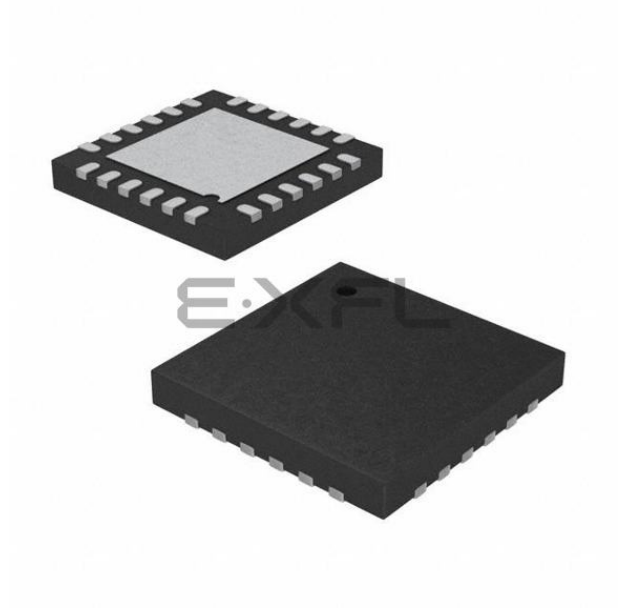


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

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	Obsolete
Core Processor	M8C
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	16
Program Memory Size	4KB (4K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.4V ~ 5.25V
Data Converters	A/D 8x8b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	24-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	24-QFN (4x4)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c21323-24lfxit

Development Tool Selection

Software

PSoC Designer

At the core of the PSoC development software suite is PSoC Designer. Utilized by thousands of PSoC developers, this robust software has been facilitating PSoC designs for years. PSoC Designer is available free of charge at http://www.cypress.com. PSoC Designer comes with a free C compiler.

PSoC Designer Software Subsystems

You choose a base device to work with and then select different onboard analog and digital components called user modules that use the PSoC blocks. Examples of user modules are ADCs, DACs, Amplifiers, and Filters. You configure the user modules for your chosen application and connect them to each other and to the proper pins. Then you generate your project. This prepopulates your project with APIs and libraries that you can use to program your application.

The tool also supports easy development of multiple configurations and dynamic reconfiguration. Dynamic reconfiguration allows for changing configurations at run time. Code Generation Tools PSoC Designer supports multiple third-party C compilers and assemblers. The code generation tools work seamlessly within the PSoC Designer interface and have been tested with a full range of debugging tools. The choice is yours.

Assemblers. The assemblers allow assembly code to be merged seamlessly with C code. Link libraries automatically use absolute addressing or are compiled in relative mode, and linked with other software modules to get absolute addressing.

C Language Compilers. C language compilers are available that support the PSoC family of devices. The products allow you to create complete C programs for the PSoC family devices. The optimizing C compilers provide all the features of C tailored to the PSoC architecture. They come complete with embedded libraries providing port and bus operations, standard keypad and display support, and extended math functionality.

Debugger

PSoC Designer has a debug environment that provides hardware in-circuit emulation, allowing you to test the program in a physical system while providing an internal view of the PSoC device. Debugger commands allow the designer to read and program and read and write data memory, read and write I/O registers, read and write CPU registers, set and clear breakpoints, and provide program run, halt, and step control. The debugger also allows the designer to create a trace buffer of registers and memory locations of interest.

In-Circuit Emulator

A low cost, high functionality In-Circuit Emulator (ICE) is available for development support. This hardware has the capability to program single devices. The emulator consists of a base unit that connects to the PC by way of a USB port. The base unit is universal and operates with all PSoC devices. Emulation pods for each device family are available separately. The emulation pod takes the place of the PSoC device in the target board and performs full speed (24MHz) operation.

Standard Cypress PSoC IDE tools are available for debugging the CY8C20x36A/66A family of parts. However, the additional trace length and a minimal ground plane in the Flex-Pod can create noise problems that make it difficult to debug the design. A custom bonded On-Chip Debug (OCD) device is available in a 48-pin QFN package. The OCD device is recommended for debugging designs that have high current and/or high analog accuracy requirements. The QFN package is compact and is connected to the ICE through a high density connector.

PSoC Programmer

Flexible enough to be used on the bench in development, yet suitable for factory programming, PSoC Programmer works either as a standalone programming application or it can operate directly from PSoC Designer. PSoC Programmer software is compatible with both PSoC ICE-Cube in-circuit emulator and PSoC MiniProg. PSoC programmer is available free of charge at http://www.cypress.com/psocprogrammer.

Designing with PSoC Designer

The development process for the PSoC device differs from that of a traditional fixed function microprocessor. The configurable analog and digital hardware blocks give the PSoC architecture a unique flexibility that pays dividends in managing specification change during development and by lowering inventory costs. These configurable resources, called PSoC Blocks, have the ability to implement a wide variety of user-selectable functions.

The PSoC development process can be summarized in the following four steps:

1. Select User Modules
2. Configure User Modules
3. Organize and Connect
4. Generate, Verify, and Debug

Select Components

PSoC Designer provides a library of pre-built, pre-tested hardware peripheral components called "user modules." User modules make selecting and implementing peripheral devices, both analog and digital, simple.

Configure Components

Each of the User Modules you select establishes the basic register settings that implement the selected function. They also provide parameters and properties that allow you to tailor their precise configuration to your particular application. For example, a PWM User Module configures one or more

digital PSoC blocks, one for each 8 bits of resolution. The user module parameters permit you to establish the pulse width and duty cycle. Configure the parameters and properties to correspond to your chosen application. Enter values directly or by selecting values from drop-down menus. All the user modules are documented in datasheets that may be viewed directly in PSoC Designer or on the Cypress website. These user module datasheets explain the internal operation of the User Module and provide performance specifications. Each datasheet describes the use of each user module parameter, and other information you may need to successfully implement your design.

Organize and Connect

You build signal chains at the chip level by interconnecting user modules to each other and the I/O pins. You perform the selection, configuration, and routing so that you have complete control over all on-chip resources.

Generate, Verify, and Debug

When you are ready to test the hardware configuration or move on to developing code for the project, you perform the "Generate Configuration Files" step. This causes PSoC Designer to generate source code that automatically configures the device to your specification and provides the software for the system. The generated code provides application programming interfaces (APIs) with high-level functions to control and respond to hardware events at run time and interrupt service routines that you can adapt as needed.

