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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, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	65
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 16x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	80-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	80-LQFP (12x12)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/s6e1b34e0agv20000

Descriptor System Data Transfer Controller (DSTC) (64 Channels)

- The DSTC can transfer data at high-speed without going via the CPU. The DSTC adopts the Descriptor
- system and, following the specified contents of the Descriptor that has already been constructed on the
- memory, can access directly the memory / peripheral device and performs the data transfer operation.
- It supports the software activation, the hardware activation, and the chain activation functions

A/D Converter (Max: 24 Channels)

- 12-bit A/D Converter
  - Successive approximation type
  - Conversion time: 2.0 µs @ 2.7 V to 3.6 V
  - Priority conversion available (2 levels of priority)
  - Scan conversion mode
  - Built-in FIFO for conversion data storage (for scan conversion: 16 steps, for priority conversion: 4 steps)

Base Timer (Max: 8 Channels)

The operation mode of each channel can be selected from one of the following.

- 16-bit PWM timer
- 16-bit PPG timer
- 16/32-bit reload timer
- 16/32-bit PWC timer

General-Purpose I/O Port

This series can use its pin as a general-purpose I/O port when it is not used for an external bus or a peripheral function. All ports can be set to fast general-purpose I/O ports or slow general-purpose I/O ports. In addition, this series has a port relocate function that can set to which I/O port a peripheral function can be allocated.

- All ports are Fast GPIO which can be accessed by 1cycle
- Capable of controlling the pull-up of each pin
- Capable of reading pin level directly
- Port relocate function
- Up to 102 fast general-purpose I/O ports @120-pin package
- Certain ports are 5 V tolerant.
  See 4. List of Pin Functions and 5. I/O Circuit Type for the corresponding pins.

Dual Timer (32-/16-bit Down Counter)

The Dual Timer consists of two programmable 32-/16-bit down counters. The operation mode of each timer channel can be selected from one of the following.

- Free-running mode
- Periodic mode (= Reload mode)
- One-shot mode

Multi-Function Timer

The Multi-function Timer consists of the following blocks.

- 16-bit free-run timer × 3 channels
- Input capture × 4 channels
- Output compare × 6 channels
- ADC start compare × 6 channel
- Waveform generator × 3 channels
- 16-bit PPG timer × 3 channels

  IGBT mode is contained.

The following function can be used to achieve the motor control.

- PWM signal output function
- DC chopper waveform output function
- Dead time function
- Input capture function
- ADC start function
- DTIF (motor emergency stop) interrupt function

Real-Time Clock (RTC with Vbat)

The Real-time Clock counts year/month/day/hour/minute/second/day of the week from year 01 to year 99.

- The RTC can generate an interrupt at a specific time (year/month/day/hour/minute/second/day of the week) and can also generate an interrupt in a specific year, in a specific month, on a specific day, at a specific hour or at a specific minute.
- It has a timer interrupt function generating an interrupt upon a specific time or at specific intervals.
- It can keep counting while rewriting the time.
- It can count leap years automatically.

Watch Counter

The Watch Counter wakes up the microcontroller from the low power consumption mode. The clock source can be selected from the main clock, the sub clock, the built-in high-speed CR clock or the built-in low-speed CR clock.

Interval timer: up to 64 s (sub clock: 32.768 kHz)

External Interrupt Controller Unit

- Up to 24 external interrupt input pins
- Non-maskable interrupt (NMI) input pin: 1

Watchdog Timer (2 Channels)

The watchdog timer generates an interrupt or a reset when the counter reaches a time-out value.

This series consists of two different watchdogs, hardware watchdog and software watchdog.

The hardware watchdog timer is clocked by the built-in low-speed CR oscillator. Therefore, the hardware watchdog is

Power Supply

■Wide voltage range:
VCC = 1.65V to 3.6 V
VCC = 3.0V to 3.6V (when USB is used)

