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Deep Sleep Mode, +105 °C							
SID33Q	I _{DD28Q}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on. Regulator Off.	–	–	135	μA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID34Q	I _{DD29Q}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on.	–	–	180	μA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID35Q	I _{DD30Q}	I ² C wakeup and WDT on.	–	–	140	μA	V _{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Hibernate Mode, -40 °C to + 60 °C							
SID39	I _{DD34}	Regulator Off.	–	150	3000	nA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID40	I _{DD35}		–	150	1000	nA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID41	I _{DD36}		–	150	1100	nA	V _{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Hibernate Mode, +85 °C							
SID42	I _{DD37}	Regulator Off.	–	–	4500	nA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID43	I _{DD38}		–	–	3500	nA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID44	I _{DD39}		–	–	3500	nA	V _{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Hibernate Mode, +105 °C							
SID42Q	I _{DD37Q}	Regulator Off.	–	–	19.4	μA	V _{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID43Q	I _{DD38Q}		–	–	17	μA	V _{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID44Q	I _{DD39Q}		–	–	16	μA	V _{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Stop Mode, +85 °C							
SID304	I _{DD43A}	Stop Mode current; V _{DD} = 3.6 V	–	35	85	nA	T = -40 °C to +60 °C
SID304A	I _{DD43B}	Stop Mode current; V _{DD} = 3.6 V	–	–	1450	nA	T = +85 °C
Stop Mode, +105 °C							
SID304Q	I _{DD43AQ}	Stop Mode current; V _{DD} = 3.6 V	–	–	5645	nA	
XRES current							
SID307	I _{DD_XR}	Supply current while XRES asserted	–	2	5	mA	

Table 3. AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID48	F _{CPU}	CPU frequency	DC	–	24	MHz	1.71 ≤ V _{DD} ≤ 5.5
SID49	T _{SLEEP}	Wakeup from sleep mode	–	0	–	μs	Guaranteed by characterization
SID50	T _{DEEPSLEEP}	Wakeup from Deep Sleep mode	–	–	25	μs	24 MHz IMO. Guaranteed by characterization
SID51	T _{HIBERNATE}	Wakeup from Hibernate mode	–	–	0.7	ms	Guaranteed by characterization
SID51A	T _{STOP}	Wakeup from Stop mode	–	–	2	ms	Guaranteed by characterization
SID52	T _{RESETWIDTH}	External reset pulse width	1	–	–	μs	Guaranteed by characterization

GPIO

Table 4. GPIO DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID57	V _{IH} ^[2]	Input voltage high threshold	0.7 × V _{DDD}	–	–	V	CMOS Input
SID57A	I _{IHS}	Input current when Pad > V _{DDIO} for OVT inputs	–	–	10	μA	Per I ² C Spec
SID58	V _{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	0.3 × V _{DDD}	V	CMOS Input
SID241	V _{IH} ^[2]	LVTTL input, V _{DDD} < 2.7 V	0.7 × V _{DDD}	–	–	V	
SID242	V _{IL}	LVTTL input, V _{DDD} < 2.7 V	–	–	0.3 × V _{DDD}	V	
SID243	V _{IH} ^[2]	LVTTL input, V _{DDD} ≥ 2.7 V	2.0	–	–	V	
SID244	V _{IL}	LVTTL input, V _{DDD} ≥ 2.7 V	–	–	0.8	V	
SID59	V _{OH}	Output voltage high level	V _{DDD} – 0.6	–	–	V	I _{OH} = 4 mA at 3 V V _{DDD}
SID60	V _{OH}	Output voltage high level	V _{DDD} – 0.5	–	–	V	I _{OH} = 1 mA at 1.8 V V _{DDD}
SID61	V _{OL}	Output voltage low level	–	–	0.6	V	I _{OL} = 4 mA at 1.8 V V _{DDD}
SID62	V _{OL}	Output voltage low level	–	–	0.6	V	I _{OL} = 8 mA at 3 V V _{DDD}
SID62A	V _{OL}	Output voltage low level	–	–	0.4	V	I _{OL} = 3 mA at 3 V V _{DDD}
SID63	R _{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID64	R _{PULLDOWN}	Pull-down resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID65	I _{IL}	Input leakage current (absolute value)	–	–	2	nA	25 °C, V _{DDD} = 3.0 V. Guaranteed by characterization

