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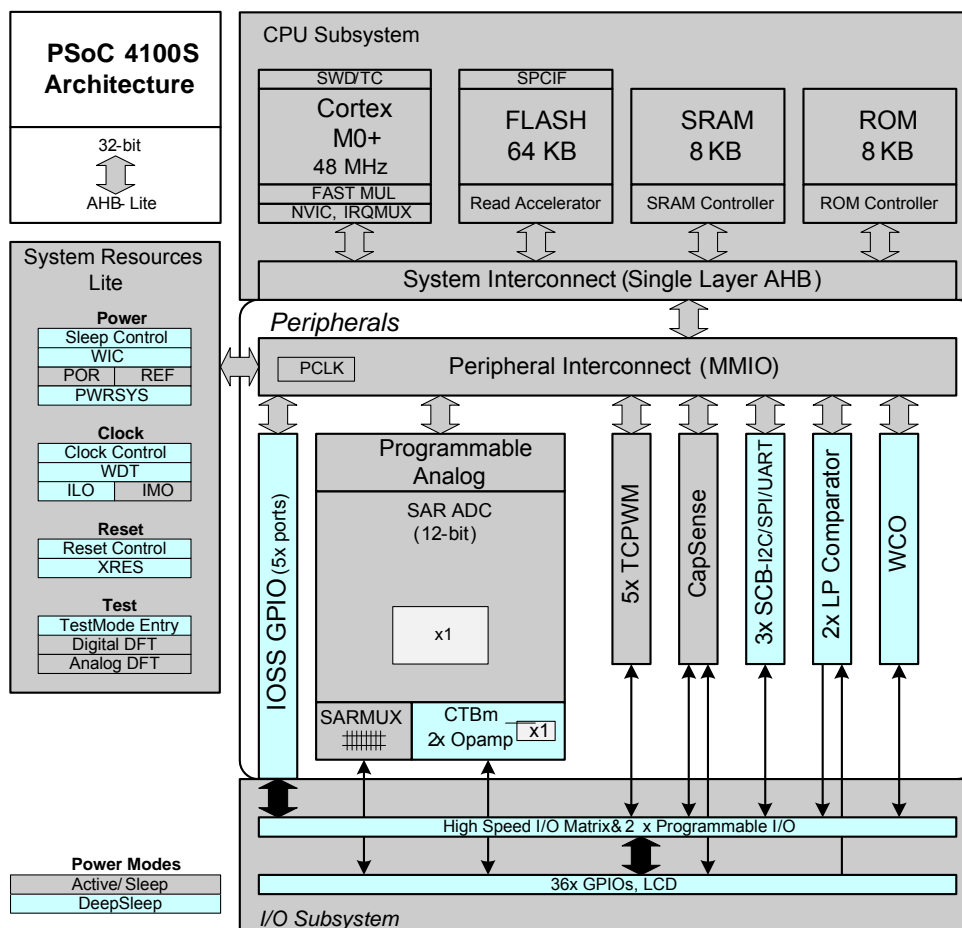
"[Embedded - Microcontrollers](#)" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" 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	24MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, LINbus, Microwire, SmartCard, SPI, SSP, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, CapSense, LCD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	36
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.71V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b Slope, 16x12b SAR; D/A 2xIDAC
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	44-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	44-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c4126axi-s423

Figure 1. Block Diagram



PSoC 4100S devices include extensive support for programming, testing, debugging, and tracing both hardware and firmware.

The ARM Serial-Wire Debug (SWD) interface supports all programming and debug features of the device.

Complete debug-on-chip functionality enables full-device debugging in the final system using the standard production device. It does not require special interfaces, debugging pods, simulators, or emulators. Only the standard programming connections are required to fully support debug.

The PSoC Creator IDE provides fully integrated programming and debug support for the PSoC 4100S devices. The SWD interface is fully compatible with industry-standard third-party tools. The PSoC 4100S family provides a level of security not possible with multi-chip application solutions or with microcontrollers. It has the following advantages:

- Allows disabling of debug features
- Robust flash protection
- Allows customer-proprietary functionality to be implemented in on-chip programmable blocks

The debug circuits are enabled by default and can be disabled in firmware. If they are not enabled, the only way to re-enable them is to erase the entire device, clear flash protection, and reprogram the device with new firmware that enables debugging. Thus firmware control of debugging cannot be over-ridden without erasing the firmware thus providing security.

Additionally, all device interfaces can be permanently disabled (device security) for applications concerned about phishing attacks due to a maliciously reprogrammed device or attempts to defeat security by starting and interrupting flash programming sequences. All programming, debug, and test interfaces are disabled when maximum device security is enabled. Therefore, PSoC 4100S, with device security enabled, may not be returned for failure analysis. This is a trade-off the PSoC 4100S allows the customer to make.

Functional Definition

CPU and Memory Subsystem

CPU

The Cortex-M0+ CPU in the PSoC 4100S is part of the 32-bit MCU subsystem, which is optimized for low-power operation with extensive clock gating. Most instructions are 16 bits in length and the CPU executes a subset of the Thumb-2 instruction set. It includes a nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC) block with eight interrupt inputs and also includes a Wakeup Interrupt Controller (WIC). The WIC can wake the processor from Deep Sleep mode, allowing power to be switched off to the main processor when the chip is in Deep Sleep mode.

The CPU also includes a debug interface, the serial wire debug (SWD) interface, which is a two-wire form of JTAG. The debug configuration used for PSoC 4100S has four breakpoint (address) comparators and two watchpoint (data) comparators.

Flash

The PSoC 4100S device has a flash module with a flash accelerator, tightly coupled to the CPU to improve average access times from the flash block. The low-power flash block is designed to deliver two wait-state (WS) access time at 48 MHz. The flash accelerator delivers 85% of single-cycle SRAM access performance on average.

SRAM

Eight KB of SRAM are provided with zero wait-state access at 48 MHz.

SROM

An 8 KB 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 delays mode entry (for example, on power-on reset (POR)) until voltage levels are as required for proper functionality, or generates resets (for example, on brown-out detection). The PSoC 4100S operates with a single external supply over the range of either 1.8 V $\pm 5\%$ (externally regulated) or 1.8 to 5.5 V (internally regulated) and has three different power modes, transitions between which are managed by the power system. The PSoC 4100S provides Active, Sleep, and Deep Sleep low-power modes.

All subsystems are operational in Active mode. The CPU subsystem (CPU, flash, and SRAM) is clock-gated off in Sleep mode, while all peripherals and interrupts are active with instantaneous wake-up on a wake-up event. In Deep Sleep mode, the high-speed clock and associated circuitry is switched off; wake-up from this mode takes 35 μ s. The opamps can remain operational in Deep Sleep mode.

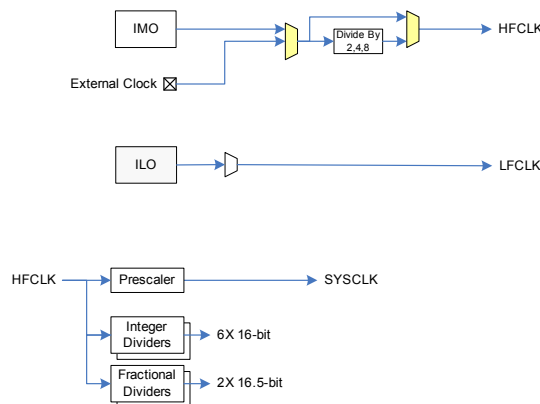
Clock System

The PSoC 4100S clock system is responsible for providing clocks to all subsystems that require clocks and for switching

between different clock sources without glitching. In addition, the clock system ensures that there are no metastable conditions.

