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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

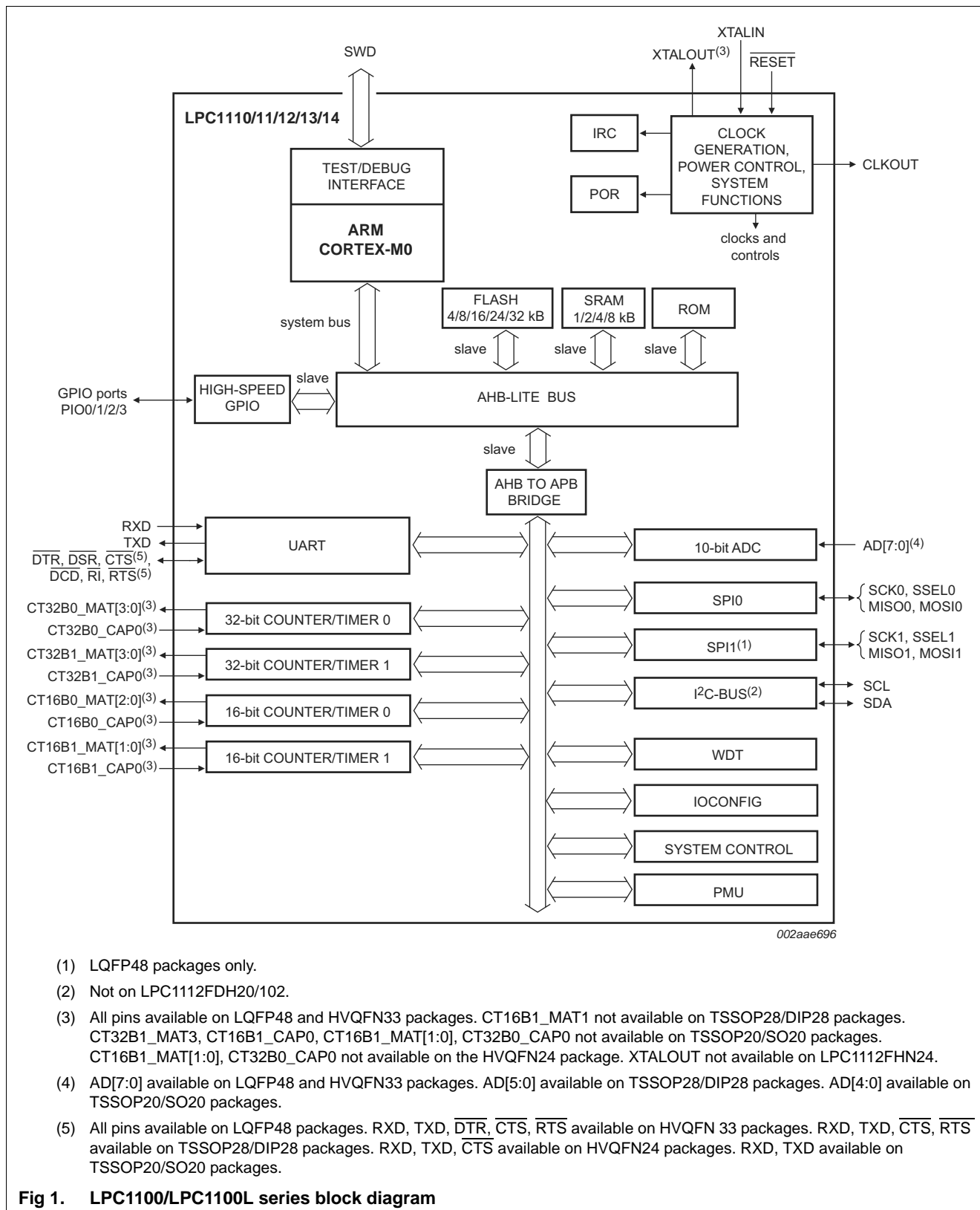
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	50MHz
Connectivity	I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	28
Program Memory Size	24KB (24K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-VQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	32-HVQFN (7x7)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/lpc1113jhn33-203e">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nxp-semiconductors/lpc1113jhn33-203e</a>