■Power supply for VBAT: VBAT = 1.65 V to 3.6 V

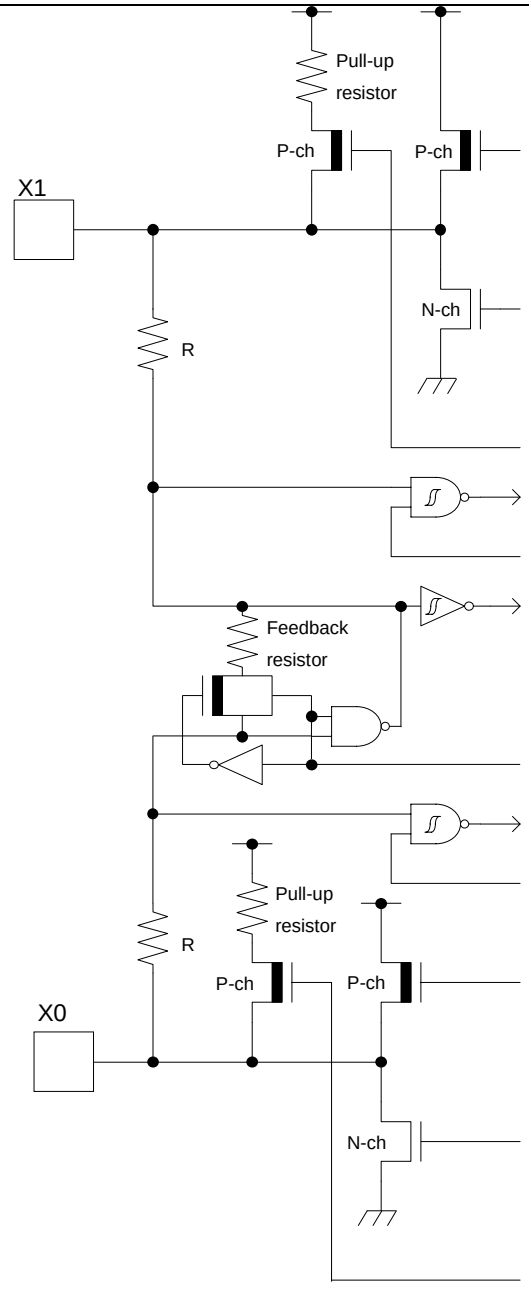
Pin No.			Pin Name	I/O Circuit Type	Pin State Type
LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80			
112	-	-	P64	F	J
			SOT5_1		
			TIOA7_0		
			INT10_2		
113	93	73	P63	I	J
			MI2SWS5_0		
			INT03_0		
			TIOB6_1		
			IC0_DATA_0		
	-	-	SIN5_1		
114	94	74	P62	I	J
			SCK5_0		
			MI2SCK5_0		
			ADTG_3		
			INT07_1		
			TIOA6_1		
			IC0_RST_0		
115	95	75	P61	I	I
			SOT5_0		
			MI2SDO5_0		
			TIOB2_2		
			DTTI0X_2		
116	96	76	P60	I	O
			SIN5_0		
			MI2SDI5_0		
			TIOA2_2		
			CEC1_0		
			INT15_1		
			WKUP3		
			IGTRG0_1		
117	97	77	P80	I	J
			SIN7_2		
			INT20_1		
			C0		
118	98	78	P81	I	J
			SOT7_2		
			INT11_0		
			C1		
119	99	79	P82	I	I
			SCK7_2		
120	100	80	VSS	-	-

*: 5 V tolerant I/O

Pin Function	Pin Name	Function Description	Pin No.		
			LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80
External Interrupt	INT00_0	External interrupt request 00 input pin	2	2	2
	INT00_1		97	82	-
	INT00_2		102	87	67
	INT01_0	External interrupt request 01 input pin	3	3	3
	INT01_1		98	83	-
	INT02_0	External interrupt request 02 input pin	4	4	4
	INT02_1		63	53	43
	INT02_2		82	-	-
	INT03_0	External interrupt request 03 input pin	113	93	73
	INT03_1		66	56	46
	INT03_2		14	9	9
	INT04_0	External interrupt request 04 input pin	17	12	12
	INT04_1		69	59	49
	INT04_2		15	10	10
	INT05_0	External interrupt request 05 input pin	89	74	-
	INT05_1		76	66	56
	INT05_2		16	11	11
	INT06_0	External interrupt request 06 input pin	23	18	13
	INT06_1		88	73	60
	INT06_2		96	81	65
	INT07_0	External interrupt request 07 input pin	24	19	14
	INT07_1		114	94	74
	INT07_2		5	5	5
	INT08_0	External interrupt request 08 input pin	34	29	-
	INT08_1		19	14	-
	INT08_2		8	8	8
	INT09_0	External interrupt request 09 input pin	35	30	-
	INT09_1		20	15	-
	INT10_0	External interrupt request 10 input pin	36	31	21
	INT10_1		21	16	-
	INT10_2		112	-	-
	INT11_0	External interrupt request 11 input pin	118	98	78
	INT11_1		22	17	-
	INT11_2		110	-	-
	INT12_0	External interrupt request 12 input pin	49	44	34
	INT12_1		32	27	-
	INT12_2		108	-	-
	INT13_0	External interrupt request 13 input pin	50	45	35
	INT13_1		33	28	-
	INT13_2		52	-	-
	INT14_0	External interrupt request 14 input pin	67	57	47
	INT14_1		92	77	61
	INT14_2		53	-	-

Pin Function	Pin Name	Function Description	Pin No.		
			LQFP-120	LQFP-100	LQFP-80
Multi-function Serial 3	SIN3_0	Multi-function serial interface ch.3 input pin	110	-	-
	SIN3_1		2	2	2
	SIN3_2		94	79	63
	SOT3_0 (SDA3_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch.3 output pin. This pin operates as SOT3 when used as a UART/CSIO/LIN pin (operation mode 0 to 3) and as SDA3 when used as an I^2C pin (operation mode 4).	109	-	-
	SOT3_1 (SDA3_1)		3	3	3
	SOT3_2 (SDA3_2)		92	77	61
	SCK3_0 (SCL3_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch.3 clock I/O pin. This pin operates as SCK3 when used as a CSIO (operation mode 2) and as SCL3 when used as an I^2C pin (operation mode 4).	108	-	-
	SCK3_1 (SCL3_1)		4	4	4
	SCK3_2 (SCL3_2)		96	81	65
Multi-function Serial 4	SIN4_0	Multi-function serial interface ch.4 input pin	102	87	67
	SIN4_1		76	66	56
	SIN4_2		97	82	-
	SOT4_0 (SDA4_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch.4 output pin. This pin operates as SOT4 when used as a UART/CSIO/LIN pin (operation mode 0 to 3) and as SDA4 when used as an I^2C pin (operation mode 4).	99	84	66
	SOT4_1 (SDA4_1)		77	67	57
	SOT4_2 (SDA4_2)		98	83	-
	SCK4_0 (SCL4_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch.4 clock I/O pin. This pin operates as SCK4 when used as a CSIO (operation mode 2) and as SCL4 when used as an I^2C pin (operation mode 4).	107	92	72
	SCK4_1 (SCL4_1)		78	68	-
	SCK4_2 (SCL4_2)		99	84	66
	CTS4_0	Multi-function serial interface ch4 CTS input pin	106	91	71
	CTS4_1		79	69	-
	CTS4_2		100	85	-
	RTS4_0	Multi-function serial interface ch4 RTS input pin	105	90	70
	RTS4_1		80	70	-
	RTS4_2		101	86	-

