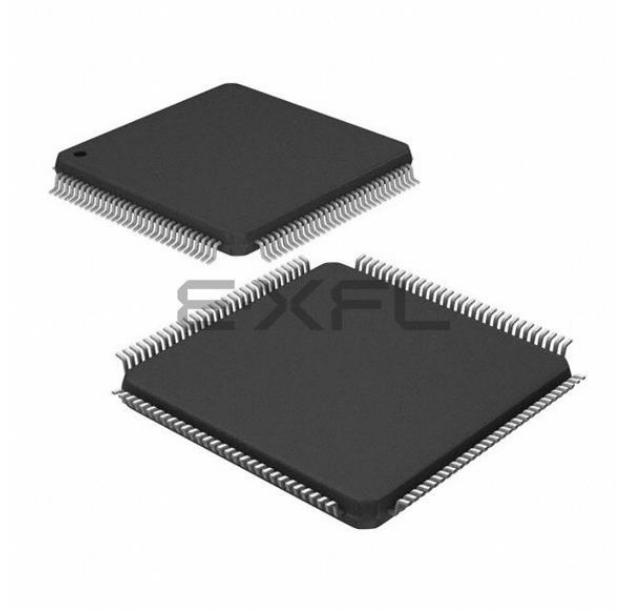

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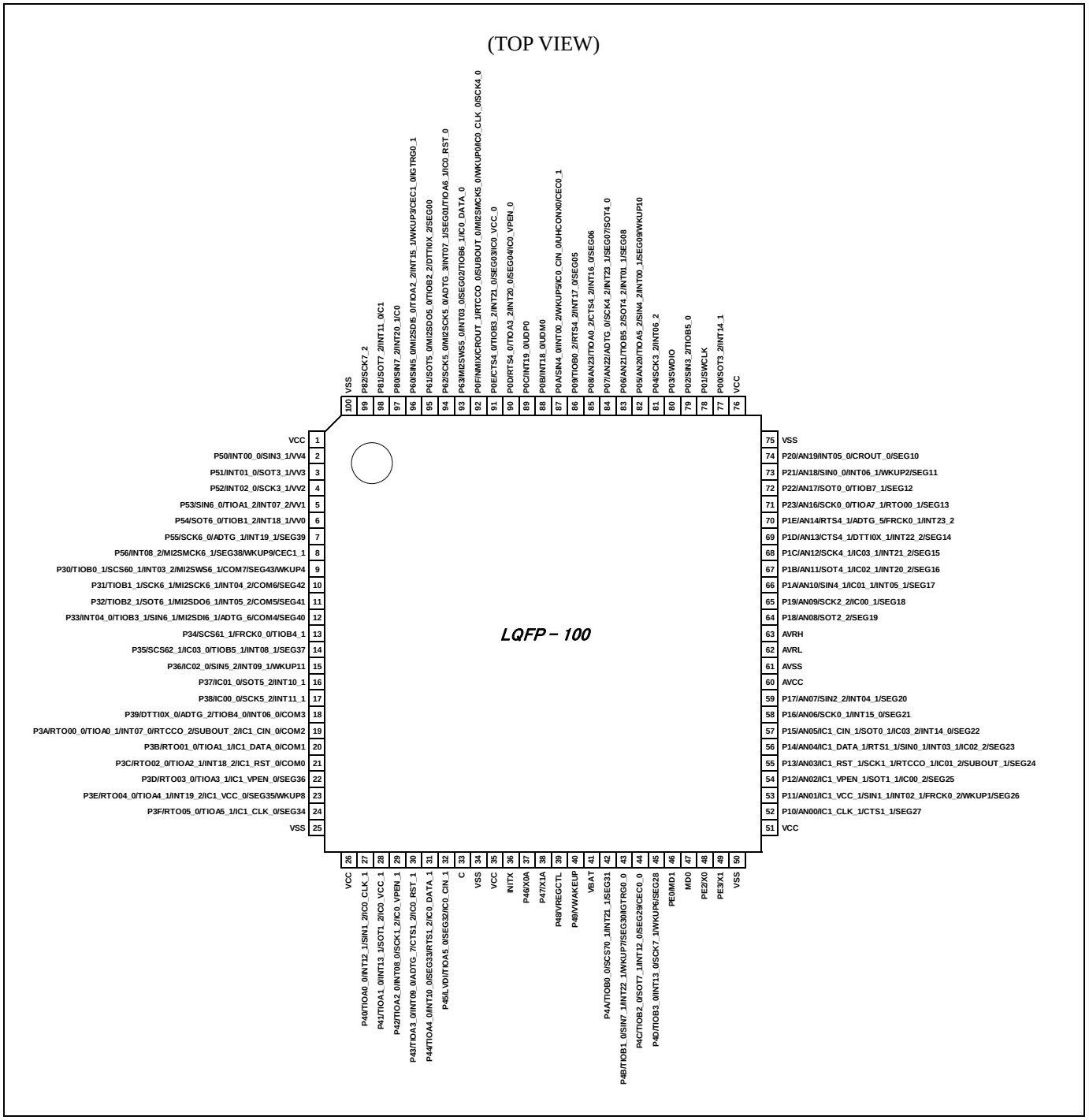
What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

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

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	CSIO, I²C, LINbus, SmartCard, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	I²S, LCD, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	102
Program Memory Size	304KB (304K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	32K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.65V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 24x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	120-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	120-LQFP (16x16)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/s6e1b84ghagv20000

FPT-100P-M20



Note:

- *The number after the underscore ("_") in a pin name such as XXX_1 and XXX_2 indicates the relocated port number. The channel on such pin has multiple functions, each of which has its own pin name. Use the Extended Port Function Register (EPFR) to select the pin to be used.*

Pin No.			Pin Name	I/O Circuit Type	Pin State Type
LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80			
64	54	44	P12 IC1_VPEN_1 SOT1_1 IC00_2 AN02 SEG25	P	K
65	55	45	P13 IC1_RST_1 SCK1_1 RTCCO_1 IC01_2 SUBOUT_1 AN03 SEG24	P	K
66	56	46	P14 IC1_DATA_1 RTS1_1 SIN0_1 IC02_2 INT03_1 AN04 SEG23	P	V
67	57	47	P15 IC1_CIN_1 SOT0_1 IC03_2 INT14_0 AN05 SEG22	P	V
68	58	48	P16 SCK0_1 INT15_0 AN06 SEG21	P	V
69	59	49	P17 SIN2_2 INT04_1 AN07 SEG20	P	V
70	60	50	AVCC	-	-
71	61	51	AVSS	-	-
72	62	52	AVRL	-	-
73	63	53	AVRH	-	-
74	64	54	P18 SOT2_2 AN08 SEG19	P	K
75	65	55	P19 SCK2_2 IC00_1 AN09 SEG18	P	K