Note

 2. V_{IH} must not exceed V_{DDD} + 0.2 V.

Table 4. GPIO DC Specifications (continued)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID65A	I_{IL_CTBM}	Input leakage current (absolute value) for CTBM pins	–	–	4	nA	Guaranteed by characterization
SID66	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	–	7	pF	
SID67	V_{HYSTTL}	Input hysteresis LVTTTL	25	40	–	mV	$V_{DD} \geq 2.7\text{ V}$
SID68	$V_{HYSCMOS}$	Input hysteresis CMOS	$0.05 \times V_{DD}$	–	–	mV	
SID69	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DD}/V_{SS}	–	–	100	μA	Guaranteed by characterization
SID69A	I_{TOT_GPIO}	Maximum Total Source or Sink Chip Current	–	–	200	mA	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 5. GPIO AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)^[3]

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID70	T_{RISEF}	Rise time in fast strong mode	2	–	12	ns	3.3 V V_{DD} , Load = 25 pF
SID71	T_{FALLF}	Fall time in fast strong mode	2	–	12	ns	3.3 V V_{DD} , Load = 25 pF
SID72	T_{RISES}	Rise time in slow strong mode	10	–	60	ns	3.3 V V_{DD} , Load = 25 pF
SID73	T_{FALLS}	Fall time in slow strong mode	10	–	60	ns	3.3 V V_{DD} , Load = 25 pF
SID74	$F_{GPIOUT1}$	GPIO Fout; 3.3 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$. Fast strong mode.	–	–	24	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID75	$F_{GPIOUT2}$	GPIO Fout; 1.7 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 3.3\text{ V}$. Fast strong mode.	–	–	16.7	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID76	$F_{GPIOUT3}$	GPIO Fout; 3.3 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$. Slow strong mode.	–	–	7	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID245	$F_{GPIOUT4}$	GPIO Fout; 1.7 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 3.3\text{ V}$. Slow strong mode.	–	–	3.5	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID246	F_{GPIOIN}	GPIO input operating frequency; 1.71 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	–	–	48	MHz	90/10% V_{IO}

Note

3. Simultaneous switching transitions on many fully-loaded GPIO pins may cause ground perturbations depending on several factors including PCB and decoupling capacitor design. For applications that are very sensitive to ground perturbations, the slower GPIO slew rate setting may be used.

