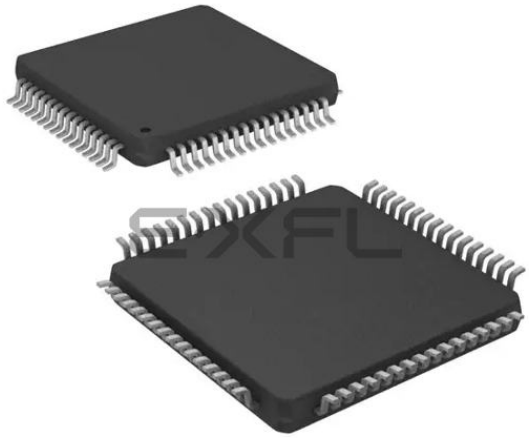

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	80MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, SmartCard, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	50
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 28x12b; D/A 2x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/sim3c136-b-gq

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Table 3.2. Power Consumption (Continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
External Oscillator (EXTOSC0)[8]	I_{EXTOSC}	FREQCN = 111	—	3.8	4.7	mA
		FREQCN = 110	—	840	950	µA
		FREQCN = 101	—	185	220	µA
		FREQCN = 100	—	65	80	µA
		FREQCN = 011	—	25	30	µA
		FREQCN = 010	—	10	15	µA
		FREQCN = 001	—	5	10	µA
		FREQCN = 000	—	3	8	µA
SARADC0, SARADC1	I_{SARADC}	Sampling at 1 Msps, highest power mode settings.	—	1.2	1.5	mA
		Sampling at 250 ksps, lowest power mode settings.	—	390	510	µA
Temperature Sensor	I_{TSENSE}		—	75	105	µA
Internal SAR Reference	I_{REFFS}	Normal Power Mode	—	680	750	µA
		Low Power Mode	—	160	190	µA
VREF0	I_{REFP}		—	75	100	µA
Comparator 0 (CMP0), Comparator 1 (CMP1)	I_{CMP}	CMPMD = 11	—	0.5	—	µA
		CMPMD = 10	—	3	—	µA
		CMPMD = 01	—	10	—	µA
		CMPMD = 00	—	25	—	µA
Capacitive Sensing (CAPSENSE0)	I_{CS}	Continuous Conversions	—	55	80	µA
IDAC0[7], IDAC1[7]	I_{IDAC}		—	75	90	µA
IVC0[7]	I_{IVC}	I_{IN} = 0	—	1.5	2.5	µA
Voltage Supply Monitor (VMON0)	I_{VMON}		—	15	25	µA

Notes:

1. Perhipheral currents drop to zero when peripheral clock and peripheral are disabled, unless otherwise noted.
2. Currents are additive. For example, where I_{DD} is specified and the mode is not mutually exclusive, enabling the functions increases supply current by the specified amount.
3. Includes all peripherals that cannot have clocks gated in the Clock Control module.
4. Includes supply current from internal regulator and PLL0OSC (>20 MHz) or LPOSC0 (<=20 MHz).
5. Flash execution numbers use 2 wait states for 80 MHz and 0 wait states at 20 MHz or less.
6. RAM execution numbers use 0 wait states for all frequencies.
7. IDAC output current and IVC input current not included.
8. Bias current only. Does not include dynamic current from oscillator running at speed.

Table 3.4. Reset and Supply Monitor

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V_{DD} High Supply Monitor Threshold (VDDHITHEN = 1)	V_{VDDMH}	Early Warning	2.10	2.20	2.30	V
		Reset	1.95	2.05	2.1	V
V_{DD} Low Supply Monitor Threshold (VDDHITHEN = 0)	V_{VDDML}	Early Warning	1.81	1.85	1.88	V
		Reset	1.70	1.74	1.77	V
V_{REGIN} Supply Monitor Threshold	V_{VREGM}	Early Warning	4.2	4.4	4.6	V
Power-On Reset (POR) Threshold	V_{POR}	Rising Voltage on V_{DD}	—	1.4	—	V
		Falling Voltage on V_{DD}	0.8	1	1.3	V
V_{DD} Ramp Time	t_{RMP}	Time to $V_{DD} \geq 1.8$ V	10	—	3000	µs
Reset Delay from POR	t_{POR}	Relative to $V_{DD} \geq V_{POR}$	3	—	100	ms
Reset Delay from non-POR source	t_{RST}	Time between release of reset source and code execution	—	10	—	µs
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$ Low Time to Generate Reset	t_{RSTL}		50	—	—	ns
Missing Clock Detector Response Time (final rising edge to reset)	t_{MCD}	$F_{AHB} > 1$ MHz	—	0.4	1	ms
Missing Clock Detector Trigger Frequency	F_{MCD}		—	7.5	13	kHz
V_{DD} Supply Monitor Turn-On Time	t_{MON}		—	2	—	µs

