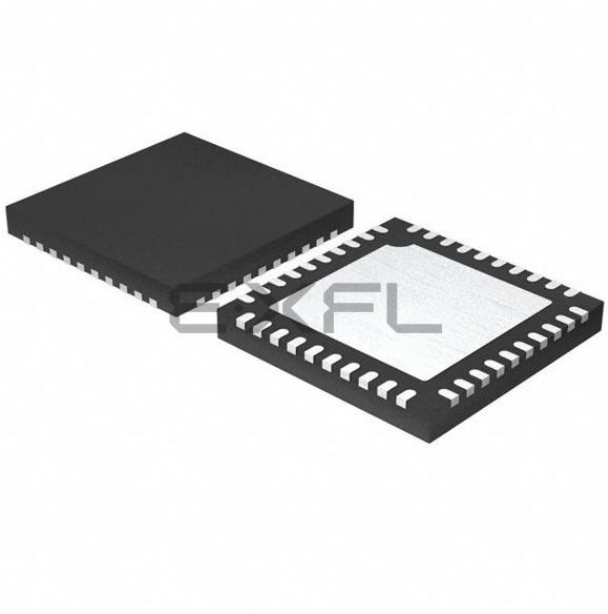

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What Are Embedded - Microcontrollers - Application Specific?

Application-specific microcontrollers are engineered to

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Applications	USB Type C
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0
Program Memory Type	FLASH (32KB)
Controller Series	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Interface	I²C, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Number of I/O	34
Voltage - Supply	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	40-UFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	40-QFN (6x6)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cypd1122-40lqxit

Contents

Functional Definition

CPU and Memory Subsystem

CPU

The Cortex-M0 CPU in the CCG1 is part of the 32-bit MCU subsystem, which is optimized for low-power operation with extensive clock gating. It mostly uses 16-bit instructions and executes a subset of the Thumb-2 instruction set. This enables fully compatible binary upward migration of the code to higher performance processors such as the Cortex-M3 and M4, thus enabling upward compatibility. The Cypress implementation includes a hardware multiplier that provides a 32-bit result in one cycle. It includes a nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC) block with 32 interrupt inputs and a Wakeup Interrupt Controller (WIC). The WIC can wake the processor up from the Deep Sleep mode, allowing power to be switched off to the main processor when the chip is in the Deep Sleep mode. The Cortex-M0 CPU provides a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) input, which is made available to the user when it is not in use for system functions requested by the user.

The CPU also includes a debug interface, the serial wire debug (SWD) interface, which is a 2-wire form of JTAG; the debug configuration used for CCG1 has four break-point (address) comparators and two watchpoint (data) comparators.

Flash

The CCG1 device has a flash module with a flash accelerator, tightly coupled to the CPU to improve average access times from the flash block. The flash block is designed to deliver 1 wait-state (WS) access time at 48 MHz and 0-WS access time at 24 MHz. The flash accelerator delivers 85% of single-cycle SRAM access performance on average. Part of the flash module can be used to emulate EEPROM operation if required.

SROM

A supervisory ROM that contains boot and configuration routines is provided.

System Resources

Power System

The power system is described in detail in the section Power on page 11. It provides assurance that voltage levels are as required for each respective mode and either delay mode entry (on power-on reset (POR), for example) until voltage levels are as required for proper function or generate resets (Brown-Out Detect (BOD)) or interrupts (Low Voltage Detect (LVD)). The CCG1 operates with a single external supply over the range of 3.2 V to 5.5 V operation and has three different power modes: Active, Sleep, and Deep Sleep; transitions between modes are managed by the power system.

Serial Communication Blocks (SCB)

The CCG1 has one SCB, which can implement an I^2C interface. The hardware I^2C block implements a full multi-master and slave interface (it is capable of multimaster arbitration). This block is capable of operating at speeds of up to 1 Mbps (Fast Mode Plus) and has flexible buffering options to reduce interrupt overhead and latency for the CPU. It also supports EZ-I^2C that creates a mailbox address range in the memory of the CCG1 and effectively reduces I^2C communication to reading from and writing to an array in memory. In addition, the block supports an 8-deep FIFO for receive and transmit which, by increasing the time given for the CPU to read data, greatly reduces the need for clock stretching caused by the CPU not having read data on time.

The I^2C peripheral is compatible with the I^2C Standard-mode, Fast-mode, and Fast-mode Plus devices, as defined in the NXP I^2C-bus specification and user manual (UM10204). The I^2C bus I/O is implemented with GPIO in open-drain modes.

The CCG1 is not completely compliant with the I^2C spec in the following respects:

- GPIO cells are not overvoltage tolerant and, therefore, cannot be hot-swapped or powered up independently of the rest of the I^2C system.
- Fast-mode Plus has an I_{OL} specification of 20 mA at a V_{OL} of 0.4 V. The GPIO cells can sink a maximum of 8 mA I_{OL} with a V_{OL} maximum of 0.6 V.
- Fast-mode and Fast-mode Plus specify minimum Fall times, which are not met with the GPIO cell; Slow strong mode can help meet this spec depending on the Bus Load.
- When the SCB is an I^2C Master, it interposes an IDLE state between NACK and Repeated Start; the I^2C spec defines Bus free as following a Stop condition so other Active Masters do not intervene but a Master that has just become activated may start an Arbitration cycle.
- When the SCB is in the I^2C Slave mode, and Address Match on External Clock is enabled (EC_AM = 1) along with operation in the internally clocked mode (EC_OP = 0), then its I^2C address must be even.

GPIO

The CCG1 has up to 30 GPIOs, which are configured for various functions. Refer to the pinout tables for the definitions. The GPIO block implements the following:

- Eight drive strength modes:
  - Analog input mode (input and output buffers disabled)
  - Input only
  - Weak pull-up with strong pull-down
  - Strong pull-up with weak pull-down
  - Open drain with strong pull-down
  - Open drain with strong pull-up
  - Strong pull-up with strong pull-down
  - Weak pull-up with weak pull-down
- Input threshold select (CMOS or LVTTL).
- Individual control of input and output buffer enabling/disabling in addition to the drive strength modes.
- Hold mode for latching previous state (used for retaining I/O state in Deep Sleep mode).
- Selectable slew rates for dV/dt related noise control to improve EMI.

During power-on and reset, the I/O pins are forced to the disable state so as not to crowbar any inputs and/or cause excess turn-on current. A multiplexing network, known as a high-speed I/O matrix, is used to multiplex between various signals that may connect to an I/O pin.

Pin Definitions

Table 1 provides the pin definition for 35-Ball WLCSP for the Cable/EMCA application. Refer to Table 23 for part numbers to package mapping.