The clock system for the PSoC 4100S consists of the internal main oscillator (IMO), internal low-frequency oscillator (ILO), a 32 kHz Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO) and provision for an external clock. Clock dividers are provided to generate clocks for peripherals on a fine-grained basis. Fractional dividers are also provided to enable clocking of higher data rates for UARTs.

Figure 2. PSoC 4100S MCU Clocking Architecture



The HFCLK signal can be divided down to generate synchronous clocks for the analog and digital peripherals. There are eight clock dividers for the PSoC 4100S; two of those are fractional dividers. The 16-bit capability allows flexible generation of fine-grained frequency values and is fully supported in PSoC Creator

IMO Clock Source

The IMO is the primary source of internal clocking in the PSoC 4100S. It is trimmed during testing to achieve the specified accuracy. The IMO default frequency is 24 MHz and it can be adjusted from 24 to 48 MHz in steps of 4 MHz. The IMO tolerance with Cypress-provided calibration settings is $\pm 2\%$.

ILO Clock Source

The ILO is a very low power, nominally 40-kHz oscillator, which is primarily used to generate clocks for the watchdog timer (WDT) and peripheral operation in Deep Sleep mode. ILO-driven counters can be calibrated to the IMO to improve accuracy. Cypress provides a software component, which does the calibration.

Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO)

The PSoC 4100S clock subsystem also implements a low-frequency (32-kHz watch crystal) oscillator that can be used for precision timing applications.

Watchdog Timer

A watchdog timer is implemented in the clock block running from the ILO; this allows watchdog operation during Deep Sleep and generates a watchdog reset if not serviced before the set timeout occurs. The watchdog reset is recorded in a Reset Cause register, which is firmware readable.

supports EZI2C that creates a mailbox address range in the memory of the PSoC 4100S and effectively reduces I²C 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 I²C peripheral is compatible with the I²C Standard-mode and Fast-mode devices as defined in the NXP I²C-bus specification and user manual (UM10204). The I²C bus I/O is implemented with GPIO in open-drain modes.

The PSoC 4100S is not completely compliant with the I²C spec in the following respect:

- GPIO cells are not overvoltage tolerant and, therefore, cannot be hot-swapped or powered up independently of the rest of the I²C system.

UART Mode: This is a full-feature UART operating at up to 1 Mbps. It supports automotive single-wire interface (LIN), infrared interface (IrDA), and SmartCard (ISO7816) protocols, all of which are minor variants of the basic UART protocol. In addition, it supports the 9-bit multiprocessor mode that allows addressing of peripherals connected over common RX and TX lines. Common UART functions such as parity error, break detect, and frame error are supported. An 8-deep FIFO allows much greater CPU service latencies to be tolerated.

SPI Mode: The SPI mode supports full Motorola SPI, TI SSP (adds a start pulse used to synchronize SPI Codecs), and National Microwire (half-duplex form of SPI). The SPI block can use the FIFO.

GPIO

The PSoC 4100S has up to 36 GPIOs. The GPIO block implements the following:

- Eight drive 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
- Selectable slew rates for dV/dt related noise control to improve EMI

The pins are organized in logical entities called ports, which are 8-bit in width (less for Ports 2 and 3). During power-on and reset, the blocks 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.

Data output and pin state registers store, respectively, the values to be driven on the pins and the states of the pins themselves.

Every I/O pin can generate an interrupt if so enabled and each I/O port has an interrupt request (IRQ) and interrupt service routine (ISR) vector associated with it (5 for PSoC 4100S).

Special Function Peripherals

CapSense

CapSense is supported in the PSoC 4100S through a CapSense Sigma-Delta (CSD) block that can be connected to any pins through an analog multiplex bus via analog switches. CapSense function can thus be provided on any available pin or group of pins in a system under software control. A PSoC Creator component is provided for the CapSense block to make it easy for the user.

Shield voltage can be driven on another analog multiplex bus to provide water-tolerance capability. Water tolerance is provided by driving the shield electrode in phase with the sense electrode to keep the shield capacitance from attenuating the sensed input. Proximity sensing can also be implemented.

The CapSense block has two IDACs, which can be used for general purposes if CapSense is not being used (both IDACs are available in that case) or if CapSense is used without water tolerance (one IDAC is available).

The CapSense block also provides a 10-bit Slope ADC function which can be used in conjunction with the CapSense function.

The CapSense block is an advanced, low-noise, programmable block with programmable voltage references and current source ranges for improved sensitivity and flexibility. It can also use an external reference voltage. It has a full-wave CSD mode that alternates sensing to VDDA and ground to null out power-supply related noise.

LCD Segment Drive

The PSoC 4100S has an LCD controller, which can drive up to 4 commons and up to 32 segments. It uses full digital methods to drive the LCD segments requiring no generation of internal LCD voltages. The two methods used are referred to as Digital Correlation and PWM. Digital Correlation pertains to modulating the frequency and drive levels of the common and segment signals to generate the highest RMS voltage across a segment to light it up or to keep the RMS signal to zero. This method is good for STN displays but may result in reduced contrast with TN (cheaper) displays. PWM pertains to driving the panel with PWM signals to effectively use the capacitance of the panel to provide the integration of the modulated pulse-width to generate the desired LCD voltage. This method results in higher power consumption but can result in better results when driving TN displays. LCD operation is supported during Deep Sleep refreshing a small display buffer (4 bits; 1 32-bit register per port).

Alternate Pin Functions

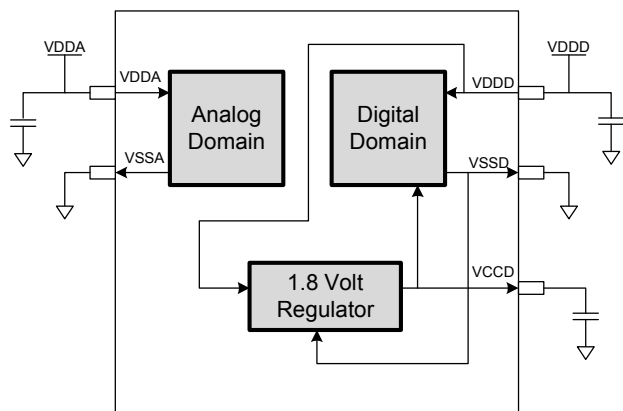
Each Port pin has can be assigned to one of multiple functions; it can, for instance, be an analog I/O, a digital peripheral function, an LCD pin, or a CapSense pin. The pin assignments are shown in the following table.