A complete code development environment allows you to develop and customize your applications in C, assembly language, or both.

The last step in the development process takes place inside PSoC Designer's Debugger (access by clicking the Connect icon). PSoC Designer downloads the HEX image to the ICE where it runs at full speed. PSoC Designer debugging capabilities rival those of systems costing many times more. In addition

to traditional single-step, run-to-breakpoint and watch-variable features, the debug interface provides a large trace buffer and allows you to define complex breakpoint events that include monitoring address and data bus values, memory locations and external signals.

Pin Information

This section describes, lists, and illustrates the CY8C21x23 PSoC device pins and pinout configurations. Every port pin (labeled with a “P”) is capable of Digital I/O. However, V_{SS}, V_{DD}, SMP, and XRES are not capable of Digital I/O.

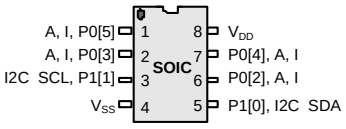
8-Pin Part Pinout

Table 2. Pin Definitions – CY8C21123 8-Pin SOIC

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P0[5]	Analog column mux input
2	I/O	I	P0[3]	Analog column mux input
3	I/O		P1[1]	I^2C serial clock (SCL), ISSP-SCLK[3]
4	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
5	I/O		P1[0]	I^2C serial data (SDA), ISSP-SDATA[3]
6	I/O	I	P0[2]	Analog column mux input
7	I/O	I	P0[4]	Analog column mux input
8	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage

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

Figure 3. CY8C21123 8-Pin SOIC



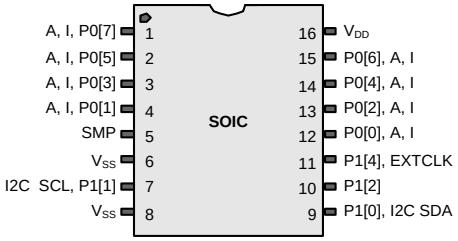
16-Pin Part Pinout

Table 3. Pin Definitions – CY8C21223 16-Pin SOIC

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P0[7]	Analog column mux input
2	I/O	I	P0[5]	Analog column mux input
3	I/O	I	P0[3]	Analog column mux input
4	I/O	I	P0[1]	Analog column mux input
5	Power		SMP	SMP connection to required external components
6	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
7	I/O		P1[1]	I^2C SCL, ISSP-SCLK[3]
8	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
9	I/O		P1[0]	I^2C SDA, ISSP-SDATA[3]
10	I/O		P1[2]	
11	I/O		P1[4]	Optional external clock input (EXTCLK)
12	I/O	I	P0[0]	Analog column mux input
13	I/O	I	P0[2]	Analog column mux input
14	I/O	I	P0[4]	Analog column mux input
15	I/O	I	P0[6]	Analog column mux input
16	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage

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

Figure 4. CY8C21223 16-Pin SOIC



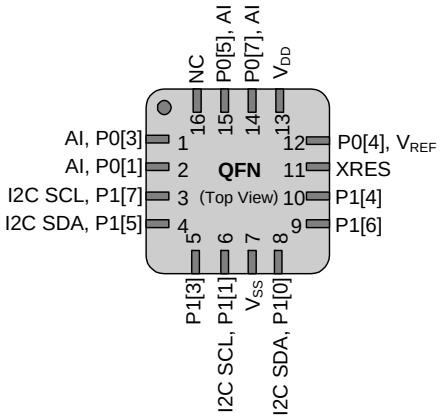
Note
3. These are the ISSP pins, which are not high Z at POR (power on reset). See the PSoC Technical Reference Manual for details.

Table 4. Pin Definitions – CY8C21223 16-Pin QFN with no E-Pad [4]

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P0[3]	Analog column mux input
2	I/O	I	P0[1]	Analog column mux input
3	I/O		P1[7]	I^2C SCL
4	I/O		P1[5]	I^2C SDA
5	I/O		P1[3]	
6	I/O		P1[1]	I^2C SCL, ISSP-SCLK[5]
7	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection
8	I/O		P1[0]	I^2C SDA, ISSP-SDATA[5]
9	I/O		P1[6]	
10	I/O		P1[4]	EXTCLK
11	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
12	I/O	I	P0[4]	V_{REF}
13	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage
14	I/O	I	P0[7]	Analog column mux input
15	I/O	I	P0[5]	Analog column mux input
16			NC	No Connection. Pin must be left floating

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

Figure 5. CY8C21223 16-Pin QFN



Notes
4. The center pad on the QFN package must be connected to ground (Vss) for best mechanical, thermal, and electrical performance. If not connected to ground, it must be electrically floated and not connected to any other signal.
5. These are the ISSP pins, which are not high Z at POR (power on reset). See the PSoC Technical Reference Manual for details.

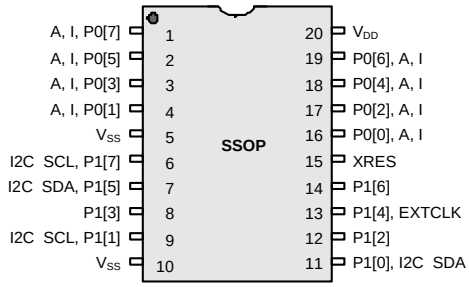
20-Pin Part Pinout

Table 5. Pin Definitions – CY8C21323 20-Pin SSOP

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I	P0[7]	Analog column mux input
2	I/O	I	P0[5]	Analog column mux input
3	I/O	I	P0[3]	Analog column mux input
4	I/O	I	P0[1]	Analog column mux input
5	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection[6]
6	I/O		P1[7]	I^2C SCL
7	I/O		P1[5]	I^2C SDA
8	I/O		P1[3]	
9	I/O		P1[1]	I^2C SCL, ISSP-SCLK[7]
10	Power		V_{SS}	Ground connection[6]
11	I/O		P1[0]	I^2C SDA, ISSP-SDATA[7]
12	I/O		P1[2]	
13	I/O		P1[4]	Optional EXTCLK input
14	I/O		P1[6]	
15	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down
16	I/O	I	P0[0]	Analog column mux input
17	I/O	I	P0[2]	Analog column mux input
18	I/O	I	P0[4]	Analog column mux input
19	I/O	I	P0[6]	Analog column mux input
20	Power		V_{DD}	Supply voltage

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

Figure 6. CY8C21323 20-Pin SSOP



Notes
6. All V_{SS} pins should be brought out to one common GND plane.
7. These are the ISSP pins, which are not high Z at POR (power on reset). See the PSoC Technical Reference Manual for details.