5. I/O Circuit Type

Type	Circuit	Remarks
A		It is possible to select the main oscillation / GPIO function When the main oscillation is selected. Oscillation feedback resistor : Approximately 1 MΩ With standby mode control When the GPIO is selected. CMOS level output. CMOS level hysteresis input With pull-up resistor control With standby mode control Pull-up resistor : Approximately 33 kΩ I_{OH} = -4mA, I_{OL}= 4 mA

Surface Mount Type

Surface mount packaging has longer and thinner leads than lead-insertion packaging, and therefore leads are more easily deformed or bent. The use of packages with higher pin counts and narrower pin pitch results in increased susceptibility to open connections caused by deformed pins, or shorting due to solder bridges.

You must use appropriate mounting techniques. Spansion recommends the solder reflow method, and has established a ranking of mounting conditions for each product. Users are advised to mount packages in accordance with Spansion ranking of recommended conditions.

Lead-Free Packaging

CAUTION: When ball grid array (BGA) packages with Sn-Ag-Cu balls are mounted using Sn-Pb eutectic soldering, junction strength may be reduced under some conditions of use.

Storage of Semiconductor Devices

Because plastic chip packages are formed from plastic resins, exposure to natural environmental conditions will cause absorption of moisture. During mounting, the application of heat to a package that has absorbed moisture can cause surfaces to peel, reducing moisture resistance and causing packages to crack. To prevent, do the following:

(1) Avoid exposure to rapid temperature changes, which cause moisture to condense inside the product.
Store products in locations where temperature changes are slight.

(2) Use dry boxes for product storage. Products should be stored below 70% relative humidity, and at temperatures between 5 ˚C and 30 ˚C.
When you open Dry Package that recommends humidity 40% to 70% relative humidity.

(3) When necessary, Spansion packages semiconductor devices in highly moisture-resistant aluminum laminate bags, with a silica gel desiccant. Devices should be sealed in their aluminum laminate bags for storage.

(4) Avoid storing packages where they are exposed to corrosive gases or high levels of dust.

Baking

Packages that have absorbed moisture may be de-moisturized by baking (heat drying). Follow the Spansion recommended conditions for baking.

Condition: 125°C/24 h

Static Electricity

Because semiconductor devices are particularly susceptible to damage by static electricity, you must take the following precautions:

(1) Maintain relative humidity in the working environment between 40% and 70%.
Use of an apparatus for ion generation may be needed to remove electricity.

(2) Electrically ground all conveyors, solder vessels, soldering irons and peripheral equipment.

(3) Eliminate static body electricity by the use of rings or bracelets connected to ground through high resistance (on the level of 1 MΩ).
Wearing of conductive clothing and shoes, use of conductive floor mats and other measures to minimize shock loads is recommended.

(4) Ground all fixtures and instruments, or protect with anti-static measures.

(5) Avoid the use of styrofoam or other highly static-prone materials for storage of completed board assemblies.

7. Handling Devices

Power Supply Pins

In products with multiple VCC and VSS pins, respective pins at the same potential are interconnected within the device in order to prevent malfunctions such as latch-up. However, all of these pins should be connected externally to the power supply or ground lines in order to reduce electromagnetic emission levels, to prevent abnormal operation of strobe signals caused by the rise in the ground level, and to conform to the total output current rating.

Moreover, connect the current supply source with each Power supply pin and GND pin of this device at low impedance. It is also advisable that a ceramic capacitor of approximately 0.1 µF be connected as a bypass capacitor between each Power supply pin and GND pin, between AVCC pin and AVSS pin near this device.

Stabilizing Supply Voltage

A malfunction may occur when the power supply voltage fluctuates rapidly even though the fluctuation is within the recommended operating conditions of the VCC power supply voltage. As a rule, with voltage stabilization, suppress the voltage fluctuation so that the fluctuation in VCC ripple (peak-to-peak value) at the commercial frequency (50 Hz/60 Hz) does not exceed 10% of the VCC value in the recommended operating conditions, and the transient fluctuation rate does not exceed 0.1 V/µs when there is a momentary fluctuation on switching the power supply.

Crystal Oscillator Circuit

Noise near the X0/X1 and X0A/X1A pins may cause the device to malfunction. Design the printed circuit board so that X0/X1, X0A/X1A pins, the crystal oscillator, and the bypass capacitor to ground are located as close to the device as possible.

It is strongly recommended that the PC board artwork be designed such that the X0/X1 and X0A/X1A pins are surrounded by ground plane as this is expected to produce stable operation.