Port/Pin	Analog	Smart I/O	Alternate Function 1	Alternate Function 2	Alternate Function 3	Deep Sleep 1	Deep Sleep 2
P0.0	lpcomp.in_p[0]				tcpwm.tr_in[0]	scb[2].i2c_scl:0	scb[0].spi_select1:0
P0.1	lpcomp.in_n[0]				tcpwm.tr_in[1]	scb[2].i2c_sda:0	scb[0].spi_select2:0
P0.2	lpcomp.in_p[1]						scb[0].spi_select3:0
P0.3	lpcomp.in_n[1]						scb[2].spi_select0
P0.4	wco.wco_in			scb[1].uart_rx:0	scb[2].uart_rx:0	scb[1].i2c_scl:0	scb[1].spi_mosi:1
P0.5	wco.wco_out			scb[1].uart_tx:0	scb[2].uart_tx:0	scb[1].i2c_sda:0	scb[1].spi_miso:1
P0.6			srss.ext_clk	scb[1].uart_cts:0	scb[2].uart_tx:1		scb[1].spi_clk:1
P0.7			tcpwm.line[0]:2	scb[1].uart_rts:0			scb[1].spi_select0:1
P1.0	ctb0_oa0+		tcpwm.line[2]:1	scb[0].uart_rx:1		scb[0].i2c_scl:0	scb[0].spi_mosi:1
P1.1	ctb0_oa0-		tcpwm.line_compl[2]:1	scb[0].uart_tx:1		scb[0].i2c_sda:0	scb[0].spi_miso:1
P1.2	ctb0_oa0_out		tcpwm.line[3]:1	scb[0].uart_cts:1	tcpwm.tr_in[2]	scb[2].i2c_scl:1	scb[0].spi_clk:1
P1.3	ctb0_oa1_out		tcpwm.line_compl[3]:1	scb[0].uart_rts:1	tcpwm.tr_in[3]	scb[2].i2c_sda:1	scb[0].spi_select0:1
P1.4	ctb0_oa1-						scb[0].spi_select1:1
P1.5	ctb0_oa1+						scb[0].spi_select2:1
P1.6	ctb0_oa0+						scb[0].spi_select3:1
P1.7	ctb0_oa1+ sar_ext_vref0 sar_ext_vref1						scb[2].spi_clk
P2.0	sarmux[0]	prgio[0].io[0]	tcpwm.line[4]:0	csd.comp	tcpwm.tr_in[4]	scb[1].i2c_scl:1	scb[1].spi_mosi:2
P2.1	sarmux[1]	prgio[0].io[1]	tcpwm.line_compl[4]:0		tcpwm.tr_in[5]	scb[1].i2c_sda:1	scb[1].spi_miso:2
P2.2	sarmux[2]	prgio[0].io[2]					scb[1].spi_clk:2
P2.3	sarmux[3]	prgio[0].io[3]					scb[1].spi_select0:2

Power

The following power system diagram shows the set of power supply pins as implemented for the PSoC 4100S. The system has one regulator in Active mode for the digital circuitry. There is no analog regulator; the analog circuits run directly from the V_{DD} input.

Figure 4. Power Supply Connections



There are two distinct modes of operation. In Mode 1, the supply voltage range is 1.8 V to 5.5 V (unregulated externally; internal regulator operational). In Mode 2, the supply range is 1.8 V \pm 5% (externally regulated; 1.71 to 1.89, internal regulator bypassed).

Mode 1: 1.8 V to 5.5 V External Supply

In this mode, the PSoC 4100S is powered by an external power supply that can be anywhere in the range of 1.8 to 5.5 V. This range is also designed for battery-powered operation. For example, the chip can be powered from a battery system that starts at 3.5 V and works down to 1.8 V. In this mode, the internal regulator of the PSoC 4100S supplies the internal logic and its output is connected to the V_{CCD} pin. The V_{CCD} pin must be bypassed to ground via an external capacitor (0.1 μ F; X5R ceramic or better) and must not be connected to anything else.

Mode 2: 1.8 V \pm 5% External Supply

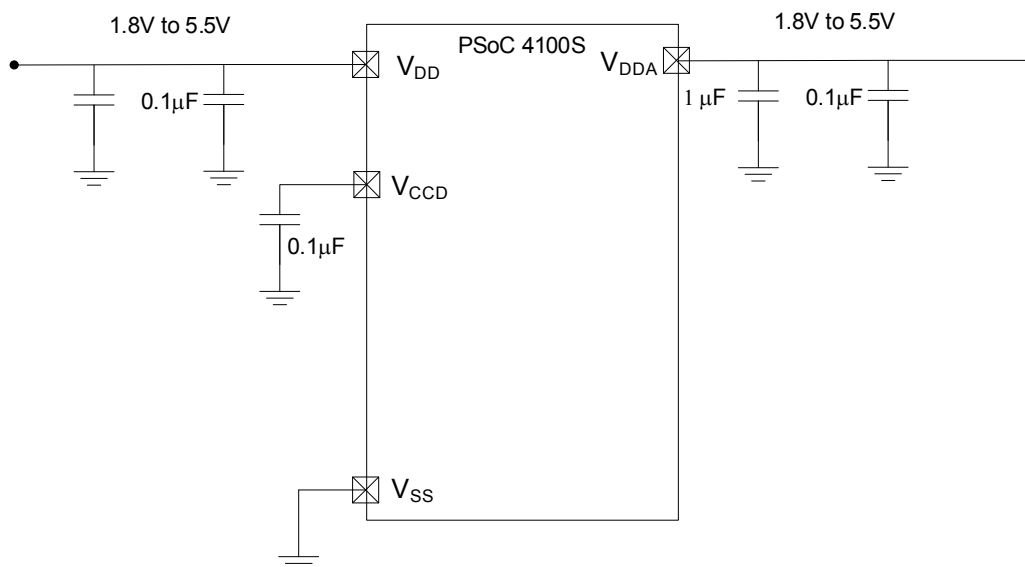
In this mode, the PSoC 4100S is powered by an external power supply that must be within the range of 1.71 to 1.89 V; note that this range needs to include the power supply ripple too. In this mode, the V_{DD} and V_{CCD} pins are shorted together and bypassed. The internal regulator can be disabled in the firmware.

Bypass capacitors must be used from V_{DDD} to ground. The typical practice for systems in this frequency range is to use a capacitor in the 1- μ F range, in parallel with a smaller capacitor (0.1 μ F, 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.

An example of a bypass scheme is shown in the following diagram.

Figure 5. External Supply Range from 1.8 V to 5.5 V with Internal Regulator Active

Power supply bypass connections example



Development Support

The PSoC 4100S family has a rich set of documentation, development tools, and online resources to assist you during your development process. Visit www.cypress.com/go/psoc4 to find out more.

Documentation

A suite of documentation supports the PSoC 4100S family to ensure that you can find answers to your questions quickly. This section contains a list of some of the key documents.

Software User Guide: A step-by-step guide for using PSoC Creator. The software user guide shows you how the PSoC Creator build process works in detail, how to use source control with PSoC Creator, and much more.

Component Datasheets: The flexibility of PSoC allows the creation of new peripherals (components) long after the device has gone into production. Component data sheets provide all of the information needed to select and use a particular component, including a functional description, API documentation, example code, and AC/DC specifications.

Application Notes: PSoC application notes discuss a particular application of PSoC in depth; examples include brushless DC motor control and on-chip filtering. Application notes often include example projects in addition to the application note document.

Technical Reference Manual: The Technical Reference Manual (TRM) contains all the technical detail you need to use a PSoC device, including a complete description of all PSoC registers. The TRM is available in the Documentation section at www.cypress.com/psoc4.

Online

In addition to print documentation, the Cypress PSoC forums connect you with fellow PSoC users and experts in PSoC from around the world, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Tools

With industry standard cores, programming, and debugging interfaces, the PSoC 4100S family is part of a development tool ecosystem. Visit us at www.cypress.com/go/psoccreator for the latest information on the revolutionary, easy to use PSoC Creator IDE, supported third party compilers, programmers, debuggers, and development kits.