Table 1. Pin Definitions for 35-ball WLCSP for EMCA Cable Application

Functional Pin Name	CYPD1103-35FNXIT Balls	Type	Description
CC1_RX	C4	I	CC1 control 0: TX enabled z: RX sense
CC1_TX	D7	O	Configuration Channel 1
SWD_IO	D1	I/O	SWD I/O
SWD_CLK	C1	I	SWD clock
I2C_SCL	B1	I/O	I^2C clock signal
I2C_SDA	B2	I/O	I^2C data signal
XRES	B6	I	Reset
VCCD	A7	POWER	Regulated digital supply output. Connect a 1 to 1.6-µF capacitor. No external source should be connected
VDDD	C7	POWER	Power supply for both analog and digital sections
VSSA	B7	GND	Analog ground
CC_VREF	C5	I	Data reference signal for CC lines
TX_U	B3	O	Signals for internal use only. The TX_U output signal should be connected to the TX_M signal
TX_M	B5	I	–
TX_REF_IN	D3	I	Reference signal for internal use. Connect to TX_REF output via a 2.4K 1% resistor
TX_GND	A3	I	Connect to GND via 2K 1% resistor
TX_REF_OUT	D4	O	Reference signal generated by connecting internal current source to two 1K external resistors
RA_DISCONNECT	E4	O	Optional control signal to remove RA after assertion of VCONN 0: RA disconnected 1: RA connected
VCONN_DET	C6	I	Local VCONN detection signal 0: VCONN is not locally applied 1: VCONN is locally applied
CC1_LPREF	A5	I	Reference signal for internal use. Connect to the output of resistor divider from VDDD.
RA_FAR_DISCONNECT	E5	O	Optional control signal to remove RA after assertion of VCONN (NC for 2 chip/cable) 0: RA disconnected 1: RA connected
BYPASS	D5	I	Bypass capacitor for internal analog circuits
CC1_LPRX	C3	I	Configuration channel 1 RX signal for Low Power States
GPIO	A1, A2, A4, A6, B4, C2, D2, D6, E1, E2, E3, E6, E7	–	General-purpose I/Os

Table 2. Pin Definitions for 40-QFN and 35-ball WLCSP for Notebook, Tablet, SmartPhone and Monitor Applications *(continued)*

Functional Pins	CYPD 1122-40LQXI Pins[8]	CYPD 1121-40LQXI Pins[9]	CYPD 1131-35FNXIT Balls[10]	Type	Description
CC1_VCONN_CTRL	24	24	A4	O	Open Drain signal to control a PFET power switch for VCONN on CC 1 line 0: VCONN switch closed z: VCONN switch open
VBUS_DISCHARGE	25	25	A3	O	Signal used for discharging VBUS line during voltage change
CC2	26	26	B3	O	Configuration Channel 2
CC2_RD	27	27	A6	O	Open Drain signal to connect RD to CC 2 line z: RD not connected 0: RD connected for Monitor application 1: RD connected for Notebook application
CC2_RP	28	28	B4	O	Open Source signal to connect RP to CC 2 line z: RP not connected 1: RP connected
CC2_VCONN_CTRL	29	29	B5	O	Open Drain signal to control a PFET power switch for VCONN on CC 2 line 0: VCONN switch closed z: VCONN switch open
XRES	30	30	B6	I	Reset
VCCD	31	31	A7	POWER	Regulated digital supply output. Connect a 1 to 1.6-µF capacitor. No external source should be connected
VDDD	32	32	C7	POWER	Power supply for digital sections
VDDA	33	33	C7	POWER	Power Supply for analog sections
VSSA	34	34	B7	GND	Analog ground pin
VBUS_VMON	35	35	C4	I	VBUS Overvoltage Protection monitoring signal
VBUS_VREF	36	36	C5	I	VBUS reference signal for Overvoltage Protection detection
VSEL1	–	37	–	O	Voltage Select signal 1 for selecting the output voltage
CC_SEL_REF_3	37	16	C6	O	CC Reference Select signal
VBUS_C_CTRL	38	–	D7	O	Full rail control signal for enabling/disabling Consumer load FET
VBUS_OK	–	38	–		VBUS_OK=1 - VBUS Voltage ok VBUS_OK=0 - VBUS Overvoltage detected
CC_VREF	39	39	D4	I	Data reference signal for CC lines
VBUS_P_CTRL	40	40	E7	O	Full rail control signal for enabling/disabling Provider load FET

Notes
8. Pinout for Notebook DRP application for 40-QFN.
9. Pinout for Monitor DRP application for 40-QFN.
10. Pinout for Notebook DRP application for 35-CSP.

Table 3 provides the pin definition for 40-pin QFN for Notebook (DFP) application. Refer to Table 23 for part numbers to package mapping.

Table 3. Pin Definitions for 40-Pin QFN for Notebook (DFP)

Functional Pin Name	Active HIGH/ LOW	Drive Mode	CYPD 1134-40LQXI Pins	Type	Description
MUXSEL_1	–	Open drain, drives low	1	O	External Data Mux Select signal 1
MUXSEL_2	–	Open drain, drives low	2	O	External Data Mux Select signal 2
CC1_CTRL	–	Analog input/Strong drive (push pull)	3	IO	CC1 control 0:Tx enabled z: RX sense
CC2_CTRL	–	Analog input/Strong drive (push pull)	4	IO	CC2 control 0: TX enabled z: RX sense
MUXSEL_3	–	Open drain, drives low	5	O	External Data Mux Select signal 3
MUXSEL_4	–	Open drain, drives low	6	O	External Data Mux Select signal 4
CS_P	–	Analog input	7	I	Current Sensing Plus input
CS_M	–	Analog input	8	I	Current Sensing Minus input
VSS	–	–	9	GND	Ground
CC1	–	Strong drive (push pull)	10	O	Configuration Channel 1
CC1_RP_1.5	Active HIGH	Open drain, drives high	11	O	Open Drain signal to connect RP to CC1 line (1.5A current) z: RP not connected 1: RP connected
SWD_IO	–	–	12	IO	SWD IO
SWD_CLK	–	–	13	I	SWD Clock
CC1_RP_3.0	Active HIGH	Open drain, drives high	14	O	Open Source signal to connect RP to CC1 line (3A current) z: RP not connected 1: RP connected
CC1_RP_DEF	Active HIGH	Open drain, drives high	15	O	Open Drain signal to connect RP to CC1 line (Default current) z: RP not connected 1: RP connected
CC2_RP_DEF	Active HIGH	Open drain, drives high	16	O	Open Drain signal to connect RP to CC2 line (Default current) z: RP not connected 1: RP connected
CC2_RP_1.5	Active HIGH	Open drain, drives high	17	O	Open Drain signal to connect RP to CC2 line (1.5A current) z: RP not connected 1: RP connected
I2C_SCL	Active LOW	Open drain, drives low	18	IO	I^2C Clock signal
I2C_SDA	Active LOW	Open drain, drives low	19	IO	I^2C Data signal
I2C_INT	Active LOW	Open drain, drives low	20	O	I^2C Interrupt

Table 4 provides the pin definition for 16-pin SOIC for the Power Adapter application. Refer to Table 23 on page 23 for part numbers to package mapping.