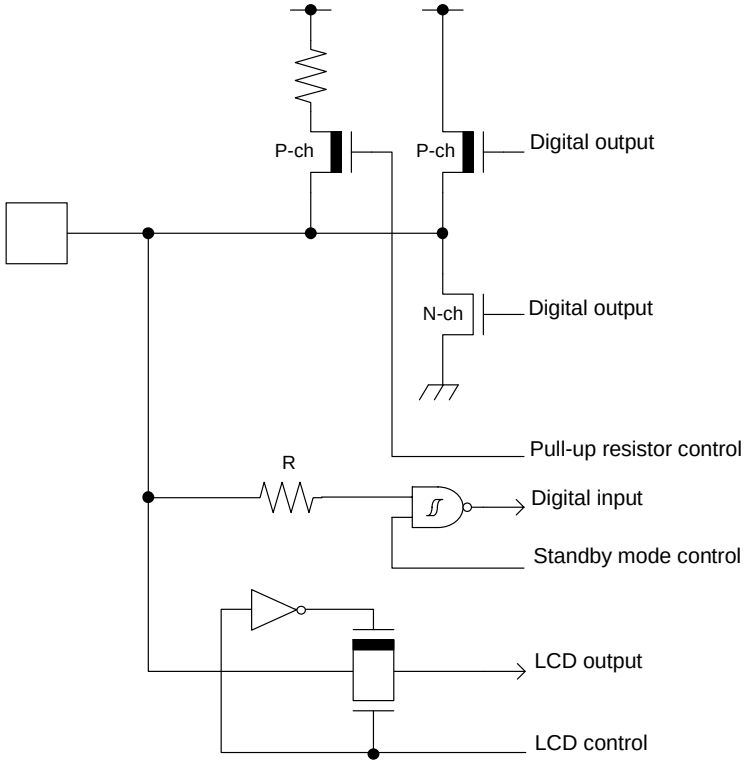
List of Pin Functions

The number after the underscore ("_") in a pin name such as XXX_1 and XXX_2 indicates the relocated port number. The channel on such pin has multiple functions, each of which has its own pin name. Use the Extended Port Function Register (EPFR) to select the pin to be used.

Pin Function	Pin Name	Function Description	Pin No.		
			LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80
ADC	ADTG_0	A/D converter external trigger input pin	99	84	66
	ADTG_1		7	7	7
	ADTG_2		23	18	13
	ADTG_3		114	94	74
	ADTG_4		81	-	-
	ADTG_5		80	70	-
	ADTG_6		17	12	12
	ADTG_7		35	30	-
	AN00	A/D converter analog input pin. ANxx describes ADC ch.xx.	62	52	42
	AN01		63	53	43
	AN02		64	54	44
	AN03		65	55	45
	AN04		66	56	46
	AN05		67	57	47
	AN06		68	58	48
	AN07		69	59	49
	AN08		74	64	54
	AN09		75	65	55
	AN10		76	66	56
	AN11		77	67	57
	AN12		78	68	-
	AN13		79	69	-
	AN14		80	70	-
	AN15		82	-	-
	AN16		86	71	58
	AN17		87	72	59
	AN18		88	73	60
	AN19		89	74	-
	AN20		97	82	-
	AN21		98	83	-
	AN22		99	84	66
	AN23		100	85	-
Base Timer 0	TIOA0_0	Base timer ch.0 TIOA pin	32	27	-
	TIOA0_1		24	19	14
	TIOA0_2		100	85	-
	TIOB0_0	Base timer ch.0 TIOB pin	47	42	32
	TIOB0_1		14	9	9
	TIOB0_2		101	86	-

Pin Function	Pin Name	Function Description	Pin No.		
			LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80
External Interrupt	INT15_0	External interrupt request 15 input pin	68	58	48
	INT15_1		116	96	76
	INT15_2		54	-	-
	INT16_0	External interrupt request 16 input pin	100	85	-
	INT16_1		11	-	-
	INT16_2		12	-	-
	INT17_0	External interrupt request 17 input pin	101	86	-
	INT17_1		85	-	-
	INT17_2		13	-	-
	INT18_0	External interrupt request 18 input pin	103	88	68
	INT18_1		6	6	6
	INT18_2		26	21	16
	INT19_0	External interrupt request 19 input pin	104	89	69
	INT19_1		7	7	7
	INT19_2		28	23	18
	INT20_0	External interrupt request 20 input pin	105	90	70
	INT20_1		117	97	77
	INT20_2		77	67	57
	INT21_0	External interrupt request 21 input pin	106	91	71
	INT21_1		47	42	32
	INT21_2		78	68	-
	INT22_0	External interrupt request 22 input pin	109	-	-
	INT22_1		48	43	33
	INT22_2		79	69	-
	INT23_0	External interrupt request 23 input pin	111	-	-
	INT23_1		99	84	66
	INT23_2		80	70	-
	NMIX	Non-Maskable Interrupt input pin	107	92	72
GPIO	P00	General-purpose I/O port 0	92	77	61
	P01		93	78	62
	P02		94	79	63
	P03		95	80	64
	P04		96	81	65
	P05		97	82	-
	P06		98	83	-
	P07		99	84	66
	P08		100	85	-
	P09		101	86	-
	P0A		102	87	67
	P0B		103	88	68
	P0C		104	89	69
	P0D		105	90	70
	P0E		106	91	71
	P0F		107	92	72