Register Reference

This section lists the registers of the CY8C21x23 PSoC device. For detailed register information, refer the PSoC Technical Reference Manual.

Register Conventions

The register conventions specific to this section are listed in the following table.

Table 7. Register Conventions

Convention	Description
R	Read register or bit(s)
W	Write register or bit(s)
L	Logical register or bit(s)
C	Clearable register or bit(s)
#	Access is bit specific

Register Mapping Tables

The PSoC device has a total register address space of 512 bytes. The register space is referred to as I/O space and is divided into two banks. The XOI bit in the Flag register (CPU_F) determines the bank you are currently in. When the XOI bit is set, you are in Bank 1.

Note In the following register mapping tables, blank fields are Reserved and must not be accessed.

Table 8. Register Map Bank 0 Table: User Space

Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access
PRT0DR	00	RW		40		ASE10CR0	80	RW		C0	
PRT0IE	01	RW		41			81			C1	
PRT0GS	02	RW		42			82			C2	
PRT0DM2	03	RW		43			83			C3	
PRT1DR	04	RW		44		ASE11CR0	84	RW		C4	
PRT1IE	05	RW		45			85			C5	
PRT1GS	06	RW		46			86			C6	
PRT1DM2	07	RW		47			87			C7	
	08			48			88			C8	
	09			49			89			C9	
	0A			4A			8A			CA	
	0B			4B			8B			CB	
	0C			4C			8C			CC	
	0D			4D			8D			CD	
	0E			4E			8E			CE	
	0F			4F			8F			CF	
	10			50			90			D0	
	11			51			91			D1	
	12			52			92			D2	
	13			53			93			D3	
	14			54			94			D4	
	15			55			95			D5	
	16			56			96		I2C_CFG	D6	RW
	17			57			97		I2C_SCR	D7	#
	18			58			98		I2C_DR	D8	RW
	19			59			99		I2C_MSCR	D9	#
	1A			5A			9A		INT_CLR0	DA	RW
	1B			5B			9B		INT_CLR1	DB	RW
	1C			5C			9C			DC	
	1D			5D			9D		INT_CLR3	DD	RW
	1E			5E			9E		INT_MSK3	DE	RW
	1F			5F			9F			DF	
DBB00DR0	20	#	AMX_IN	60	RW		A0		INT_MSK0	E0	RW
DBB00DR1	21	W		61			A1		INT_MSK1	E1	RW
DBB00DR2	22	RW	PWM_CR	62	RW		A2		INT_VC	E2	RC
DBB00CR0	23	#		63			A3		RES_WDT	E3	W
DBB01DR0	24	#	CMP_CR0	64	#		A4			E4	
DBB01DR1	25	W		65			A5			E5	
DBB01DR2	26	RW	CMP_CR1	66	RW		A6		DEC_CR0	E6	RW
DBB01CR0	27	#		67			A7		DEC_CR1	E7	RW
DCB02DR0	28	#	ADC0_CR	68	#		A8			E8	
DCB02DR1	29	W	ADC1_CR	69	#		A9			E9	
DCB02DR2	2A	RW		6A			AA			EA	
DCB02CR0	2B	#		6B			AB			EB	
DCB03DR0	2C	#	TMP_DR0	6C	RW		AC			EC	
DCB03DR1	2D	W	TMP_DR1	6D	RW		AD			ED	
DCB03DR2	2E	RW	TMP_DR2	6E	RW		AE			EE	
DCB03CR0	2F	#	TMP_DR3	6F	RW		AF			EF	

Blank fields are Reserved and must not be accessed. # Access is bit specific.

Table 8. Register Map Bank 0 Table: User Space (continued)

Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (0,Hex)	Access
	30			70		RDI0RI	B0	RW		F0	
	31			71		RDI0SYN	B1	RW		F1	
	32		ACE00CR1	72	RW	RDI0IS	B2	RW		F2	
	33		ACE00CR2	73	RW	RDI0LT0	B3	RW		F3	
	34			74		RDI0LT1	B4	RW		F4	
	35			75		RDI0RO0	B5	RW		F5	
	36		ACE01CR1	76	RW	RDI0RO1	B6	RW		F6	
	37		ACE01CR2	77	RW		B7		CPU_F	F7	RL
	38			78			B8			F8	
	39			79			B9			F9	
	3A			7A			BA			FA	
	3B			7B			BB			FB	
	3C			7C			BC			FC	
	3D			7D			BD			FD	
	3E			7E			BE		CPU_SCR1	FE	#
	3F			7F			BF		CPU_SCR0	FF	#

Blank fields are Reserved and must not be accessed. # Access is bit specific.

Table 9. Register Map Bank 1 Table: Configuration Space

Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access
PRT0DM0	00	RW		40		ASE10CR0	80	RW		C0	
PRT0DM1	01	RW		41			81			C1	
PRT0IC0	02	RW		42			82			C2	
PRT0IC1	03	RW		43			83			C3	
PRT1DM0	04	RW		44		ASE11CR0	84	RW		C4	
PRT1DM1	05	RW		45			85			C5	
PRT1IC0	06	RW		46			86			C6	
PRT1IC1	07	RW		47			87			C7	
	08			48			88			C8	
	09			49			89			C9	
	0A			4A			8A			CA	
	0B			4B			8B			CB	
	0C			4C			8C			CC	
	0D			4D			8D			CD	
	0E			4E			8E			CE	
	0F			4F			8F			CF	
	10			50			90		GDI_O_IN	D0	RW
	11			51			91		GDI_E_IN	D1	RW
	12			52			92		GDI_O_OU	D2	RW
	13			53			93		GDI_E_OU	D3	RW
	14			54			94			D4	
	15			55			95			D5	
	16			56			96			D6	
	17			57			97			D7	
	18			58			98			D8	
	19			59			99			D9	
	1A			5A			9A			DA	
	1B			5B			9B			DB	

Blank fields are Reserved and must not be accessed. # Access is bit specific.