XRES

Table 6. XRES DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID77	V_{IH}	Input voltage high threshold	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	–	–	V	CMOS Input
SID78	V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$	V	CMOS Input
SID79	R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	k Ω	
SID80	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	3	–	pF	
SID81	$V_{HYSXRES}$	Input voltage hysteresis	–	100	–	mV	Guaranteed by characterization
SID82	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DD}/V_{SS}	–	–	100	μ A	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 7. XRES AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID83	$T_{RESETWIDTH}$	Reset pulse width	1	–	–	μ s	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 8. Opamp Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization) (continued)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID293	V _{N1}	Input referred, 1 Hz - 1GHz, power = high	–	94	–	μVrms	
SID294	V _{N2}	Input referred, 1 kHz, power = high	–	72	–	nV/rtHz	
SID295	V _{N3}	Input referred, 10kHz, power = high	–	28	–	nV/rtHz	
SID296	V _{N4}	Input referred, 100kHz, power = high	–	15	–	nV/rtHz	
SID297	Cload	Stable up to maximum load. Performance specs at 50 pF.	–	–	125	pF	
SID298	Slew_rate	Cload = 50 pF, Power = High, V _{DDA} ≥ 2.7 V	6	–	–	V/μs	
SID299	T _{op_wake}	From disable to enable, no external RC dominating	–	25	–	μs	
SID299A	OL_GAIN	Open Loop Gain	–	90	–	dB	
	Comp_mode	Comparator mode; 50 mV drive, Trise = Tfall (approx.)	–	–	–		
SID300	T _{PD1}	Response time; power = high	–	150	–	ns	
SID301	T _{PD2}	Response time; power = medium	–	400	–	ns	
SID302	T _{PD3}	Response time; power = low	–	2000	–	ns	
SID303	V _{hyst_op}	Hysteresis	–	10	–	mV	
Deep Sleep Mode		Mode 2 is lowest current range. Mode 1 has higher GBW.					Deep Sleep mode. V _{DDA} ≥ 2.7 V.
SID_DS_1	IDD_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	1400	–	uA	25 °C
SID_DS_2	IDD_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	700	–	uA	25 °C
SID_DS_3	IDD_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	200	–	uA	25 °C
SID_DS_4	IDD_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	120	–	uA	25 °C
SID_DS_5	IDD_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	60	–	uA	25 °C
SID_DS_6	IDD_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	15	–	uA	25 °C
SID_DS_7	GBW_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	4	–	MHz	25 °C
SID_DS_8	GBW_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	2	–	MHz	25 °C
SID_DS_9	GBW_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	0.5	–	MHz	25 °C
SID_DS_10	GBW_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	0.5	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_11	GBW_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	0.2	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_12	GBW_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	0.1	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_13	VOS_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_14	VOS_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_15	VOS_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_16	VOS_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V
SID_DS_17	VOS_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V _{DDA} -1.5 V

Table 10. Comparator AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID91	T _{RESP1}	Response time, normal mode	–	–	110	ns	50-mV overdrive
SID258	T _{RESP2}	Response time, low power mode	–	–	200	ns	50-mV overdrive
SID92	T _{RESP3}	Response time, ultra low power mode (V _{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V _{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °C)	–	–	15	µs	200-mV overdrive

Temperature Sensor

Table 11. Temperature Sensor Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID93	T _{SENSACC}	Temperature sensor accuracy	–5	±1	+5	°C	–40 to +85 °C

SAR ADC

Table 12. SAR ADC DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID94	A_RES	Resolution	–	–	12	bits	
SID95	A_CHNIS_S	Number of channels - single ended	–	–	16		8 full speed
SID96	A-CHNKS_D	Number of channels - differential	–	–	8		Diff inputs use neighboring I/O
SID97	A-MONO	Monotonicity	–	–	–		Yes. Based on characterization
SID98	A_GAINERR	Gain error	–	–	±0.1	%	With external reference.
SID99	A_OFFSET	Input offset voltage	–	–	2	mV	Measured with 1-V V _{REF} .
SID100	A_ISAR	Current consumption	–	–	1	mA	
SID101	A_VINS	Input voltage range - single ended	V _{SS}	–	V _{DDA}	V	Based on device characterization
SID102	A_VIND	Input voltage range - differential	V _{SS}	–	V _{DDA}	V	Based on device characterization
SID103	A_INRES	Input resistance	–	–	2.2	KΩ	Based on device characterization
SID104	A_INCAP	Input capacitance	–	–	10	pF	Based on device characterization

Table 13. SAR ADC AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID106	A_PSR	Power supply rejection ratio	70	–	–	dB	
SID107	A_CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	66	–	–	dB	Measured at 1 V
SID108	A_SAMP_1	Sample rate with external reference bypass cap	–	–	806	ksps	

SWD Interface

Table 32. SWD Interface Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID213	F_SWCLK1	$3.3\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5\text{ V}$	–	–	14	MHz	SWDCLK \leq 1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID214	F_SWCLK2	$1.71\text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 3.3\text{ V}$	–	–	7	MHz	SWDCLK \leq 1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID215	T_SWDI_SETUP	$T = 1/f\text{ SWDCLK}$	$0.25 \cdot T$	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID216	T_SWDI_HOLD	$T = 1/f\text{ SWDCLK}$	$0.25 \cdot T$	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217	T_SWDO_VALID	$T = 1/f\text{ SWDCLK}$	–	–	$0.5 \cdot T$	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217A	T_SWDO_HOLD	$T = 1/f\text{ SWDCLK}$	1	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization

Internal Main Oscillator

Table 33. IMO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID218	I_IMO1	IMO operating current at 48 MHz	–	–	1000	μA	
SID219	I_IMO2	IMO operating current at 24 MHz	–	–	325	μA	
SID220	I_IMO3	IMO operating current at 12 MHz	–	–	225	μA	
SID221	I_IMO4	IMO operating current at 6 MHz	–	–	180	μA	
SID222	I_IMO5	IMO operating current at 3 MHz	–	–	150	μA	

Table 34. IMO AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID223	F_IMOTOL1	Frequency variation from 3 to 48 MHz	–	–	±2	%	±3% if $T_A > 85^\circ\text{C}$ and IMO frequency < 24 MHz
SID226	T_STARTIMO	IMO startup time	–	–	12	μs	
SID227	T_JITRMSIMO1	RMS Jitter at 3 MHz	–	156	–	ps	
SID228	T_JITRMSIMO2	RMS Jitter at 24 MHz	–	145	–	ps	
SID229	T_JITRMSIMO3	RMS Jitter at 48 MHz	–	139	–	ps	

Internal Low-Speed Oscillator

Table 35. ILO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID231	I_ILO1	ILO operating current at 32 kHz	–	0.3	1.05	μA	Guaranteed by Characterization
SID233	I_ILOLEAK	ILO leakage current	–	2	15	nA	Guaranteed by Design

The nomenclature used in the preceding table is based on the following part numbering convention:

Field	Description	Values	Meaning
CY8C	Cypress Prefix		
4	Architecture	4	PSoC 4
A	Family	1	4100 Family
B	CPU Speed	4	48 MHz
C	Flash Capacity	4	16 KB
		5	32 KB
		6	64 KB
		7	128 KB
DE	Package Code	AX, AZ	TQFP
		LQ	QFN
		BU	BGA
		FD	CSP
F	Temperature Range	I	Industrial
		Q	Extended Industrial
S	Silicon Family	N/A	PSoC 4 Base Series
		L	PSoC 4 L-Series
		BL	PSoC 4 BLE
		M	PSoC 4 M-Series
XYZ	Attributes Code	000-999	Code of feature set in the specific family

Part Numbering Conventions

The part number fields are defined as follows.