Table 4. Pin Definitions for 16-pin SOIC for Power Adapter Application

Functional Pin Name	CYPD 1132-16SXI Pins	Type	Description
SWD_CLK	1	I	SWD Clock
VBUS_P_CTRL	2	O	Full rail control signal for enabling/disabling provider load FET
VBUS_VMON	3	I	VBUS over-voltage protection monitoring signal
VBUS_VREF	4	I	VBUS reference signal for over-voltage protection detection
XRES	5	–	Active Low Reset
VCCD	6	–	Connect 1 µF capacitor between VCCD and GROUND
VSSD	7	–	Ground
VDDD	8	–	Power 3.3 V/5 V
VSSA	9	–	Ground
CC_VREF/VBUS_DISCHARGE	10	I/O	Data reference signal for CC line (0.55 Volt) / Signal used for discharging VBUS line during voltage decrease
CC_CTRL	11	I/O	CC1 control 0: TX enabled z: RX sense
CS	12	I	Low Side Current Sense
VSEL1	13	O	Voltage select signal for selecting the output voltage 5/12/20 V
VSEL2	14	O	Voltage select signal for selecting the output voltage 5/12/20 V
CC	15	I/O	Configuration Channel TX/RX
SWD_IO	16	I/O	SWD I/O

Pinouts

Figure 2. Pinout for CYPD1122-40LQXI/CYPD1121-40LQXI

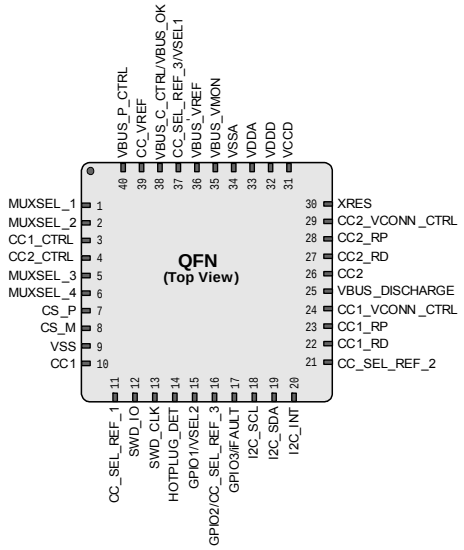


Figure 3. Pinout for CYPD1134-40LQXI

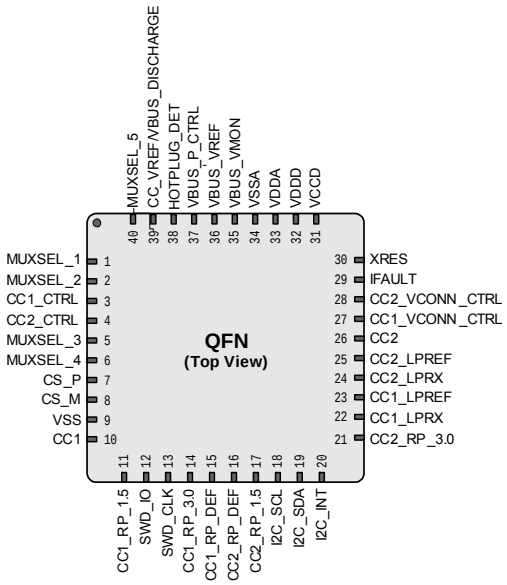


Figure 4. Pinout for CYPD1132-16SXI

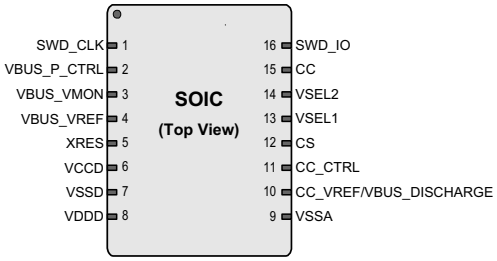
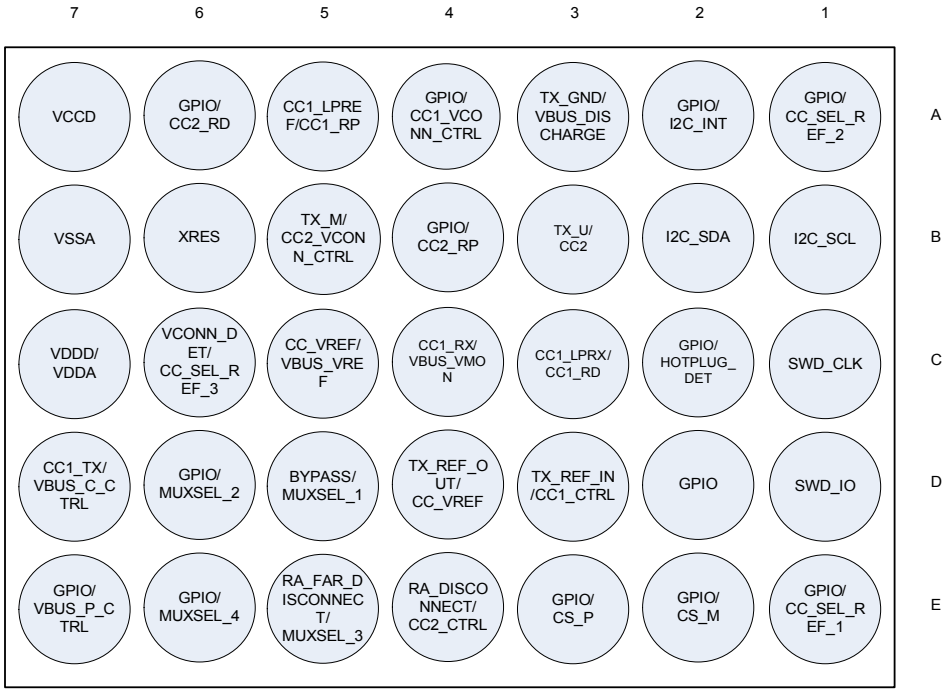


Figure 5. Pinout for CYPD1103-35FNXIT/CYPD1131-FNXIT



Power

The following power system diagram shows the minimum set of power supply pins as implemented for the CCG1. The system has one regulator in Active mode for the digital circuitry. There is no analog regulator; the analog circuits run directly from the VDDA input. There is a separate regulator for the Deep Sleep mode. There is a separate low-noise regulator for the bandgap. The supply voltage range is 3.2 V to 5.5 V with all functions and circuits operating over that range.

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

Refer to Application Diagrams for bypassing schemes.