Table 9. Register Map Bank 1 Table: Configuration Space (continued)

Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access	Name	Addr (1,Hex)	Access
	1C			5C			9C			DC	
	1D			5D			9D		OSC_GO_EN	DD	RW
	1E			5E			9E		OSC_CR4	DE	RW
	1F			5F			9F		OSC_CR3	DF	RW
DBB00FN	20	RW	CLK_CR0	60	RW		A0		OSC_CR0	E0	RW
DBB00IN	21	RW	CLK_CR1	61	RW		A1		OSC_CR1	E1	RW
DBB00OU	22	RW	ABF_CR0	62	RW		A2		OSC_CR2	E2	RW
	23		AMD_CR0	63	RW		A3		VLT_CR	E3	RW
DBB01FN	24	RW	CMP_GO_EN	64	RW		A4		VLT_CMP	E4	R
DBB01IN	25	RW		65			A5		ADC0_TR	E5	RW
DBB01OU	26	RW	AMD_CR1	66	RW		A6		ADC1_TR	E6	RW
	27		ALT_CR0	67	RW		A7			E7	
DCB02FN	28	RW		68			A8		IMO_TR	E8	W
DCB02IN	29	RW		69			A9		ILO_TR	E9	W
DCB02OU	2A	RW		6A			AA		BDG_TR	EA	RW
	2B		CLK_CR3	6B	RW		AB		ECO_TR	EB	W
DCB03FN	2C	RW	TMP_DR0	6C	RW		AC			EC	
DCB03IN	2D	RW	TMP_DR1	6D	RW		AD			ED	
DCB03OU	2E	RW	TMP_DR2	6E	RW		AE			EE	
	2F		TMP_DR3	6F	RW		AF			EF	
	30			70		RDI0RI	B0	RW		F0	
	31			71		RDI0SYN	B1	RW		F1	
	32		ACE00CR1	72	RW	RDI0IS	B2	RW		F2	
	33		ACE00CR2	73	RW	RDI0LT0	B3	RW		F3	
	34			74		RDI0LT1	B4	RW		F4	
	35			75		RDI0RO0	B5	RW		F5	
	36		ACE01CR1	76	RW	RDI0RO1	B6	RW		F6	
	37		ACE01CR2	77	RW		B7		CPU_F	F7	RL
	38			78			B8			F8	
	39			79			B9			F9	
	3A			7A			BA		FLS_PR1	FA	RW
	3B			7B			BB			FB	
	3C			7C			BC			FC	
	3D			7D			BD			FD	
	3E			7E			BE		CPU_SCR1	FE	#
	3F			7F			BF		CPU_SCR0	FF	#

Blank fields are Reserved and must not be accessed. # Access is bit specific.

Electrical Specifications

This section presents the DC and AC electrical specifications of the CY8C21x23 PSoC device. For up to date electrical specifications, check if you have the latest datasheet by visiting 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 24 on page 25 for the electrical specifications on the IMO using SLIMO mode.

Figure 10. Voltage versus CPU Frequency

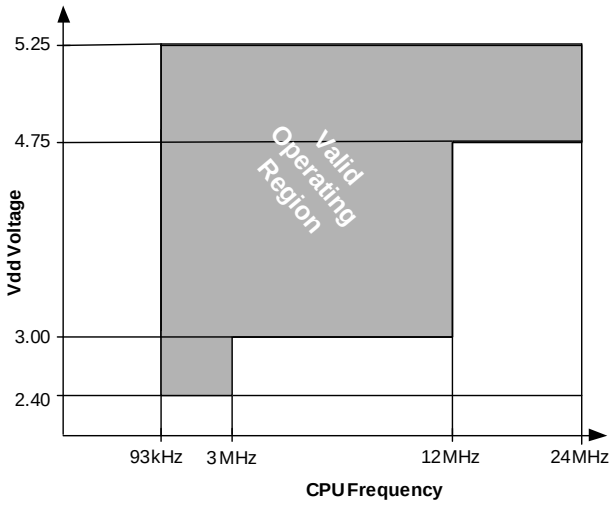
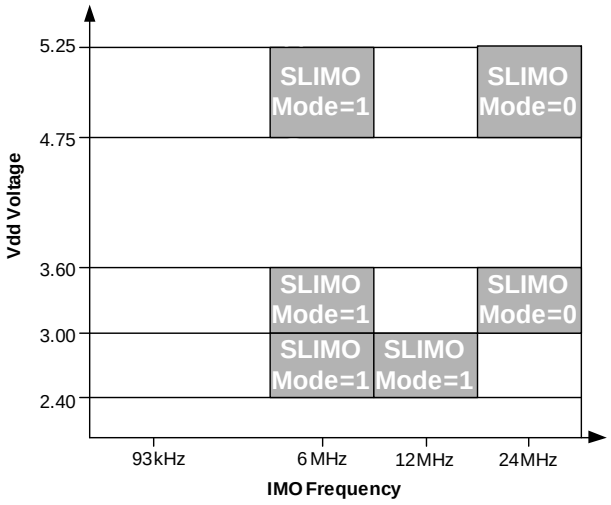


Figure 11. Voltage versus IMO Frequency



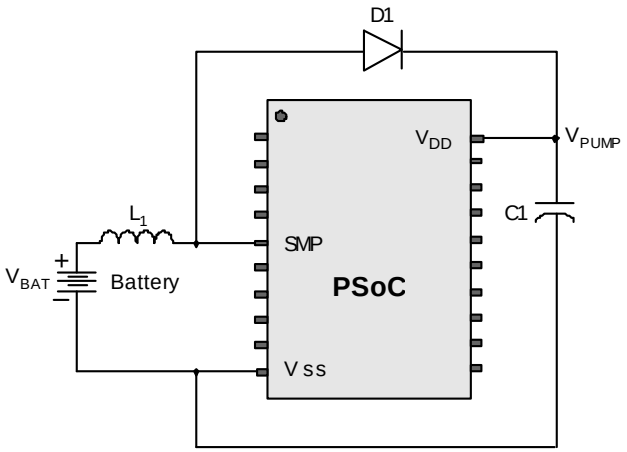
Absolute Maximum Ratings

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

Table 10. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
T_{STG}	Storage temperature	–55	–	+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	
ESD	Electro static discharge voltage	2000	–	–	V	Human body model ESD
LU	Latch-up current	–	–	200	mA	