Table 3.16. Comparator (Continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Positive Hysteresis Mode 3 (CPMD = 11)	HYS_{CP+}	CMPHYP = 00	—	1.4	—	mV
		CMPHYP = 01	—	4	—	mV
		CMPHYP = 10	—	8	—	mV
		CMPHYP = 11	—	16	—	mV
Negative Hysteresis Mode 3 (CPMD = 11)	HYS_{CP-}	CMPHYN = 00	—	1.4	—	mV
		CMPHYN = 01	—	–4	—	mV
		CMPHYN = 10	—	–8	—	mV
		CMPHYN = 11	—	–16	—	mV
Input Range (CP+ or CP–)	V_{IN}		–0.25	—	V_{DD}+0.25	V
Input Pin Capacitance	C_{CP}	PB2 Pins	—	7.5	—	pF
		PB3 Pins	—	10.5	—	pF
Common-Mode Rejection Ratio	$CMRR_{CP}$		—	75	—	dB
Power Supply Rejection Ratio	$PSRR_{CP}$		—	72	—	dB
Input Offset Voltage	V_{OFF}		–10	0	10	mV
Input Offset Tempco	TC_{OFF}		—	3.5	—	µV/°C
Reference DAC Resolution	N_{Bits}			6		bits

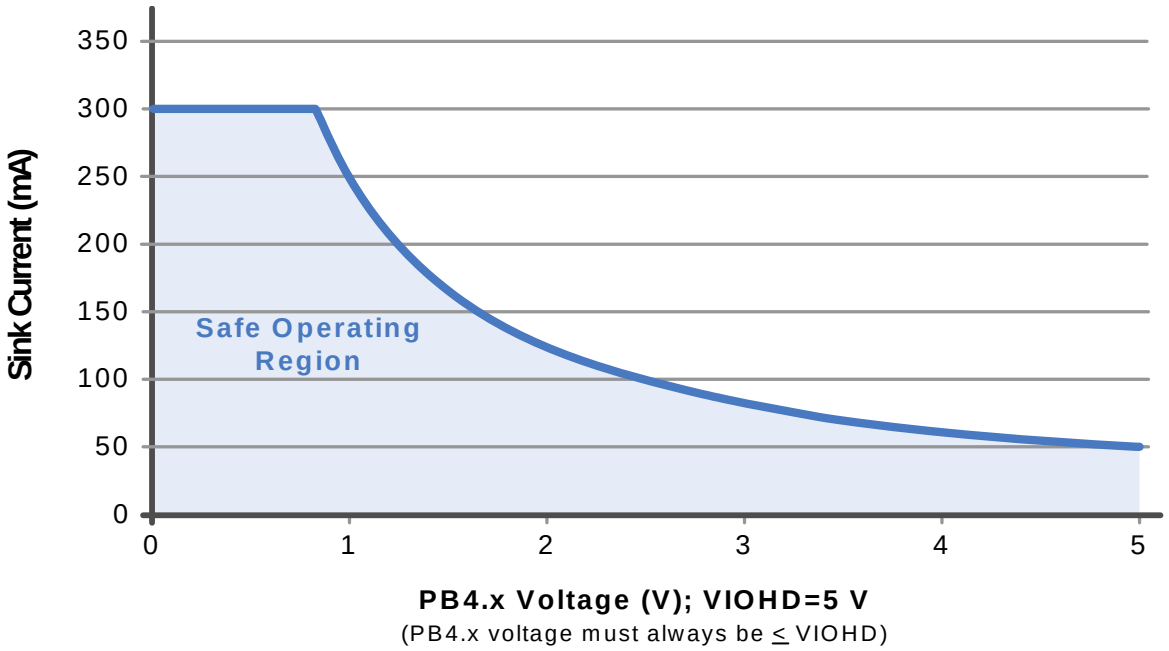

Figure 3.1. Maximum Sink Current vs. PB4.x Pin Voltage

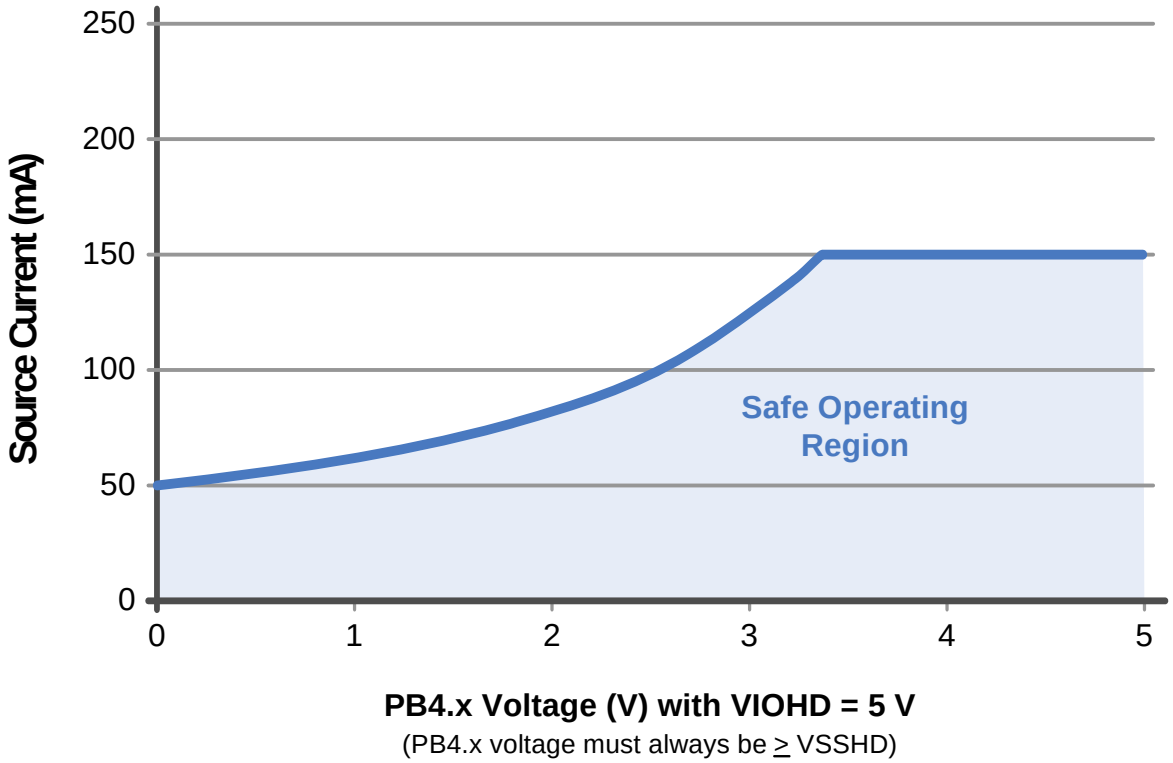

Figure 3.2. Maximum Source Current vs. PB4.x Pin Voltage

Table 3.19. Absolute Maximum Ratings (Continued)

Parameter	Symbol	Test Condition	Min	Max	Unit
Power Dissipation at T_A = 85 °C	P_D	LGA-92 Package	—	570	mW
		TQFP-80 Package	—	500	mW
		QFN-64 Package	—	800	mW
		TQFP-64 Package	—	650	mW
		QFN-40 Package	—	650	mW
***Note:** VSS and VSSHD provide separate return current paths for device supplies, but are not isolated. They must always be connected to the same potential on board.					

4.1.5. Device Power Modes

The SiM3C1xx devices feature four low power modes in addition to normal operating mode. Several peripherals provide wake up sources for these low power modes, including the Low-Power Timer (LPT0), RTC0 (alarms and oscillator failure notification), Comparator 0, and PMU Pin Wake.

In addition, all peripherals can have their clocks disabled to reduce power consumption whenever a peripheral is not being used using the clock control (CLKCTRL) registers.

4.1.5.1. Normal Mode (Power Mode 0)

Normal Mode is the default mode of the device. The core and peripherals are fully operational, and instructions are executed from flash memory.

4.1.5.2. Power Mode 1

In Power Mode 1 the core and peripherals are fully operational, with instructions executing from RAM. Compared with Normal Mode, the active power consumption of the device in PM1 is reduced. Additionally, at higher speeds in PM1, the core throughput can also be increased because RAM does not require additional wait states that reduce the instruction fetch speed.

4.1.5.3. Power Mode 2