Evaluate oscillation of your using crystal oscillator by your mount board.

Sub Crystal Oscillator

This series sub oscillator circuit is low gain to keep the low current consumption. The crystal oscillator to fill the following conditions is recommended for sub crystal oscillator to stabilize the oscillation.

■Surface mount type

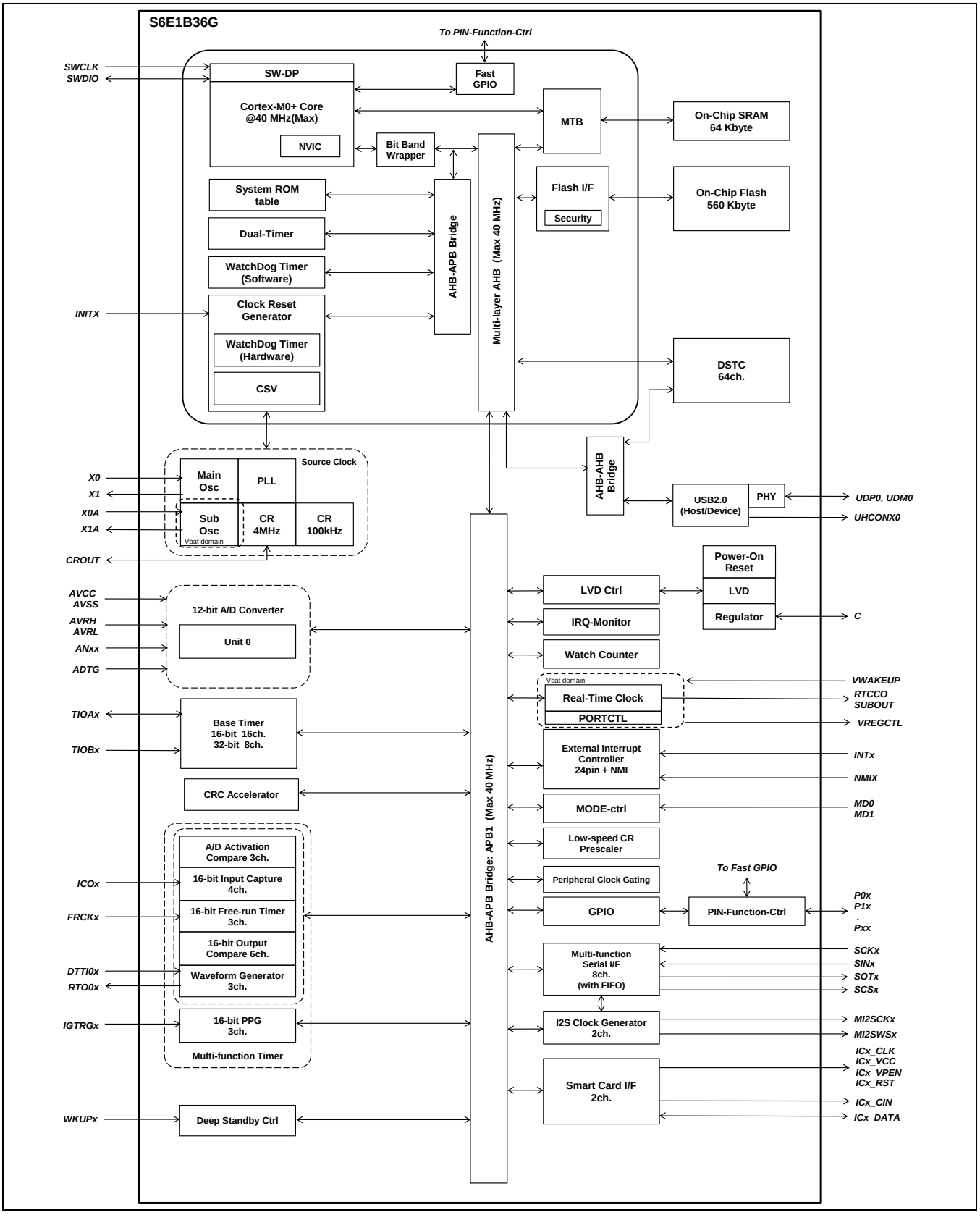
Size: More than 3.2 mm × 1.5 mm

Load capacitance: Approximately 6 pF to 7 pF

■Lead type

Load capacitance: Approximately 6 pF to 7 pF

8. Block Diagram



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	-
L	Analog input selected	Hi-Z	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0 / Analog input enabled
	External interrupt enabled selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	GPIO selected / Internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected / Internal input fixed at 0
	Resource other than the above selected						Hi-Z / Internal input fixed at 0			
	GPIO selected									
M	Mode input pin	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled	Input enabled
	GPIO selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Hi-Z / Input enabled	GPIO selected	Hi-Z / Input enabled	GPIO selected

11.4.4 Operating Conditions of Main PLL (In the Case of Using the Main Clock as the Input Clock of the PLL)

(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	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
PLL oscillation stabilization wait time*1 (LOCK UP time)	t_{LOCK}	100	-	-	µs	
PLL input clock frequency	f_{PLLI}	4	-	16	MHz	
PLL multiple rate	-	5	-	37	multiple	
PLL macro oscillation clock frequency	f_{PLLO}	75	-	150	MHz	
Main PLL clock frequency*2	f_{CLKPLL}	-	-	40.8	MHz	
USB clock frequency*3	$f_{CLKSPLL}$	-	-	48	MHz	

*1: The wait time is the time it takes for PLL oscillation to stabilize.

