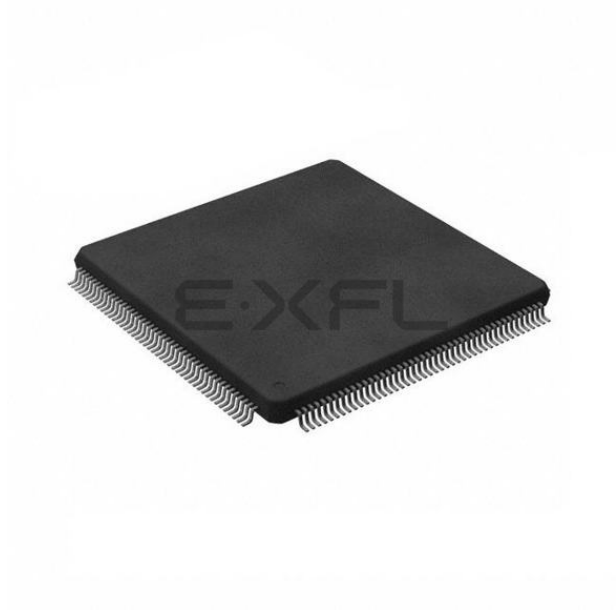

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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®-M4F
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	200MHz
Connectivity	CSIO, EBI/EMI, I²C, LINbus, SD, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	DMA, I²S, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	152
Program Memory Size	1.5MB (1.5M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	192K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 32x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	176-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	176-LQFP (24x24)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/s6e2c19j0agv2000a

- LIN
  - LIN protocol Rev.2.1 supported
  - Full-duplex double buffer
  - Master/slave mode supported
  - LIN break field generation (can change to 13- to 16-bit length)
  - LIN break delimiter generation (can change to 1- to 4-bit length)
  - Various error detect functions available (parity errors, framing errors, and overrun errors)
- I^2C
  - Standard mode (Max 100 kbps)/Fast mode (Max 400 kbps) supported
  - Fast mode Plus (Fm+) (Max 1000 kbps, only for ch 3 = ch A and ch 7 = ch B) supported

DMA Controller (Eight Channels)

DMA controller has an independent bus, so the CPU and DMA controller can process simultaneously.

- Eight independently configured and operated channels
- Transfer can be started by software or request from the built-in peripherals
- Transfer address area: 32-bit (4 GB)
- Transfer mode: Block transfer/Burst transfer/Demand transfer
- Transfer data type: bytes/half-word/word
- Transfer block count: 1 to 16
- Number of transfers: 1 to 65536

DSTC (Descriptor System Data Transfer Controller; 256 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 perform the data-transfer operation.

It supports the software activation, the hardware activation, and the chain activation functions.

A/D Converter (Max 32 Channels)

- 12-bit A/D Converter
  - Successive approximation type
  - Built-in three units
  - Conversion time: 0.5 µs at 5 V
  - Priority conversion available (priority at two levels)
  - Scanning conversion mode
  - Built-in FIFO for conversion data storage (for SCAN conversion: 16 steps, for priority conversion: 4 steps)

D/A Converter (Max two channels)

- R-2R type
- 12-bit resolution

Base Timer (Max 16 channels)

Operation mode is selected from the following for each channel:

- 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 pins as general purpose I/O ports when they are not used for external bus or peripherals; moreover, the port relocate function is built in. It can set the I/O port to which the peripheral function can be allocated.

- Capable of pull-up control per pin
- Capable of reading pin level directly
- Built-in port-relocate function
- Up to 120 high-speed general-purpose I/O ports in 144-pin package
- Some pins 5 V tolerant I/O.
  See "4. Pin Descriptions" and "5. I/O Circuit Type" for the corresponding pins.

Multi-function Timer (Max three units)

The multi-function timer is composed of the following blocks:

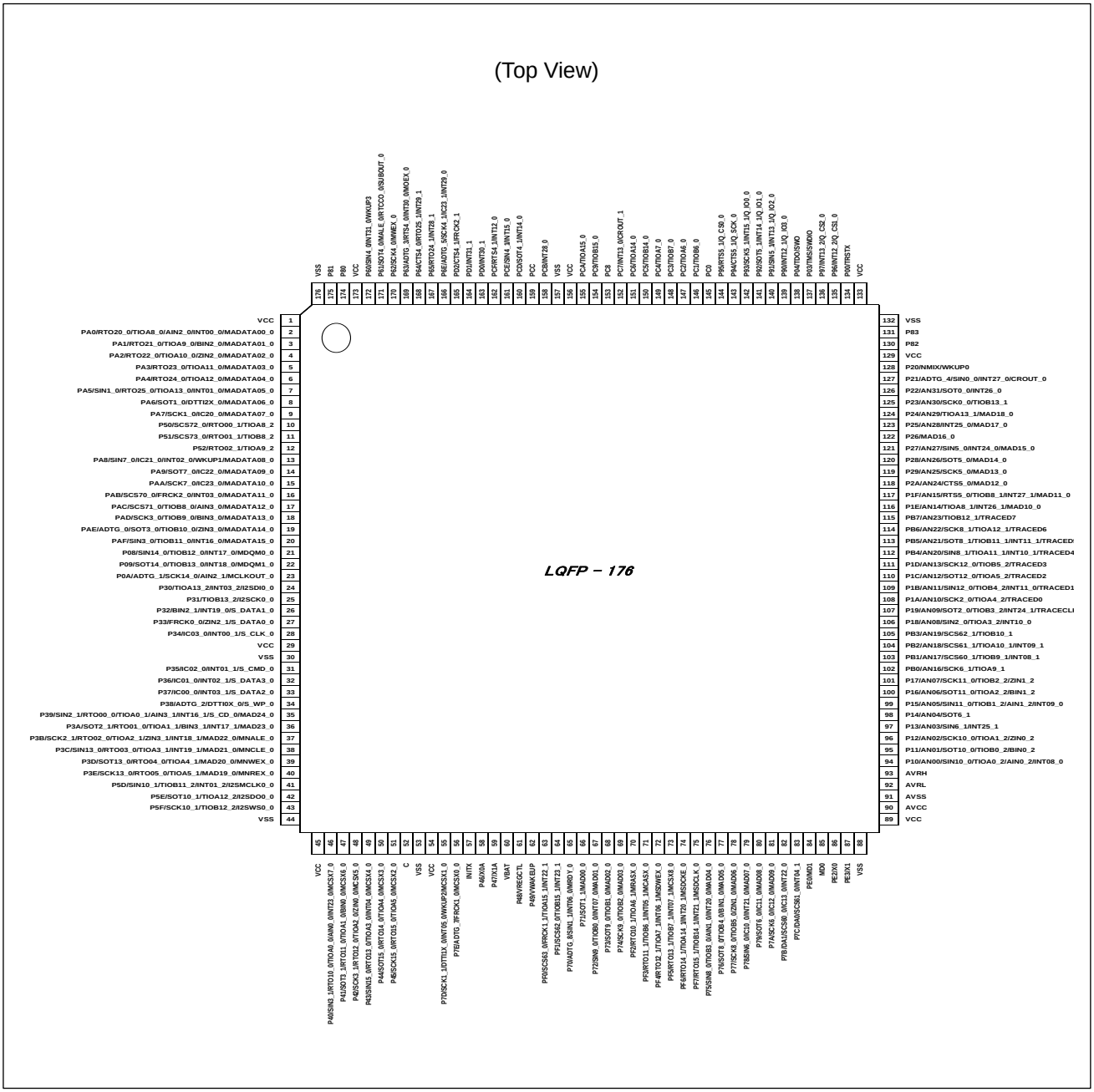
Minimum resolution: 5.00 ns

- 16-bit free-run timer × 3 ch/unit
- Input capture × 4 ch/unit
- Output compare × 6 ch/unit
- A/D activation compare × 6 ch/unit
- Waveform generator × 3 ch/unit
- 16-bit PPG timer × 3 ch/unit

The following functions can be used to achieve the motor control:

- PWM signal output function
- DC chopper waveform output function
- Dead time function
- Input capture function
- A/D convertor activate function
- DTIF (motor emergency stop) interrupt function

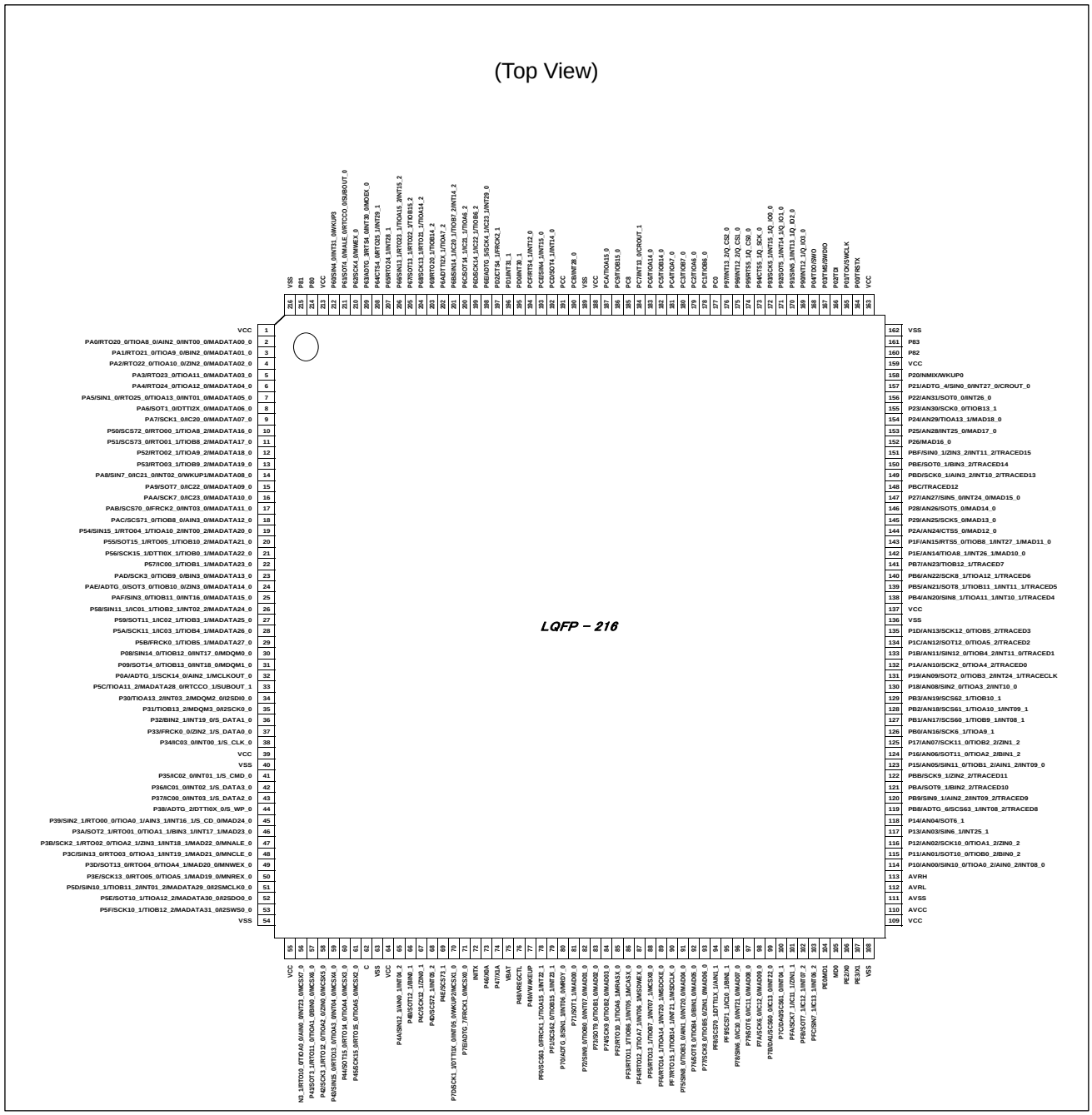
LQP176



Note:

- *The number after the underscore ("_") in pin names such as XXX_1 and XXX_2 indicates the relocated port number. For these pins, there are multiple pins that provide the same function for the same channel. Use the extended port function register (EPFR) to select the pin.*

LQQ216



Note:

- *The number after the underscore ("_") in pin names such as XXX_1 and XXX_2 indicates the relocated port number. For these pins, there are multiple pins that provide the same function for the same channel. Use the extended port function register (EPFR) to select the pin.*

Pin Number				Pin Name	I/O Circuit Type	Pin State Type
LQQ216	LQP176	LQS144	LBE192			
93	78	62	N10	P77 SCK8_0 (SCL8_0) TIOB5_0 ZIN1_0 MAD06_0	E	I
94	-	-	-	PF8 SCS70_1 DTTI1X_1 AIN1_1	E	I
95	-	-	-	PF9 SCS71_1 IC10_1 BIN1_1	E	I
96	79	63	L10	P78 SIN6_0 IC10_0 INT21_0 MAD07_0	E	K
97	80	64	K10	P79 SOT6_0 (SDA6_0) IC11_0 MAD08_0	L	I
98	81	65	M10	P7A SCK6_0 (SCL6_0) IC12_0 MAD09_0	L	I
99	82	66	N11	P7B DA1 SCS60_0 IC13_0 INT22_0	R	J
100	83	67	M11	P7C DA0 SCS61_0 INT04_1	R	J
101	-	-	-	PFA SCK7_1 (SCL7_1) IC11_1 ZIN1_1	E	I
102	-	-	-	PFB SOT7_1 (SDA7_1) IC12_1 INT07_2	E	K
103	-	-	-	PFC SIN7_1 IC13_1 INT06_2	E	K
104	84	68	N13	PE0 MD1	C	E
105	85	69	N12	MD0	J	D

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
Base Timer 7	TIOA7_0	Base Timer ch 7 TIOA pin	181	149	119	F9
	TIOA7_1		87	72	-	N9
	TIOA7_2		202	-	-	-
	TIOB7_0	Base Timer ch 7 TIOB pin	180	148	118	E9
	TIOB7_1		88	73	-	P9
	TIOB7_2		201	-	-	-
Base Timer 8	TIOA8_0	Base Timer ch 8 TIOA pin	2	2	2	B2
	TIOA8_1		142	116	92	G10
	TIOA8_2		10	10	-	E2
	TIOB8_0	Base Timer ch 8 TIOB pin	18	17	14	F4
	TIOB8_1		143	117	93	G9
	TIOB8_2		11	11	-	E3
Base Timer 9	TIOA9_0	Base Timer ch 9 TIOA pin	3	3	3	C2
	TIOA9_1		126	102	-	J10
	TIOA9_2		12	12	-	E4
	TIOB9_0	Base Timer ch 9 TIOB pin	23	18	15	F5
	TIOB9_1		127	103	-	J9
	TIOB9_2		13	-	-	-
Base Timer 10	TIOA10_0	Base Timer ch 10 TIOA pin	4	4	4	C3
	TIOA10_1		128	104	-	H10
	TIOA10_2		19	-	-	-
	TIOB10_0	Base Timer ch 10 TIOB pin	24	19	16	F6
	TIOB10_1		129	105	-	J14
	TIOB10_2		20	-	-	-
Base Timer 11	TIOA11_0	Base Timer ch 11 TIOA pin	5	5	5	D5
	TIOA11_1		138	112	-	G13
	TIOA11_2		33	-	-	-
	TIOB11_0	Base Timer ch 11 TIOB pin	25	20	17	G2
	TIOB11_1		139	113	-	F14
	TIOB11_2		51	41	-	L2
Base Timer 12	TIOA12_0	Base Timer ch 12 TIOA pin	6	6	6	D2
	TIOA12_1		140	114	-	G12
	TIOA12_2		52	42	-	L3
	TIOB12_0	Base Timer ch 12 TIOB pin	30	21	18	G3
	TIOB12_1		141	115	-	G11
	TIOB12_2		53	43	-	M2

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
GPIO	P00	General-purpose I/O port 0	164	134	110	B13
	P01		165	135	111	A12
	P02		166	136	112	C12
	P03		167	137	113	B12
	P04		168	138	114	B11
	P08		30	21	18	G3
	P09		31	22	19	G4
	P0A		32	23	20	G5
	P10	General-purpose I/O port 1	114	94	78	L11
	P11		115	95	79	K13
	P12		116	96	80	K12
	P13		117	97	81	K14
	P14		118	98	82	K11
	P15		123	99	83	J13
	P16		124	100	84	J12
	P17		125	101	85	J11
	P18		130	106	86	H9
	P19		131	107	87	H12
	P1A		132	108	88	H14
	P1B		133	109	89	G14
	P1C		134	110	90	H13
	P1D		135	111	91	H11
	P1E		142	116	92	G10
	P1F		143	117	93	G9
	P20	General-purpose I/O port 2	158	128	104	C13
	P21		157	127	103	D13
	P22		156	126	102	D12
	P23		155	125	101	E13
	P24		154	124	100	E12
	P25		153	123	99	E11
	P26		152	122	98	E10
	P27		147	121	97	F13
	P28		146	120	96	F12
	P29		145	119	95	F11
	P2A		144	118	94	F10