In Power Mode 2 the core halts and any enabled peripherals continue to run at the selected clock speed. The power consumption in PM2 corresponds to the AHB and APB clocks left enabled, thus the power can be tuned to the optimal level for the needs of the application. To place the device in PM2, the core should execute a wait-for-interrupt (WFI) or wait-for-event (WFE) instruction. If the WFI instruction is called from an interrupt service routine, the interrupt that wakes the device from PM2 must be of a sufficient priority to be recognized by the core. It is recommended to perform both a DSB (Data Synchronization Barrier) and an ISB (Instruction Syncronization Barrier) operation prior to the WFI to ensure all bus accesses complete. When operating from the LFOSC0 with the DMACTRL0 AHB clock disabled, PM2 can achieve similar power consumption to PM3, but with the ability to wake on APB-clocked interrupts. For example, enabling only the APB clock to the Ports will allow the firmware to wake on a PMATCH0, PBEXT0 or PBEXT1 interrupt with minimal impact on the supply current.

4.1.5.4. Power Mode 3

In Power Mode 3, the AHB and APB clocks are halted. The device may only wake from enabled interrupt sources which do not require the APB clock (RTC0ALRM, RTC0FAIL, LPTIMER0, VDDLOW and VREGLOW). A special fast wake option allows the device to operate at a very low level from the RTC0TCLK or LFOSC0 oscillator while in PM3, but quickly switch to the faster LPOSC0 when the wake event occurs. Because the current consumption of these blocks is minimal, it is recommended to use the fast wake option.

The device will enter PM3 on a WFI or WFE instruction. Because all AHB master clocks are disabled, the LPOSC will automatically halt and go into a low-power suspended state. If the WFI instruction is called from an interrupt service routine, the interrupt that wakes the device from PM3 must be of a sufficient priority to be recognized by the core. It is recommended to perform both a DSB (Data Synchronization Barrier) and an ISB (Instruction Synchronization Barrier) operation prior to the WFI to ensure all bus access is complete.

4.1.5.5. Power Mode 9

In Power Mode 9, the core and all peripherals are halted, all clocks are stopped, and the pins and peripherals are set to a lower power mode. In addition, standard RAM contents are not preserved, though retention RAM contents are still available after exiting the power mode. This mode provides the lowest power consumption for the device, but requires an appropriate reset to exit. The available reset sources to wake from PM9 are controlled by the Power Management Unit (PMU).

Before entering PM9, the desired reset source(s) should be configured in the PMU. The SLEEPDEEP bit in the ARM System Control Register should be set, and the PMSEL bit in the RSTSRC0_CONFIG register must be set to indicate that PM9 is the desired power mode.

The device will enter PM9 on a WFI or WFE instruction, and remain in PM9 until a reset configured by the PMU occurs. It is recommended to perform both a DSB (Data Synchronization Barrier) and an ISB (Instruction Synchronization Barrier) operation prior to the WFI to ensure all bus access is complete.