Pin Function	Pin Name	Function Description	Pin No.		
			LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80
GPIO	P10	General-purpose I/O port 1	62	52	42
	P11		63	53	43
	P12		64	54	44
	P13		65	55	45
	P14		66	56	46
	P15		67	57	47
	P16		68	58	48
	P17		69	59	49
	P18		74	64	54
	P19		75	65	55
	P1A		76	66	56
	P1B		77	67	57
	P1C		78	68	-
	P1D		79	69	-
	P1E		80	70	-
	P20	General-purpose I/O port 2	89	74	-
	P21		88	73	60
	P22		87	72	59
	P23		86	71	58
	P24		85	-	-
	P25		84	-	-
	P26		83	-	-
	P27		82	-	-
	P28		81	-	-
	P30	General-purpose I/O port 3	14	9	9
	P31		15	10	10
	P32		16	11	11
	P33		17	12	12
	P34		18	13	-
	P35		19	14	-
	P36		20	15	-
	P37		21	16	-
	P38		22	17	-
	P39		23	18	13
	P3A		24	19	14
	P3B		25	20	15
	P3C		26	21	16
	P3D		27	22	17
	P3E		28	23	18
	P3F		29	24	19

Type	Circuit	Remarks
L		・CMOS level output ・CMOS level hysteresis input ・With input control ・5 V tolerant ・LCD segment output ・With pull-up resistor control ・With standby mode control ・Pull-up resistor : Approximately 33 kΩ ・I_{OH}= -4 mA, I_{OL}= 4 mA ・Available to control of PZR registers. ・When this pin is used as an I^2C pin, the digital output P-ch transistor is always off

Notes on Power-on

Turn power on/off in the following order or at the same time.

Turning on : VBAT → VCC
VCC → AVCC → AVRH
Turning off : VCC → VBAT
AVRH → AVCC → VCC

Serial Communication

There is a possibility to receive wrong data due to the noise or other causes on the serial communication.
Therefore, design a printed circuit board so as to avoid noise.
Consider the case of receiving wrong data due to noise; perform error detection such as by applying a checksum of data at the end.
If an error is detected, retransmit the data.

Differences in Features Among the Products with Different Memory Sizes and Between Flash Memory Products and MASK Products

The electric characteristics including power consumption, ESD, latch-up, noise characteristics, and oscillation characteristics among the products with different memory sizes and between Flash memory products and MASK products are different because chip layout and memory structures are different.

If you are switching to use a different product of the same series, please make sure to evaluate the electric characteristics.

Pull-Up Function of 5 V Tolerant I/O

Please do not input the signal more than VCC voltage at the time of Pull-Up function use of 5 V tolerant I/O.

Handling when Using Debug Pins

When debug pins (SWDIO/SWCLK) are set to GPIO or other peripheral functions, set them as output only; do not set them as input.

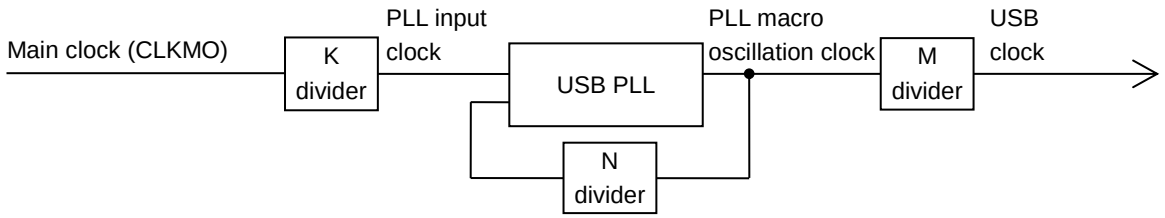
List of Pin Status

Pin Status Type	Function Group	State Upon Power-on Reset or Low-Voltage Detection	State at INITX Input	State Upon Device Internal Reset	State in Run Mode or Sleep Mode	State in Timer Mode, RTC Mode, or Stop Mode		State in Deep Standby RTC Mode or Deep Standby Stop Mode State		State when Return from Deep Standby Mode State
		Power Supply Unstable	Power Supply Stable	Power Supply Stable	Power Supply Stable	Power Supply Stable		Power Supply Stable		Power Supply Stable
		-	INITX=0	INITX=1	INITX=1	INITX=1		INITX=1		INITX=1
		-	-	-	-	SPL=0	SPL=1	SPL=0	SPL=1	-
A	GPIO selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected / Internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected
	Main crystal oscillator input pin/ External main clock input selected	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled
B	GPIO selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected / Internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected
	External main clock input selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state
	Main crystal oscillator output pin	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0/ Input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state/When oscillation stops*1, Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state/When oscillation stops*1, Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state/When oscillation stops*1, Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state / When oscillation stops*1, Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state / When oscillation stops*1, Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	Maintain previous state / When oscillation stops*1, Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0
C	INITX input pin	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled	Pull-up / Input enabled
D	Mode input pin	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled

Parameter	Symbol (Pin Name)	Conditions		Value		Unit	Remarks
				Typ	Max		
Power supply current	I_{CCVBAT} (VBAT)	RTC operation	T_A=25°C V_{CC}=3.0V 32 kHz Crystal oscillation	0.9	TBD	µA	*1
			T_A=25°C V_{CC}=1.65 V 32 kHz Crystal oscillation	0.8	TBD	µA	*1
			T_A=105°C V_{CC}=3.6V 32 kHz Crystal oscillation	-	TBD	µA	*1
		RTC stop	T_A=25°C V_{CC}=3.0V	0.05	TBD	µA	*1
			T_A=25°C V_{CC}=1.65 V	0.02	TBD	µA	*1
			T_A=105°C V_{CC}=3.6V	-	TBD	µA	*1

*1: All ports are fixed.