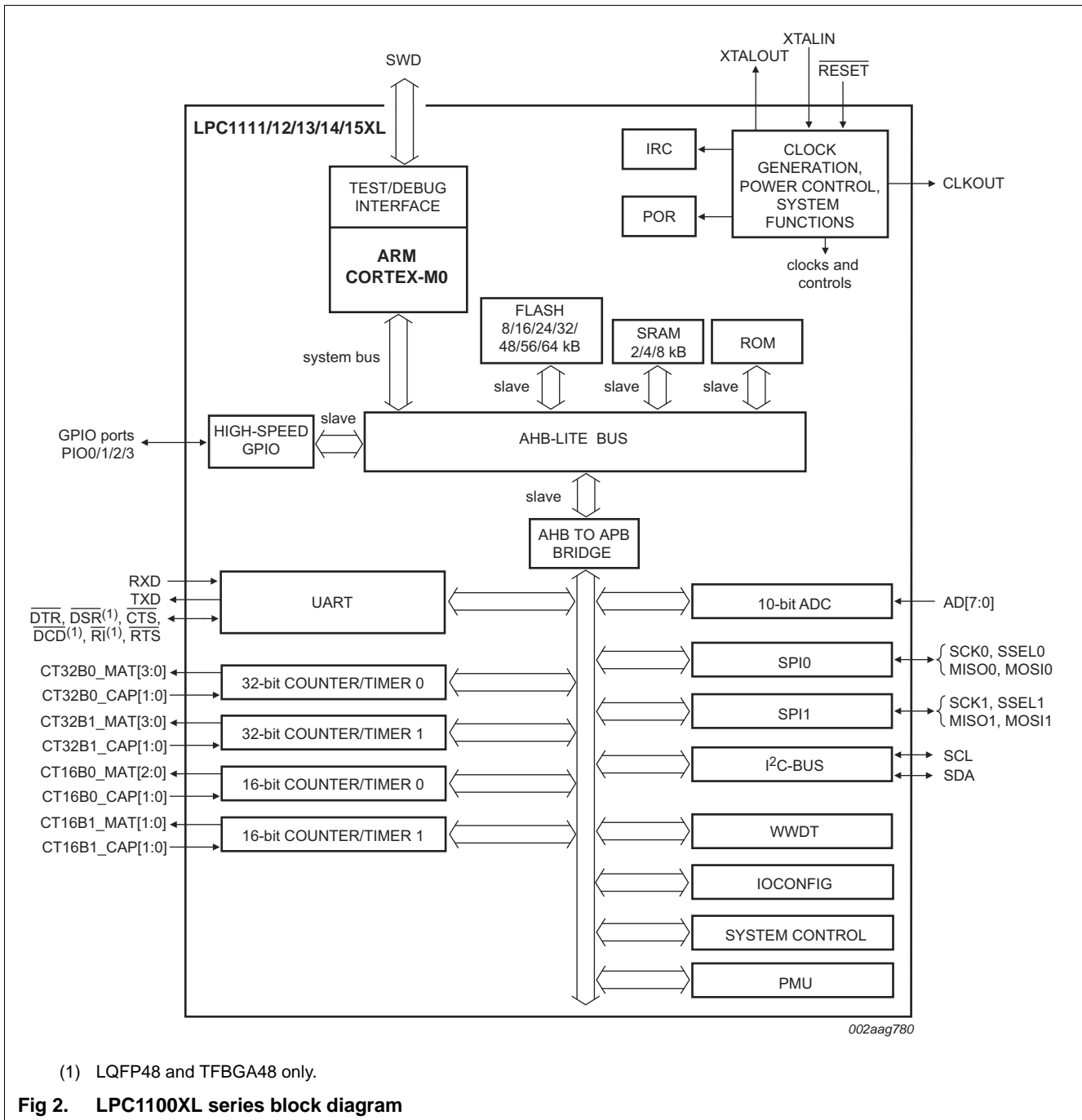
Table 2. Ordering options ...continued

Type number	Series	Flash	Total SRAM	Power profiles	UART	I <sup>2</sup> C/ Fast+	SPI	ADC channel	GPIO	Package	Temp <sup>[1]</sup>
LPC1115JBD48/303	LPC1100XL	64 kB	8 kB	yes	1	1	2	8	42	LQFP48	J
LPC1115FET48/303	LPC1100XL	64 kB	8 kB	yes	1	1	2	8	42	TFBGA48	F
LPC1115JET48/303	LPC1100XL	64 kB	8 kB	yes	1	1	2	8	42	TFBGA48	J

[1] F = -40 °C to +85 °C, J = -40 °C to +105 °C.