4.6. Communications Peripherals

4.6.1. External Memory Interface (EMIF0)

The External Memory Interface (EMIF0) allows external parallel asynchronous devices, like SRAMs and LCD controllers, to appear as part of the system memory map. The EMIF0 module includes the following features:

- Provides a memory mapped view of multiple external devices.
- Support for byte, half-word and word accesses regardless of external device data-width.
- Error indicator for certain invalid transfers.
- Minimum external timing allows for 3 clocks per write or 4 clocks per read.
- Output bus can be shared between non-muxed and muxed devices.
- Available extended address output allows for up to 24-bit address with 8-bit parallel devices.
- Support for 8-bit and 16-bit (muxed-mode only) devices with up to two chip-select signals.
- Support for internally muxed devices with dynamic address shifting.
- Fully programmable control signal waveforms.

4.6.2. USART (USART0, USART1)

The USART uses two signals (TX and RX) and a predetermined fixed baud rate to communicate with a single device. In addition to these signals, the USART0 module can optionally use a clock (UCLK) or hardware handshaking (RTS and CTS).

The USART module provides the following features:

- Independent transmitter and receiver configurations with separate 16-bit baud rate generators.
- Synchronous or asynchronous transmissions and receptions.
- Clock master or slave operation with programmable polarity and edge controls.
- Up to 5 Mbaud (synchronous or asynchronous, TX or RX, and master or slave) or 1 Mbaud Smartcard (TX or RX).
- Individual enables for generated clocks during start, stop, and idle states.
- Internal transmit and receive FIFOs with flush capability and support for byte, half-word, and word reads and writes.
- Data bit lengths from 5 to 9 bits.
- Programmable inter-packet transmit delays.
- Auto-baud detection with support for the LIN SYNC byte.
- Automatic parity generation (with enable).
- Automatic start and stop generation (with separate enables).
- Transmit and receive hardware flow-control.
- Independent inversion correction for TX, RX, RTS, and CTS signals.
- IrDA modulation and demodulation with programmable pulse widths.
- Smartcard ACK/NACK support.
- Parity error, frame error, overrun, and underrun detection.
- Multi-master and half-duplex support.
- Multiple loop-back modes supported.
- Multi-processor communications support.

4.6.3. UART (UART0, UART1)

The USART uses two signals (TX and RX) and a predetermined fixed baud rate to communicate with a single device.

The UART module provides the following features:

- Independent transmitter and receiver configurations with separate 16-bit baud-rate generators.
- Asynchronous transmissions and receptions.
- Up to 5 Mbaud (TX or RX) or 1 Mbaud Smartcard (TX or RX).

- Spike suppression up to 2 times the APB period.

4.6.6. I²S (I2S0)

The I²S module receives digital data from an external source over a data line in the standard I²S, left-justified, right-justified, or time domain multiplexing format, de-serializes the data, and generates requests to transfer the data using the DMA. The module also reads stereo audio samples from the DMA, serializes the data, and sends it out of the chip on a data line in the same standard serial format for digital audio. The I²S receive interface consists of 3 signals: SCK (bit clock), WS (word select or frame sync), and SD (data input). The block's transmit interface consists of 3 signals: SCK (bit clock), WS (word select or frame sync) and SD (data output).

The I²S module includes the following features:

- Master or slave capability.
- Flexible 10-bit clock divider with 8-bit fractional clock divider provides support for various common sampling frequencies (16 kHz, 22.05 kHz, 24 kHz, 32 kHz, 44.1 kHz, and 48 kHz) for up to two 32-bit channels.
- Support for DMA data transfers.
- Support for various data formats.
- Time Division Multiplexing

4.7.4. 16-Channel Capacitance-to-Digital Converter (CAPSENSE0)

The Capacitance Sensing module measures capacitance on external pins and converts it to a digital value. The CAPSENSE module has the following features:

- Multiple start-of-conversion sources (CSnTx).
- Option to convert to 12, 13, 14, or 16 bits.
- Automatic threshold comparison with programmable polarity (“less than or equal” or “greater than”).
- Four operation modes: single conversion, single scan, continuous single conversion, and continuous scan.
- Auto-accumulate mode that will take and average multiple samples together from a single start of conversion signal.
- Single bit retry options available to reduce the effect of noise during a conversion.
- Supports channel bonding to monitor multiple channels connected together with a single conversion.
- Scanning option allows the module to convert a single or series of channels and compare against the threshold while the AHB clock is stopped and the core is in a low power mode.

4.7.5. Low Current Comparators (CMP0, CMP1)

The Comparators take two analog input voltages and output the relationship between these voltages (less than or greater than) as a digital signal. The Low Power Comparator module includes the following features:

- Multiple sources for the positive and negative poles, including VDD, VREF, and 8 I/O pins.
- Two outputs are available: a digital synchronous latched output and a digital asynchronous raw output.
- Programmable hysteresis and response time.
- Falling or rising edge interrupt options on the comparator output.

4.7.6. Current-to-Voltage Converter (IVC0)

The IVC module provides inputs to the SARADCn modules so the input current can be measured. The IVC module has the following features:

- Two independent channels.
- Programmable input ranges (1–6 mA full-scale).