XRES

Table 10. XRES DC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID77	V_{IH}	Input voltage high threshold	0.70 × V_{DDD}	–	–	V	CMOS input
SID78	V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	0.30 × V_{DDD}	V	CMOS input
SID79	R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	3.50	5.60	8.50	kΩ	–
SID80	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	3.00	–	pF	–
SID81	$V_{HYSXRES}$	Input voltage hysteresis	–	100.00	–	mV	Guaranteed by characterization
SID82	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DDD}/V_{SS}	–	–	100.00	µA	Guaranteed by characterization

Digital Peripherals

The following specifications apply to the Timer/Counter/PWM peripherals in the Timer mode.

Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) for VSEL and CUR_LIM Pins

Table 11. PWM AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID140	$T_{PWMFREQ}$	Operating frequency	–	–	48.00	MHz	–
SID141	$T_{PWMPWINT}$	Pulse width (internal)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID142	T_{PWMEXT}	Pulse width (external)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID143	$T_{PWMKILLINT}$	Kill pulse width (internal)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID144	$T_{PWMKILLEXT}$	Kill pulse width (external)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID145	$T_{PWMEINT}$	Enable pulse width (internal)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID146	$T_{PWMENEXT}$	Enable pulse width (external)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID147	$T_{PWMRESWINT}$	Reset pulse width (internal)	42.00	–	–	ns	–
SID148	$T_{PWMRESWEXT}$	Reset pulse width (external)	42.00	–	–	ns	–

I^2C

Table 12. Fixed I^2C DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID149	I_{I2C1}	Block current consumption at 100 kHz	–	–	50	µA	–
SID150	I_{I2C2}	Block current consumption at 400 kHz	–	–	135.00	µA	–
SID151	I_{I2C3}	Block current consumption at 1 Mbps	–	–	310.00	µA	–
SID152	I_{I2C4}	I^2C enabled in Deep Sleep mode	–	–	1.40	µA	–

Table 13. Fixed I^2C AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID153	F_{I2C1}	Bit rate	–	–	1.00	Mbps	–

Memory

Table 14. Flash DC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID173	V_{PE}	Erase and program voltage	3.20	–	5.50	V	–

Table 15. Flash AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID174	$T_{ROWWRITE}$[13]	Row (block) write time (erase and program)	–	–	20.00	ms	Row (block) = 128 bytes
SID175	$T_{ROWERASE}$[13]	Row erase time	–	–	13.00	ms	–
SID176	$T_{ROWPROGRAM}$[13]	Row program time after erase	–	–	7.00	ms	–
SID178	$T_{BULKERASE}$[13]	Bulk erase time (32 KB)	–	–	35.00	ms	–
SID180	$T_{DEVPROG}$[13]	Total device program time	–	–	7.00	seconds	Guaranteed by characterization
SID181	F_{END}	Flash endurance	100 K	–	–	cycles	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182	F_{RET}[14]	Flash retention. $T_A \le 55$ °C, 100 K P/E cycles	20	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182A	–	Flash retention. $T_A \le 85$ °C, 10 K P/E cycles	10	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182B	–	Flash retention. 85 °C < $T_A \le 105$ °C, 10K P/E cycles	3	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization

Notes

13. It can take as much as 20 milliseconds to write to flash. During this time the device should not be Reset, or flash operations will be interrupted and cannot be relied on to have completed. Reset sources include the XRES pin, software resets, CPU lockup states and privilege violations, improper power supply levels, and watchdogs. Make certain that these are not inadvertently activated.
14. Cypress provides a retention calculator to calculate the retention lifetime based on customers' individual temperature profiles for operation over the –40 °C to +105 °C ambient temperature range. Contact customercare@cypress.com.

System Resources

Power-on-Reset (POR) with Brown Out

Table 16. Imprecise Power On Reset (PRES)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID185	$V_{RISEIPOR}$	Rising trip voltage	0.80	–	1.45	V	Guaranteed by characterization
SID186	$V_{FALLIPOR}$	Falling trip voltage	0.75	–	1.40	V	Guaranteed by characterization
SID187	$V_{IPORHYST}$	Hysteresis	15.0	–	200.0	mV	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 17. Precise Power On Reset (POR)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID190	$V_{FALLPPOR}$	BOD trip voltage in active and sleep modes	1.64	–	–	V	Guaranteed by characterization
SID192	$V_{FALLDPSLP}$	BOD trip voltage in Deep Sleep	1.40	–	–	V	Guaranteed by characterization

SWD Interface

Table 18. SWD Interface Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID213	F_SWDCLK1	$3.2\ V \le V_{DDD} \le 5.5\ V$	–	–	14.00	MHz	SWDCLK ≤1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID215	T_SWDI_SETUP	T = 1/f SWDCLK	0.25 × T	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID216	T_SWDI_HOLD	T = 1/f SWDCLK	0.25 × T	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217	T_SWDO_VALID	T = 1/f SWDCLK	–	–	0.50*T	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217A	T_SWDO_HOLD	T = 1/f SWDCLK	1	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization

Internal Main Oscillator

Table 19. IMO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID218	I_{IMO1}	IMO operating current at 48 MHz	–	–	1000.00	µA	–

Table 20. IMO AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID223	$F_{IMOTOL1}$	Frequency variation	–	–	±2.00	%	With API-called calibration
SID226	$T_{STARTIMO}$	IMO startup time	–	–	12.00	µs	–
SID229	$T_{JITRMSIMO3}$	RMS Jitter at 48 MHz	–	139.00	–	ps	–

Internal Low-Speed Oscillator

Table 21. ILO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID231	I_{ILO1}	ILO operating current at 32 kHz	–	0.30	1.05	µA	Guaranteed by characterization
SID233	$I_{ILOLEAK}$	ILO leakage current	–	2.00	15.00	nA	Guaranteed by design

Table 22. ILO AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID234	$T_{STARTILO1}$	ILO startup time	–	–	2.00	ms	Guaranteed by characterization
SID236	$T_{ILODUTY}$	ILO duty cycle	40.00	50.00	60.00	%	Guaranteed by characterization
SID237	$F_{ILOTRIM1}$	32-kHz trimmed frequency	15.00	32.00	50.00	kHz	±60% with trim