*2: For details of the main PLL clock (CLKPLL), refer to "Chapter: Clock" in "FM0+ Family Peripheral Manual".

*3: For more information about USB clock, see "Chapter: USB Clock Generation" in "FM0+ Family Peripheral Manual Communication Macro Part".

11.4.5 Operating Conditions of Main PLL (In the Case of Using the Built-in High-Speed CR Clock as the Input Clock of the Main PLL)

(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	Value			Unit	Remarks
		Min	Typ	Max		
PLL oscillation stabilization wait time*1 (LOCK UP time)	t_{LOCK}	100	-	-	µs	
PLL input clock frequency	f_{PLLI}	3.8	4	4.2	MHz	
PLL multiple rate	-	19	-	35	multiple	
PLL macro oscillation clock frequency	f_{PLLO}	72	-	150	MHz	
Main PLL clock frequency*2	f_{CLKPLL}	-	-	40.8	MHz	

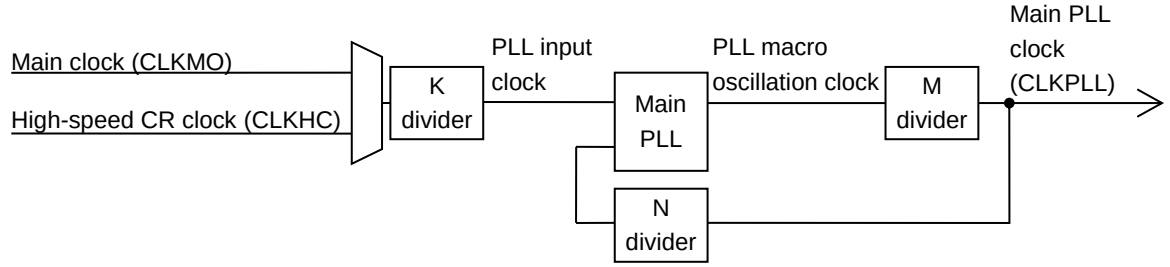
*1: The wait time is the time it takes for PLL oscillation to stabilize.

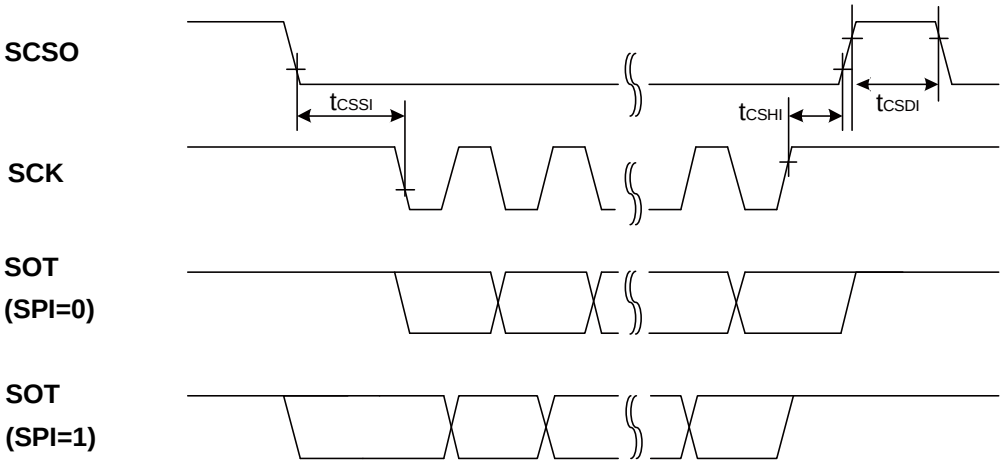
*2: For details of the main PLL clock (CLKPLL), refer to "Chapter: Clock" in "FM0+ Family Peripheral Manual".

Note:

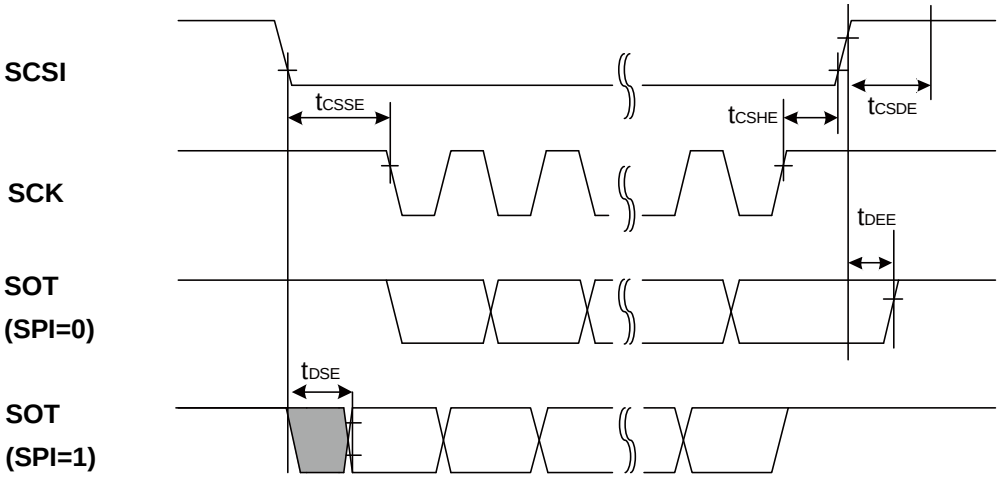
- *For the main PLL source clock, input the high-speed CR clock (CLKHC) whose frequency has been trimmed. When setting PLL multiple rate, please take the accuracy of the built-in High-speed CR clock into account and prevent the master clock from exceeding the maximum frequency.*