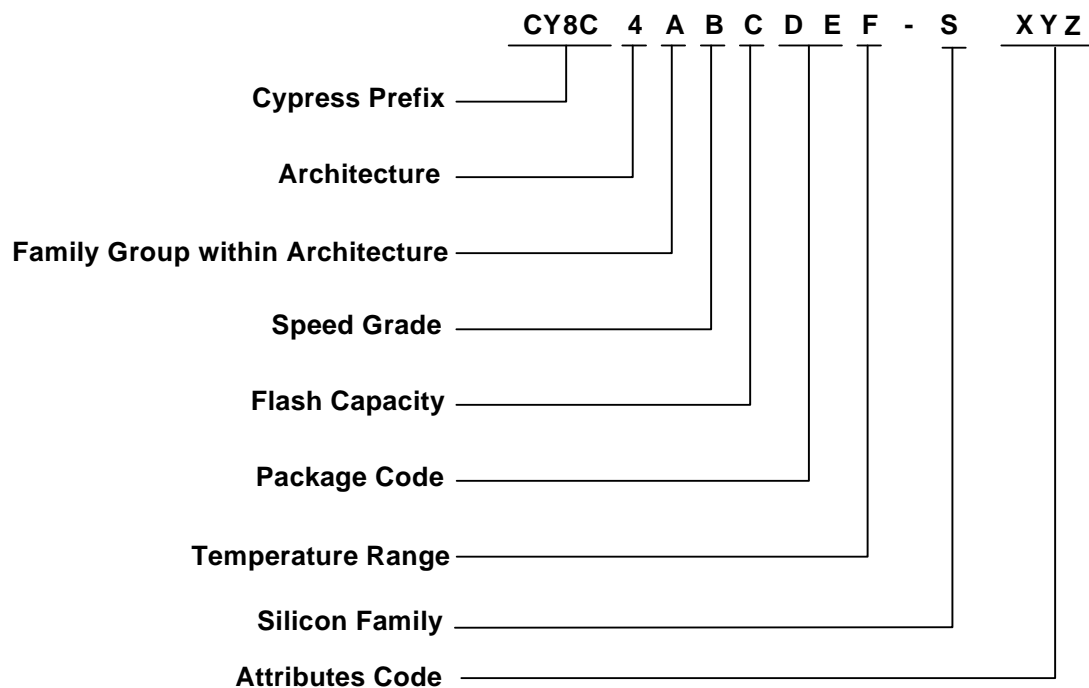


Figure 7. 64-Pin 14 × 14 × 1.4 mm TQFP Package Outline

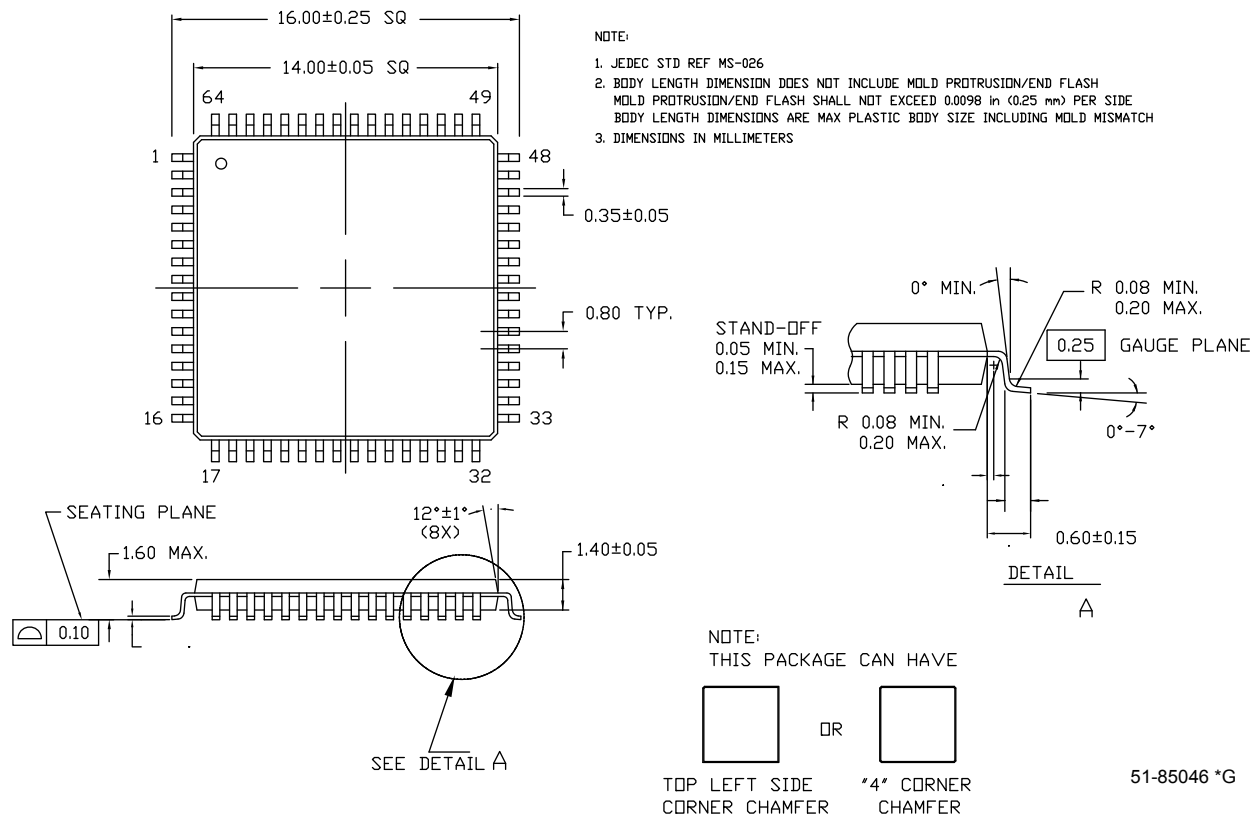