Table 6. GPIO AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization) (continued)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID73	T_{FALLS}	Fall time in slow strong mode	10	–	60	–	3.3 V V_{DD} , $C_{load} = 25$ pF
SID74	$F_{GPIOOUT1}$	GPIO F_{OUT} ; 3.3 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5$ V Fast strong mode	–	–	33	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID75	$F_{GPIOOUT2}$	GPIO F_{OUT} ; 1.71 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 3.3$ V Fast strong mode	–	–	16.7		90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID76	$F_{GPIOOUT3}$	GPIO F_{OUT} ; 3.3 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5$ V Slow strong mode	–	–	7		90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID245	$F_{GPIOOUT4}$	GPIO F_{OUT} ; 1.71 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 3.3$ V Slow strong mode.	–	–	3.5		90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID246	F_{GPIOIN}	GPIO input operating frequency; 1.71 V $\leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5$ V	–	–	48		90/10% V_{IO}

XRES

Table 7. XRES DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID77	V_{IH}	Input voltage high threshold	$0.7 \times V_{DD}$	–	–	V	CMOS Input
SID78	V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	$0.3 \times V_{DD}$		
SID79	R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	–	60	–	k Ω	–
SID80	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	–	7	pF	–
SID81 ^[5]	$V_{HYSXRES}$	Input voltage hysteresis	–	100	–	mV	Typical hysteresis is 200 mV for $V_{DD} > 4.5$ V
SID82	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DD}/V_{SS}	–	–	100	μ A	

Table 8. XRES AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID83 ^[5]	$T_{RESETWIDTH}$	Reset pulse width	1	–	–	μ s	–
BID194 ^[5]	$T_{RESETWAKE}$	Wake-up time from reset release	–	–	2.7	ms	–

Note

5. Guaranteed by characterization.

Analog Peripherals

Table 9. CTBm Opamp Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
	I _{DD}	Opamp block current, External load					
SID269	I _{DD_HI}	power=hi	–	1100	1850	μA	–
SID270	I _{DD_MED}	power=med	–	550	950		–
SID271	I _{DD_LOW}	power=lo	–	150	350		–
	G _{BW}	Load = 20 pF, 0.1 mA V _{D_{DDA}} = 2.7 V					
SID272	G _{BW_HI}	power=hi	6	–	–	MHz	Input and output are 0.2 V to V _{D_{DDA}} -0.2 V
SID273	G _{BW_MED}	power=med	3	–	–		Input and output are 0.2 V to V _{D_{DDA}} -0.2 V
SID274	G _{BW_LO}	power=lo	–	1	–		Input and output are 0.2 V to V _{D_{DDA}} -0.2 V
	I _{OUT_MAX}	V _{D_{DDA}} = 2.7 V, 500 mV from rail					
SID275	I _{OUT_MAX_HI}	power=hi	10	–	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V V _{D_{DDA}} -0.5 V
SID276	I _{OUT_MAX_MID}	power=mid	10	–	–		Output is 0.5 V V _{D_{DDA}} -0.5 V
SID277	I _{OUT_MAX_LO}	power=lo	–	5	–		Output is 0.5 V V _{D_{DDA}} -0.5 V
	I _{OUT}	V _{D_{DDA}} = 1.71 V, 500 mV from rail					
SID278	I _{OUT_MAX_HI}	power=hi	4	–	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V V _{D_{DDA}} -0.5 V
SID279	I _{OUT_MAX_MID}	power=mid	4	–	–		Output is 0.5 V V _{D_{DDA}} -0.5 V
SID280	I _{OUT_MAX_LO}	power=lo	–	2	–		Output is 0.5 V V _{D_{DDA}} -0.5 V
	I _{DD_Int}	Opamp block current Internal Load					
SID269_I	I _{DD_HI_Int}	power=hi	–	1500	1700	μA	–
SID270_I	I _{DD_MED_Int}	power=med	–	700	900		–
SID271_I	I _{DD_LOW_Int}	power=lo	–	–	–		–
	G _{BW}	V _{D_{DDA}} = 2.7 V	–	–	–		–
SID272_I	G _{BW_HI_Int}	power=hi	8	–	–	MHz	Output is 0.25 V to V _{D_{DDA}} -0.25 V

Table 9. CTBm Opamp Specifications *(continued)*

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID_DS_7	$G_{BW_HI_M1}$	Mode 1, High current	–	4	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_8	$G_{BW_MED_M1}$	Mode 1, Medium current	–	2	–		20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_9	$G_{BW_LOW_M1}$	Mode 1, Low current	–	0.5	–		20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_10	$G_{BW_HI_M2}$	Mode 2, High current	–	0.5	–		20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_11	$G_{BW_MED_M2}$	Mode 2, Medium current	–	0.2	–		20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_12	$G_{BW_LOW_M2}$	Mode 2, Low current	–	0.1	–		20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_13	$V_{OS_HI_M1}$	Mode 1, High current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_14	$V_{OS_MED_M1}$	Mode 1, Medium current	–	5	–		With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_15	$V_{OS_LOW_M2}$	Mode 1, Low current	–	5	–		With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_16	$V_{OS_HI_M2}$	Mode 2, High current	–	5	–		With trim 25 °C, 0.2V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_17	$V_{OS_MED_M2}$	Mode 2, Medium current	–	5	–		With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_18	$V_{OS_LOW_M2}$	Mode 2, Low current	–	5	–		With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to $V_{DDA}-0.2$ V
SID_DS_19	$I_{OUT_HI_M1}$	Mode 1, High current	–	10	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to $V_{DDA}-0.5$ V
SID_DS_20	$I_{OUT_MED_M1}$	Mode 1, Medium current	–	10	–		Output is 0.5 V to $V_{DDA}-0.5$ V
SID_DS_21	$I_{OUT_LOW_M1}$	Mode 1, Low current	–	4	–		Output is 0.5 V to $V_{DDA}-0.5$ V
SID_DS_22	$I_{OUT_HI_M2}$	Mode 2, High current	–	1	–		
SID_DS_23	$I_{OU_MED_M2}$	Mode 2, Medium current	–	1	–		
SID_DS_24	$I_{OU_LOW_M2}$	Mode 2, Low current	–	0.5	–		

Note

6. Guaranteed by characterization.

Table 13. SAR Specifications (continued)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID99	A_OFFSET	Input offset voltage	–	–	2	mV	Measured with 1-V reference
SID100	A_ISAR	Current consumption	–	–	1	mA	
SID101	A_VINS	Input voltage range - single ended	V _{SS}	–	V _{DDA}	V	
SID102	A_VIND	Input voltage range - differential[V _{SS}	–	V _{DDA}	V	
SID103	A_INRES	Input resistance	–	–	2.2	KΩ	
SID104	A_INCAP	Input capacitance	–	–	10	pF	
SID260	VREFSAR	Trimmed internal reference to SAR	–	–	TBD	V	
SAR ADC AC Specifications							
SID106	A_PSRR	Power supply rejection ratio	70	–	–	dB	
SID107	A_CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	66	–	–	dB	Measured at 1 V
SID108	A_SAMP	Sample rate	–	–	1	Msps	
SID109	A_SNR	Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio (SINAD)	65	–	–	dB	F _{IN} = 10 kHz
SID110	A_BW	Input bandwidth without aliasing	–	–	A _{samp} /2	kHz	
SID111	A_INL	Integral non linearity. V _{DD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 1 Msps	–1.7	–	2	LSB	V _{REF} = 1 to V _{DD}
SID111A	A_INL	Integral non linearity. V _{DD} = 1.71 to 3.6, 1 Msps	–1.5	–	1.7	LSB	V _{REF} = 1.71 to V _{DD}
SID111B	A_INL	Integral non linearity. V _{DD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 500 ksps	–1.5	–	1.7	LSB	V _{REF} = 1 to V _{DD}
SID112	A_DNL	Differential non linearity. V _{DD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 1 Msps	–1	–	2.2	LSB	V _{REF} = 1 to V _{DD}
SID112A	A_DNL	Differential non linearity. V _{DD} = 1.71 to 3.6, 1 Msps	–1	–	2	LSB	V _{REF} = 1.71 to V _{DD}
SID112B	A_DNL	Differential non linearity. V _{DD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 500 ksps	–1	–	2.2	LSB	V _{REF} = 1 to V _{DD}
SID113	A_THD	Total harmonic distortion	–	–	–65	dB	F _{in} = 10 kHz
SID261	FSARINTRE F	SAR operating speed without external ref. bypass	–	–	100	ksps	12-bit resolution