Main PLL connection





Master mode



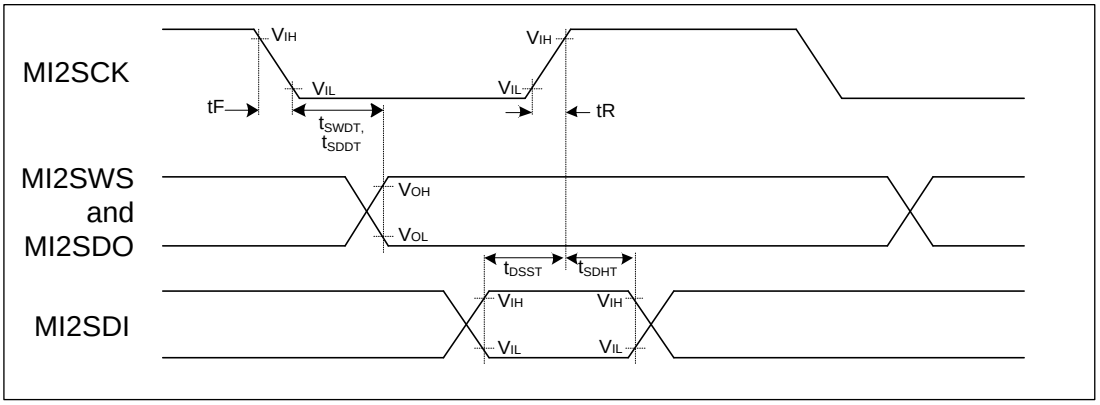
Slave mode

11.4.12 I²S 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	V_{CC} < 2.7 V		V_{CC} ≥ 2.7 V		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
MI2SCK max frequency (*1)	F_{MI2SCK}	MI2SCKx	C_L=30 pF	-	6.144	-	6.144	MHz
I²S clock cycle time (*1)	t_{ICYC}	MI2SCKx		4 t_{CYCP}	-	4 t_{CYCP}	-	ns
I²S clock Duty cycle	Δ	MI2SCKx		45%	55%	45%	55%	
MI2SCK ↓ → MI2SWS delay time	t_{SWDT}	MI2SCKx, MI2SWSx		-30	+30	-20	+20	ns
MI2SCK ↓ → MI2SDO delay time	t_{SDDT}	MI2SCKx, MI2SDOx		-30	+30	-20	+20	ns
MI2SDI → MI2SCK ↑ setup time	t_{DSST}	MI2SCKx, MI2SDIx		50	-	36	-	ns
MI2SCK ↑ → MI2SDI hold time	t_{SDHT}	MI2SCKx, MI2SDIx		0	-	0	-	ns
MI2SCK falling time	tF	MI2SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
MI2SCK rising time	tR	MI2SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

*1: I²S clock should meet the multiple of PCLK(t_{ICYC}) and the frequency less than F_{MI2SCK} meantime. The detail information please refer to Chapter I²S of Communication Macro Part of Peripheral Manual.



11.4.13 Smart Card Interface 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		
Output rising time	t_R	ICx_VCC, ICx_RST, ICx_CLK, ICx_DATA	C_L=30 pF	4	20	ns	
Output falling time	t_F			4	20	ns	
Output clock frequency	f_{CLK}	ICx_CLK		-	20	MHz	
Duty cycle	Δ			45%	55%		

■External pull-up resistor (20 kΩ to 50 kΩ) must be applied to ICx_CIN pin when it's used as smart card reader function.