Applications in Detail

Figure 6. Single Chip/Cable, Component Count = 19

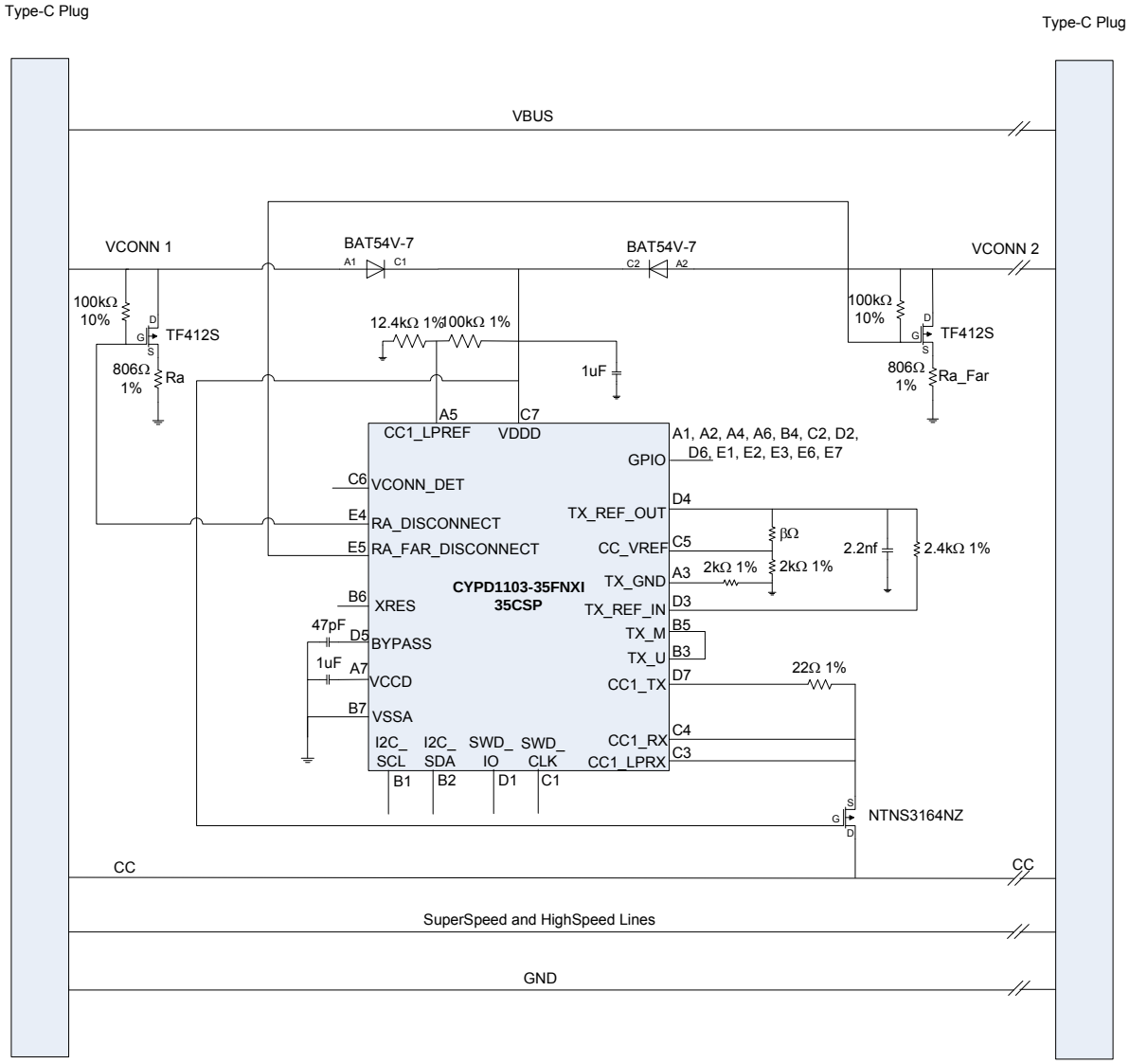


Figure 7. Two Chip/Cable, Component Count = 15/paddle

