

Welcome to [E-XFL.COM](#)

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	M8C
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	24MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	44
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	1K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	3V ~ 5.25V
Data Converters	A/D 4x14b; D/A 4x9b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	48-QFN (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/cy8c28643-24ltxi

Figure 4. Analog System Block Diagram for CY8C28x43 Devices

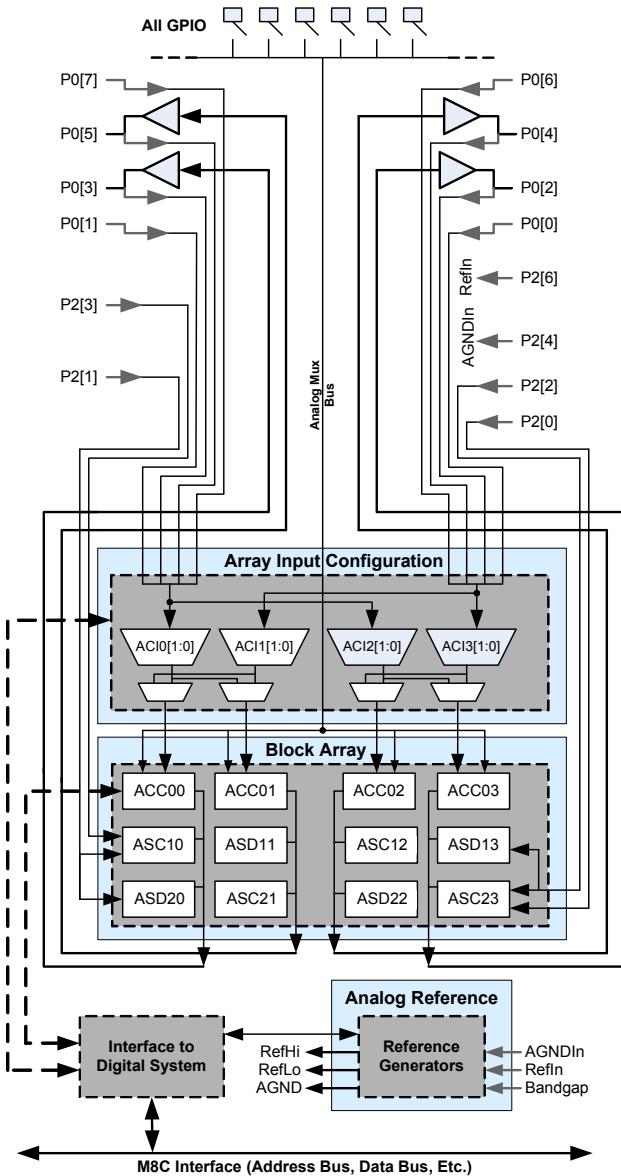
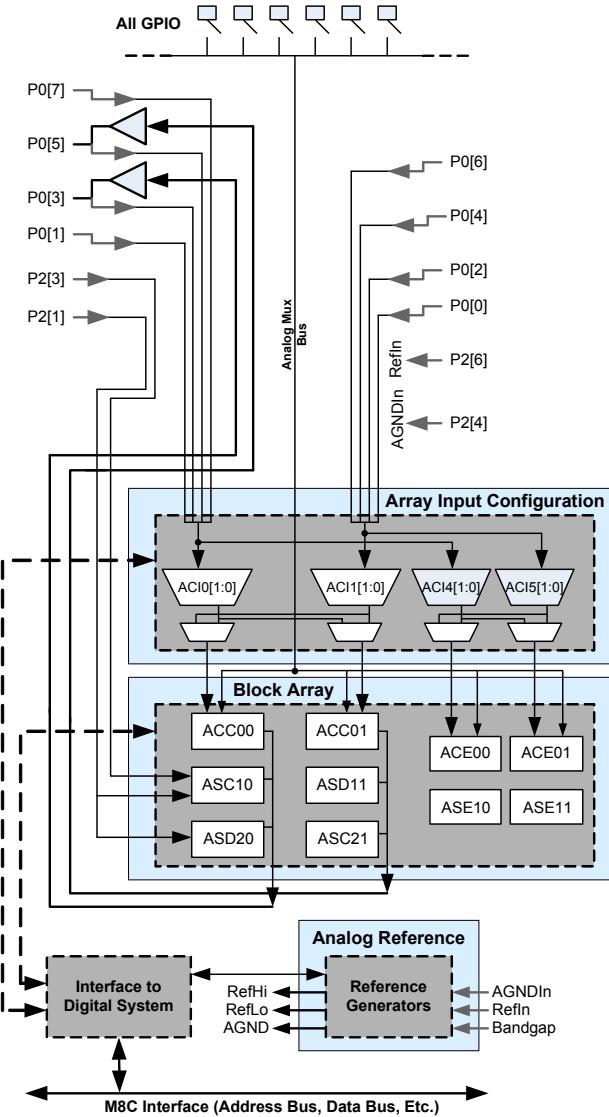