Module	Pin Name	Function	Pin Number			
			LQQ 216	LQP 176	LQS 144	LBE 192
Multi-Function Serial 5	SIN5_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 5 input pin	147	121	97	F13
	SIN5_1		170	140	-	D11
	SOT5_0 (SDA5_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch 5 output pin. This pin operates as SOT5 when it is used in a UART/CSIO/LIN (operation modes 0 to 3) and as SDA5 when it is used in an I²C (operation mode 4).	146	120	96	F12
	SOT5_1 (SDA5_1)		171	141	-	B10
	SCK5_0 (SCL5_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch 5 clock I/O pin. This pin operates as SCK5 when it is used in a CSIO (operation mode 2) and as SCL5 when it is used in an I²C (operation mode 4).	145	119	95	F11
	SCK5_1 (SCL5_1)		172	142	-	C10
	CTS5_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 5 CTS input pin	144	118	94	F10
	CTS5_1		173	143	-	D10
	RTS5_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 5 RTS output pin	143	117	93	G9
	RTS5_1		174	144	-	B9
Multi-Function Serial 6	SIN6_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 input pin	96	79	63	L10
	SIN6_1		117	97	81	K14
	SOT6_0 (SDA6_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 output pin. This pin operates as SOT6 when it is used in a UART/CSIO/LIN (operation modes 0 to 3) and as SDA6 when it is used in an I²C (operation mode 4).	97	80	64	K10
	SOT6_1 (SDA6_1)		118	98	82	K11
	SCK6_0 (SCL6_0)	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 clock I/O pin. This pin operates as SCK6 when it is used in a CSIO (operation mode 2) and as SCL6 when it is used in an I²C (operation mode 4).	98	81	65	M10
	SCK6_1 (SCL6_1)		126	102	-	J10
	SCS60_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 chip select 0 input/output pin	99	82	66	N11
	SCS60_1		127	103	-	J9
	SCS61_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 chip select1 input/output pin	100	83	67	M11
	SCS61_1		128	104	-	H10
	SCS62_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 chip select2 input/output pin	79	64	-	K6
	SCS62_1		129	105	-	J14
	SCS63_0	Multi-function serial interface ch 6 chip select3 input/output pin	78	63	-	K5
	SCS63_1		119	-	-	-

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. Cypress 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 Cypress 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 this, do the following:

1. Avoid exposure to rapid temperature changes, which can 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.
3. When Dry Packages are opened, it is recommended to have humidity between 40% and 70%.
4. When necessary, Cypress packages semiconductor devices in highly moisture-resistant aluminum laminate bags, with a silica gel desiccant. Devices should be sealed in these aluminum laminate bags for storage.
5. 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 Cypress 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, and the 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.

Pin Status Type	Function Group	Power-On Reset or Low-Voltage Detection State	INITX Input State	Device Internal Reset State	Run mode or Sleep mode State	Timer mode, RTC mode, or Stop mode State		Deep Standby RTC mode or Deep Standby Stop mode State		Return from Deep Standby mode State
		Power Supply Unstable	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	-
K	External interrupt enable 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
	Resource other than above selected	Hi-Z	Hi-Z/ input enabled	Hi-Z/ input enabled			Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0			
	GPIO selected									
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
	Resource other than above selected	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Setting disabled	Maintain previous state	Maintain previous state	Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected, internal input fixed at 0	Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0	GPIO selected
	GPIO selected									
M	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 enable 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
	Resource other than above selected						Hi-Z/internal input fixed at 0			
	GPIO selected									

12.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Parameter		Symbol	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
Power supply voltage		V_{CC}	-	2.7 *3	5.5	V	
Power supply voltage (VBAT)		V_{BAT}	-	1.65	5.5	V	
Analog power supply voltage		AV_{CC}	-	2.7	5.5	V	$AV_{CC} = V_{CC}$
Analog reference voltage		AVRH	-	*2	AV_{CC}	V	
		AVRL	-	AV_{SS}	AV_{SS}	V	
Operating temperature	Junction temperature	T_J	-	- 40	+ 125	°C	
	Ambient temperature	T_A	-	-40	*1	°C	

1: The maximum temperature of the ambient temperature (T_A) can guarantee a range that does not exceed the junction temperature (T_J).
The calculation formula of the ambient temperature (T_A) is:

$T_A\ (Max) = T_J\ (Max) – Pd\ (Max) \times \theta_{JA}$

Pd: Power dissipation (W)
θ_{JA}: Package thermal resistance (°C/W)

$Pd\ (Max) = V_{CC} \times I_{CC}\ (Max) + \Sigma\ (I_{OL} \times V_{OL}) + \Sigma\ ((V_{CC}-V_{OH}) \times (-I_{OH}))$

I_{OL}: L level output current
I_{OH}: H level output current
V_{OL}: L level output voltage
V_{OH}: H level output voltage

2: The minimum value of analog reference voltage depends on the value of compare clock cycle (Tcck). See 12.5. 12-bit A/D Converter for the details.

3: For the voltage range between V_{CC} (min) and the low voltage detection reset (VDH), the MCU must be clocked from either the High-speed CR or the low-speed CR.

12.3 DC Characteristics

12.3.1 Current Rating

Table 12-1 Typical and Maximum Current Consumption in Normal Operation (PLL), Code Running from Flash Memory (Flash Accelerator Mode and Trace Buffer Function Enabled)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions		Frequency*4	Value		Unit	Remarks
						Typ*1	Max*2		
Power supply current	I_{CC}	VCC	Normal operation *7,*8 (PLL)	*5	200 MHz	117	224	mA	*3 When all peripheral clocks are on
					192 MHz	113	219	mA	
					180 MHz	106	211	mA	
				*6	160 MHz	95	197	mA	
					144 MHz	86	186	mA	
					120 MHz	73	169	mA	
					100 MHz	61	155	mA	
					80 MHz	50	140	mA	
					60 MHz	39	126	mA	
					40 MHz	27	112	mA	
					20 MHz	16	97	mA	
					8 MHz	8.7	88.9	mA	
					4 MHz	6.4	86.1	mA	
				*5	200 MHz	71	168	mA	*3 When all peripheral clocks are off
					192 MHz	68	165	mA	
					180 MHz	64	159	mA	
				*6	160 MHz	58	151	mA	
					144 MHz	52	144	mA	
					120 MHz	44	134	mA	
					100 MHz	38	126	mA	
					80 MHz	31	117	mA	
					60 MHz	24	109	mA	
					40 MHz	17	100	mA	
					20 MHz	10	91	mA	
					8 MHz	6.3	86.1	mA	
					4 MHz	5.0	84.5	mA	