Figure 8. 48-Pin 7 × 7 × 1.4 mm TQFP Package Outline

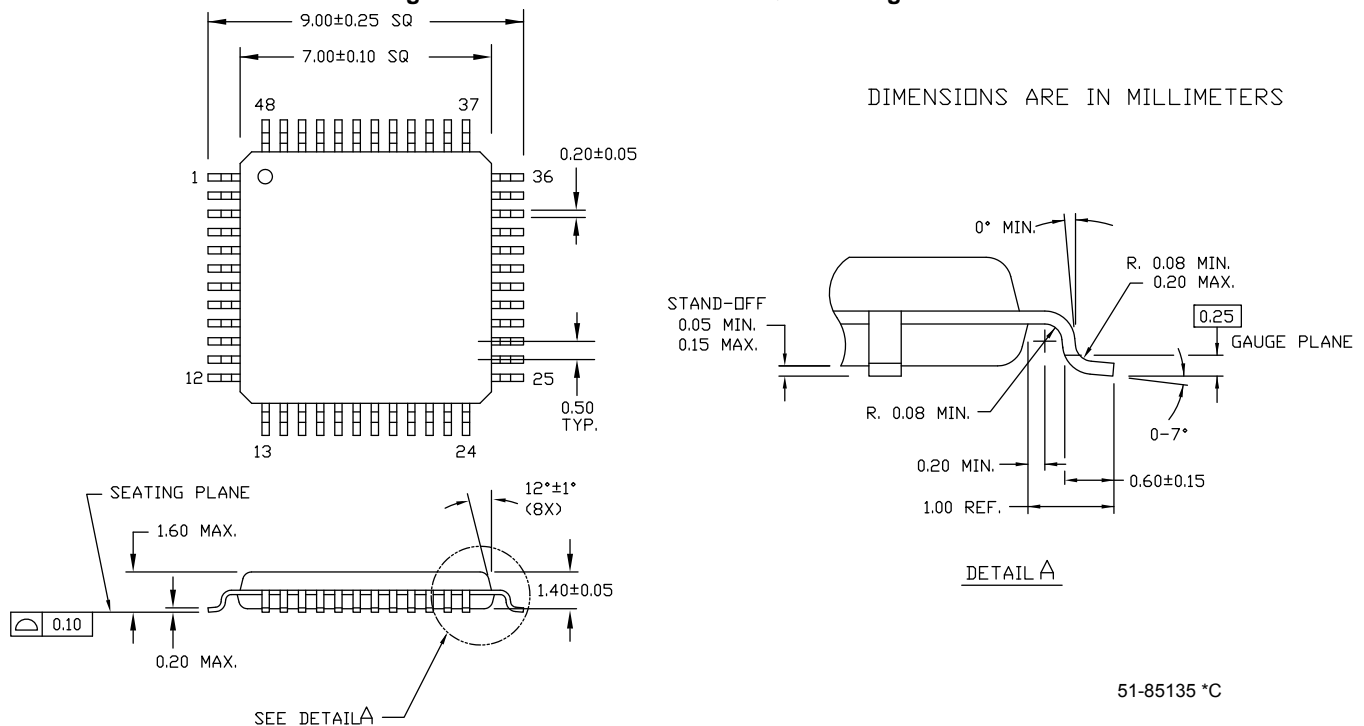
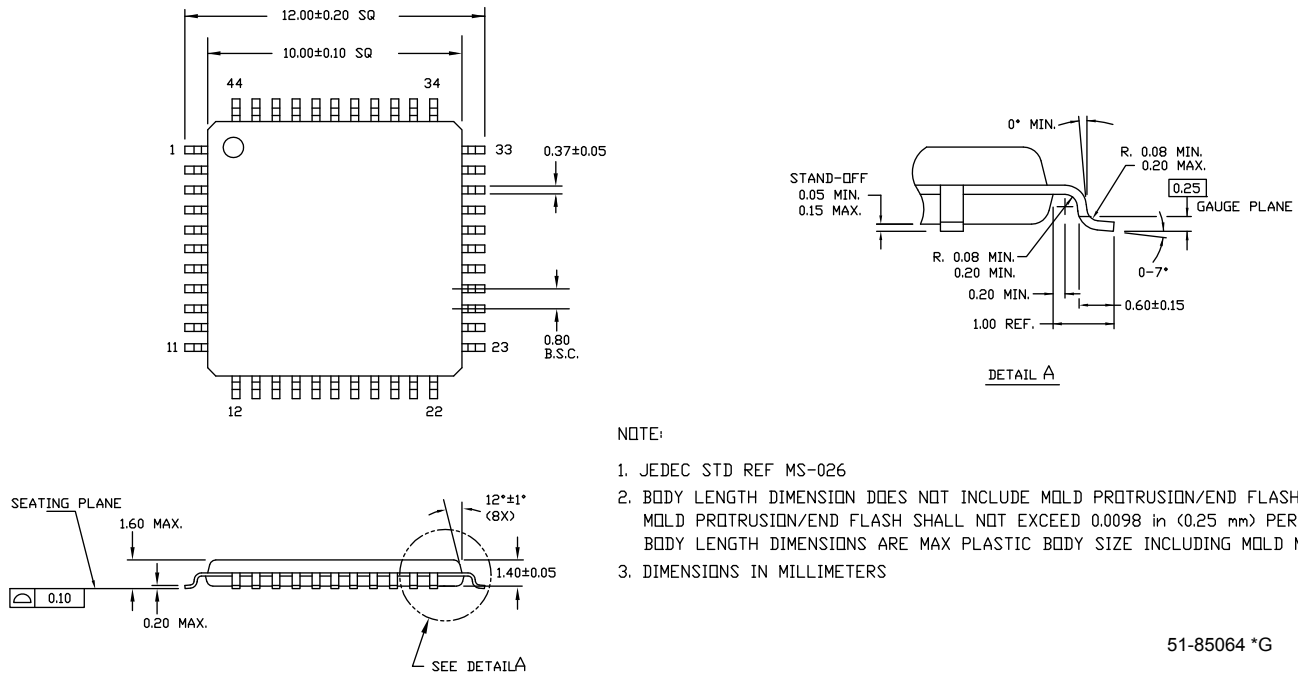