CSD

Table 14. CSD and IDAC Specifications

SPEC ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SYS.PER#3	VDD_RIPPLE	Max allowed ripple on power supply, DC to 10 MHz	–	–	±50	mV	$V_{DD} > 2\text{ V}$ (with ripple), 25°C T_A , Sensitivity = 0.1 pF
SYS.PER#16	VDD_RIPPLE_1.8	Max allowed ripple on power supply, DC to 10 MHz	–	–	±25	mV	$V_{DD} > 1.75\text{V}$ (with ripple), 25°C T_A , Parasitic Capacitance (C_P) < 20 pF, Sensitivity ≥ 0.4 pF
SID.CSD.BLK	ICSD	Maximum block current	–	–	4000	μA	Maximum block current for both IDACs in dynamic (switching) mode including comparators, buffer, and reference generator.
SID.CSD#15	V _{REF}	Voltage reference for CSD and Comparator	0.6	1.2	$V_{DDA} - 0.6$	V	$V_{DDA} - 0.06$ or 4.4, whichever is lower
SID.CSD#15A	VREF_EXT	External Voltage reference for CSD and Comparator	0.6		$V_{DDA} - 0.6$	V	$V_{DDA} - 0.06$ or 4.4, whichever is lower
SID.CSD#16	IDAC1IDD	IDAC1 (7-bits) block current	–	–	1750	μA	
SID.CSD#17	IDAC2IDD	IDAC2 (7-bits) block current	–	–	1750	μA	
SID308	VCSD	Voltage range of operation	1.71	–	5.5	V	1.8 V ±5% or 1.8 V to 5.5 V
SID308A	VCOMPIDAC	Voltage compliance range of IDAC	0.6	–	$V_{DDA} - 0.6$	V	$V_{DDA} - 0.06$ or 4.4, whichever is lower
SID309	IDAC1DNL	DNL	–1	–	1	LSB	
SID310	IDAC1INL	INL	–2	–	2	LSB	INL is ±5.5 LSB for $V_{DDA} < 2\text{ V}$
SID311	IDAC2DNL	DNL	–1	–	1	LSB	
SID312	IDAC2INL	INL	–2	–	2	LSB	INL is ±5.5 LSB for $V_{DDA} < 2\text{ V}$
SID313	SNR	Ratio of counts of finger to noise. Guaranteed by characterization	5	–	–	Ratio	Capacitance range of 5 to 35 pF, 0.1-pF sensitivity. All use cases. $V_{DDA} > 2\text{ V}$.
SID314	IDAC1CRT1	Output current of IDAC1 (7 bits) in low range	4.2	–	5.4	μA	LSB = 37.5-nA typ.
SID314A	IDAC1CRT2	Output current of IDAC1 (7 bits) in medium range	34	–	41	μA	LSB = 300-nA typ.
SID314B	IDAC1CRT3	Output current of IDAC1 (7 bits) in high range	275	–	330	μA	LSB = 2.4-μA typ.
SID314C	IDAC1CRT12	Output current of IDAC1 (7 bits) in low range, 2X mode	8	–	10.5	μA	LSB = 75-nA typ.
SID314D	IDAC1CRT22	Output current of IDAC1 (7 bits) in medium range, 2X mode	69	–	82	μA	LSB = 600-nA typ.
SID314E	IDAC1CRT32	Output current of IDAC1 (7 bits) in high range, 2X mode	540	–	660	μA	LSB = 4.8-μA typ.
SID315	IDAC2CRT1	Output current of IDAC2 (7 bits) in low range	4.2	–	5.4	μA	LSB = 37.5-nA typ.
SID315A	IDAC2CRT2	Output current of IDAC2 (7 bits) in medium range	34	–	41	μA	LSB = 300-nA typ.
SID315B	IDAC2CRT3	Output current of IDAC2 (7 bits) in high range	275	–	330	μA	LSB = 2.4-μA typ.
SID315C	IDAC2CRT12	Output current of IDAC2 (7 bits) in low range, 2X mode	8	–	10.5	μA	LSB = 75-nA typ.
SID315D	IDAC2CRT22	Output current of IDAC2 (7 bits) in medium range, 2X mode	69	–	82	μA	LSB = 600-nA typ.
SID315E	IDAC2CRT32	Output current of IDAC2 (7 bits) in high range, 2X mode	540	–	660	μA	LSB = 4.8-μA typ.
SID315F	IDAC3CRT13	Output current of IDAC in 8-bit mode in low range	8	–	10.5	μA	LSB = 37.5-nA typ.

Table 19. SPI DC Specifications^[9]

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID163	ISPI1	Block current consumption at 1 Mbps	–	–	360	μA	–
SID164	ISPI2	Block current consumption at 4 Mbps	–	–	560		–
SID165	ISPI3	Block current consumption at 8 Mbps	–	–	600		–

Table 20. SPI AC Specifications^[8]

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID166	FSPI	SPI Operating frequency (Master; 6X Oversampling)	–	–	8	MHz	SID166
Fixed SPI Master Mode AC Specifications							
SID167	TDMO	MOSI Valid after SClock driving edge	–	–	15	ns	–
SID168	TDSI	MISO Valid before SClock capturing edge	20	–	–		Full clock, late MISO sampling
SID169	THMO	Previous MOSI data hold time	0	–	–		Referred to Slave capturing edge
Fixed SPI Slave Mode AC Specifications							
SID170	TDMI	MOSI Valid before Sclock Capturing edge	40	–	–	ns	–
SID171	TDSO	MISO Valid after Sclock driving edge	–	–	42 + 3*Tcpu		T _{CPU} = 1/F _{CPU}
SID171A	TDSO_EXT	MISO Valid after Sclock driving edge in Ext. Clk mode	–	–	48		–
SID172	THSO	Previous MISO data hold time	0	–	–		–
SID172A	TSSELSSCK	SSEL Valid to first SCK Valid edge	–	–	100	ns	–

Table 34. Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO) Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID398	FWCO	Crystal Frequency	–	32.768	–	kHz	
SID399	FTOL	Frequency tolerance	–	50	250	ppm	With 20-ppm crystal
SID400	ESR	Equivalent series resistance	–	50	–	kΩ	
SID401	PD	Drive Level	–	–	1	μW	
SID402	TSTART	Startup time	–	–	500	ms	
SID403	CL	Crystal Load Capacitance	6	–	12.5	pF	
SID404	C0	Crystal Shunt Capacitance	–	1.35	–	pF	
SID405	IWCO1	Operating Current (high power mode)	–	–	8	uA	
SID406	IWCO2	Operating Current (low power mode)	–	–	1	uA	

Table 35. External Clock Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID305 ^[13]	ExtClkFreq	External clock input frequency	0	–	48	MHz	–
SID306 ^[13]	ExtClkDuty	Duty cycle; measured at V _{DD/2}	45	–	55	%	–