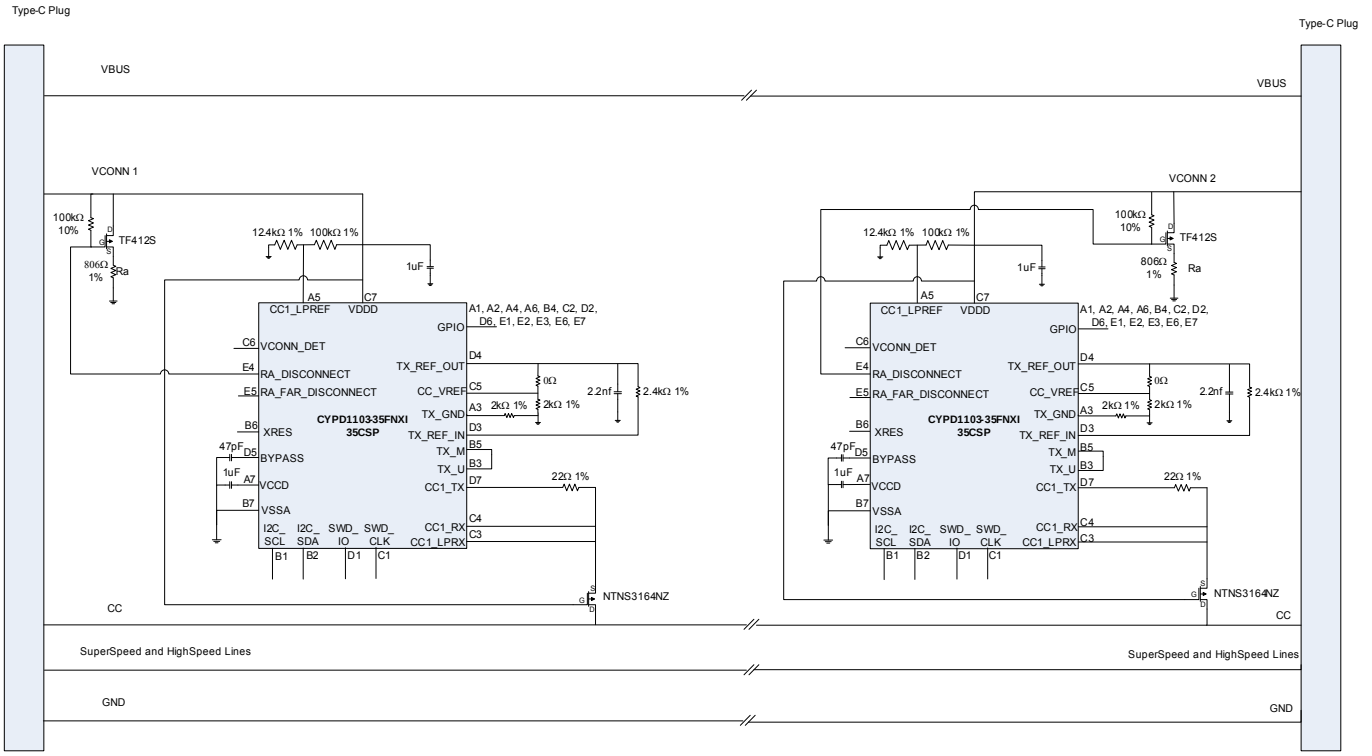


Figure 8. 16-pin SOIC Power Adapter Application Diagram

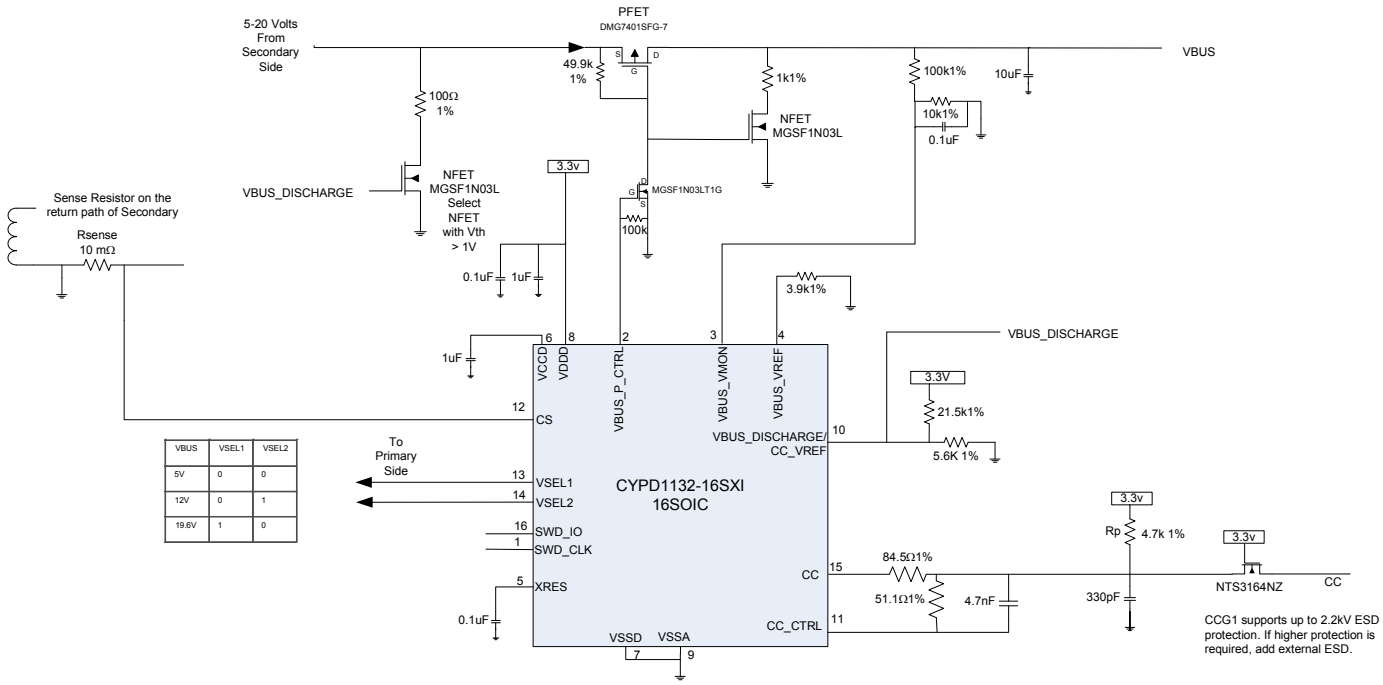


Figure 9. Notebook (DRP) Application Diagram