USB PLL connection



11.4.6 Reset Input Characteristics

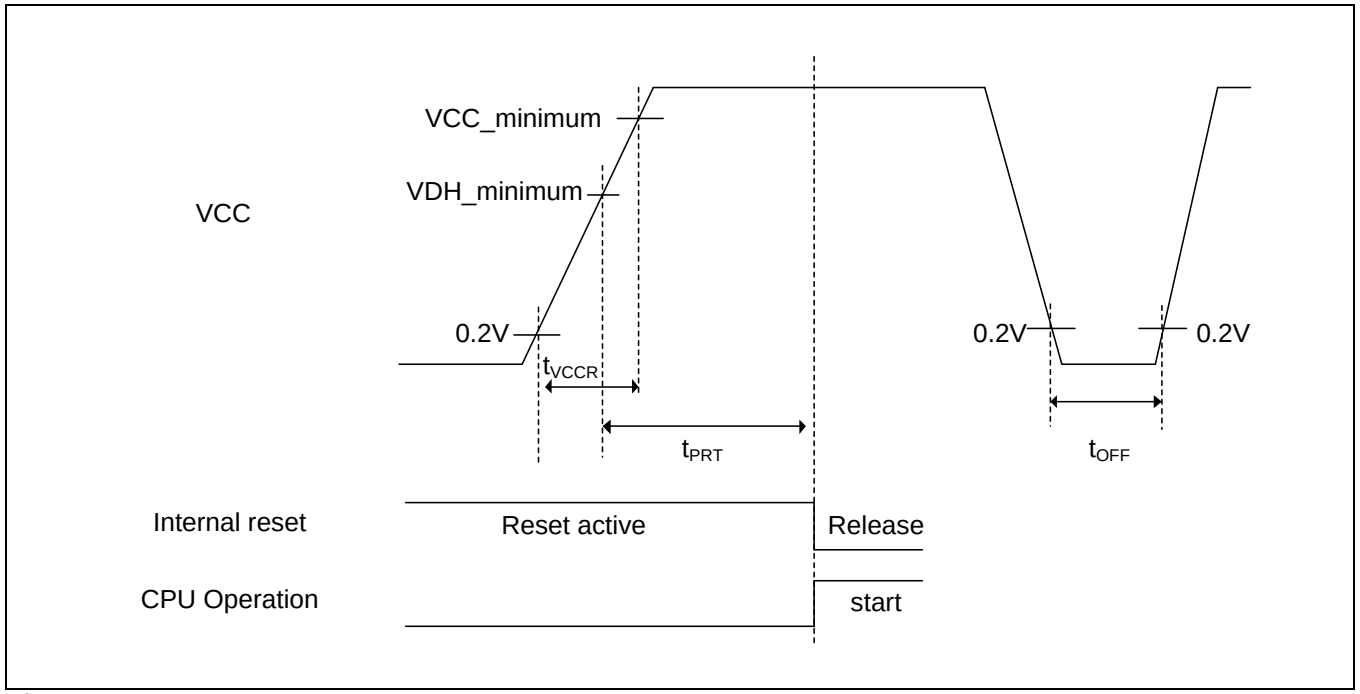
(V_{CC} =AV_{CC}=1.65 V to 3.6 V, V_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0 V, T_A=- 40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Reset input time	t_{INITX}	INITX	-	500	-	ns	

11.4.7 Power-on Reset Timing

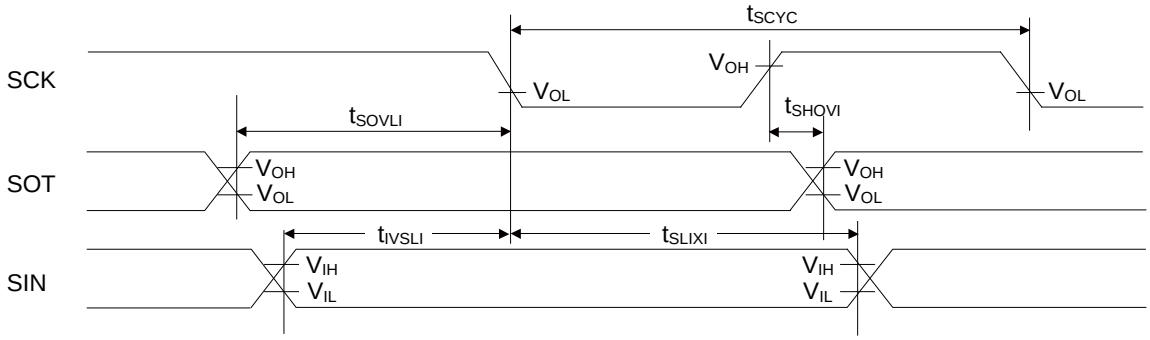
(V_{CC}=AV_{CC}=1.65 V to 3.6 V, V_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0 V, T_A=- 40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Value		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Power supply rising time	t_{VCCR}	VCC	0	-	ms	
Power supply shut down time	t_{OFF}		1	-	ms	
Time until releasing Power-on reset	t_{PRT}		0.43	3.4	ms	

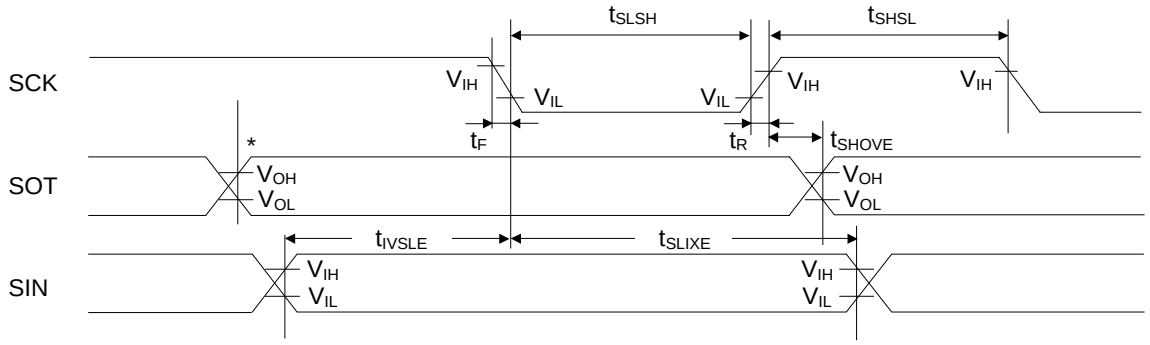


Glossary

- VCC_minimum : Minimum V_{CC} of recommended operating conditions.
- VDH_minimum : Minimum detection voltage of Low-Voltage detection reset.
  See "11.7 Low-Voltage Detection Characteristics".