Figure 12. Basic Switch Mode Pump Circuit



DC POR and LVD Specifications

Table 19 lists the 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, 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 2.4 V to 3.0 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V, 3.3 V, or 2.7 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 19. DC POR and LVD Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
	V_{DD} value for PPOR trip					V_{DD} must be greater than or equal to 2.5 V during startup, reset from the XRES pin, or reset from watchdog.
V_{PPOR0}	PORLEV[1:0] = 00b	–	2.36	2.40	V	
V_{PPOR1}	PORLEV[1:0] = 01b	–	2.82	2.95	V	
V_{PPOR2}	PORLEV[1:0] = 10b	–	4.55	4.70	V	
	V_{DD} value for LVD trip					
V_{LVD0}	VM[2:0] = 000b	2.40	2.45	2.51[12]	V	
V_{LVD1}	VM[2:0] = 001b	2.85	2.92	2.99[13]	V	
V_{LVD2}	VM[2:0] = 010b	2.95	3.02	3.09	V	
V_{LVD3}	VM[2:0] = 011b	3.06	3.13	3.20	V	
V_{LVD4}	VM[2:0] = 100b	4.37	4.48	4.55	V	
V_{LVD5}	VM[2:0] = 101b	4.50	4.64	4.75	V	
V_{LVD6}	VM[2:0] = 110b	4.62	4.73	4.83	V	
V_{LVD7}	VM[2:0] = 111b	4.71	4.81	4.95	V	
	V_{DD} value for PUMP trip					
V_{PUMP0}	VM[2:0] = 000b	2.45	2.55	2.62[14]	V	
V_{PUMP1}	VM[2:0] = 001b	2.96	3.02	3.09	V	
V_{PUMP2}	VM[2:0] = 010b	3.03	3.10	3.16	V	
V_{PUMP3}	VM[2:0] = 011b	3.18	3.25	3.32[15]	V	
V_{PUMP4}	VM[2:0] = 100b	4.54	4.64	4.74	V	
V_{PUMP5}	VM[2:0] = 101b	4.62	4.73	4.83	V	
V_{PUMP6}	VM[2:0] = 110b	4.71	4.82	4.92	V	
V_{PUMP7}	VM[2:0] = 111b	4.89	5.00	5.12	V	

Notes
12. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{PPOR} (PORLEV = 00) for falling supply.
13. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{PPOR} (PORLEV = 01) for falling supply.
14. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{LVD0}.
15. Always greater than 50 mV above V_{LVD3}.

DC Programming Specifications

Table 20 lists the 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, 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 2.4 V to 3.0 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V, 3.3 V, or 2.7 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 20. DC Programming Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
V_{DDP}	V_{DD} for programming and erase	4.5	5.0	5.5	V	This specification applies to the functional requirements of external programmer tools
V_{DDLV}	Low V_{DD} for verify	2.4	2.5	2.6	V	This specification applies to the functional requirements of external programmer tools
V_{DDHV}	High V_{DD} for verify	5.1	5.2	5.3	V	This specification applies to the functional requirements of external programmer tools
$V_{DDIWRITE}$	Supply voltage for flash write operations	2.70	–	5.25	V	This specification applies to this device when it is executing internal flash writes
I_{DDP}	Supply current during programming or verify	–	5	25	mA	
V_{ILP}	Input low voltage during programming or verify	–	–	0.8	V	
V_{IHP}	Input high voltage during programming or verify	2.2	–	–	V	
I_{ILP}	Input current when applying V_{ILP} to P1[0] or P1[1] during programming or verify	–	–	0.2	mA	Driving internal pull-down resistor
I_{IHP}	Input current when applying V_{IHP} to P1[0] or P1[1] during programming or verify	–	–	1.5	mA	Driving internal pull-down resistor
V_{OLV}	Output low voltage during programming or verify	–	–	V_{SS} + 0.75	V	
V_{OHV}	Output high voltage during programming or verify	V_{DD} – 1.0	–	V_{DD}	V	
$Flash_{ENPB}$	Flash endurance (per block)	50,000[16]	–	–	–	Erase/write cycles per block
$Flash_{ENT}$	Flash endurance (total)[17]	1,800,000	–	–	–	Erase/write cycles
$Flash_{DR}$	Flash data retention	10	–	–	Years	

DC I^2C Specifications

Table 20 lists the 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, 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 2.4 V to 3.0 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V, 3.3 V, or 2.7 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 21. DC I^2C Specifications[18]

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
V_{ILI2C}	Input low level	–	–	0.3 × V_{DD}	V	2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.6 V
		–	–	0.25 × V_{DD}	V	4.75 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.25 V
V_{IHI2C}	Input high level	0.7 × V_{DD}	–	–	V	2.4 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.25 V

Notes

16. The 50,000 cycle flash endurance per block is guaranteed if the flash is operating within one voltage range. Voltage ranges are 2.4 V to 3.0 V, 3.0 V to 3.6 V, and 4.75 V to 5.25 V.
17. A maximum of 36 × 50,000 block endurance cycles is allowed. This may be balanced between operations on 36 × 1 blocks of 50,000 maximum cycles each, 36 × 2 blocks of 25,000 maximum cycles each, or 36 × 4 blocks of 12,500 maximum cycles each (and so forth to limit the total number of cycles to 36 × 50,000 and that no single block ever sees more than 50,000 cycles).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 application note, Design Aids — Reading and Writing PSoC® Flash – AN2015 for more information on Flash APIs.
18. All GPIO meet the DC GPIO V_{IL} and V_{IH} specifications mentioned in section DC GPIO Specifications on page 18. The I^2C GPIO pins also meet the mentioned specs.