1: T_A = +25 °C, V_{CC} = 3.3 V

2: T_J = +125 °C, V_{CC} = 5.5 V

3: When all ports are fixed

4: Frequency is a value of HCLK when PCLK0 = PCLK1 = PCLK2 = HCLK/2

5: When stopping flash accelerator mode and trace buffer function (FRWTR.RWT = 11, FBFCR.BE = 1)

6: When stopping flash accelerator mode and trace buffer function (FRWTR.RWT = 10, FBFCR.BE = 1)

7: Firmware being executed during data collection for this table is not being accessed from the MainFlash memory."

8: When using the crystal oscillator of 4 MHz (including the current consumption of the oscillation circuit)

Table 12-8 Typical and Maximum Current Consumption in Stop Mode, Timer Mode and RTC Mode

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Frequency	Value		Unit	Remarks
					Typ*1	Max*2		
Power supply current	I_{CCH}	VCC	Stop mode	-	0.56	3.01	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +25°C
					-	27.03	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +85°C
					-	39.92	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +105°C
	I_{CCT}		Timer mode*5 (main oscillation)	4 MHz	1.40	3.85	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +25°C
					-	27.87	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +85°C
					-	40.76	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +105°C
			Timer mode (built-in High-speed CR)	4 MHz	0.95	3.40	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +25°C
					-	27.42	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +85°C
					-	40.31	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +105°C
			Timer mode*6 (sub oscillation)	32 kHz	0.57	3.02	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +25°C
					-	27.04	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +85°C
					-	39.93	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +105°C
			Timer mode (built-in low-speed CR)	100 kHz	0.58	3.03	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +25°C
					-	27.05	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +85°C
					-	39.94	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +105°C
	I_{CCR}		RTC mode*5 (sub oscillation)	32 kHz	0.57	3.02	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +25°C
					-	27.04	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +85°C
					-	39.93	mA	*3, *4 T_A = +105°C

1: V_{CC} = 3.3 V

2: V_{CC} = 5.5 V

3: When all ports are fixed

4: When LVD is off

5: When using the crystal oscillator of 4 MHz (including the current consumption of the oscillation circuit)

6: When using the crystal oscillator of 32 kHz (including the current consumption of the oscillation circuit)

12.4.6 Operating Conditions of Main PLL (in the Case of Using Built-in High-Speed CR Clock for Input Clock of Main PLL)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

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 multiplication rate	-	50	-	95	multiplier	
PLL macro oscillation clock frequency	f_{PLLO}	190	-	400	MHz	
Main PLL clock frequency *2	f_{CLKPLL}	-	-	200	MHz	

1: Time from when the PLL starts operating until the oscillation stabilizes

2: For more information about Main PLL clock (CLKPLL), see Chapter 2-1: Clock in FM4 Family Peripheral Manual Main Part (002-04856).

Note:

- *The High-speed CR clock (CLKHC) should be set with frequency/temperature trimming to act as the source clock of the Main PLL.*

12.4.7 Reset Input Characteristics

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

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

Synchronous Serial (SPI = 0, SCINV = 1)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	V_{CC} < 4.5 V		V_{CC} ≥ 4.5 V		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Baud rate	-	-	-	-	8	-	8	Mbps
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Internal shift clock operation	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK↑→SOT delay time	t_{SHOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 30	+ 30	- 20	+ 20	ns
SIN→SCK↓ setup time	t_{IVSLI}	SCKx, SINx		50	-	30	-	ns
SCK↓→SIN hold time	t_{SLIXI}	SCKx, SINx		0	-	0	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	External shift clock operation	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 10	-	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 10	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		t_{CYCP} + 10	-	t_{CYCP} + 10	-	ns
SCK↑→SOT delay time	t_{SHOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	50	-	30	ns
SIN→SCK↓ setup time	t_{IVSLE}	SCKx, SINx		10	-	10	-	ns
SCK↓→SIN hold time	t_{SLIXE}	SCKx, SINx		20	-	20	-	ns
SCK fall time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rise time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

Notes:

- *The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.*
- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the multi-function serial is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*
- *These characteristics only guarantee the same relocate port number; for example, the combination of SCKx_0 and SOTx_1 is not guaranteed.*
- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF.*

High-Speed Synchronous Serial (SPI = 0, SCINV = 0)