Figure 9. 44-Pin 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm TQFP Package Outline



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 *G

Table 43. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
PGA	programmable gain amplifier
PHUB	peripheral hub
PHY	physical layer
PICU	port interrupt control unit
PLA	programmable logic array
PLD	programmable logic device, see also PAL
PLL	phase-locked loop
PMDD	package material declaration data sheet
POR	power-on reset
PRES	precise power-on reset
PRS	pseudo random sequence
PS	port read data register
PSoC®	Programmable System-on-Chip™
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio
PWM	pulse-width modulator
RAM	random-access memory
RISC	reduced-instruction-set computing
RMS	root-mean-square
RTC	real-time clock
RTL	register transfer language
RTR	remote transmission request
RX	receive
SAR	successive approximation register
SC/CT	switched capacitor/continuous time
SCL	I ² C serial clock
SDA	I ² C serial data
S/H	sample and hold
SINAD	signal to noise and distortion ratio
SIO	special input/output, GPIO with advanced features. See GPIO.
SOC	start of conversion
SOF	start of frame
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface, a communications protocol
SR	slew rate
SRAM	static random access memory
SRES	software reset
SWD	serial wire debug, a test protocol
SWV	single-wire viewer
TD	transaction descriptor, see also DMA

Table 43. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
THD	total harmonic distortion
TIA	transimpedance amplifier
TRM	technical reference manual
TTL	transistor-transistor logic
TX	transmit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Transmitter Receiver, a communications protocol
UDB	universal digital block
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USBIO	USB input/output, PSoC pins used to connect to a USB port
VDAC	voltage DAC, see also DAC, IDAC
WDT	watchdog timer
WOL	write once latch, see also NVL
WRES	watchdog timer reset
XRES	external reset I/O pin
XTAL	crystal

Sales, Solutions, and Legal Information

Worldwide Sales and Design Support

Cypress maintains a worldwide network of offices, solution centers, manufacturer's representatives, and distributors. To find the office closest to you, visit us at [Cypress Locations](#).