Table 6.1. Pin Definitions and alternate functions for SiM3C1x7 (Continued)

Pin Name	Type	Pin Numbers TQFP-80	Pin Numbers LGA-92	Crossbar Capability (see Port Config Section)	Port Match	External Memory Interface (m = muxed mode)	Port-Mapped Level Shifter	Output Toggle Logic	External Trigger Inputs	Analog or Additional Functions
PB2.6	Standard I/O	29	B13	XBR1	✓	AD11m/ A3		Yes	INT0.6 INT1.6	
PB2.7	Standard I/O	28	A17	XBR1	✓	AD10m/ A2		Yes	INT0.7 INT1.7	
PB2.8	Standard I/O	27	B12	XBR1	✓	AD9m/ A1		Yes		
PB2.9	Standard I/O	26	A16	XBR1	✓	AD8m/ A0		Yes		
PB2.10	Standard I/O	25	B11	XBR1	✓	AD7m/ D7		Yes		
PB2.11	Standard I/O	24	A15	XBR1	✓	AD6m/ D6		Yes		CMP0P.0 CMP1P.0
PB2.12	Standard I/O	23	A14	XBR1	✓	AD5m/ D5		Yes		CMP0N.0 CMP1N.0 RTC0TCLK_OUT
PB2.13	Standard I/O	22	A13	XBR1	✓	AD4m/ D4		Yes		CMP0P.1 CMP1P.1
PB2.14	Standard I/O	21	D2	XBR1	✓	AD3m/ D3		Yes		CMP0N.1 CMP1N.1
PB3.0	5 V Tolerant I/O	20	A12	XBR1	✓	AD2m/ D2				CMP0P.2 CMP1P.2
PB3.1	5 V Tolerant I/O	19	A11	XBR1	✓	AD1m/ D1				CMP0N.2 CMP1N.2
PB3.2	5 V Tolerant I/O	18	A10	XBR1	✓	AD0m/ D0			DAC0T0 DAC1T0 LPT0T0	CMP0P.3 CMP1P.3
PB3.3	5 V Tolerant I/O	17	B8	XBR1	✓	$\overline{WR}$			DAC0T1 DAC1T1 INT0.8 INT1.8	CMP0N.3 CMP1N.3

Table 6.2. Pin Definitions and alternate functions for SiM3C1x6 (Continued)

Pin Name	Type	Pin Numbers	Crossbar Capability (see Port Config Section)	Port Match	External Memory Interface (m = muxed mode)	Port-Mapped Level Shifter	Output Toggle Logic	External Trigger Inputs	Analog or Additional Functions
PB1.8	Standard I/O	30	XBR0	✓	AD14m/ A6			WAKE.2	ADC1.3 CS0.12
PB1.9	Standard I/O	29	XBR0	✓	AD13m/ A5			WAKE.3	ADC1.2 CS0.13
PB1.10	Standard I/O	28	XBR0	✓	AD12m/ A4			DMA0T1 WAKE.4	ADC1.1 CS0.14
PB1.11	Standard I/O	27	XBR0	✓	AD11m/ A3			DMA0T0 WAKE.5	ADC1.0 CS0.15 PMU_Asleep
PB1.12	Standard I/O	26	XBR0	✓	AD10m/ A2			WAKE.6	
PB1.13	Standard I/O	23	XBR0	✓	AD9m/ A1				
PB1.14	Standard I/O	22	XBR0	✓	AD8m/ A0				
PB1.15	Standard I/O	21	XBR0	✓	AD7m/ D7				
PB2.0	Standard I/O	20	XBR1	✓	AD6m/ D6	LSI0	Yes	INT0.0 INT1.0	
PB2.1	Standard I/O	19	XBR1	✓	AD5m/ D5	LSI1	Yes	INT0.1 INT1.1	
PB2.2	Standard I/O	18	XBR1	✓	AD4m/ D4	LSI2	Yes	INT0.2 INT1.2	CMP0N.0 CMP1N.0 RTC0TCLK_OUT
PB2.3	Standard I/O	17	XBR1	✓	AD3m/ D3	LSI3	Yes	INT0.3 INT1.3	CMP0P.0 CMP1P.0
PB3.0	5 V Tolerant I/O	16	XBR1	✓	AD2m/ D2				CMP0P.1 CMP1P.1
PB3.1	5 V Tolerant I/O	15	XBR1	✓	AD1m/ D1				CMP0N.1 CMP1N.1