## 5. Block diagram





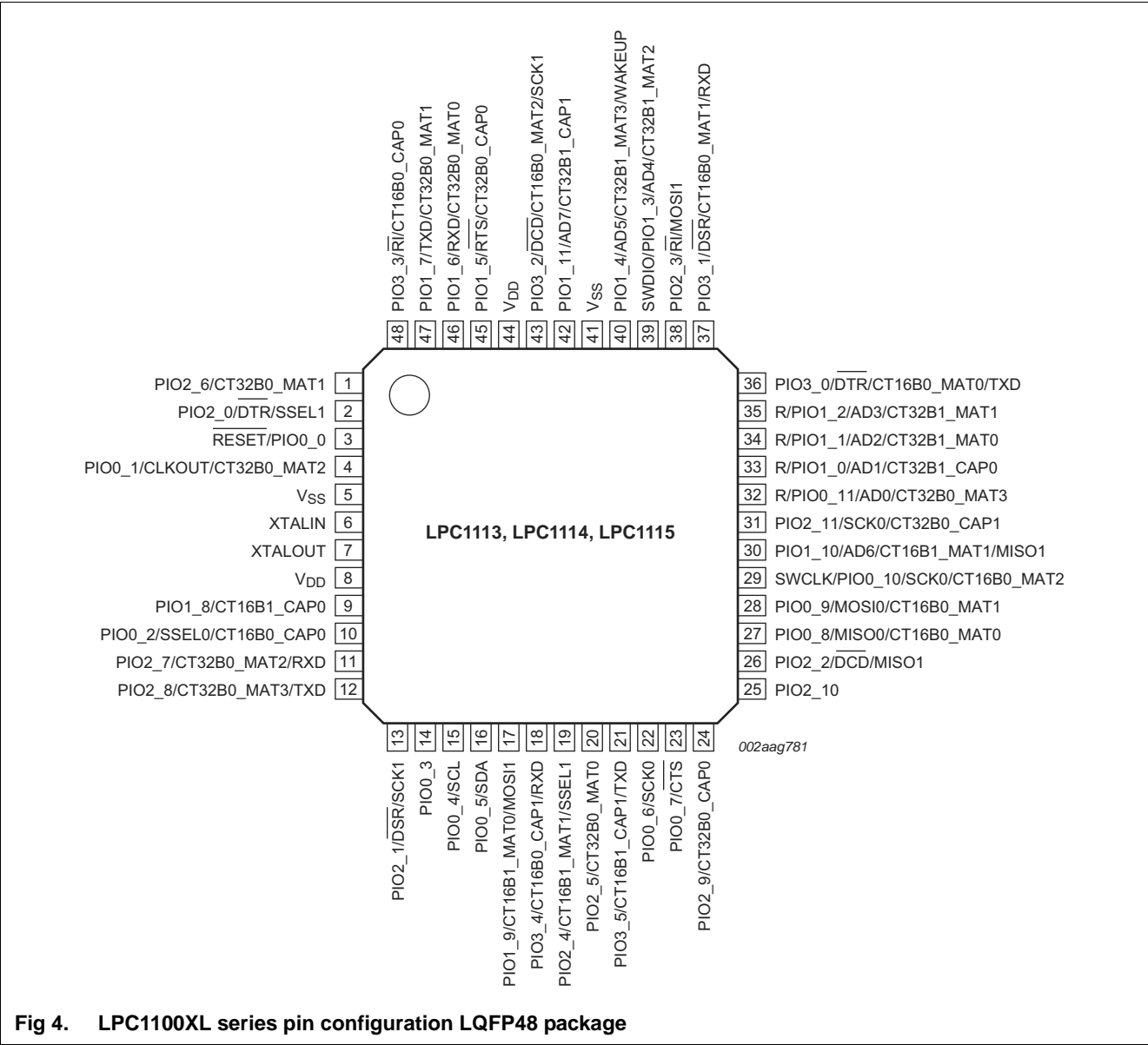


Fig 4. LPC1100XL series pin configuration LQFP48 package

Table 6. LPC1100L series: LPC1112 (HVQFN24 package) ...continued

Symbol	HVQFN pin	Start logic input	Type	Reset state [1]	Description
PIO0_5/SDA	9 <sup>[4]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; IA	<b>PIO0_5</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
			I/O	-	<b>SDA</b> — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus, open-drain data input/output. High-current sink only if I <sup>2</sup> C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_6/SCK0	10 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_6</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>SCK0</b> — Serial clock for SPI0.
PIO0_7/CTS	11 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_7</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (high-current output driver).
			I	-	<b>CTS</b> — Clear To Send input for UART.
PIO0_8/MISO0/ CT16B0_MAT0	12 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_8</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>MISO0</b> — Master In Slave Out for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT0</b> — Match output 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO0_9/MOSI0/ CT16B0_MAT1	13 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_9</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>MOSI0</b> — Master Out Slave In for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT1</b> — Match output 1 for 16-bit timer 0.
SWCLK/PIO0_10/ SCK0/ CT16B0_MAT2	14 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I	I; PU	<b>SWCLK</b> — Serial wire clock.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO0_10</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>SCK0</b> — Serial clock for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT2</b> — Match output 2 for 16-bit timer 0.
R/PIO0_11/ AD0/CT32B0_MAT3	15 <sup>[5]</sup>	yes	I	I; PU	<b>R</b> — Reserved. Configure for an alternate function in the IOCONFIG block.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO0_11</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I	-	<b>AD0</b> — A/D converter, input 0.
			O	-	<b>CT32B0_MAT3</b> — Match output 3 for 32-bit timer 0.
R/PIO1_0/ AD1/CT32B1_CAP0	16 <sup>[5]</sup>	yes	I	I; PU	<b>R</b> — Reserved. Configure for an alternate function in the IOCONFIG block.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO1_0</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I	-	<b>AD1</b> — A/D converter, input 1.
			I	-	<b>CT32B1_CAP0</b> — Capture input 0 for 32-bit timer 1.
R/PIO1_1/ AD2/CT32B1_MAT0	17 <sup>[5]</sup>	no	O	I; PU	<b>R</b> — Reserved. Configure for an alternate function in the IOCONFIG block.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO1_1</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I	-	<b>AD2</b> — A/D converter, input 2.
			O	-	<b>CT32B1_MAT0</b> — Match output 0 for 32-bit timer 1.
R/PIO1_2/ AD3/CT32B1_MAT1	18 <sup>[5]</sup>	no	I	I; PU	<b>R</b> — Reserved. Configure for an alternate function in the IOCONFIG block.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO1_2</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I	-	<b>AD3</b> — A/D converter, input 3.
			O	-	<b>CT32B1_MAT1</b> — Match output 1 for 32-bit timer 1.

Table 7. LPC1100L series: LPC1112/14 pin description table (TSSOP28 and DIP28 packages)

Symbol	Pin TSSOP28/ DIP28	Start logic input	Type	Reset state [1]	Description
PIO0_0 to PIO0_11			I/O		<b>Port 0</b> — Port 0 is a 12-bit I/O port with individual direction and function controls for each bit. The operation of port 0 pins depends on the function selected through the IOCONFIG register block.
RESET/PIO0_0	23 [2]	yes	I	I; PU	<b>RESET</b> — External reset input with 20 ns glitch filter. A LOW-going pulse as short as 50 ns on this pin resets the device, causing I/O ports and peripherals to take on their default states, and processor execution to begin at address 0.  In deep power-down mode, this pin must be pulled HIGH externally. The RESET pin can be left unconnected or be used as a GPIO pin if an external RESET function is not needed and Deep power-down mode is not used.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO0_0</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin with 10 ns glitch filter.
PIO0_1/CLKOUT/ CT32B0_MAT2	24 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_1</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin. A LOW level on this pin during reset starts the ISP command handler.
			O	-	<b>CLKOUT</b> — Clockout pin.
			O	-	<b>CT32B0_MAT2</b> — Match output 2 for 32-bit timer 0.
PIO0_2/SSEL0/ CT16B0_CAP0	25 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_2</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>SSEL0</b> — Slave Select for SPI0.
			I	-	<b>CT16B0_CAP0</b> — Capture input 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO0_3	26 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_3</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
PIO0_4/SCL	27 [4]	yes	I/O	I; IA	<b>PIO0_4</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
			I/O	-	<b>SCL</b> — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus, open-drain clock input/output. High-current sink only if I <sup>2</sup> C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_5/SDA	5 [4]	yes	I/O	I; IA	<b>PIO0_5</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
			I/O	-	<b>SDA</b> — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus, open-drain data input/output. High-current sink only if I <sup>2</sup> C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_6/SCK0	6 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_6</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>SCK0</b> — Serial clock for SPI0.
PIO0_7/CTS	28 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_7</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (high-current output driver).
			I	-	<b>CTS</b> — Clear To Send input for UART.
PIO0_8/MISO0/ CT16B0_MAT0	1 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_8</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>MISO0</b> — Master In Slave Out for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT0</b> — Match output 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO0_9/MOSI0/ CT16B0_MAT1	2 [3]	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_9</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>MOSI0</b> — Master Out Slave In for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT1</b> — Match output 1 for 16-bit timer 0.

Table 8. LPC1100 and LPC1100L series: LPC1113/14 pin description table (LQFP48 package)

Symbol	Pin	Start logic input	Type	Reset state [1]	Description
PIO0_0 to PIO0_11			I/O		<b>Port 0</b> — Port 0 is a 12-bit I/O port with individual direction and function controls for each bit. The operation of port 0 pins depends on the function selected through the IOCONFIG register block.
RESET/PIO0_0	3 <sup>[2]</sup>	yes	I	I; PU	<b>RESET</b> — External reset input with 20 ns glitch filter. A LOW-going pulse as short as 50 ns on this pin resets the device, causing I/O ports and peripherals to take on their default states, and processor execution to begin at address 0.  In deep power-down mode, this pin must be pulled HIGH externally. The RESET pin can be left unconnected or be used as a GPIO pin if an external RESET function is not needed and Deep power-down mode is not used.
			I/O	-	<b>PIO0_0</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin with 10 ns glitch filter.
PIO0_1/CLKOUT/ CT32B0_MAT2	4 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_1</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin. A LOW level on this pin during reset starts the ISP command handler.
			O	-	<b>CLKOUT</b> — Clockout pin.
			O	-	<b>CT32B0_MAT2</b> — Match output 2 for 32-bit timer 0.
PIO0_2/SSEL0/ CT16B0_CAP0	10 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_2</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>SSEL0</b> — Slave Select for SPI0.
			I	-	<b>CT16B0_CAP0</b> — Capture input 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO0_3	14 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_3</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
PIO0_4/SCL	15 <sup>[4]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; IA	<b>PIO0_4</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
			I/O	-	<b>SCL</b> — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus, open-drain clock input/output. High-current sink only if I <sup>2</sup> C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_5/SDA	16 <sup>[4]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; IA	<b>PIO0_5</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (open-drain).
			I/O	-	<b>SDA</b> — I <sup>2</sup> C-bus, open-drain data input/output. High-current sink only if I <sup>2</sup> C Fast-mode Plus is selected in the I/O configuration register.
PIO0_6/SCK0	22 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_6</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>SCK0</b> — Serial clock for SPI0.
PIO0_7/CTS	23 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_7</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin (high-current output driver).
			I	-	<b>CTS</b> — Clear To Send input for UART.
PIO0_8/MISO0/ CT16B0_MAT0	27 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_8</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>MISO0</b> — Master In Slave Out for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT0</b> — Match output 0 for 16-bit timer 0.
PIO0_9/MOSI0/ CT16B0_MAT1	28 <sup>[3]</sup>	yes	I/O	I; PU	<b>PIO0_9</b> — General purpose digital input/output pin.
			I/O	-	<b>MOSI0</b> — Master Out Slave In for SPI0.
			O	-	<b>CT16B0_MAT1</b> — Match output 1 for 16-bit timer 0.