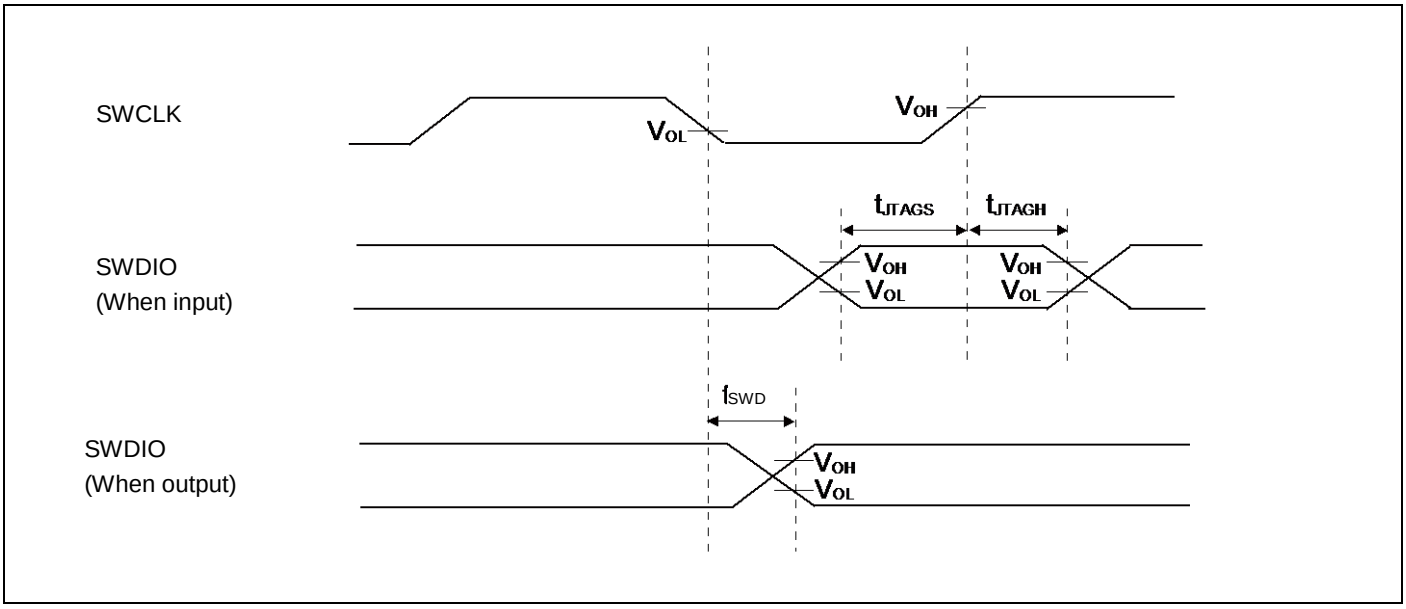
11.4.14 SW-DP Timing

(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		
SWDIO setup time	t_{SWS}	SWCLK, SWDIO	-	15	-	ns	
SWDIO hold time	t_{SWH}	SWCLK, SWDIO	-	15	-	ns	
SWDIO delay time	t_{SWD}	SWCLK, SWDIO	-	-	45	ns	

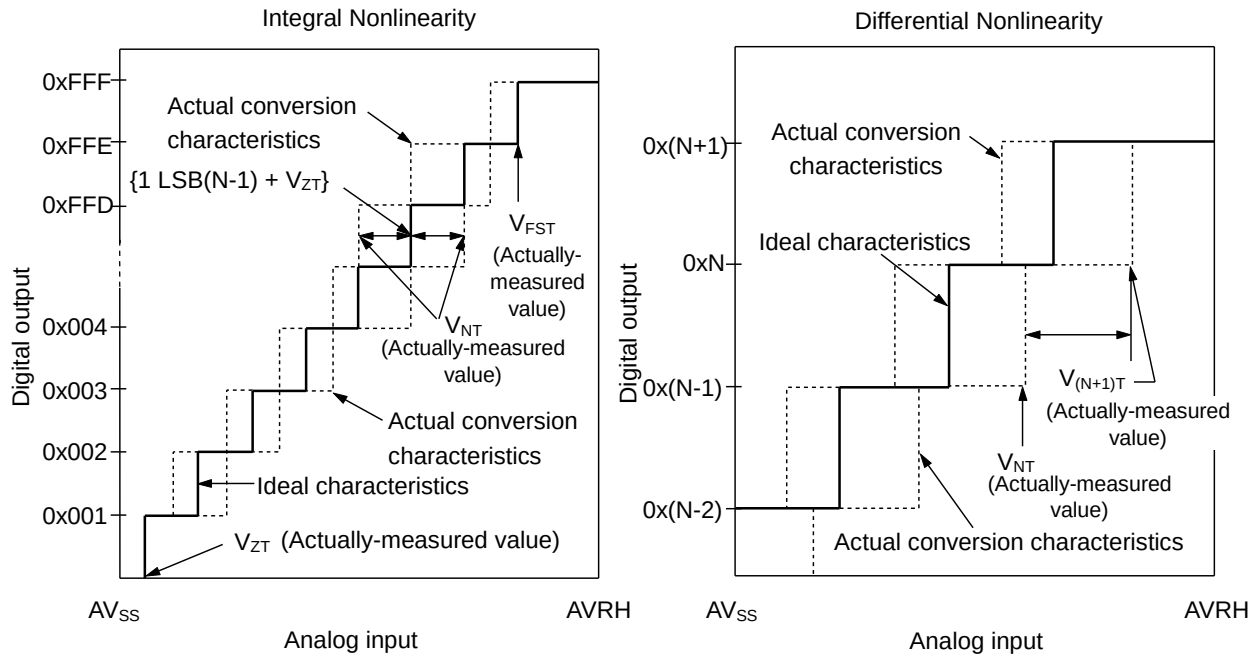
Note:

- *External load capacitance C_L=30 pF*



Definitions of 12-bit A/D Converter Terms

- Resolution: Analog variation that is recognized by an A/D converter.
- Integral Nonlinearity: Deviation of the line between the zero-transition point (0b000000000000 ⟷ 0b000000000001) and the full-scale transition point (0b111111111110 ⟷ 0b111111111111) from the actual conversion characteristics.
- Differential Nonlinearity: Deviation from the ideal value of the input voltage that is required to change the output code by 1 LSB.