Table 23. 2.7-V AC Chip-Level Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
F_{IMO12}	IMO frequency for 12 MHz	11.5	12	12.7[24,25]	MHz	Trimmed for 2.7 V operation using factory trim values. See Figure 11 on page 16. SLIMO mode = 1.
F_{IMO6}	IMO frequency for 6 MHz	5.5	6	6.5[24,25]	MHz	Trimmed for 2.7 V operation using factory trim values. See Figure 11 on page 16. SLIMO mode = 1.
F_{CPU1}	CPU frequency (2.7 V nominal)	0.093	3	3.15[24]	MHz	24 MHz only for SLIMO mode = 0.
F_{BLK27}	Digital PSoC block frequency (2.7 V nominal)	0	12	12.5[24,25]	MHz	Refer to the section AC Digital Block Specifications on page 26.
F_{32K1}	ILO frequency	8	32	96	kHz	
F_{32K_U}	ILO untrimmed frequency	5	–	100	kHz	After a reset and before the M8C starts to run, the ILO is not trimmed. See the system resets section of the PSoC Technical Reference Manual for details on this timing.
t_{XRST}	External reset pulse width	10	–	–	µs	
DC_{ILO}	ILO duty cycle	20	50	80	%	
F_{MAX}	Maximum frequency of signal on row input or row output	–	–	12.3	MHz	
SR_{POWER_UP}	Power supply slew rate	–	–	250	V/ms	V_{DD} slew rate during power-up.
$t_{POWERUP}$	Time from end of POR to CPU executing code	–	16	100	ms	Power-up from 0 V. See the system resets section of the PSoC Technical Reference Manual.
t_{jit_IMO}	12-MHz IMO cycle-to-cycle jitter (RMS)[26]	–	400	1000	ps	
	12-MHz IMO long term N cycle-to-cycle jitter (RMS)[26]	–	600	1300	ps	N = 32
	12-MHz IMO period jitter (RMS)[26]	–	100	500	ps	

Notes
24. 2.4 V < V_{DD} < 3.0 V.
25. Refer to the application note Adjusting PSoC Microcontroller Trims for Dual Voltage-Range Operation – AN2012 for more information on maximum frequency for user modules.
26. Refer to the application note, Understanding Datasheet Jitter Specifications for Cypress Timing Products – AN5054 for more information on jitter specifications.

AC Digital Block Specifications

Table 28 lists the 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, 3.0 V to 3.6 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, or 2.4 V to 3.0 V and –40 °C ≤ T_A ≤ 85 °C, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V, 3.3 V, or 2.7 V at 25 °C and are for design guidance only.

Table 28. 5-V and 3.3-V AC Digital Block Specifications

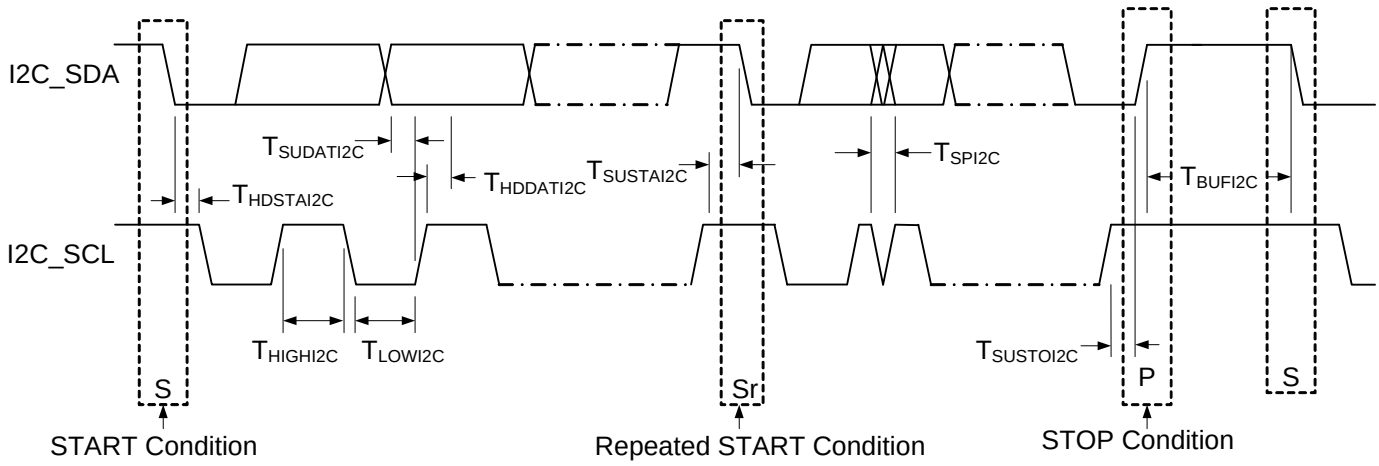
Function	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Notes
All functions	Block input clock frequency					
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	
Timer	Input clock frequency					
	No capture, V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	No capture, V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	
	With capture	–	–	25.2	MHz	
	Capture pulse width	50[27]	–	–	ns	
Counter	Input clock frequency					
	No enable input, V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	No enable input, V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	
	With enable input	–	–	25.2	MHz	
	Enable input pulse width	50[27]	–	–	ns	
Dead Band	Kill pulse width					
	Asynchronous restart mode	20	–	–	ns	
	Synchronous restart mode	50[27]	–	–	ns	
	Disable mode	50[27]	–	–	ns	
	Input clock frequency					
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	
CRCPRS (PRS Mode)	Input clock frequency					
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	
CRCPRS (CRC Mode)	Input clock frequency	–	–	25.2	MHz	
SPIM	Input clock frequency	–	–	8.2	MHz	The SPI serial clock (SCLK) frequency is equal to the input clock frequency divided by 2.
SPIS	Input clock (SCLK) frequency	–	–	4.1	MHz	The input clock is the SPI SCLK in SPIS mode.
	Width of SS_negated between transmissions	50[27]	–	–	ns	
Transmitter	Input clock frequency					The baud rate is equal to the input clock frequency divided by 8.
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V, 2 stop bits	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V, 1 stop bit	–	–	25.2	MHz	
	V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	
Receiver	Input clock frequency					The baud rate is equal to the input clock frequency divided by 8.
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V, 2 stop bits	–	–	50.4	MHz	
	V_{DD} ≥ 4.75 V, 1 stop bit	–	–	25.2	MHz	
	V_{DD} < 4.75 V	–	–	25.2	MHz	

Note
27. 50 ns minimum input pulse width is based on the input synchronizers running at 24 MHz (42 ns nominal period).