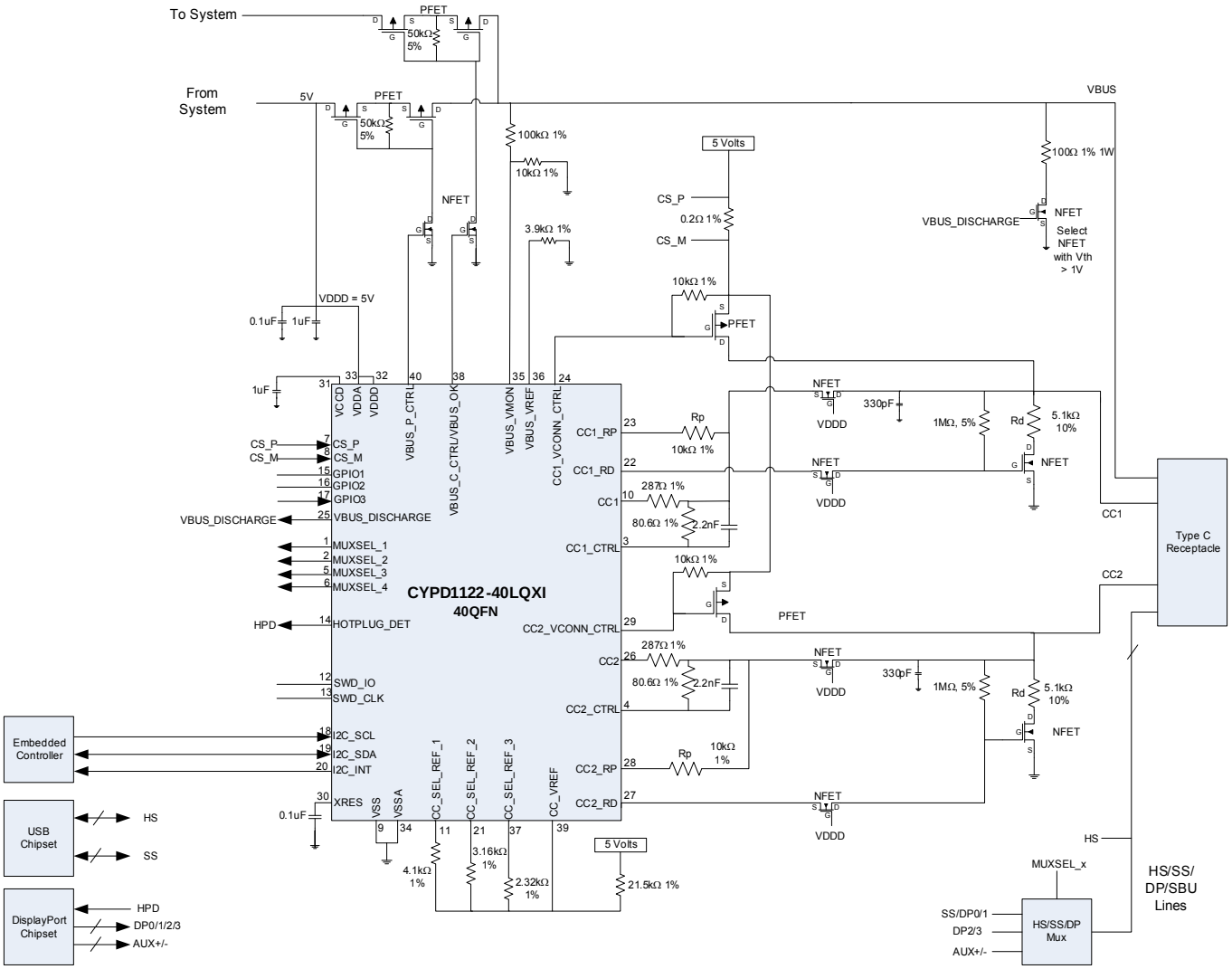


Figure 10. Notebook (DFP) Application Diagram

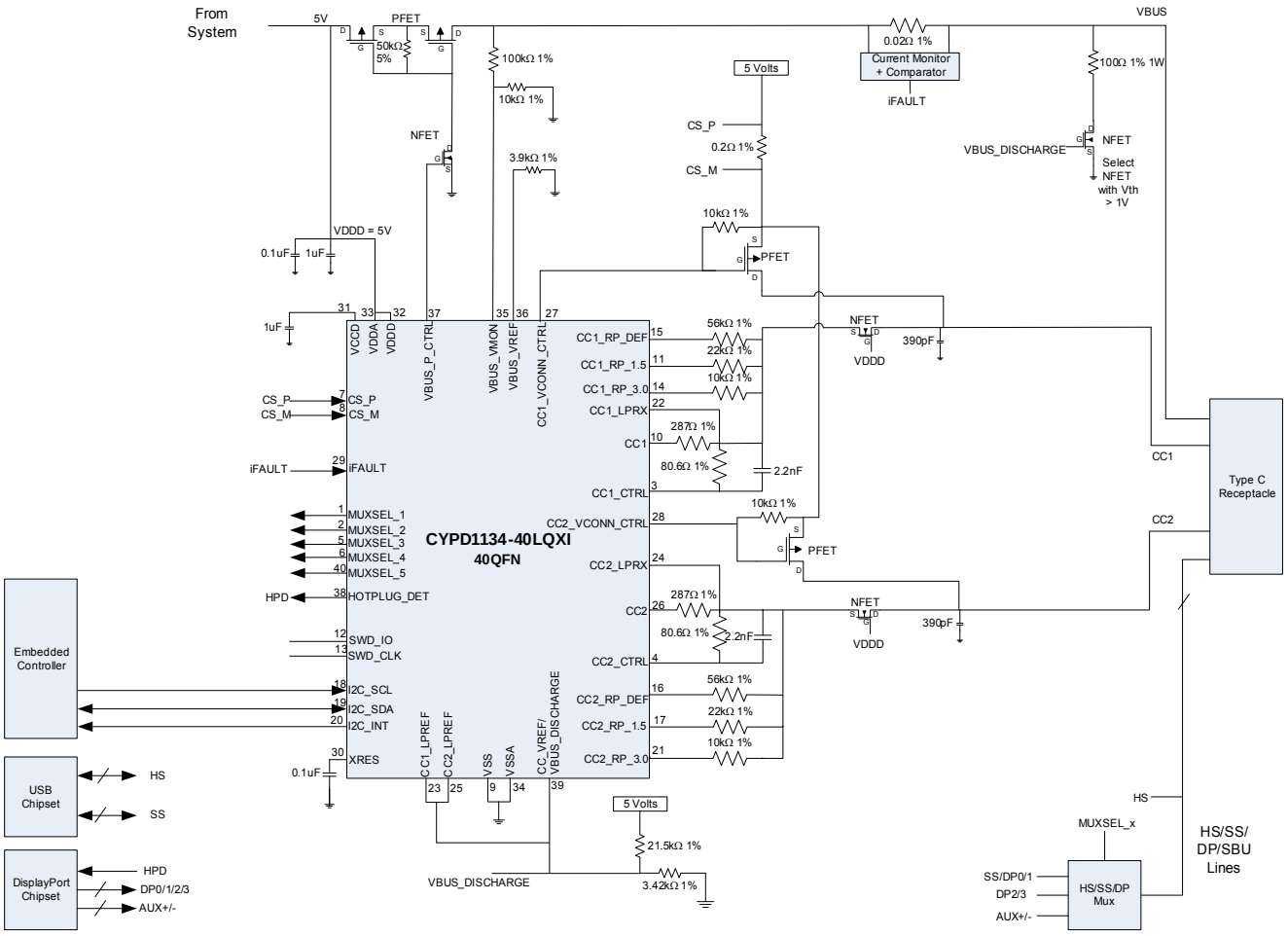
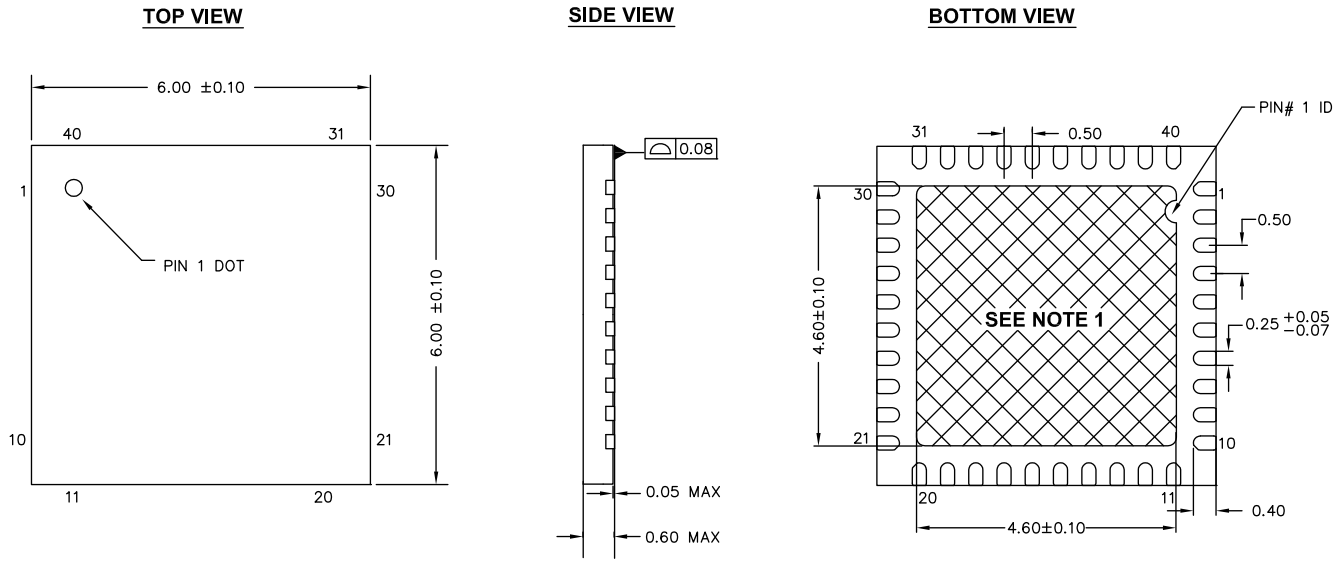