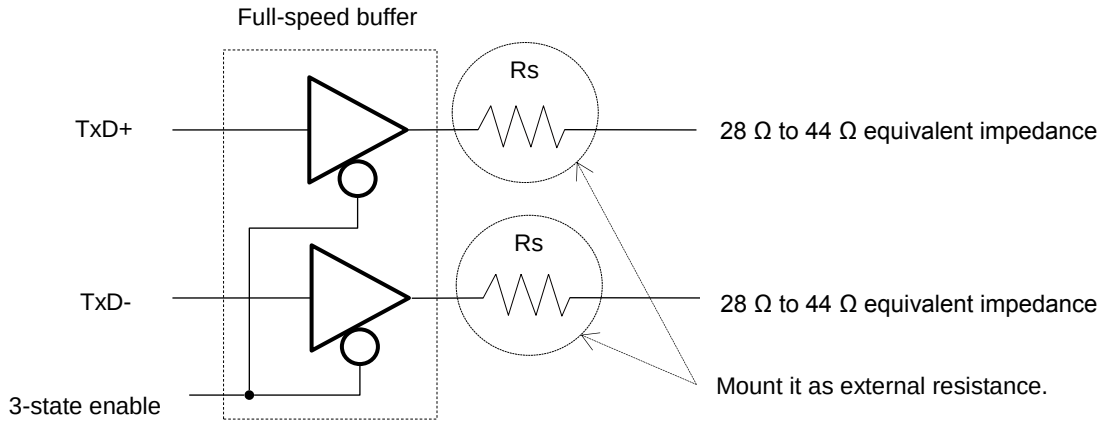


$$\text{Integral Nonlinearity of digital output N} = \frac{V_{NT} - \{1LSB \times (N - 1) + V_{ZT}\}}{1LSB} \text{ [LSB]}$$

$$\text{Differential Nonlinearity of digital output N} = \frac{V_{(N+1)T} - V_{NT}}{1LSB} - 1 \text{ [LSB]}$$

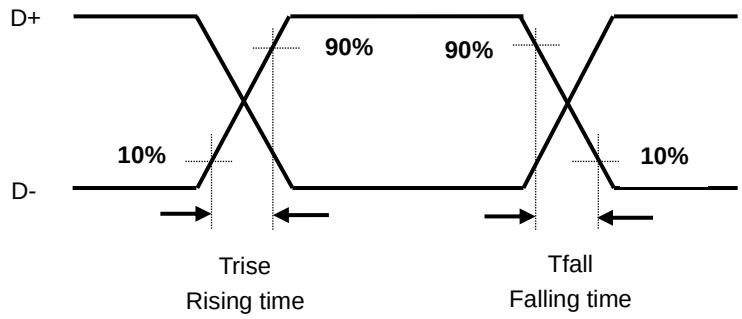
$$1LSB = \frac{V_{FST} - V_{ZT}}{4094}$$

N : A/D converter digital output value.
V_{ZT} : Voltage at which the digital output changes from 0x000 to 0x001.
V_{FST} : Voltage at which the digital output changes from 0xFFE to 0xFFF.
V_{NT} : Voltage at which the digital output changes from 0x(N − 1) to 0xN.



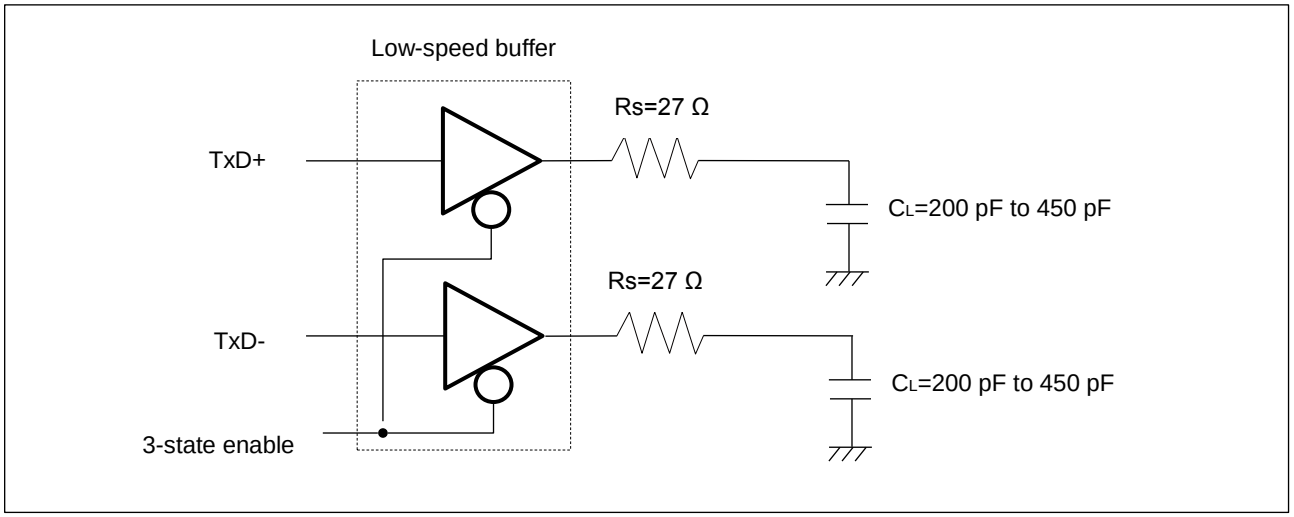
Rs series resistor 25 Ω to 30 Ω
Series resistor of 27 Ω (recommendation value) must be added.
And, use “resistance with an uncertainty of 5% by E24 sequence”.

*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.

・Low-Speed Load (Compliance Load)



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Revision	ECN	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
**	4889752	TEKA	08/31/2015	New Spec.