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

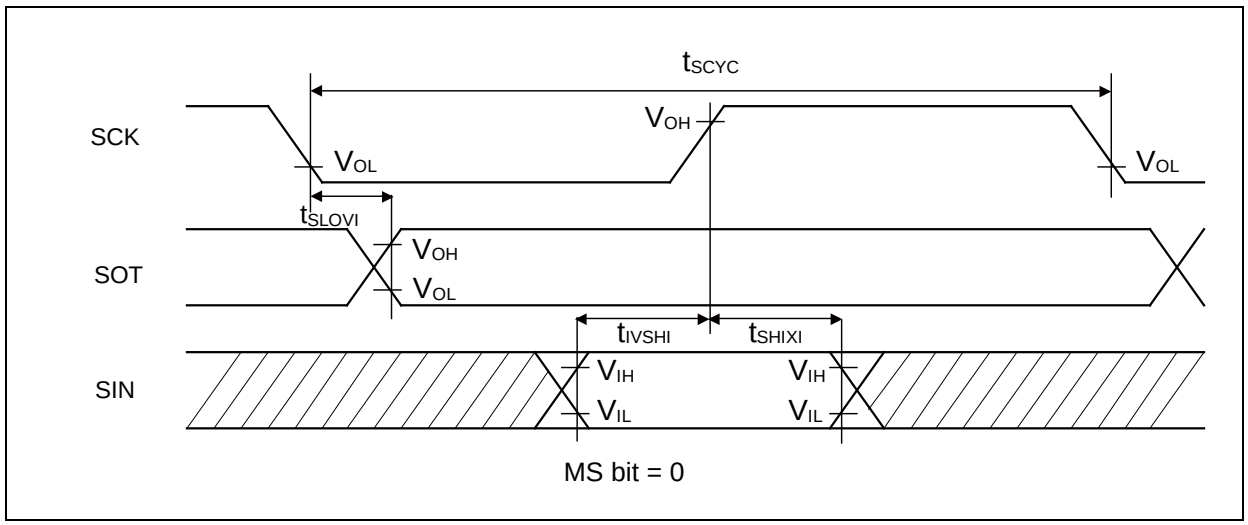
Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	V_{CC} < 4.5V		V_{CC} ≥ 4.5V		Unit
				Min	Max	Min	Max	
Serial clock cycle time	t_{SCYC}	SCKx	Internal shift clock operation	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	$4t_{CYCP}$	-	ns
SCK↓→SOT delay time	t_{SLOVI}	SCKx, SOTx		- 10	+ 10	- 10	+ 10	ns
SIN→SCK↑ setup time	t_{IVSHI}	SCKx, SINx		14 12.5*	-	12.5	-	ns
SCK↑→SIN hold time	t_{SHIXI}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
Serial clock L pulse width	t_{SLSH}	SCKx	External shift clock operation	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 5	-	$2t_{CYCP}$ - 5	-	ns
Serial clock H pulse width	t_{SHSL}	SCKx		t_{CYCP} + 10	-	t_{CYCP} + 10	-	ns
SCK↓→SOT delay time	t_{SLOVE}	SCKx, SOTx		-	15	-	15	ns
SIN→SCK↑ setup time	t_{IVSHE}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SCK↑→SIN hold time	t_{SHIXE}	SCKx, SINx		5	-	5	-	ns
SCK fall time	t_F	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns
SCK rise time	t_R	SCKx		-	5	-	5	ns

Notes:

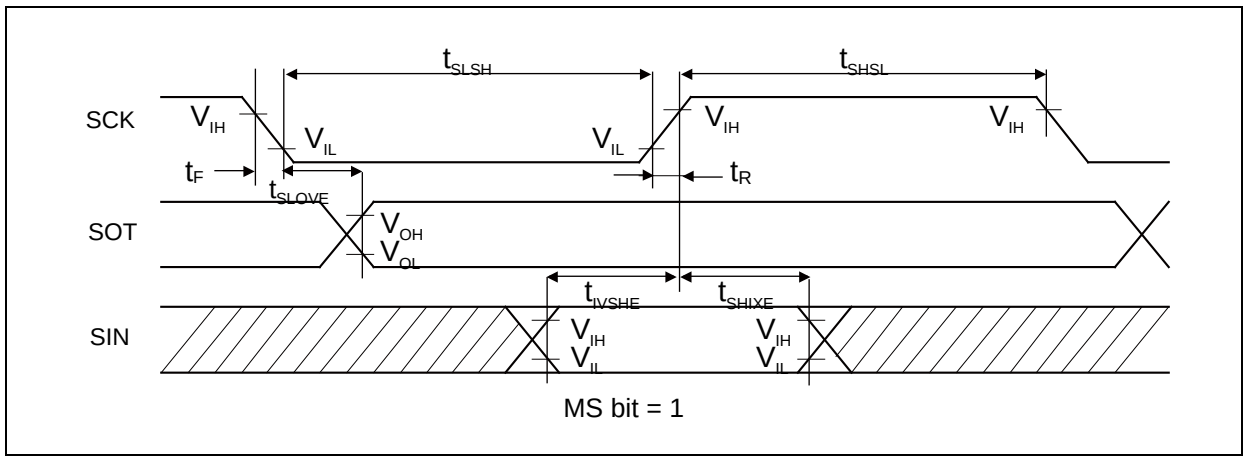
- *The above characteristics apply to CLK synchronous mode.*
- *t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time. For more information about the APB bus number to which the multi-function serial is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.*
- *These characteristics only guarantee the following pins:*

  No chip select: SIN4_0, SOT4_0, SCK4_0

  Chip select: SIN6_0, SOT6_0, SCK6_0, SCS60_0, SCS61_0, SCS62_0, SCS63_0
- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF. (For *, when C_L = 10 pF)*