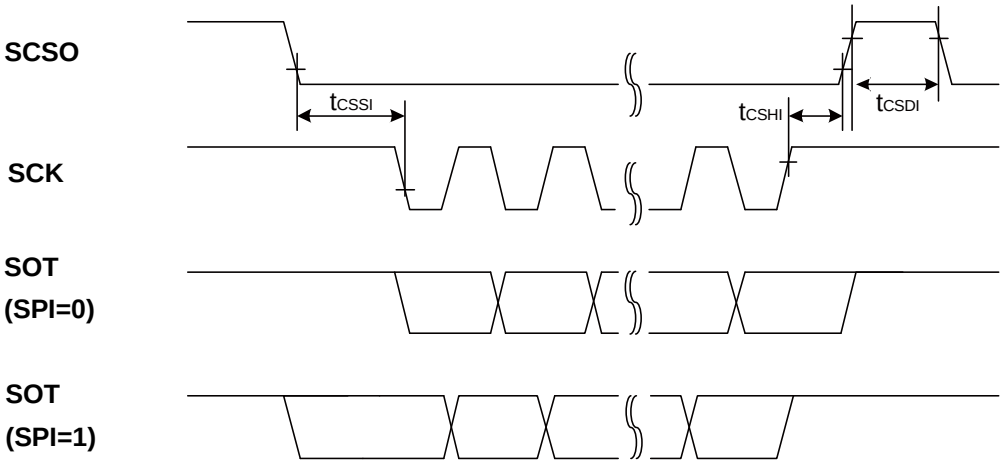


Master mode

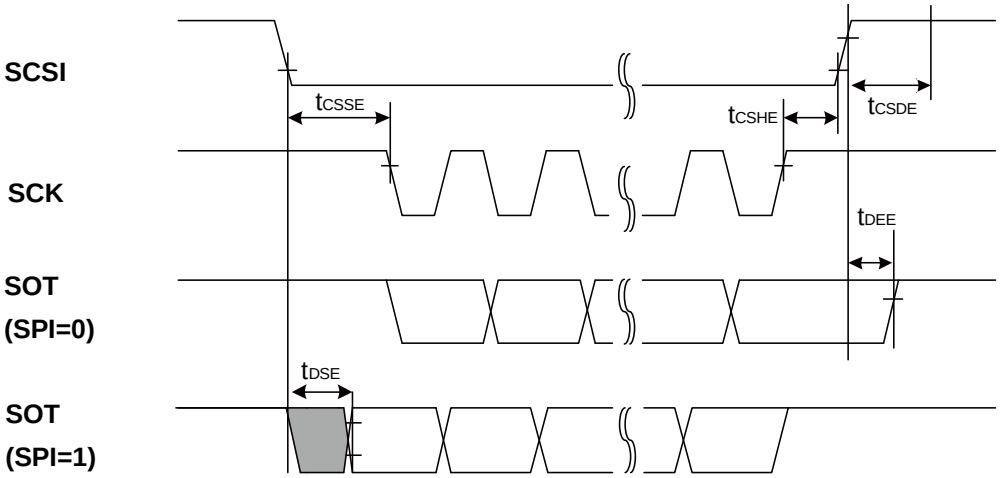


Slave mode

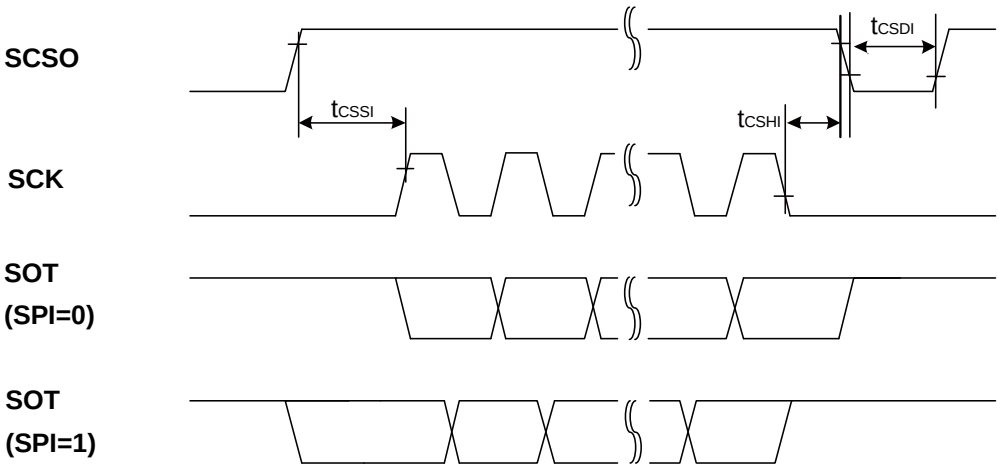
*: Changes when writing to TDR register



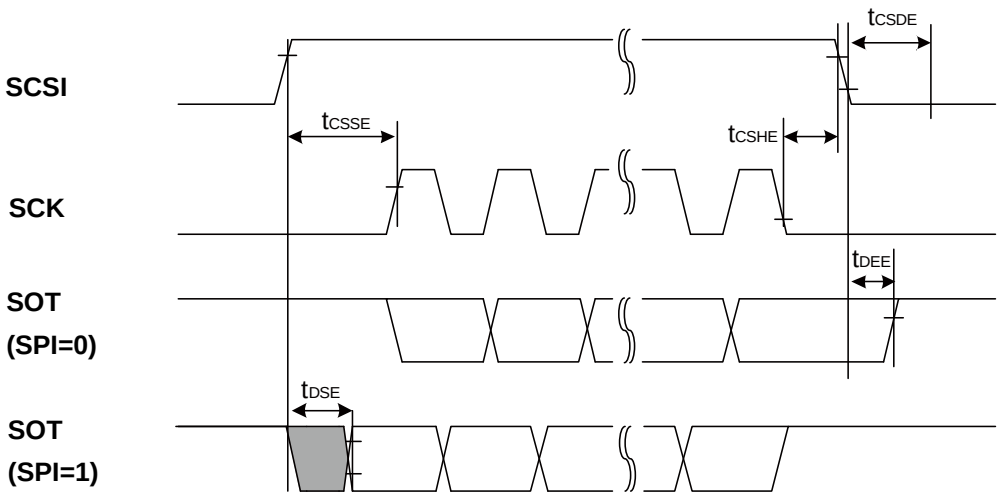
Master mode



Slave mode



Master mode

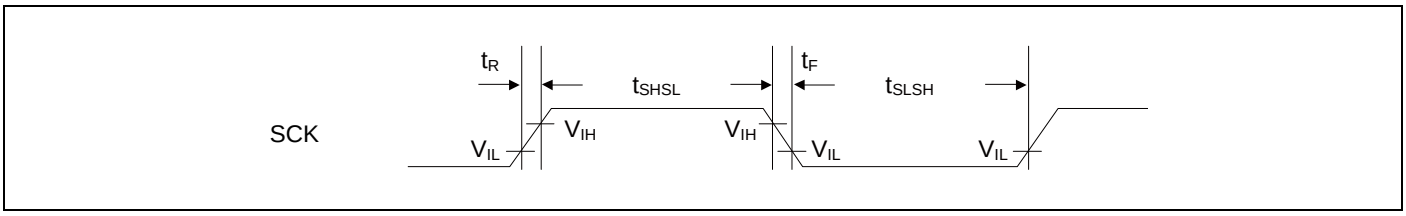


Slave mode

UART external clock input (EXT=1)