Table 36. Block Specs

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID262 ^[13]	T _{CLKSWITCH}	System clock source switching time	3	–	4	Periods	–

Table 37. Smart I/O Pass-through Time (Delay in Bypass Mode)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID252	PRG_BYPASS	Max delay added by Smart I/O in bypass mode	–	–	1.6	ns	

Note

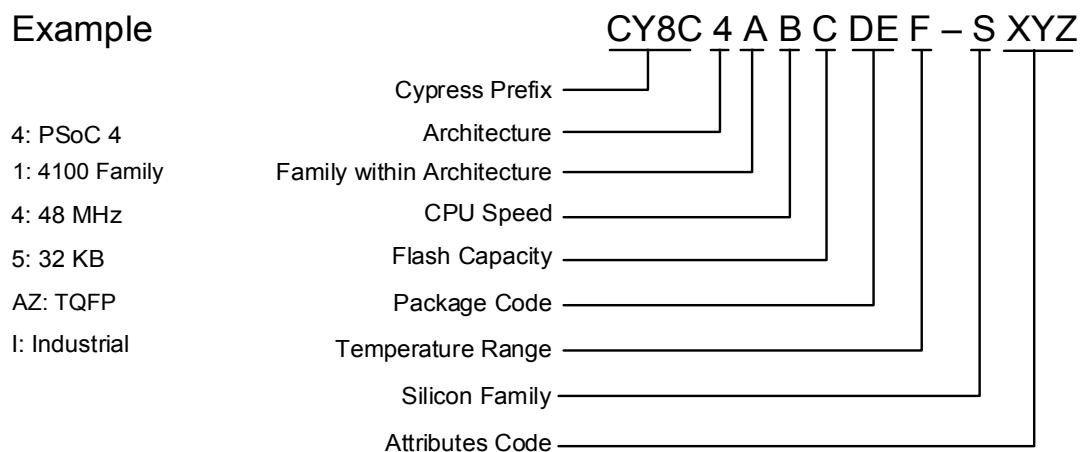
13. Guaranteed by characterization.

The nomenclature used in the preceding table is based on the following part numbering convention:

Field	Description	Values	Meaning
CY8C	Cypress Prefix		
4	Architecture	4	PSoC 4
A	Family	1	4100 Family
B	CPU Speed	2	24 MHz
		4	48 MHz
C	Flash Capacity	4	16 KB
		5	32 KB
		6	64 KB
		7	128 KB
DE	Package Code	AX	TQFP (0.8mm pitch)
		AZ	TQFP (0.5mm pitch)
		LQ	QFN
		PV	SSOP
		FN	CSP
F	Temperature Range	I	Industrial
S	Silicon Family	S	PSoC 4A-S1, PSoC 4A-S2
		M	PSoC 4A-M
		L	PSoC 4A-L
		BL	PSoC 4A-BLE
XYZ	Attributes Code	000-999	Code of feature set in the specific family

The following is an example of a part number:

Example



Packaging

The PSoC 4100S will be offered in 48-pin TQFP, 44-pin TQFP, 40-pin QFN, 32-pin QFN, and 35-ball WLCSP packages. Package dimensions and Cypress drawing numbers are in the following table.

Table 38. Package List

Spec ID#	Package	Description	Package Dwg
BID20	48-pin TQFP	7 × 7 × 1.4-mm height with 0.5-mm pitch	51-85135
BID20A	44-pin TQFP	10 × 10 × 1.6-mm height with 0.8-mm pitch	51-85064
BID27	40-pin QFN	6 × 6 × 0.6-mm height with 0.5-mm pitch	001-80659
BID34A	32-pin QFN	5 × 5 × 0.6-mm height with 0.5-mm pitch	001-42168
BID34D	35-ball WLCSP	2.6 × 2.1 × 0.48-mm height with 0.35-mm pitch	002-09958

Table 39. Package Thermal Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Package	Min	Typ	Max	Units
T _A	Operating Ambient temperature		−40	25	85	°C
T _J	Operating junction temperature		−40	—	100	°C
T _{JA}	Package θ _{JA}	48-pin TQFP	—	74.8	—	°C/Watt
T _{JC}	Package θ _{JC}	48-pin TQFP	—	35.7	—	°C/Watt
T _{JA}	Package θ _{JA}	44-pin TQFP	—	57.2	—	°C/Watt
T _{JC}	Package θ _{JC}	44-pin TQFP	—	17.5	—	°C/Watt
T _{JA}	Package θ _{JA}	40-pin QFN	—	17.8	—	°C/Watt
T _{JC}	Package θ _{JC}	40-pin QFN	—	2.8	—	°C/Watt
T _{JA}	Package θ _{JA}	32-pin QFN	—	19.9	—	°C/Watt
T _{JC}	Package θ _{JC}	32-pin QFN	—	4.3	—	°C/Watt
T _{JA}	Package θ _{JA}	35-ball WLCSP	—	43	—	°C/Watt
T _{JC}	Package θ _{JC}	35-ball WLCSP	—	0.3	—	°C/Watt

Table 40. Solder Reflow Peak Temperature

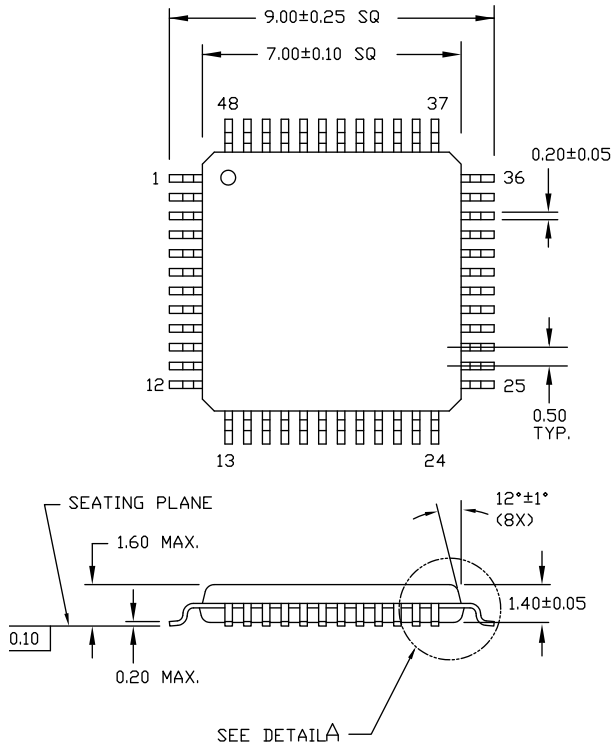
Package	Maximum Peak Temperature	Maximum Time at Peak Temperature
All	260 °C	30 seconds

Table 41. Package Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), IPC/JEDEC J-STD-020

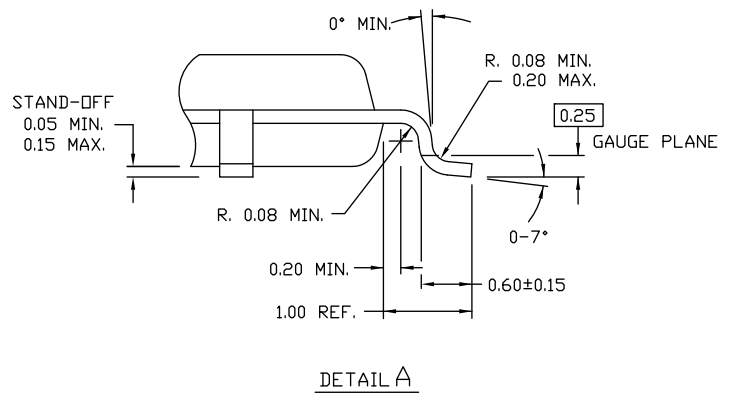
Package	MSL
All except WLCSP	MSL 3
35-ball WLCSP	MSL 1