Figure 5. Analog System Block Diagram for CY8C28x33 Devices



Designing with PSoC Designer

The development process for the PSoC device differs from that of a traditional fixed-function microprocessor. The configurable analog and digital hardware blocks give the PSoC architecture a unique flexibility that pays dividends in managing specification change during development and lowering inventory costs. These configurable resources, called PSoC blocks, have the ability to implement a wide variety of user-selectable functions. The PSoC development process is:

1. Select user modules.
2. Configure user modules.
3. Organize and connect.
4. Generate, verify, and debug.

Select User Modules

PSoC Designer provides a library of prebuilt, pretested hardware peripheral components called “user modules.” User modules make selecting and implementing peripheral devices, both analog and digital, simple.

Configure User Modules

Each user module that you select establishes the basic register settings that implement the selected function. They also provide parameters and properties that allow you to tailor their precise configuration to your particular application. For example, a PWM User Module configures one or more digital PSoC blocks, one for each eight bits of resolution. Using these parameters, you can establish the pulse width and duty cycle. Configure the parameters and properties to correspond to your chosen application. Enter values directly or by selecting values from drop-down menus. All of the user modules are documented in datasheets that may be viewed directly in PSoC Designer or on the Cypress website. These [user module datasheets](#) explain the internal operation of the user module and provide performance

specifications. Each datasheet describes the use of each user module parameter, and other information that you may need to successfully implement your design.

Organize and Connect

Build signal chains at the chip level by interconnecting user modules to each other and the I/O pins. Perform the selection, configuration, and routing so that you have complete control over all on-chip resources.

Generate, Verify, and Debug

When you are ready to test the hardware configuration or move on to developing code for the project, perform the “Generate Configuration Files” step. This causes PSoC Designer to generate source code that automatically configures the device to your specification and provides the software for the system. The generated code provides APIs with high-level functions to control and respond to hardware events at run time, and interrupt service routines that you can adapt as needed.

A complete code development environment lets you to develop and customize your applications in C, assembly language, or both.

The last step in the development process takes place inside PSoC Designer’s Debugger (accessed by clicking the Connect icon). PSoC Designer downloads the HEX image to the ICE where it runs at full-speed. PSoC Designer debugging capabilities rival those of systems costing many times more. In addition to traditional single-step, run-to-breakpoint, and watch-variable features, the debug interface provides a large trace buffer. It lets you to define complex breakpoint events that include monitoring address and data bus values, memory locations, and external signals.

Pinouts

This section describes, lists, and illustrates the CY8C28xxx PSoC device pins and pinout configurations.

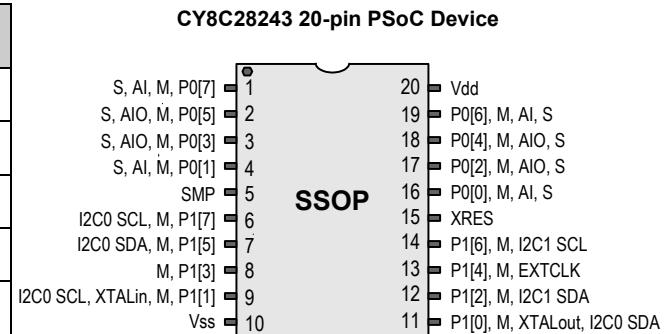
The CY8C28xxx PSoC devices are available in a variety of packages which are listed and illustrated in the following tables. Every port pin (labeled with a "P") is capable of Digital I/O. However, V_{SS}, V_{DD}, SMP, and XRES are not capable of Digital I/O.