(V_{CC}=AV_{CC}=1.65 V to 3.6 V, V_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0 V, T_A=- 40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max		
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	C_L=30 pF	t_{CYCP} +10	-	ns	
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}		t_{CYCP} +10	-	ns	
SCK falling time	t_F		-	5	ns	
SCK rising time	t_R		-	5	ns	



11.4.10 External Input Timing

(V_{CC}=AV_{CC}=1.65 V to 3.6 V, V_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0 V, T_A=- 40°C to +105°C)

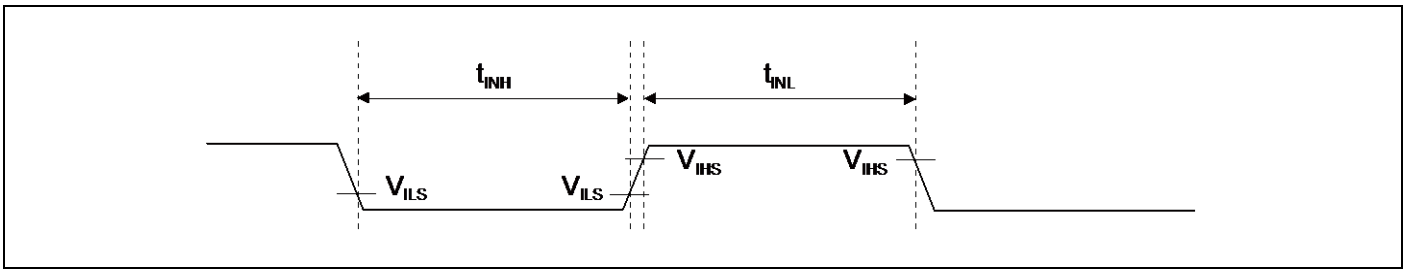
Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Input pulse width	t_{INH}, t_{INL}	ADTGx	-	2 t_{CYCP}*1	-	ns	A/D converter trigger input
		FRCKx					Free-run timer input clock
		ICxx					Input capture
		DTTIxX	-	2 t_{CYCP}*1	-	ns	Wave form generator
		INTxx, NMIX	*2	2 t_{CYCP} +100*1	-	ns	External interrupt, NMI
			*3	500	-	ns	
		WKUPx	*4	500	-	ns	Deep standby wake up

*1: t_{CYCP} represents the APB bus clock cycle time.
For the number of the APB bus to which the Multi-function Timer is connected and that of the APB bus to which the External Interrupt Controller is connected, see "8. Block Diagram".

*2: In Run mode and Sleep mode

*3: In Timer mode and RTC mode and Stop mode

*4: In Deep Standby RTC mode and Deep Standby Stop mode



11.4.11 I^2C Timing

(V_{CC}=AV_{CC}=1.65 V to 3.6 V, V_{SS}=AV_{SS}=0 V, T_A=- 40°C to +105°C)

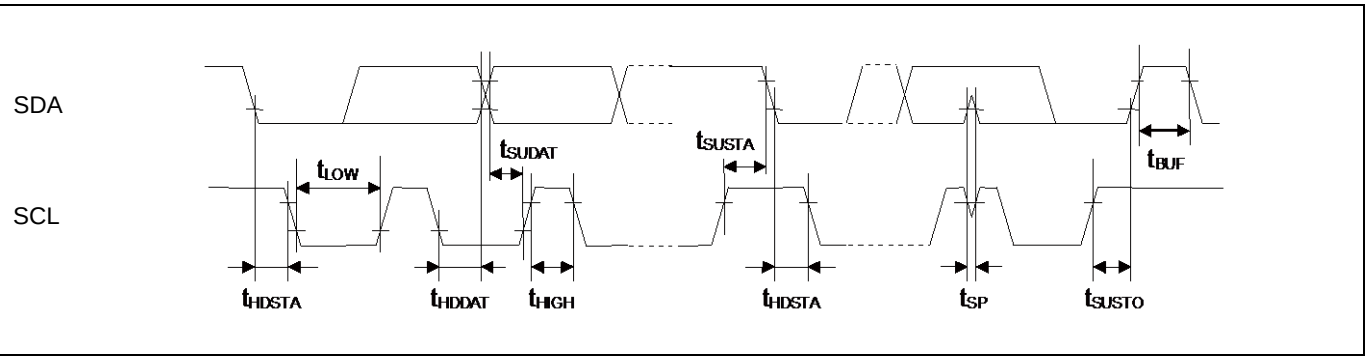
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Standard-Mode		Fast-Mode		Unit	Remarks
			Min	Max	Min	Max		
SCL clock frequency	f_{SCL}	C_L=30 pF, R=(V_P/I_{OL})*1	0	100	0	400	kHz	
(Repeated) Start condition hold time SDA ↓ → SCL ↓	t_{HDSTA}		4.0	-	0.6	-	µs	
SCL clock L width	t_{LOW}		4.7	-	1.3	-	µs	
SCL clock H width	t_{HIGH}		4.0	-	0.6	-	µs	
(Repeated) Start setup time SCL ↑ → SDA ↓	t_{SUSTA}		4.7	-	0.6	-	µs	
Data hold time SCL ↓ → SDA ↓ ↑	t_{HDDAT}		0	3.45*2	0	0.9*3	µs	
Data setup time SDA ↓ ↑ → SCL ↑	t_{SUDAT}		250	-	100	-	ns	
Stop condition setup time SCL ↑ → SDA ↑	t_{SUSTO}		4.0	-	0.6	-	µs	
Bus free time between Stop condition and Start condition	t_{BUF}		4.7	-	1.3	-	µs	
Noise filter	t_{SP}	-	2 t_{CYCP}*4	-	2 t_{CYCP}*4	-	ns	