Table 35. 2.7-V AC Characteristics of the I²C SDA and SCL Pins (Fast Mode Not Supported)

Symbol	Description	Standard Mode		Fast Mode		Units
		Min	Max	Min	Max	
F_{SCLI2C}	SCL clock frequency	0	100	–	–	kHz
$t_{HDSTAI2C}$	Hold time (repeated) START Condition. After this period, the first clock pulse is generated.	4.0	–	–	–	µs
t_{LOWI2C}	Low period of the SCL clock	4.7	–	–	–	µs
$t_{HIGHI2C}$	High period of the SCL clock	4.0	–	–	–	µs
$t_{SUSTAI2C}$	Setup time for a repeated START condition	4.7	–	–	–	µs
$t_{HDDATI2C}$	Data hold time	0	–	–	–	µs
$t_{SUDATI2C}$	Data setup time	250	–	–	–	ns
$t_{SUSTOI2C}$	Setup time for STOP condition	4.0	–	–	–	µs
t_{BUFI2C}	Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	4.7	–	–	–	µs
t_{SPI2C}	Pulse width of spikes are suppressed by the input filter.	–	–	–	–	ns

Figure 14. Definition for Timing for Fast/Standard Mode on the I²C Bus



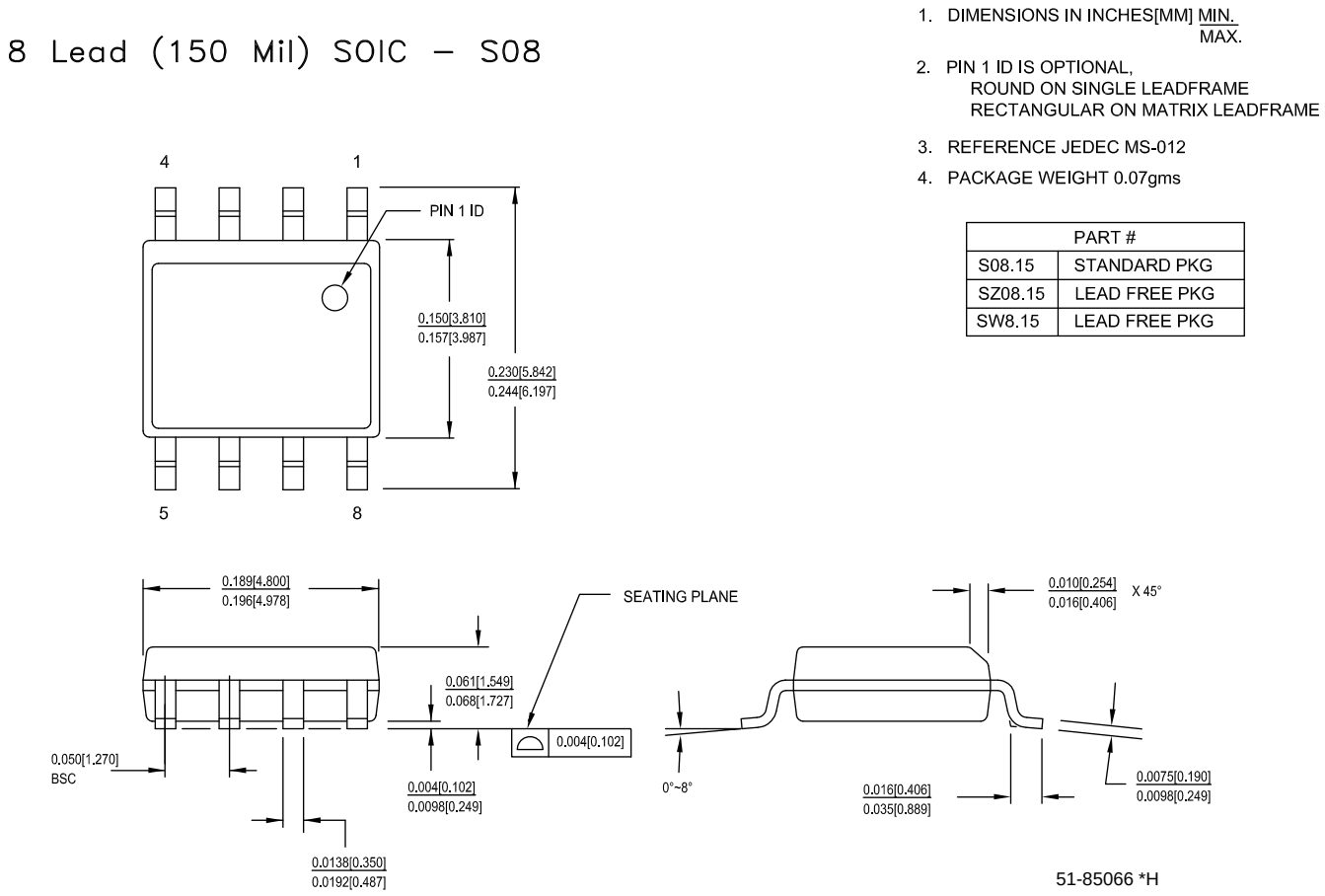
Packaging Information

This section illustrates the packaging specifications for the CY8C21x23 PSoC device, along with the thermal impedances for each package and minimum solder reflow peak temperature.

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 15. 8-pin SOIC (150 Mils) S0815/SZ815/SW815 Package Outline, 51-85066



Acronyms

Acronyms Used

Table 39 lists the acronyms that are used in this document.