- In the LPC1110/11/12/13/14/15, the NVIC supports 32 vectored interrupts including up to 13 inputs to the start logic from individual GPIO pins.
- Four programmable interrupt priority levels with hardware priority level masking.
- Software interrupt generation.

### 7.5.2 Interrupt sources

Each peripheral device has one interrupt line connected to the NVIC but may have several interrupt flags. Individual interrupt flags may also represent more than one interrupt source.

Any GPIO pin (total of up to 42 pins) regardless of the selected function, can be programmed to generate an interrupt on a level, or rising edge or falling edge, or both.

### 7.6 IOCONFIG block

The IOCONFIG block allows selected pins of the microcontroller to have more than one function. Configuration registers control the multiplexers to allow connection between the pin and the on-chip peripherals.

Peripherals should be connected to the appropriate pins prior to being activated and prior to any related interrupt(s) being enabled. Activity of any enabled peripheral function that is not mapped to a related pin should be considered undefined.

### 7.7 Fast general purpose parallel I/O

Device pins that are not connected to a specific peripheral function are controlled by the GPIO registers. Pins may be dynamically configured as inputs or outputs. Multiple outputs can be set or cleared in one write operation.

LPC1110/11/12/13/14/15 use accelerated GPIO functions:

- GPIO registers are a dedicated AHB peripheral so that the fastest possible I/O timing can be achieved.
- Entire port value can be written in one instruction.

Additionally, any GPIO pin (total of up to 42 pins) providing a digital function can be programmed to generate an interrupt on a level, a rising or falling edge, or both.

#### 7.7.1 Features

- Bit level port registers allow a single instruction to set or clear any number of bits in one write operation.
- Direction control of individual bits.
- All I/O default to inputs with pull-ups enabled after reset with the exception of the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus pins PIO0\_4 and PIO0\_5.
- Pull-up/pull-down resistor configuration can be programmed through the IOCONFIG block for each GPIO pin (except for pins PIO0\_4 and PIO0\_5).
- On the LPC1100, all GPIO pins (except PIO0\_4 and PIO0\_5) are pulled up to 2.6 V ( $V_{DD} = 3.3$  V) if their pull-up resistor is enabled in the IOCONFIG block.

- Master or slave operation
- 8-frame FIFOs for both transmit and receive
- 4-bit to 16-bit frame

## 7.10 I<sup>2</sup>C-bus serial I/O controller

The LPC1110/11/12/13/14/15 contain one I<sup>2</sup>C-bus controller.

**Remark:** Part LPC1112FDH20/102 does not contain the I<sup>2</sup>C-bus controller.

The I<sup>2</sup>C-bus is bidirectional for inter-IC control using only two wires: a Serial Clock Line (SCL) and a Serial Data line (SDA). Each device is recognized by a unique address and can operate as either a receiver-only device (e.g., an LCD driver) or a transmitter with the capability to both receive and send information (such as memory). Transmitters and/or receivers can operate in either master or slave mode, depending on whether the chip has to initiate a data transfer or is only addressed. The I<sup>2</sup>C is a multi-master bus and can be controlled by more than one bus master connected to it.

### 7.10.1 Features

- The I<sup>2</sup>C-interface is a standard I<sup>2</sup>C-bus compliant interface with open-drain pins. The I<sup>2</sup>C-bus interface also supports Fast-mode Plus with bit rates up to 1 Mbit/s.
- Easy to configure as master, slave, or master/slave.
- Programmable clocks allow versatile rate control.
- Bidirectional data transfer between masters and slaves.
- Multi-master bus (no central master).
- Arbitration between simultaneously transmitting masters without corruption of serial data on the bus.
- Serial clock synchronization allows devices with different bit rates to communicate via one serial bus.
- Serial clock synchronization can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer.
- The I<sup>2</sup>C-bus can be used for test and diagnostic purposes.
- The I<sup>2</sup>C-bus controller supports multiple address recognition and a bus monitor mode.

## 7.11 10-bit ADC

The LPC1110/11/12/13/14/15 contain one ADC. It is a single 10-bit successive approximation ADC with eight channels.