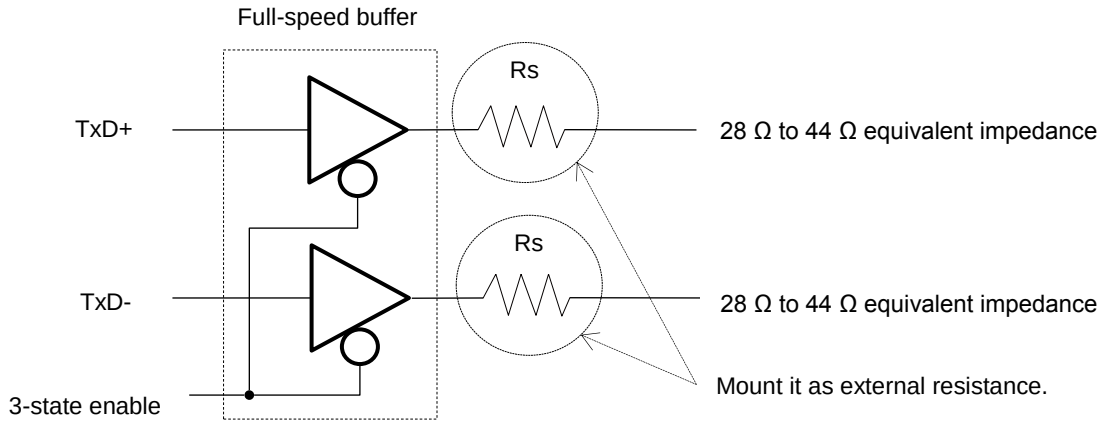
*1: R represents the pull-up resistance of the SCL and SDA lines, and C_L the load capacitance of the SCL and SDA lines. V_P represents the power supply voltage of the pull-up resistance, and I_{OL} the V_{OL} guaranteed current.

*2: The maximum t_{HDDAT} must satisfy at least the condition that the period during which the device is holding the SCL signal at L (t_{LOW}) does not extend.

*3: A Fast-mode I^2C bus device can be used in a Standard-mode I^2C bus system, provided that the condition of t_{SUDAT} ≥ 250 ns is fulfilled.

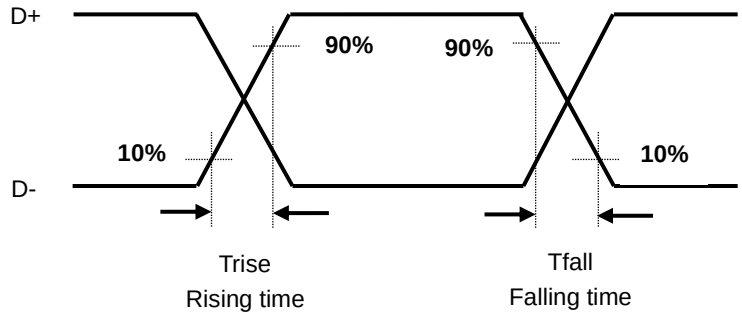
*4: t_{CYCP} represents the APB bus clock cycle time.
For the number of the APB bus to which the I^2C is connected, see "8. Block Diagram".
To use Standard-mode, set the APB bus clock at 2 MHz or more.
To use Fast-mode, set the APB bus clock at 8 MHz or more.





Rs series resistor 25 Ω to 30 Ω
Series resistor of 27 Ω (recommendation value) must be added.
And, use “resistance with an uncertainty of 5% by E24 sequence”.

*7 : They indicate rising time (Trise) and falling time (Tfall) of the low-speed differential data signal.
They are defined by the time between 10% and 90% of the output signal voltage.



See “Low-speed load (Compliance Load)” for condition of external load.

11.7.2 Low-Voltage Detection Interrupt

(T_A=-40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=00100	1.56	1.70	1.84	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=00100	1.61	1.75	1.89	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=00101	1.61	1.75	1.89	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=00101	1.66	1.80	1.94	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=00110	1.66	1.80	1.94	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=00110	1.70	1.85	2.00	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=00111	1.70	1.85	2.00	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=00111	1.75	1.90	2.05	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01000	1.75	1.90	2.05	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01000	1.79	1.95	2.11	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01001	1.79	1.95	2.11	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01001	1.84	2.00	2.16	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01010	1.84	2.00	2.16	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01010	1.89	2.05	2.21	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01011	1.89	2.05	2.21	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01011	1.93	2.10	2.27	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01100	2.30	2.50	2.70	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01100	2.39	2.60	2.81	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01101	2.39	2.60	2.81	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01101	2.48	2.70	2.92	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01110	2.48	2.70	2.92	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01110	2.58	2.80	3.02	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=01111	2.58	2.80	3.02	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=01111	2.67	2.90	3.13	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=10000	2.67	2.90	3.13	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=10000	2.76	3.00	3.24	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=10001	2.76	3.00	3.24	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=10001	2.85	3.10	3.35	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=10010	2.85	3.10	3.35	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=10010	2.94	3.20	3.46	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI=10011	2.94	3.20	3.46	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	SVHRLI=10011	3.04	3.30	3.56	V	When voltage rises
LVD stabilization wait time	t_{LVDW}	-	-	-	8160 × t_{CYCP}*	µs	
LVD detection delay time	t_{LVDDL}	-	-	-	200	µs	

*: t_{CYCP} represents the APB1 bus clock cycle time.

11.9 Return Time from Low-Power Consumption Mode

11.9.1 Return Factor: Interrupt/WKUP

The return time from Low-Power consumption mode is indicated as follows. It is from receiving the return factor to starting the program operation.

Return Count Time

(V_{CC}=1.65 V to 3.6 V, T_A=-40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Value		Unit	Remarks
		Typ	Max*1		
Sleep mode	t_{ICNT}	6*HCLK	7*HCLK	µs	
High-speed CR Timer mode, Main Timer mode, PLL Timer mode		12*HCLK	13*HCLK	µs	
Low-speed CR Timer mode		20+12*HCLK	42+13*HCLK	µs	
Sub Timer mode		20+12*HCLK	42+13*HCLK	µs	
RTC mode, Stop mode		38 (*3) 38+t_{OSCWT} (*2*4)	71 71+t_{OSCWT} (*2*4)	µs	The count time is different in different clock mode
Deep RTC mode, Deep Stop mode		45	80	µs	