MS bit = 0



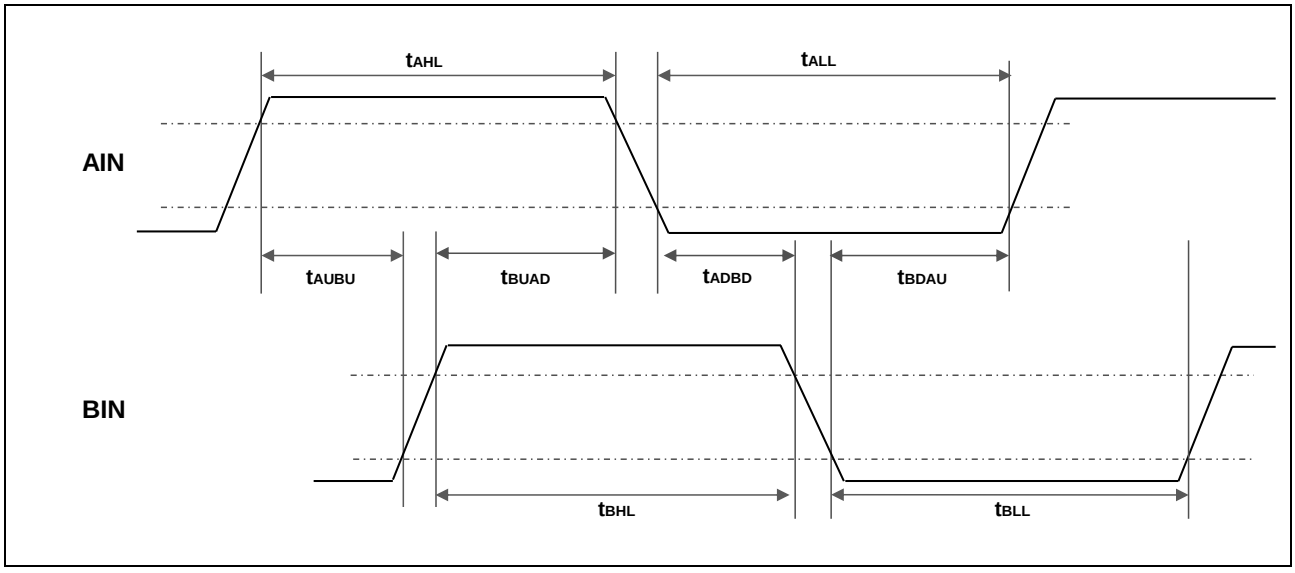
MS bit = 1

12.4.14 Quadrature Position/Revolution Counter Timing

(V_{CC} = AV_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = AV_{SS} = 0V, T_A = -40°C to +105°C)

Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value		Unit
			Min	Max	
AIN pin H width	t_{AHL}	-	$2t_{CYCP}$*	-	ns
AIN pin L width	t_{ALL}	-			
BIN pin H width	t_{BHL}	-			
BIN pin L width	t_{BLL}	-			
BIN rise time from AIN pin H level	t_{AUBU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN fall time from BIN pin H level	t_{BUAD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
BIN fall time from AIN pin L level	t_{ADBD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN rise time from BIN pin L level	t_{BDAU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN rise time from BIN pin H level	t_{BUAU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
BIN fall time from AIN pin H level	t_{AUBD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
AIN fall time from BIN pin L level	t_{BDAD}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
BIN rise time from AIN pin L level	t_{ADBU}	PC_Mode2 or PC_Mode3			
ZIN pin H width	t_{ZHL}	QCR: CGSC = 0			
ZIN pin L width	t_{ZLL}	QCR: CGSC = 0			
AIN/BIN rise and fall time from determined ZIN level	t_{ZABE}	QCR: CGSC = 1			
Determined ZIN level from AIN/BIN rise and fall time	t_{ABEZ}	QCR: CGSC = 1			

*: t_{CYCP} indicates the APB bus clock cycle time except when in Stop mode, in Timer mode. For more information about the APB bus number to which the quadrature position/revolution counter is connected, see 8. Block Diagram in this data sheet.



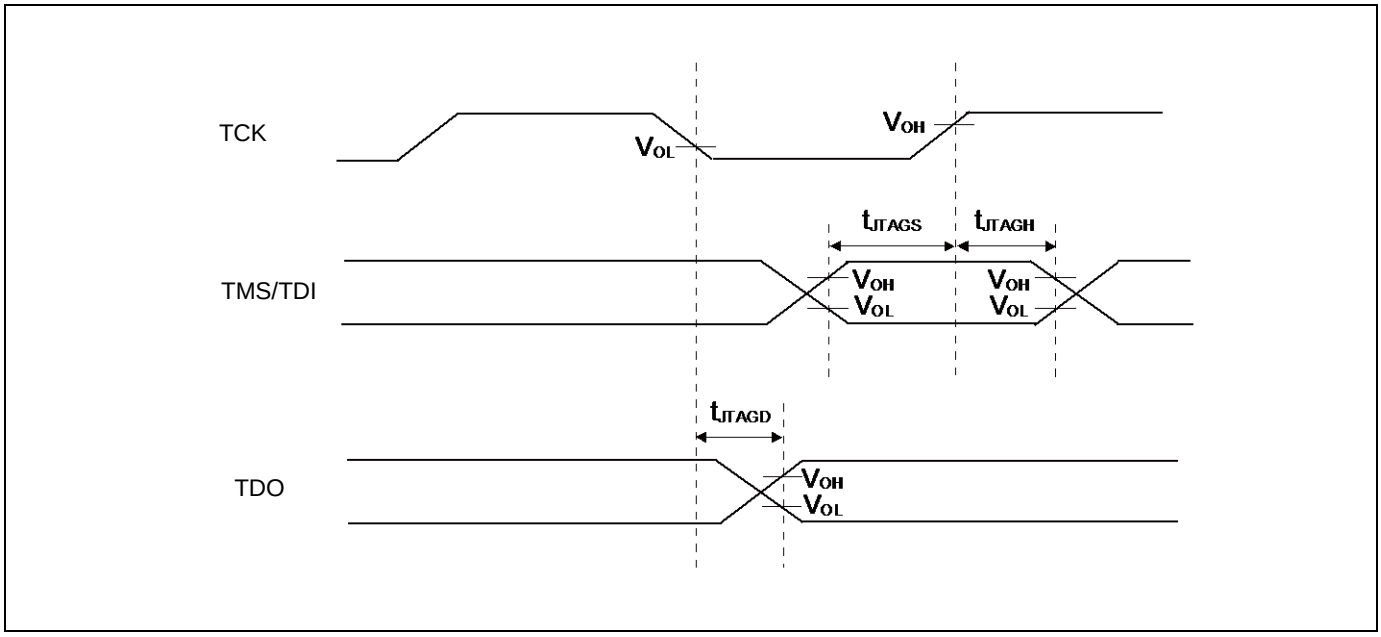
12.4.18 JTAG Timing

(V_{CC} = 2.7V to 5.5V, V_{SS} = 0V)