Package Diagrams

Figure 6. 48-pin TQFP Package Outline

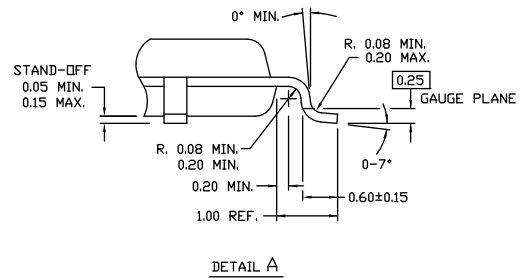
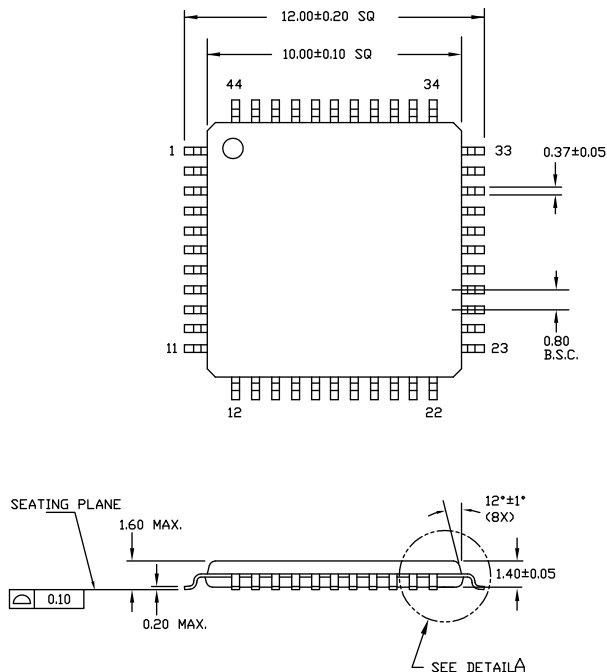


DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS



51-85135 *C

Figure 7. 44-pin TQFP Package Outline

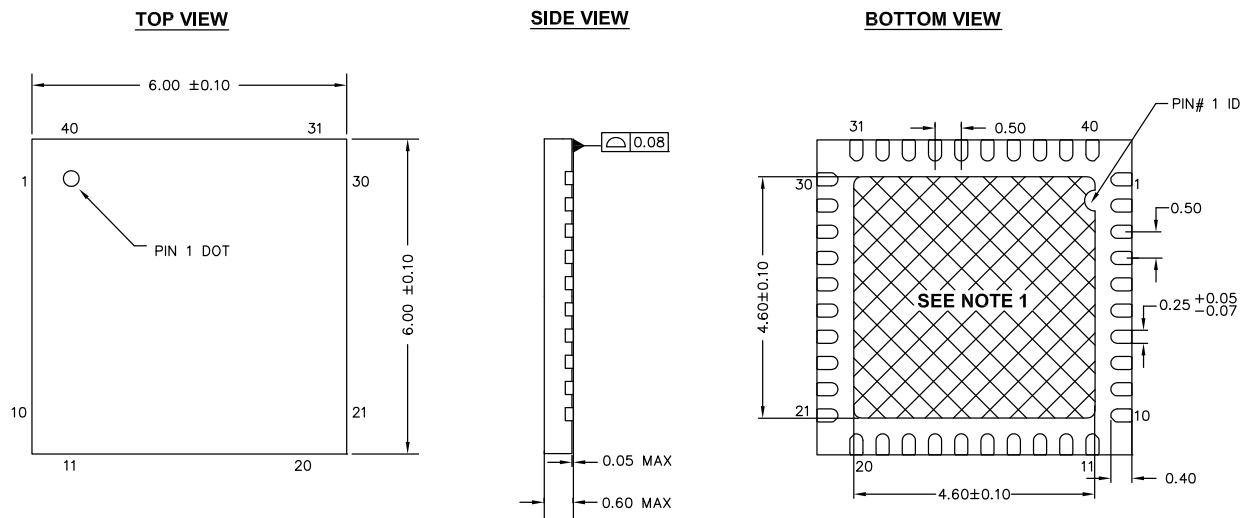


NOTE:


1. JEDEC STD REF MS-026
2. BODY LENGTH DIMENSION DOES NOT INCLUDE MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH
MOLD PROTRUSION/END FLASH SHALL NOT EXCEED 0.0098 in (0.25 mm) PER SIDE
BODY LENGTH DIMENSIONS ARE MAX PLASTIC BODY SIZE INCLUDING MOLD MISMATCH
3. DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETERS

51-85064 *G

Figure 8. 40-pin QFN Package Outline

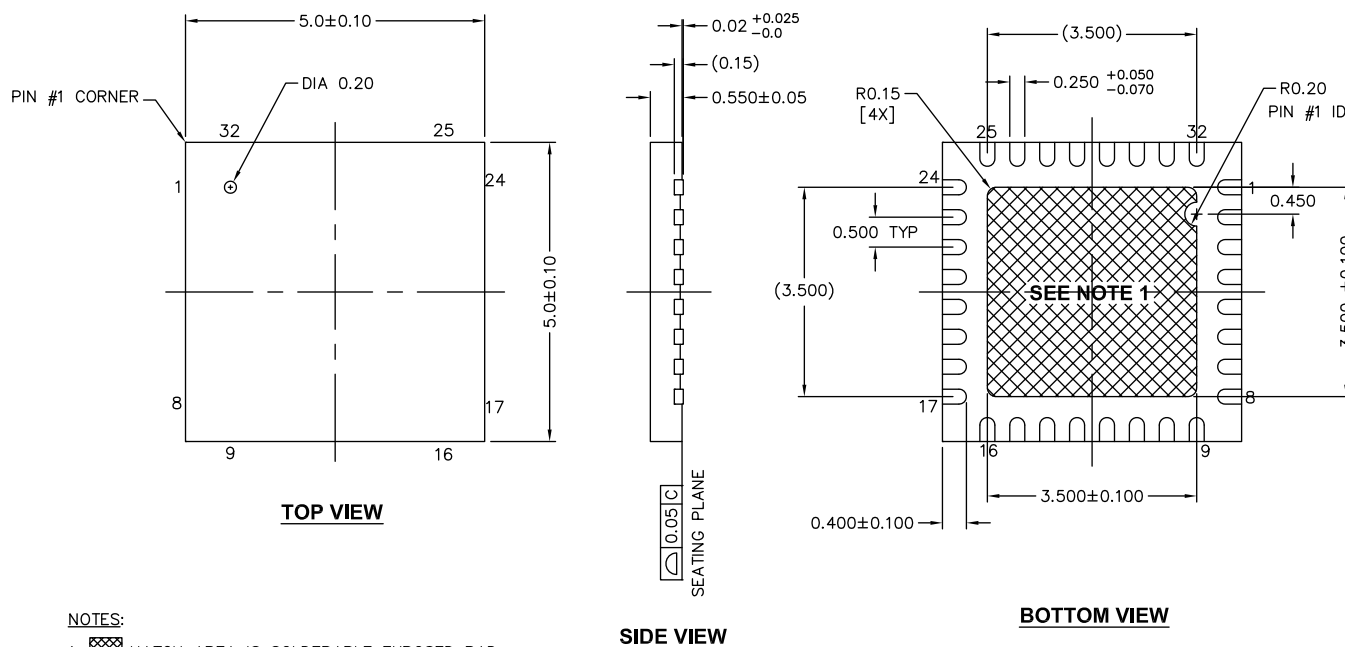


NOTES:


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

Figure 9. 32-pin QFN Package Outline

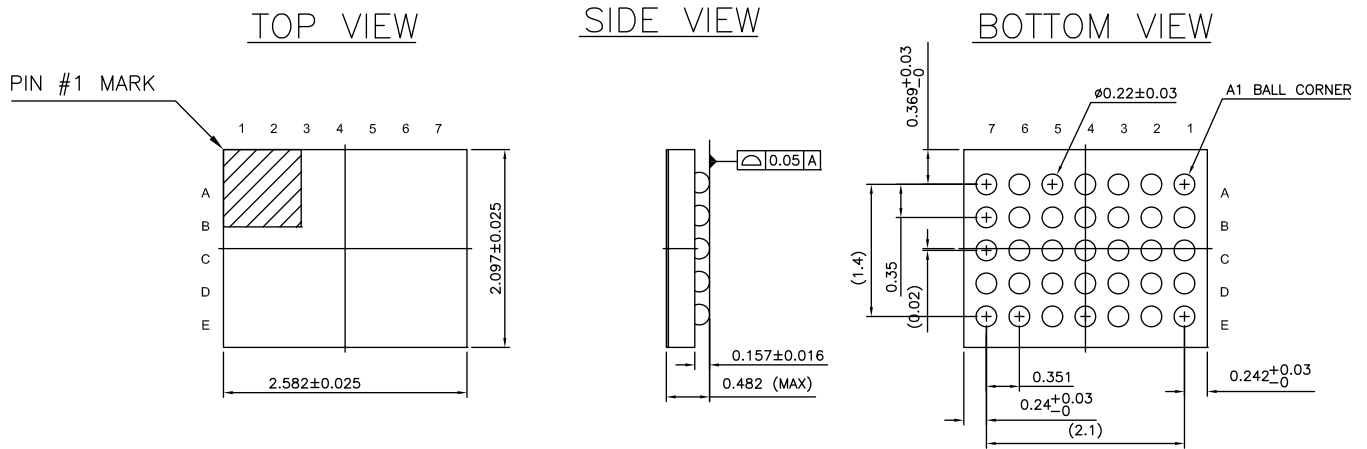


NOTES:

1.  HATCH AREA IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED PAD
2. BASED ON REF JEDEC # MO-248
3. PACKAGE WEIGHT: 0.0388g
4. DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

001-42168 *E

Figure 10. 35-Ball WLCSP Package Outline



ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM
JEDEC Publication 95; Design Guide 4.18

002-09958 *C

Acronyms

Table 42. Acronyms Used in this Document

Acronym	Description
abus	analog local bus
ADC	analog-to-digital converter
AG	analog global
AHB	AMBA (advanced microcontroller bus architecture) high-performance bus, an ARM data transfer bus
ALU	arithmetic logic unit
AMUXBUS	analog multiplexer bus
API	application programming interface
APSR	application program status register
ARM®	advanced RISC machine, a CPU architecture
ATM	automatic thump mode
BW	bandwidth
CAN	Controller Area Network, a communications protocol
CMRR	common-mode rejection ratio
CPU	central processing unit
CRC	cyclic redundancy check, an error-checking protocol
DAC	digital-to-analog converter, see also IDAC, VDAC
DFB	digital filter block
DIO	digital input/output, GPIO with only digital capabilities, no analog. See GPIO.
DMIPS	Dhrystone million instructions per second
DMA	direct memory access, see also TD
DNL	differential nonlinearity, see also INL
DNU	do not use
DR	port write data registers
DSI	digital system interconnect
DWT	data watchpoint and trace
ECC	error correcting code
ECO	external crystal oscillator
EEPROM	electrically erasable programmable read-only memory
EMI	electromagnetic interference
EMIF	external memory interface
EOC	end of conversion
EOF	end of frame
EPSR	execution program status register
ESD	electrostatic discharge

Table 42. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
ETM	embedded trace macrocell
FIR	finite impulse response, see also IIR
FPB	flash patch and breakpoint
FS	full-speed
GPIO	general-purpose input/output, applies to a PSoC pin
HVI	high-voltage interrupt, see also LVI, LVD
IC	integrated circuit
IDAC	current DAC, see also DAC, VDAC
IDE	integrated development environment
I ² C, or IIC	Inter-Integrated Circuit, a communications protocol
IIR	infinite impulse response, see also FIR
ILO	internal low-speed oscillator, see also IMO
IMO	internal main oscillator, see also ILO
INL	integral nonlinearity, see also DNL
I/O	input/output, see also GPIO, DIO, SIO, USBIO
IPOR	initial power-on reset
IPSR	interrupt program status register
IRQ	interrupt request
ITM	instrumentation trace macrocell
LCD	liquid crystal display
LIN	Local Interconnect Network, a communications protocol.
LR	link register
LUT	lookup table
LVD	low-voltage detect, see also LVI
LVI	low-voltage interrupt, see also HVI
LVTTTL	low-voltage transistor-transistor logic
MAC	multiply-accumulate
MCU	microcontroller unit
MISO	master-in slave-out
NC	no connect
NMI	nonmaskable interrupt
NRZ	non-return-to-zero
NVIC	nested vectored interrupt controller
NVL	nonvolatile latch, see also WOL
opamp	operational amplifier
PAL	programmable array logic, see also PLD

Table 42. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
PC	program counter
PCB	printed circuit board
PGA	programmable gain amplifier
PHUB	peripheral hub
PHY	physical layer
PICU	port interrupt control unit
PLA	programmable logic array
PLD	programmable logic device, see also PAL
PLL	phase-locked loop
PMDD	package material declaration data sheet
POR	power-on reset
PRES	precise power-on reset
PRS	pseudo random sequence
PS	port read data register
PSoC®	Programmable System-on-Chip™
PSRR	power supply rejection ratio
PWM	pulse-width modulator
RAM	random-access memory
RISC	reduced-instruction-set computing
RMS	root-mean-square
RTC	real-time clock
RTL	register transfer language
RTR	remote transmission request
RX	receive
SAR	successive approximation register
SC/CT	switched capacitor/continuous time
SCL	I ² C serial clock
SDA	I ² C serial data
S/H	sample and hold
SINAD	signal to noise and distortion ratio
SIO	special input/output, GPIO with advanced features. See GPIO.
SOC	start of conversion
SOF	start of frame
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface, a communications protocol
SR	slew rate
SRAM	static random access memory
SRES	software reset
SWD	serial wire debug, a test protocol

Table 42. Acronyms Used in this Document *(continued)*

Acronym	Description
SWV	single-wire viewer
TD	transaction descriptor, see also DMA
THD	total harmonic distortion
TIA	transimpedance amplifier
TRM	technical reference manual
TTL	transistor-transistor logic
TX	transmit
UART	Universal Asynchronous Transmitter Receiver, a communications protocol
UDB	universal digital block
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USBIO	USB input/output, PSoC pins used to connect to a USB port
VDAC	voltage DAC, see also DAC, IDAC
WDT	watchdog timer
WOL	write once latch, see also NVL
WRES	watchdog timer reset
XRES	external reset I/O pin
XTAL	crystal