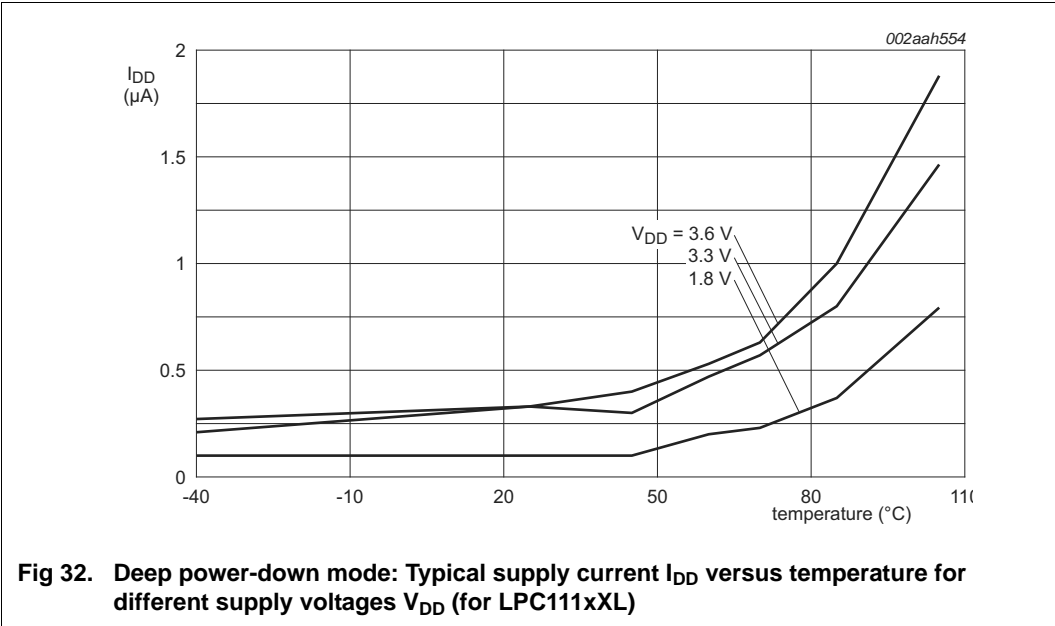
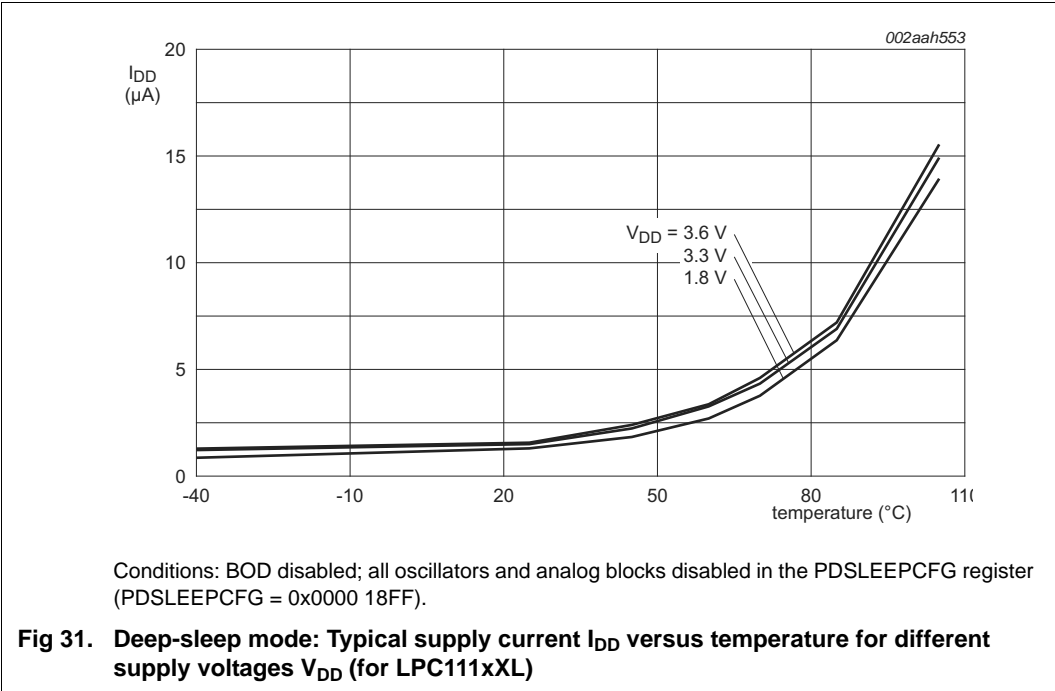
### 7.11.1 Features

- 10-bit successive approximation ADC.
- Input multiplexing among 8 pins.
- Power-down mode.
- Measurement range 0 V to V<sub>DD</sub>.
- 10-bit conversion time  $\geq 2.44 \mu\text{s}$  (up to 400 kSamples/s).
- Burst conversion mode for single or multiple inputs.

Table 16. Static characteristics (LPC1100, LPC1100L series) ...continued

 $T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ , unless otherwise specified.

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[1]</sup>	Max	Unit
I <sub>OZ</sub>	OFF-state output current	V <sub>O</sub> = 0 V; V <sub>O</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> ; on-chip pull-up/down resistors disabled	-	0.5	10	nA
V <sub>I</sub>	input voltage	pin configured to provide a digital function <sup>[12][13]</sup> <sup>[14]</sup>	0	-	5.0	V
V <sub>O</sub>	output voltage	output active	0	-	V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>hys</sub>	hysteresis voltage		0.4	-	-	V
V <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output voltage	2.5 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V; I <sub>OH</sub> = −20 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> − 0.4	-	-	V
		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.5 V; I <sub>OH</sub> = −12 mA	V <sub>DD</sub> − 0.4	-	-	V
V <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output voltage	2.5 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V; I <sub>OL</sub> = 4 mA	-	-	0.4	V
		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.5 V; I <sub>OL</sub> = 3 mA	-	-	0.4	V
I <sub>OH</sub>	HIGH-level output current	V <sub>OH</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> − 0.4 V; 2.5 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	20	-	-	mA
		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.5 V	12	-	-	mA
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V 2.5 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	4	-	-	mA
		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.5 V	3	-	-	mA
I <sub>OLS</sub>	LOW-level short-circuit output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = V <sub>DD</sub> <sup>[15]</sup>	-	-	50	mA
I <sub>pd</sub>	pull-down current	V <sub>I</sub> = 5 V	10	50	150	μA
I <sub>pu</sub>	pull-up current	V <sub>I</sub> = 0 V 2.0 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	−15	−50	−85	μA
		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.0 V	−10	−50	−85	μA
		V <sub>DD</sub> < V <sub>I</sub> < 5 V	0	0	0	μA
I <sup>2</sup> C-bus pins (PIO0_4 and PIO0_5)						
V <sub>IH</sub>	HIGH-level input voltage		0.7V <sub>DD</sub>	-	-	V
V <sub>IL</sub>	LOW-level input voltage		-	-	0.3V <sub>DD</sub>	V
V <sub>hys</sub>	hysteresis voltage		-	0.05V <sub>DD</sub>	-	V
I <sub>OL</sub>	LOW-level output current	V <sub>OL</sub> = 0.4 V; I <sup>2</sup> C-bus pins configured as standard mode pins 2.5 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> ≤ 3.6 V	3.5	-	-	mA
		1.8 V ≤ V <sub>DD</sub> < 2.5 V	3	-	-	