Parameter	Symbol	Pin Name	Conditions	Value		Unit	Remarks
				Min	Max		
TMS, TDI setup time	t_{JTAGS}	TCK, TMS, TDI	$V_{CC} \geq 4.5$ V	15	-	ns	
			$V_{CC} < 4.5$ V				
TMS, TDI hold time	t_{JTAGH}	TCK, TMS, TDI	$V_{CC} \geq 4.5$ V	15	-	ns	
			$V_{CC} < 4.5$ V				
TDO delay time	t_{JTAGD}	TCK, TDO	$V_{CC} \geq 4.5$ V	-	25	ns	
			$V_{CC} < 4.5$ V	-	45		

Note:

- *When the external load capacitance C_L = 30 pF.*



12.7 Low-Voltage Detection Characteristics

12.7.1 Low-Voltage Detection Reset

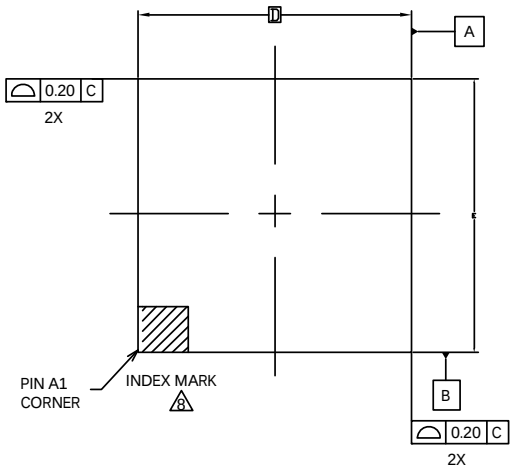
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Detected voltage	VDL	-	2.46	2.55	2.64	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH	-	2.51	2.60	2.69	V	When voltage rises

12.7.2 Interrupt of Low-Voltage Detection

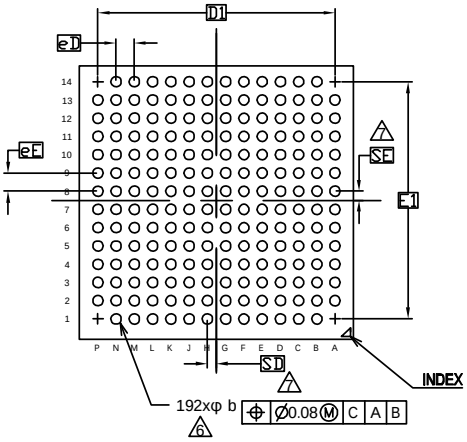
Parameter	Symbol	Conditions	Value			Unit	Remarks
			Min	Typ	Max		
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 00111	2.80	2.90	3.00	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		2.90	3.00	3.11	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 00100	2.99	3.10	3.21	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		3.09	3.20	3.31	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 01100	3.18	3.30	3.42	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		3.28	3.40	3.52	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 01111	3.67	3.80	3.93	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		3.76	3.90	4.04	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 01110	3.76	3.90	4.04	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		3.86	4.00	4.14	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 01001	4.05	4.20	4.35	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		4.15	4.30	4.45	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 01000	4.15	4.30	4.45	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		4.25	4.40	4.55	V	When voltage rises
Detected voltage	VDL	SVHI = 11000	4.25	4.40	4.55	V	When voltage drops
Released voltage	VDH		4.34	4.50	4.66	V	When voltage rises
LVD stabilization wait time	t_{LVDW}	-	-	-	$6000 \times t_{CYCP}$*	µs	

*: t_{CYCP} indicates the APB2 bus clock cycle time.

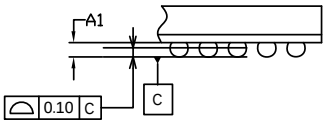
Package Type	Package Code
PFBGA 192	LBE 192



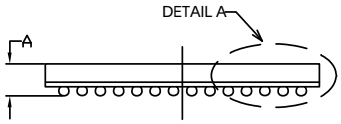
TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



DETAIL A



SIDE VIEW

SYMBOL	DIMENSIONS		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	——	——	1.45
A1	0.25	0.35	0.45
D	12.00 BSC		
E	12.00 BSC		
D1	10.40 BSC		
E 1	10.40 BSC		
MD	14		
ME	14		
n	192		
Φb	0.35	0.45	0.55
eD	0.80 BSC		
eE	0.80 BSC		
SD / SE	0.40 BSC		

NOTES

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS.
2. DIMENSIONS AND TOLERANCES METHODS PER ASME Y14.5-2009. THIS OUTLINE CONFORMS TO JEP95, SECTION 4.5.
3. BALL POSITION DESIGNATION PER JEP95, SECTION 3, SPP-010.
4. "e" REPRESENTS THE SOLDER BALL GRID PITCH.
5. SYMBOL "MD" IS THE BALL MATRIX SIZE IN THE "D" DIRECTION. SYMBOL "ME" IS THE BALL MATRIX SIZE IN THE "E" DIRECTION. n IS THE NUMBER OF POPULATED SOLDER BALL POSITIONS FOR MATRIX SIZE MD X ME.
6. DIMENSION "b" IS MEASURED AT THE MAXIMUM BALL DIAMETER IN A PLANE PARALLEL TO DATUM C.
7. "SD" AND "SE" ARE MEASURED WITH RESPECT TO DATUMS A AND B AND DEFINE THE POSITION OF THE CENTER SOLDER BALL IN THE OUTER ROW. WHEN THERE IS AN ODD NUMBER OF SOLDER BALLS IN THE OUTER ROW, "SD" OR "SE" =0. WHEN THERE IS AN EVEN NUMBER OF SOLDER BALLS IN THE OUTER ROW, "SD" = eD/2 AND "SE" = eE/2.
8. A1 CORNER TO BE IDENTIFIED BY CHAMFER, LASER OR INK MARK. METALLIZED MARK INDENTATION OR OTHER MEANS.
9. "+" INDICATES THE THEORETICAL CENTER OF DEPOPULATED BALLS.

002-13493 **

PACKAGE OUTLINE, 192 BALL FBGA
12.00X12.00X1.45 MM LBE192 REV**