6.3. SiM3C1x4 Pin Definitions

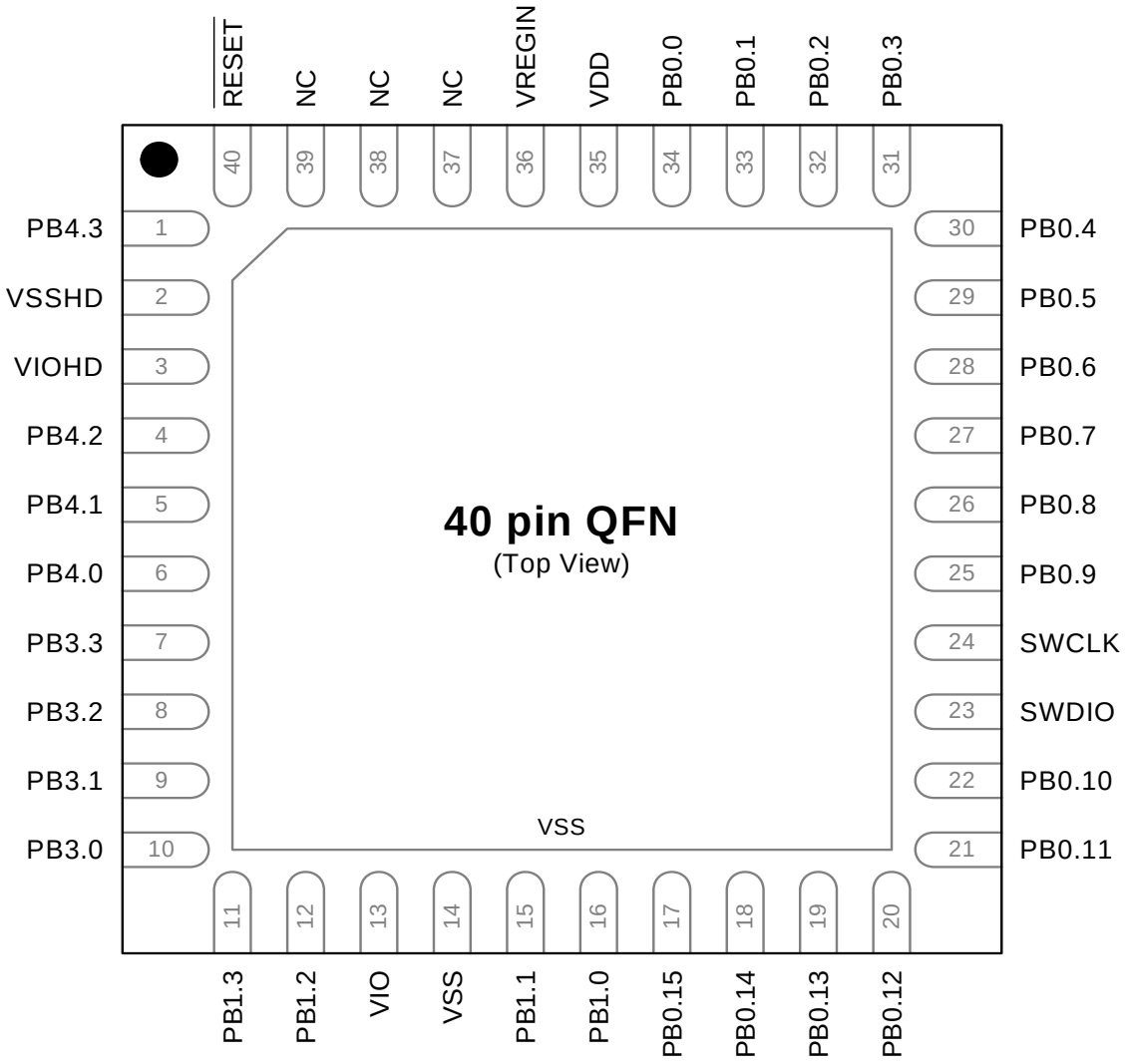

Figure 6.5. SiM3C1x4-GM Pinout

Table 6.3. Pin Definitions and Alternate Functions for SiM3C1x4

Pin Name	Type	Pin Numbers	Crossbar Capability (see Port Config Section)	Port Match	Output Toggle Logic	External Trigger Inputs	Analog or Additional Functions
VSS	Ground	14					
VDD	Power (Core)	35					
VIO	Power (I/O)	13					
VREGIN	Power (Regulator)	36					
VSSHD	Ground (High Drive)	2					
VIOHD	Power (High Drive)	3					
$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	Active-low Reset	40					
SWCLK	Serial Wire	24					
SWDIO	Serial Wire	23					
PB0.0	Standard I/O	34	XBR0	✓			ADC0.8 CS0.7 RTC1
PB0.1	Standard I/O	33	XBR0	✓			RTC2
PB0.2	Standard I/O	32	XBR0	✓			ADC0.9 CS0.0 VREFGND
PB0.3	Standard I/O	31	XBR0	✓			ADC0.10 CS0.1 VREF
PB0.4	Standard I/O	30	XBR0	✓			ADC1.6 CS0.2 IDAC0
PB0.5	Standard I/O	29					IDAC1
PB0.6	Standard I/O	28	XBR0	✓			ADC0.0 CS0.3 XTAL1
PB0.7	Standard I/O	27	XBR0	✓			ADC0.1 CS0.4 XTAL2

Table 6.3. Pin Definitions and Alternate Functions for SiM3C1x4 (Continued)

Pin Name	Type	Pin Numbers	Crossbar Capability (see Port Config Section)	Port Match	Output Toggle Logic	External Trigger Inputs	Analog or Additional Functions
PB0.8	Standard I/O	26	XBR0	✓			ADC0.14 ADC1.14
PB0.9	Standard I/O	25	XBR0	✓			ADC0.15 ADC1.15
PB0.10	Standard I/O	22	XBR0	✓		DMA0T1	ADC1.8
PB0.11	Standard I/O	21	XBR0	✓		DMA0T0	ADC1.7
PB0.12	Standard I/O	20	XBR0	✓		ADC0T15 WAKE.0	ADC1.5 CS0.10
PB0.13	Standard I/O	19	XBR0	✓		ADC1T15 WAKE.1	ADC1.4 CS0.11
PB0.14	Standard I/O	18	XBR0	✓		WAKE.2	ADC1.3 CS0.12
PB0.15	Standard I/O	17	XBR0	✓		WAKE.3	ADC1.2 CS0.13
PB1.0	Standard I/O	16	XBR0	✓		WAKE.4	ADC1.1 CS0.14
PB1.1	Standard I/O	15	XBR0	✓		WAKE.5	ADC1.0 CS0.15 PMU_Asleep
PB1.2	Standard I/O	12	XBR0	✓			CMP0N.0 CMP1N.0 RTC0TCLK_OUT
PB1.3	Standard I/O	11	XBR0	✓			CMP0P.0 CMP1P.0
PB3.0	5 V Tolerant I/O	10	XBR1	✓		DAC0T0 DAC1T0 LPT0T0 INT0.0 INT1.0 WAKE.12	CMP0P.1 CMP1P.1 EXREGSP