Table 39. Acronyms Used in this Datasheet

Acronym	Description	Acronym	Description
AC	alternating current	PCB	printed circuit board
ADC	analog-to-digital converter	PGA	programmable gain amplifier
API	application programming interface	POR	power on reset
CMOS	complementary metal oxide semiconductor	PPOR	precision power on reset
CPU	central processing unit	PRS	pseudo-random sequence
CRC	cyclic redundancy check	PSoC®	Programmable System-on-Chip
CT	continuous time	PWM	pulse width modulator
DAC	digital-to-analog converter	QFN	quad flat no leads
DC	direct current	SC	switched capacitor
EEPROM	electrically erasable programmable read-only memory	SLIMO	slow IMO
GPIO	general purpose I/O	SMP	switch mode pump
ICE	in-circuit emulator	SOIC	small-outline integrated circuit
IDE	integrated development environment	SPI™	serial peripheral interface
ILO	internal low speed oscillator	SRAM	static random access memory
IMO	internal main oscillator	SROM	supervisory read only memory
I/O	input/output	SSOP	shrink small-outline package
IrDA	infrared data association	UART	universal asynchronous reciever / transmitter
ISSP	in-system serial programming	USB	universal serial bus
LVD	low voltage detect	WDT	watchdog timer
MCU	microcontroller unit	XRES	external reset
MIPS	million instructions per second		

Reference Documents

CY8CPLC20, CY8CLED16P01, CY8C29x66, CY8C27x43, CY8C24x94, CY8C24x23, CY8C24x23A, CY8C22x13, CY8C21x34, CY8C21x23, CY7C64215, CY7C603xx, CY8CNP1xx, and CYWUSB6953 PSoC® Programmable System-on-Chip Technical Reference Manual (TRM) (001-14463)

Design Aids – Reading and Writing PSoC® Flash – AN2015 (001-40459)

Adjusting PSoC® Trims for 3.3 V and 2.7 V Operation – AN2012 (001-17397)

Understanding Datasheet Jitter Specifications for Cypress Timing Products – AN5054 (001-14503)

Application Notes for Surface Mount Assembly of Amkor's MicroLeadFrame (MLF) Packages – available at http://www.amkor.com.

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.
digital-to-analog (DAC)	A device that changes a digital signal to an analog signal of corresponding magnitude. The analog-to-digital (ADC) converter performs the reverse operation.

Glossary (continued)

duty cycle	The relationship of a clock period high time to its low time, expressed as a percent.
emulator	Duplicates (provides an emulation of) the functions of one system with a different system, so that the second system appears to behave like the first system.
External Reset (XRES)	An active high signal that is driven into the PSoC device. It causes all operation of the CPU and blocks to stop and return to a pre-defined state.
Flash	An electrically programmable and erasable, non-volatile technology that provides you the programmability and data storage of EPROMs, plus in-system erasability. Non-volatile means that the data is retained when power is OFF.
Flash block	The smallest amount of Flash ROM space that may be programmed at one time and the smallest amount of Flash space that may be protected. A Flash block holds 64 bytes.
frequency	The number of cycles or events per unit of time, for a periodic function.
gain	The ratio of output current, voltage, or power to input current, voltage, or power, respectively. Gain is usually expressed in dB.
I^2C	A two-wire serial computer bus by Philips Semiconductors (now NXP Semiconductors). I2C is an Inter-Integrated Circuit. It is used to connect low-speed peripherals in an embedded system. The original system was created in the early 1980s as a battery control interface, but it was later used as a simple internal bus system for building control electronics. I2C uses only two bi-directional pins, clock and data, both running at +5 V and pulled high with resistors. The bus operates at 100 kbits/second in standard mode and 400 kbits/second in fast mode.
ICE	The in-circuit emulator that allows you to test the project in a hardware environment, while viewing the debugging device activity in a software environment (PSoC Designer).
input/output (I/O)	A device that introduces data into or extracts data from a system.
interrupt	A suspension of a process, such as the execution of a computer program, caused by an event external to that process, and performed in such a way that the process can be resumed.
interrupt service routine (ISR)	A block of code that normal code execution is diverted to when the M8C receives a hardware interrupt. Many interrupt sources may each exist with its own priority and individual ISR code block. Each ISR code block ends with the RETI instruction, returning the device to the point in the program where it left normal program execution.
jitter	1. A misplacement of the timing of a transition from its ideal position. A typical form of corruption that occurs on serial data streams. 2. The abrupt and unwanted variations of one or more signal characteristics, such as the interval between successive pulses, the amplitude of successive cycles, or the frequency or phase of successive cycles.
low-voltage detect (LVD)	A circuit that senses V_{DD} and provides an interrupt to the system when V_{DD} falls lower than a selected threshold.
M8C	An 8-bit Harvard-architecture microprocessor. The microprocessor coordinates all activity inside a PSoC by interfacing to the Flash, SRAM, and register space.
master device	A device that controls the timing for data exchanges between two devices. Or when devices are cascaded in width, the master device is the one that controls the timing for data exchanges between the cascaded devices and an external interface. The controlled device is called the ***slave device.***

Errata

This section describes the errata for the CY8C21x23 PSoC® programmable system-on-chip family. Details include errata trigger conditions, scope of impact, available workarounds, and silicon revision applicability.

Contact your local Cypress Sales Representative if you have questions.

Part Numbers Affected

Part Number	Ordering Information
CY8C21123	CY8C21123-24SXI
	CY8C21123-24SXIT
	CY8C21223-24SXI
	CY8C21223-24SXIT
	CY8C21323-24PVXI
	CY8C21323-24PVXIT
	CY8C21323-24LFXI
	CY8C21323-24LFXIT
	CY8C21323-24LQXI
	CY8C21323-24LQXIT

CY8C21123 Qualification Status

Product Status: Production

CY8C21123 Errata Summary

The following table defines the errata applicability to available CY8C21123 family devices. An "X" indicates that the errata pertains to the selected device.

Note Errata items, in the table below, are hyperlinked. Click on any item entry to jump to its description.

Items	Part Number	Silicon Revision	Fix Status
[1.] Internal Main Oscillator (IMO) Tolerance Deviation at Temperature Extremes	CY8C21123	A	No silicon fix is planned. Workaround is required.

1. Internal Main Oscillator (IMO) Tolerance Deviation at Temperature Extremes

- **Problem Definition**
  Asynchronous Digital Communications Interfaces may fail framing beyond 0 to 70 °C. This problem does not affect end-product usage between 0 and 70 °C.
- **Parameters Affected**
  The IMO frequency tolerance. The worst case deviation when operated below 0 °C and above +70 °C and within the upper and lower datasheet temperature range is ±5%.
- **Trigger Condition(S)**
  The asynchronous Rx/Tx clock source IMO frequency tolerance may deviate beyond the data sheet limit of ±2.5% when operated beyond the temperature range of 0 to +70 °C.
- **Scope of Impact**
  This problem may affect UART, IrDA, and FSK implementations.
- **Workaround**
  Implement a quartz crystal stabilized clock source on at least one end of the asynchronous digital communications interface.
- **Fix Status**
  No silicon fix is planned. The workaround mentioned above should be used.