### 11.3 External clock

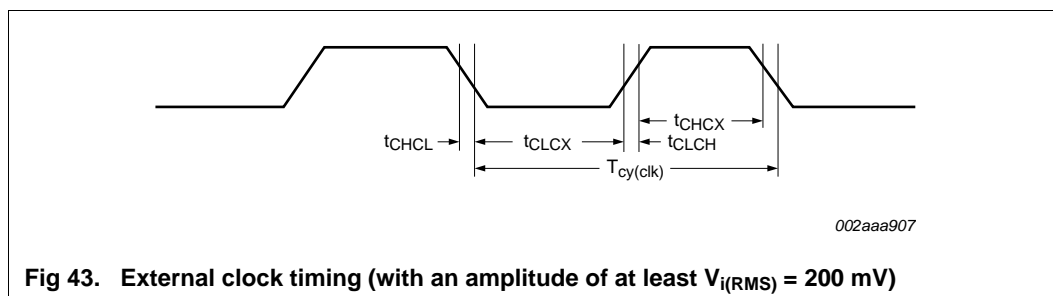
**Table 24. Dynamic characteristic: external clock**

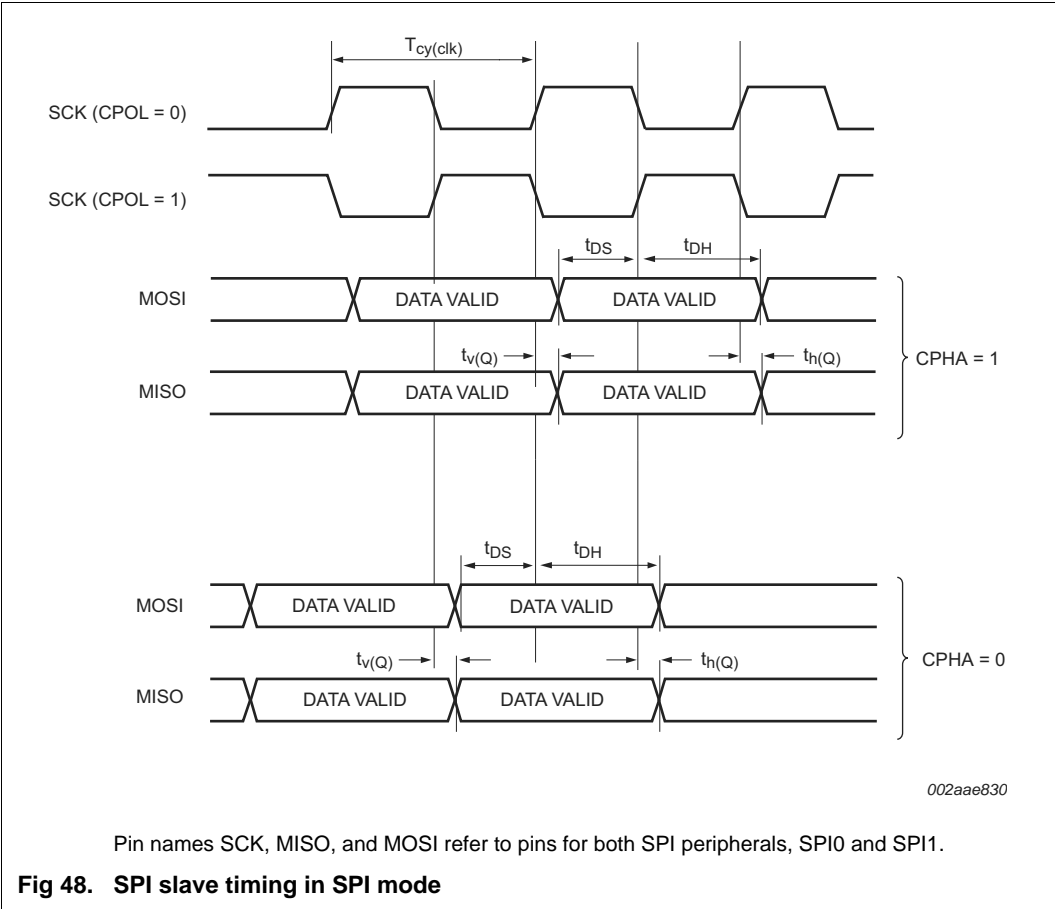
$T_{amb} = -40\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+105\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ;  $V_{DD}$  over specified ranges.<sup>[1]</sup>

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ <sup>[2]</sup>	Max	Unit
$f_{osc}$	oscillator frequency		1	-	25	MHz
$T_{cy(clk)}$	clock cycle time		40	-	1000	ns
$t_{CHCX}$	clock HIGH time		$T_{cy(clk)} \times 0.4$	-	-	ns
$t_{CLCX}$	clock LOW time		$T_{cy(clk)} \times 0.4$	-	-	ns
$t_{CLCH}$	clock rise time		-	-	5	ns
$t_{CHCL}$	clock fall time		-	-	5	ns

[1] Parameters are valid over operating temperature range unless otherwise specified.

[2] Typical ratings are not guaranteed. The values listed are at room temperature (25 °C), nominal supply voltages.





## 12.7 ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

Radiated emission measurements according to the IEC61967-2 standard using the TEM-cell method are shown for the LPC1114FBD48/302 in [Table 32](#).

**Table 32. ElectroMagnetic Compatibility (EMC) for part LPC1114FBD48/302 (TEM-cell method)**

$V_{DD} = 3.3\text{ V}$ ;  $T_{amb} = 25\text{ °C}$ .

Parameter	Frequency band	System clock =			Unit
		12 MHz	24 MHz	48 MHz	
Input clock: IRC (12 MHz)					
maximum peak level	150 kHz to 30 MHz	−7	−5	−7	dBμV
	30 MHz to 150 MHz	−2	1	10	dBμV
	150 MHz to 1 GHz	4	8	16	dBμV
IEC level <sup>[1]</sup>	-	O	N	M	-
Input clock: crystal oscillator (12 MHz)					
maximum peak level	150 kHz to 30 MHz	−7	−7	−7	dBμV
	30 MHz to 150 MHz	−2	1	8	dBμV
	150 MHz to 1 GHz	4	7	14	dBμV
IEC level <sup>[1]</sup>	-	O	N	M	-

[1] IEC levels refer to Appendix D in the IEC61967-2 Specification.