Table 6.3. Pin Definitions and Alternate Functions for SiM3C1x4 (Continued)

Pin Name	Type	Pin Numbers	Crossbar Capability (see Port Config Section)	Port Match	Output Toggle Logic	External Trigger Inputs	Analog or Additional Functions
PB3.1	5 V Tolerant I/O	9	XBR1	✓		DAC0T1 DAC1T1 LPT0T1 INT0.1 INT1.1 WAKE.13	CMP0N.1 CMP1N.1 EXREGSN
PB3.2	5 V Tolerant I/O	8	XBR1	✓		DAC0T2 DAC1T2 LPT0T2 INT0.2 INT1.3 WAKE.14	CMP0P.2 CMP1P.2 EXREGOUT
PB3.3	5 V Tolerant I/O	7	XBR1	✓		DAC0T3 DAC1T3 INT0.3 INT1.3 WAKE.15	CMP0N.2 CMP1N.2 EXREGBD
PB4.0	High Drive I/O	6					
PB4.1	High Drive I/O	5					
PB4.2	High Drive I/O	4					
PB4.3	High Drive I/O	1					

6.4.1. LGA-92 Solder Mask Design

All metal pads are to be non-solder mask defined (NSMD). Clearance between the solder mask and the metal pad is to be 60 µm minimum, all the way around the pad.

6.4.2. LGA-92 Stencil Design

1. A stainless steel, laser-cut and electro-polished stencil with trapezoidal walls should be used to assure good solder paste release.
2. The stencil thickness should be 0.125 mm (5 mils).
3. The ratio of stencil aperture to land pad size should be 1:1 for all perimeter pins.
4. A 2 x 2 array of 1.25 mm square openings on 1.60 mm pitch should be used for the center ground pad.

6.4.3. LGA-92 Card Assembly

1. A No-Clean, Type-3 solder paste is recommended.
2. The recommended card reflow profile is per the JEDEC/IPC J-STD-020 specification for Small Body Components.

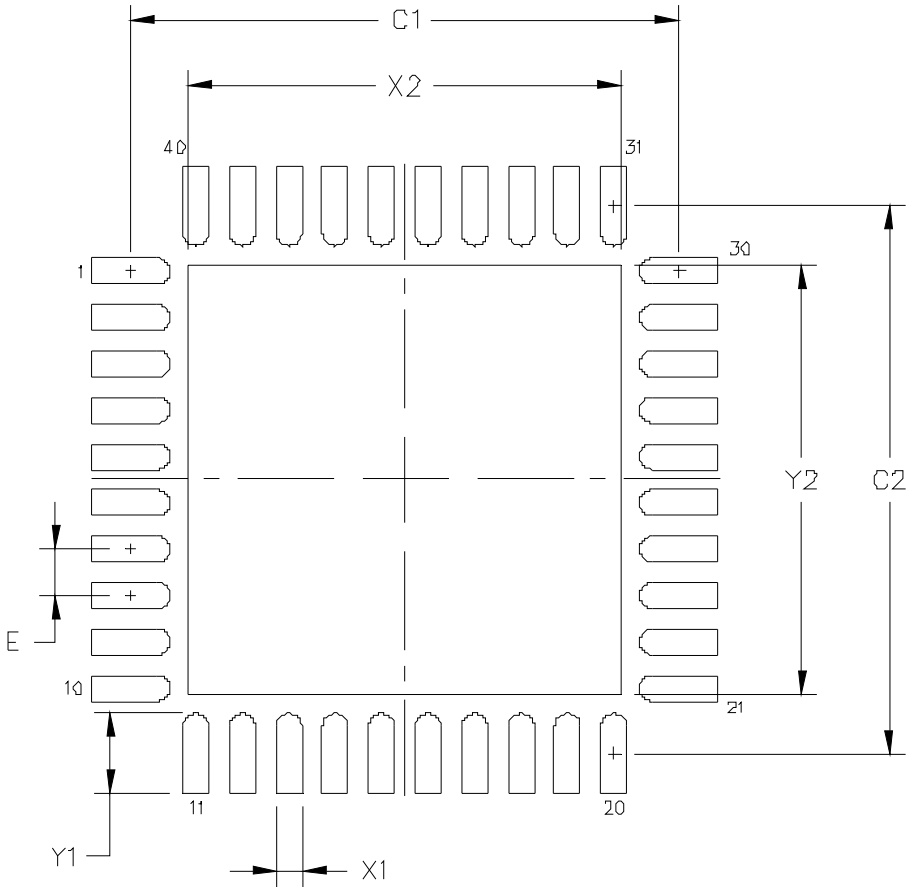

Figure 6.15. QFN-40 Landing Diagram

Table 6.13. QFN-40 Landing Diagram Dimensions

Dimension	mm
C1	5.90
C2	5.90
E	0.50
X1	0.30
Y1	0.85
X2	4.65
Y2	4.65

Notes:
1. All dimensions shown are in millimeters (mm).
2. This Land Pattern Design is based on the IPC-7351 guidelines.
3. All dimensions shown are at Maximum Material Condition (MMC). Least Material Condition (LMC) is calculated based on a Fabrication Allowance of 0.05 mm.