Products

ARM® Cortex® Microcontrollers	cypress.com/arm
Automotive	cypress.com/automotive
Clocks & Buffers	cypress.com/clocks
Interface	cypress.com/interface
Lighting & Power Control	cypress.com/powerpsoc
Memory	cypress.com/memory
PSoC	cypress.com/psoc
Touch Sensing	cypress.com/touch
USB Controllers	cypress.com/usb
Wireless/RF	cypress.com/wireless

PSoC® Solutions

cypress.com/psoc
PSoC 1 | PSoC 3 | PSoC 4 | PSoC 5LP

Cypress Developer Community

[Community](#) | [Forums](#) | [Blogs](#) | [Video](#) | [Training](#)

Technical Support

cypress.com/support

© Cypress Semiconductor Corporation, 2015-2016. This document is the property of Cypress Semiconductor Corporation and its subsidiaries, including Spansion LLC ("Cypress"). This document, including any software or firmware included or referenced in this document ("Software"), is owned by Cypress under the intellectual property laws and treaties of the United States and other countries worldwide. Cypress reserves all rights under such laws and treaties and does not, except as specifically stated in this paragraph, grant any license under its patents, copyrights, trademarks, or other intellectual property rights. If the Software is not accompanied by a license agreement and you do not otherwise have a written agreement with Cypress governing the use of the Software, then Cypress hereby grants you a personal, non-exclusive, nontransferable license (without the right to sublicense) (1) under its copyright rights in the Software (a) for Software provided in source code form, to modify and reproduce the Software solely for use with Cypress hardware products, only internally within your organization, and (b) to distribute the Software in binary code form externally to end users (either directly or indirectly through resellers and distributors), solely for use on Cypress hardware product units, and (2) under those claims of Cypress's patents that are infringed by the Software (as provided by Cypress, unmodified) to make, use, distribute, and import the Software solely for use with Cypress hardware products. Any other use, reproduction, modification, translation, or compilation of the Software is prohibited.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW, CYPRESS MAKES NO WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH REGARD TO THIS DOCUMENT OR ANY SOFTWARE OR ACCOMPANYING HARDWARE, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. To the extent permitted by applicable law, Cypress reserves the right to make changes to this document without further notice. Cypress does not assume any liability arising out of the application or use of any product or circuit described in this document. Any information provided in this document, including any sample design information or programming code, is provided only for reference purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of this document to properly design, program, and test the functionality and safety of any application made of this information and any resulting product. Cypress products are not designed, intended, or authorized for use as critical components in systems designed or intended for the operation of weapons, weapons systems, nuclear installations, life-support devices or systems, other medical devices or systems (including resuscitation equipment and surgical implants), pollution control or hazardous substances management, or other uses where the failure of the device or system could cause personal injury, death, or property damage ("Unintended Uses"). A critical component is any component of a device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness. Cypress is not liable, in whole or in part, and you shall and hereby do release Cypress from any claim, damage, or other liability arising from or related to all Unintended Uses of Cypress products. You shall indemnify and hold Cypress harmless from and against all claims, costs, damages, and other liabilities, including claims for personal injury or death, arising from or related to any Unintended Uses of Cypress products.

Cypress, the Cypress logo, Spansion, the Spansion logo, and combinations thereof, WICED, PSoC, CapSense, EZ-USB, F-RAM, and Traveo are trademarks or registered trademarks of Cypress in the United States and other countries. For a more complete list of Cypress trademarks, visit cypress.com. Other names and brands may be claimed as property of their respective owners.