HVQFN33: plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads;  
32 terminals; body 5 x 5 x 0.85 mm

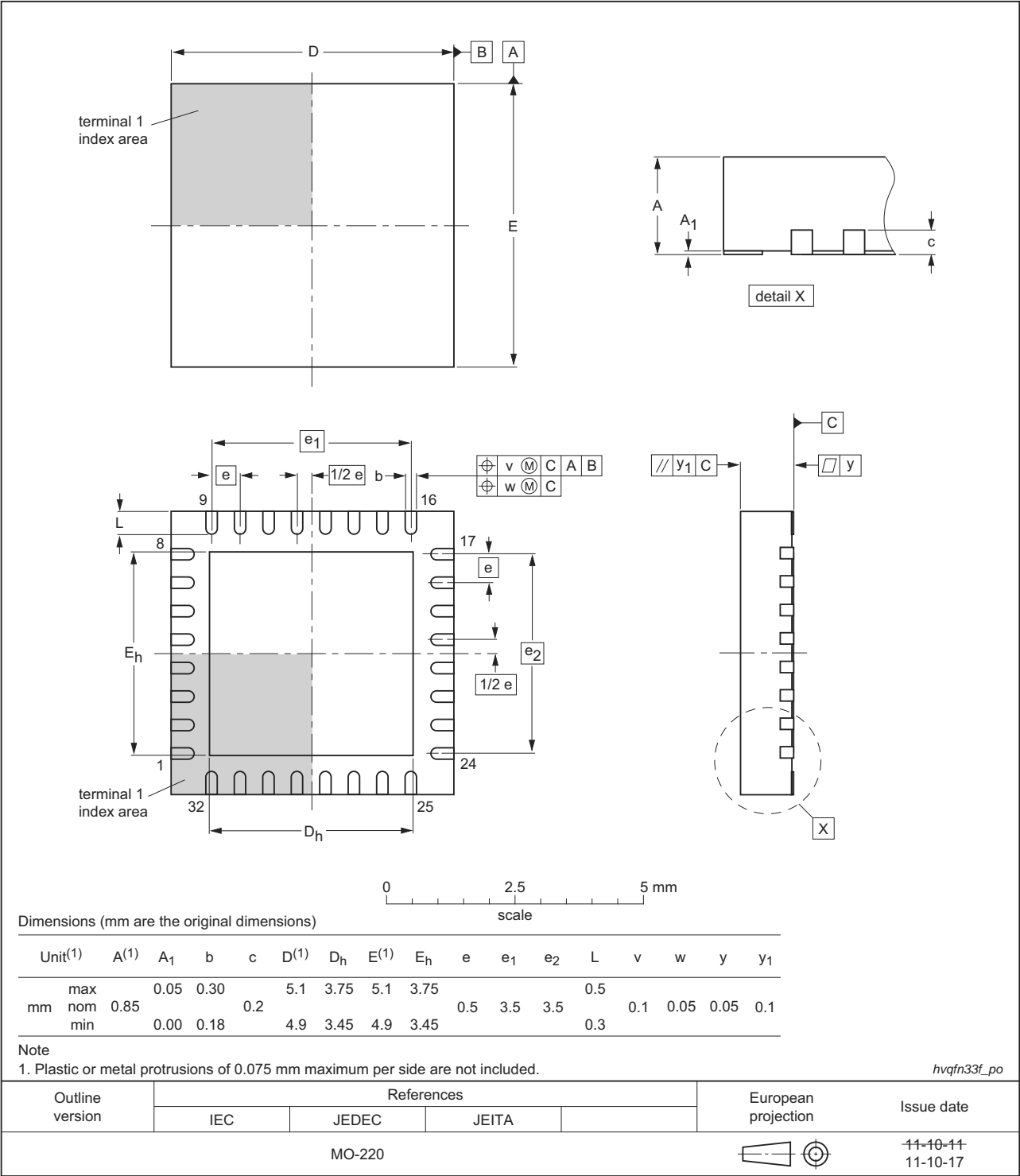


Fig 58. Package outline (HVQFN33 5x5)



LQFP48: plastic low profile quad flat package; 48 leads; body 7 x 7 x 1.4 mm

SOT313-2

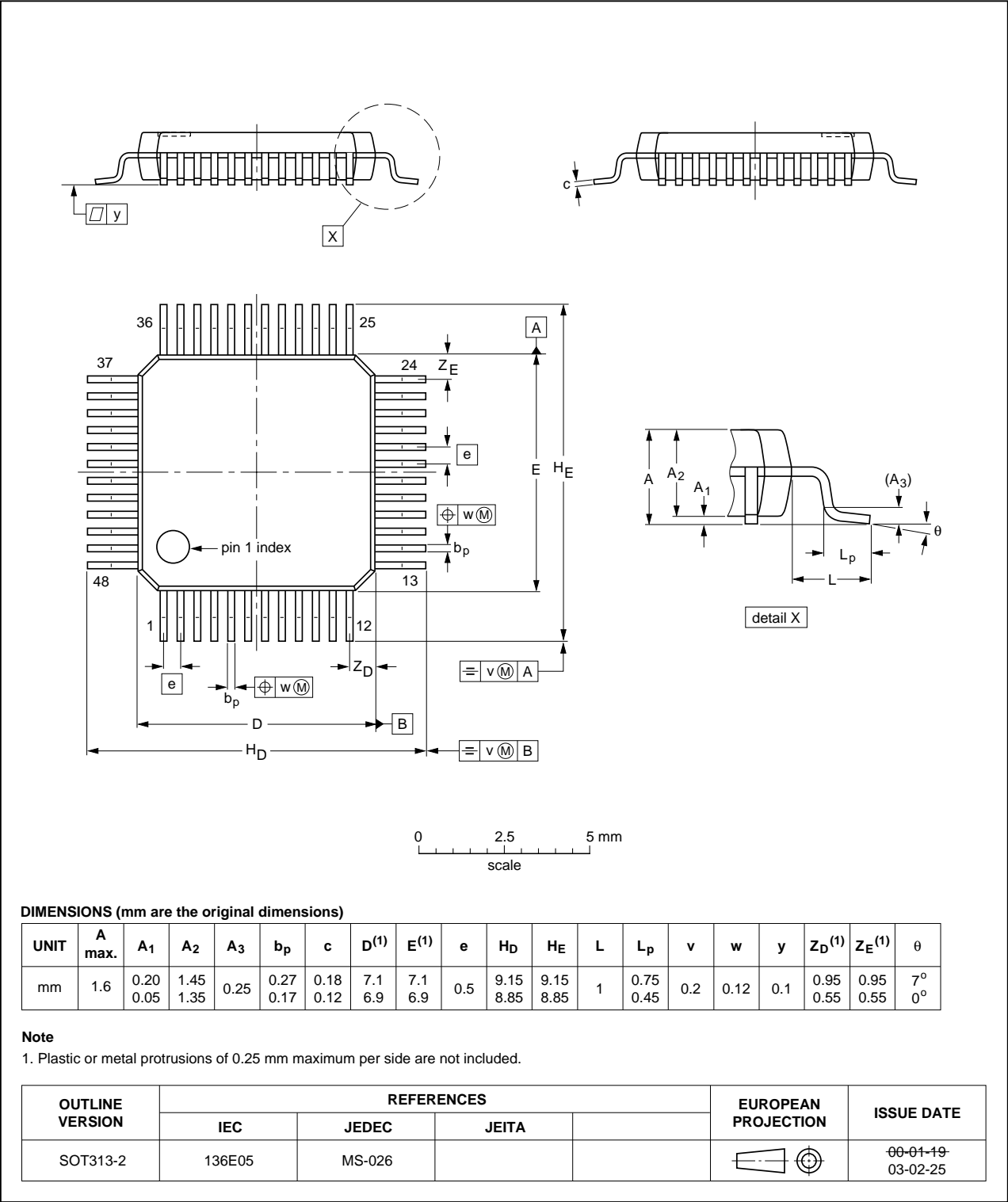


Fig 60. Package outline SOT313-2 (LQFP48)