7. Revision Specific Behavior

This chapter details any known differences from behavior as stated in the device datasheet and reference manual. All known errata for the current silicon revision are rolled into this section at the time of publication. Any errata found after publication of this document will initially be detailed in a separate errata document until this datasheet is revised.

7.1. Revision Identification

The Lot ID Code on the top side of the device package can be used for decoding device revision information. Figures 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, and 7.4 show how to find the Lot ID Code on the top side of the device package.

In addition, firmware can determine the revision of the device by checking the DEVICEID registers.

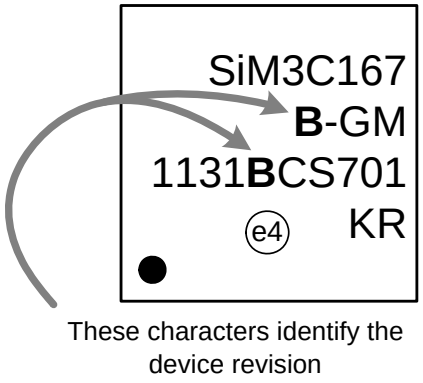

Figure 7.1. LGA-92 SiM3C1x7 Revision Information

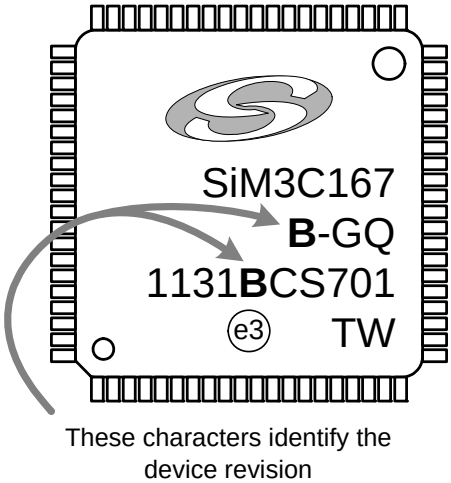

Figure 7.2. TQFP-80 SiM3C1x7 Revision Information

Document Change List

Revision 0.8 to Revision 1.0

- Added block diagram to front page; updated feature bullet lists.
- Electrical Specifications Tables Additions:
  - Voltage Regulator Current Sense Supply Current, Typ = 3 µA (Table 3.2)
  - Power Mode 2 Wake Time, Min = 4 clocks, Max = 5 clocks (Table 3.3)
  - External Crystal Clock Frequency, Min = 0.01 MHz, Max = 30 MHz (Table 3.9)
  - Added /RESET pin characteristics (Table 3.17)
- Electrical Specifications Tables Removals:
  - Power Mode 3 Wake Time (Table 3.3)
- Electrical Specifications Tables Corretions/Adjustments:
  - IVC Supply Current, Max = 2.5 µA (Table 3.2)
  - VREG0 Output Voltage Normal Mode, Min = 3.15 V (Table 3.5)
  - VREG0 Output Voltage Suspend Mode, Min = 3.15 V (Table 3.5)
  - External Regulator Internal Pull-Down, Typ = 5 kΩ (Table 3.6)
  - External Regulator Internal Pull-Up, Typ = 10 kΩ (Table 3.6)
  - Flash Memory Endurance, Typ = 100k write/erase cycles (Table 3.7)
  - Flash Memory Retention, Min = 10 Years, Typ = 100 Years (Table 3.7)
  - Low Power Oscillator Frequency, Min = 19.5 MHz, Max = 20.5 MHz (Table 3.8)
  - SAR Dynamic Performance : consolidated all specs. (Table 3.10)
  - IDAC Full Scale Output Current 1 mA Range, Min = 0.99 mA (Table 3.11)
  - IDAC Full Scale Output Current 0.5 mA Range, Min = 493 µA (Table 3.11)
  - IVC Slope @ 1 mA, Min = 1.55 V/mA, Max = 1.75 V/mA (Table 3.13)
  - IVC Slope @ 2 mA, Min = 795 mV/mA, Max = 860 mV/mA (Table 3.13)
  - IVC Slope @ 3 mA, Min = 525 mV/mA, Max = 570 mV/mA (Table 3.13)
  - IVC Slope @ 4 mA, Min = 390 mV/mA, Max = 430 mV/mA (Table 3.13)
  - IVC Slope @ 5 mA, Min = 315 mV/mA (Table 3.13)
  - IVC Slope @ 6 mA, Min = 260 mV/mA (Table 3.13)
  - Temperature Sensor Slope Error, Type = ±120 µV/C (Table 3.15)
  - Comparator Input Offset Voltage, Min = –10 mV, Max = 10 mV (Table 3.16)
- “4. Precision32™ SiM3C1xx System Overview” :
  - Updated Power Modes discussion.
  - Refined and updated feature bullet lists.
- Updated and clarified RTC timer clock output. The RTC output is now referred to as "RTC0TCLK".
- “6. Pin Definitions and Packaging Information” : Renamed RTC0OSC_OUT function to RTC0TCLK_OUT for consistency.
- “7. Revision Specific Behavior” : Updated revision identification drawings to better match physical appearance of packages.