Figure 12. 40-pin QFN Package Outline, 001-80659



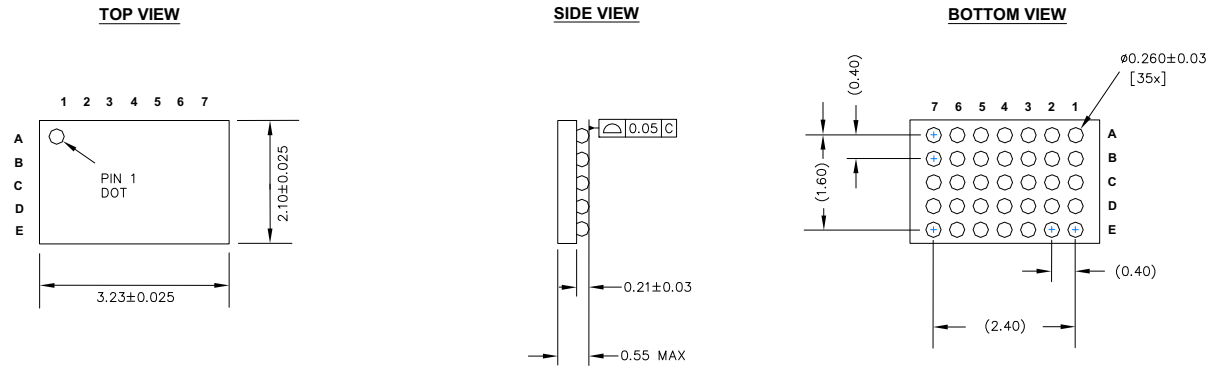
NOTES:

1. HATCH AREA IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED PAD
2. REFERENCE JEDEC # MO-248
3. PACKAGE WEIGHT: 68 ±2 mg
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

001-80659 *A

The center pad on the QFN package should be connected to ground (VSS) for best mechanical, thermal, and electrical performance. If not connected to ground, it should be electrically floating and not connected to any other signal.

Figure 13. 35-Ball WLCSP Package Outline, 001-93741

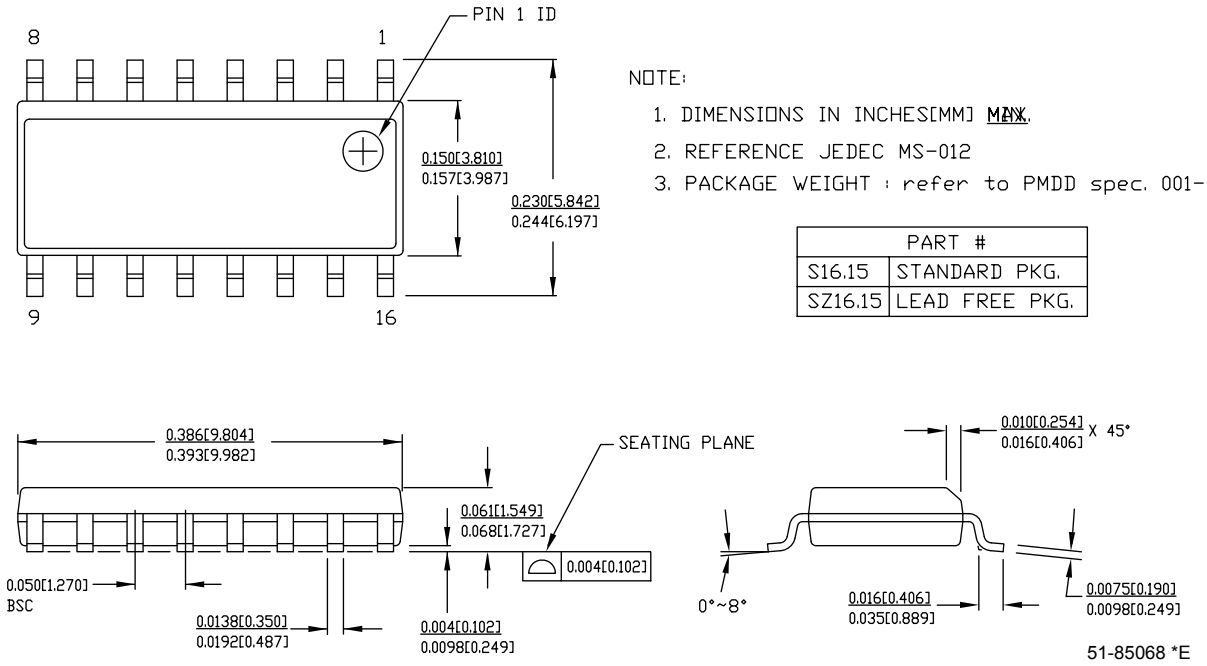


NOTES:

1. REFERENCE JEDEC PUBLICATION 95, DESIGN GUIDE 4.18
2. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

001-93741 **

Figure 14. 16-pin SOIC (150 Mils) S16.15/SZ16.15 Package Outline, 51-85068



Acronyms

Table 27. Acronyms Used in this Document

Acronym	Description
ADC	analog-to-digital converter
API	application programming interface
ARM®	advanced RISC machine, a CPU architecture
CC	Configuration Channel
CPU	central processing unit
CRC	cyclic redundancy check, an error-checking protocol
CS	Current Sense
DFP	downstream facing port
DIO	digital input/output, GPIO with only digital capabilities, no analog. See GPIO.
EEPROM	electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
EMI	electromagnetic interference
ESD	electrostatic discharge
FPB	flash patch and breakpoint
FS	full-speed
GPIO	general-purpose input/output, applies to a PSoC pin
IC	integrated circuit
IDE	integrated development environment
I^2C, or IIC	Inter-Integrated Circuit, a communications protocol
ILO	internal low-speed oscillator, see also IMO
IMO	internal main oscillator, see also ILO
I/O	input/output, see also GPIO, DIO, SIO, USBIO
LVD	low-voltage detect
LVTTL	low-voltage transistor-transistor logic
MCU	microcontroller unit
NC	no connect
NMI	nonmaskable interrupt
NVIC	nested vectored interrupt controller

Table 27. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
opamp	operational amplifier
OCP	Overcurrent protection
OVP	Overvoltage protection
PCB	printed circuit board
PGA	programmable gain amplifier
PHY	physical layer
POR	power-on reset
PRES	precise power-on reset
PSoC®	Programmable System-on-Chip™
PWM	pulse-width modulator
RAM	random-access memory
RISC	reduced-instruction-set computing
RMS	root-mean-square
RTC	real-time clock
RX	receive
SAR	successive approximation register
SCL	I^2C serial clock
SDA	I^2C serial data
S/H	sample and hold
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface, a communications protocol
SRAM	static random access memory
SWD	serial wire debug, a test protocol
TX	transmit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Transmitter Receiver, a communications protocol
UFP	upstream facing port
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USBIO	USB input/output, PSoC pins used to connect to a USB port
XRES	external reset I/O pin

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