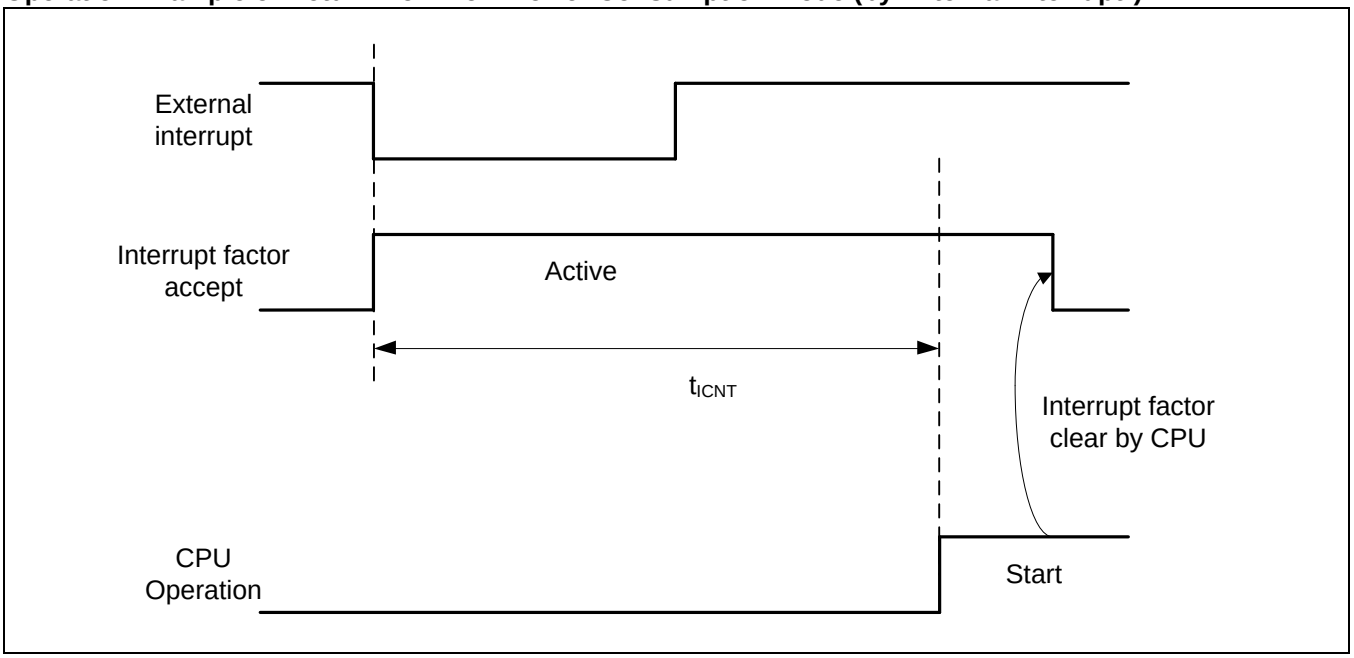
*1: The maximum value depends on the condition of environment.

*2: t_{OSCWT} : Oscillator stabilization time.

*3: It is for HCR mode.

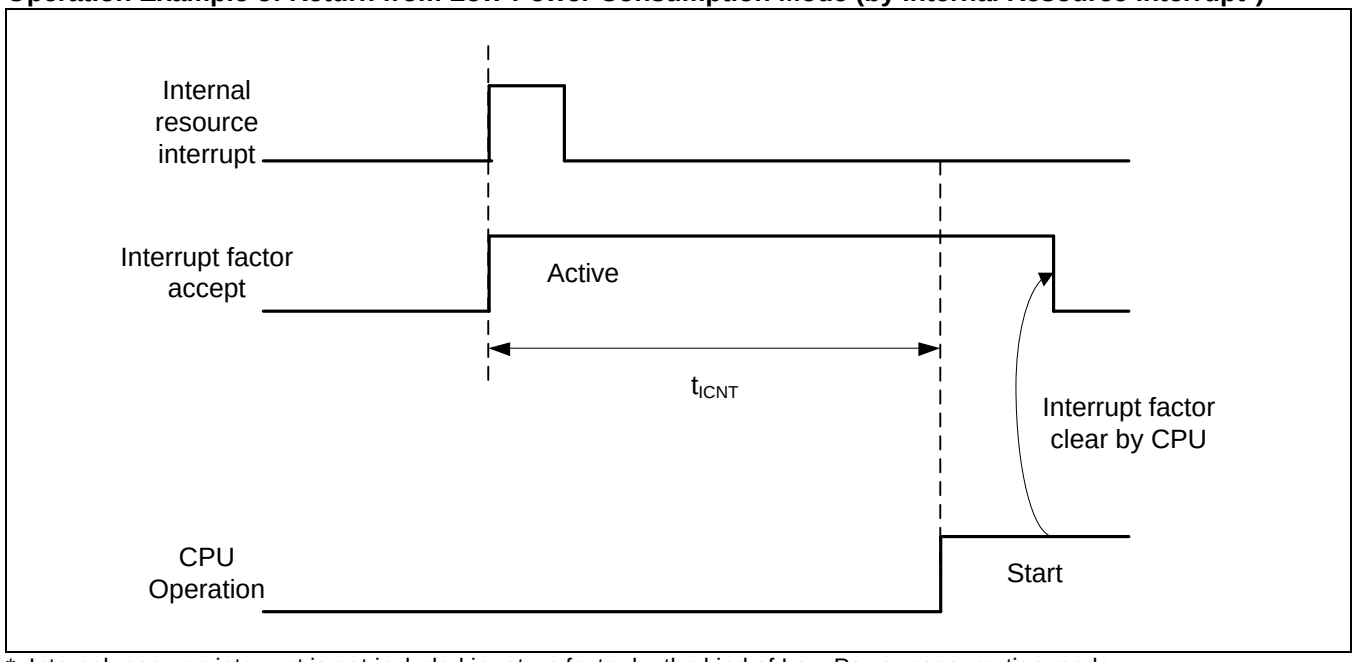
*4: For clock mode except HCR mode.

Operation Example of Return from Low-Power Consumption Mode (by External Interrupt*)



*: External interrupt is set to detecting fall edge.

Operation Example of Return from Low-Power Consumption Mode (by Internal Resource Interrupt*)



*: Internal resource interrupt is not included in return factor by the kind of Low-Power consumption mode.

Notes:

- *The return factor is different in each Low-Power consumption modes.*
  See "Chapter: Low Power Consumption Mode" and "Operations of Standby Modes" in FM0+ Family Peripheral Manual.
- *When interrupt recoveries, the operation mode that CPU recoveries depends on the state before the Low-Power consumption mode transition. See "Chapter: Low Power Consumption Mode" in "FM0+ Family Peripheral Manual".*