TFBGA48: plastic thin fine-pitch ball grid array package; 48 balls; body 4.5 x 4.5 x 0.7 mm

SOT1155-2

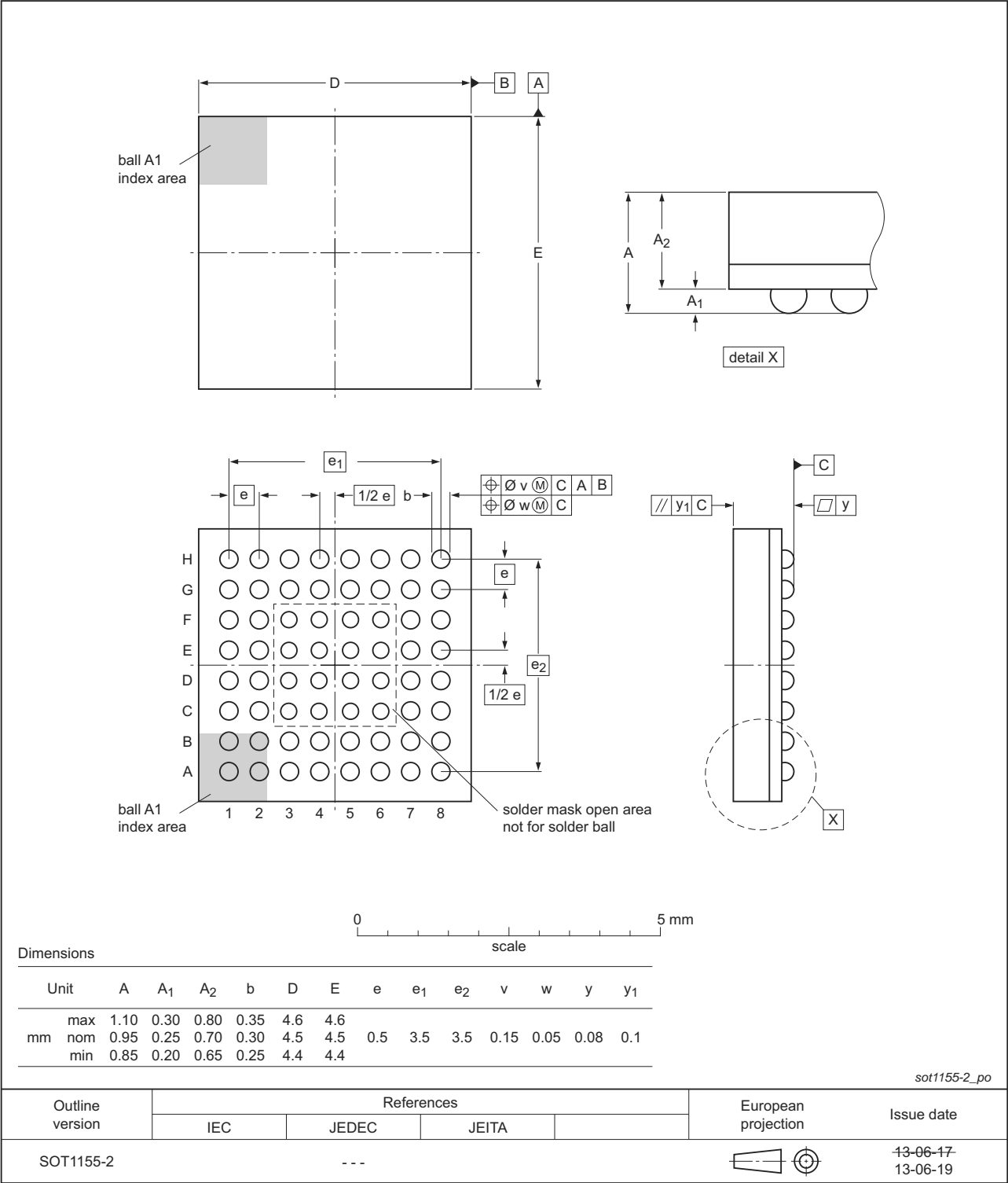


Fig 62. Package outline TFBGA48 (SOT1155-2)

## 15. Abbreviations

Table 33. Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
AHB	Advanced High-performance Bus
APB	Advanced Peripheral Bus
BOD	BrownOut Detection
GPIO	General Purpose Input/Output
PLL	Phase-Locked Loop
RC	Resistor-Capacitor
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SSI	Serial Synchronous Interface
SSP	Synchronous Serial Port
TEM	Transverse ElectroMagnetic
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

## 16. References

- [1] LPC111x/LPC11Cxx User manual UM10398:  
[http://www.nxp.com/documents/user\\_manual/UM10398.pdf](http://www.nxp.com/documents/user_manual/UM10398.pdf)
- [2] LPC111x Errata sheet:  
[http://www.nxp.com/documents/errata\\_sheet/ES\\_LPC111X.pdf](http://www.nxp.com/documents/errata_sheet/ES_LPC111X.pdf)

## 18. Legal information

### 18.1 Data sheet status

Document status <sup>[1][2]</sup>	Product status <sup>[3]</sup>	Definition
Objective [short] data sheet	Development	This document contains data from the objective specification for product development.
Preliminary [short] data sheet	Qualification	This document contains data from the preliminary specification.
Product [short] data sheet	Production	This document contains the product specification.

[1] Please consult the most recently issued document before initiating or completing a design.

[2] The term 'short data sheet' is explained in section "Definitions".

[3] The product status of device(s) described in this document may have changed since this document was published and may differ in case of multiple devices. The latest product status information is available on the Internet at URL <http://www.nxp.com>.

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