20-pin Part Pinout

Table 3. 20-pin Part Pinout (SSOP)

Pin No.	Type		Pin Name	Description
	Digital	Analog		
1	I/O	I, M, S	P0[7]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. ^[5]
2	I/O	I/O, M, S	P0[5]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. Analog column output. ^[5, 6]
3	I/O	I/O, M, S	P0[3]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. Analog column output. ^[5, 6]
4	I/O	I, M, S	P0[1]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. ^[5]
5	Output		SMP	Switch Mode Pump (SMP) connection to external components.
6	I/O	M	P1[7]	I2C0 Serial Clock (SCL).
7	I/O	M	P1[5]	I2C0 Serial Data (SDA).
8	I/O	M	P1[3]	
9	I/O	M	P1[1]	Crystal Input (XTALin), I2C0 Serial Clock (SCL), ISSP-SCLK ^[4] .
10	Power		V _{SS}	Ground connection.
11	I/O	M	P1[0]	Crystal Output (XTALout), I2C0 Serial Data (SDA), ISSP-SDATA ^[4] .
12	I/O	M	P1[2]	I2C1 Serial Data (SDA). ^[7]
13	I/O	M	P1[4]	Optional External Clock Input (EXTCLK).
14	I/O	M	P1[6]	I2C1 Serial Clock (SCL). ^[7]
15	Input		XRES	Active high external reset with internal pull-down.
16	I/O	I, M, S	P0[0]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. ^[5]
17	I/O	I/O, M, S	P0[2]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. Analog column output. ^[5, 8]
18	I/O	I/O, M, S	P0[4]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. Analog column output. ^[5, 8]
19	I/O	I, M, S	P0[6]	Analog column mux and SAR ADC input. ^[5]
20	Power		V _{DD}	Supply voltage.

LEGEND: A = Analog, I = Input, O = Output, S = SAR ADC Input, and M = Analog Mux Bus Input.



Notes

4. These are the ISSP pins, which are not High Z at POR (Power On Reset). See the *PSoC Technical Reference Manual* for CY8C28xxx PSoC devices for details.
5. CY8C28x52 and CY8C28x23 devices do not have a SAR ADC. Therefore, this pin does not function as a SAR ADC input for these devices.
6. CY8C28x13 and CY8C28x03 devices do not have any analog output buffers. Therefore, this pin does not function as an analog column output for these devices.
7. CY8C28x52, CY8C28x13, and CY8C28x33 devices only have one I2C block. Therefore, this GPIO does not function as an I2C pin for these devices.
8. CY8C28x33, CY8C28x23, CY8C28x13, and CY8C28x03 devices do not have an analog output buffer for this pin. Therefore, this pin does not function as an analog column output for these devices.

Register Reference

This section lists the registers of the CY8C28xxx PSoC devices. For detailed register information, reference the *PSoC Technical Reference Manual* for CY8C28xxx PSoC devices.

Register Conventions

The register conventions specific to this section are listed in the following table.

Convention	Description
R	Read register or bit(s)
W	Write register or bit(s)
L	Logical register or bit(s)
C	Clearable register or bit(s)
#	Access is bit specific

Register Mapping Tables

CY8C28xxx PSoC devices have a total register address space of 512 bytes. The register space is referred to as I/O space and is divided into two banks. The XIO bit in the Flag register (CPU_F) determines which bank of registers CPU instructions access. When the XIO bit is set the registers in Bank 1 are accessed by CPU instructions. When the XIO bit is cleared the registers in Bank 0 are accessed by CPU instructions.

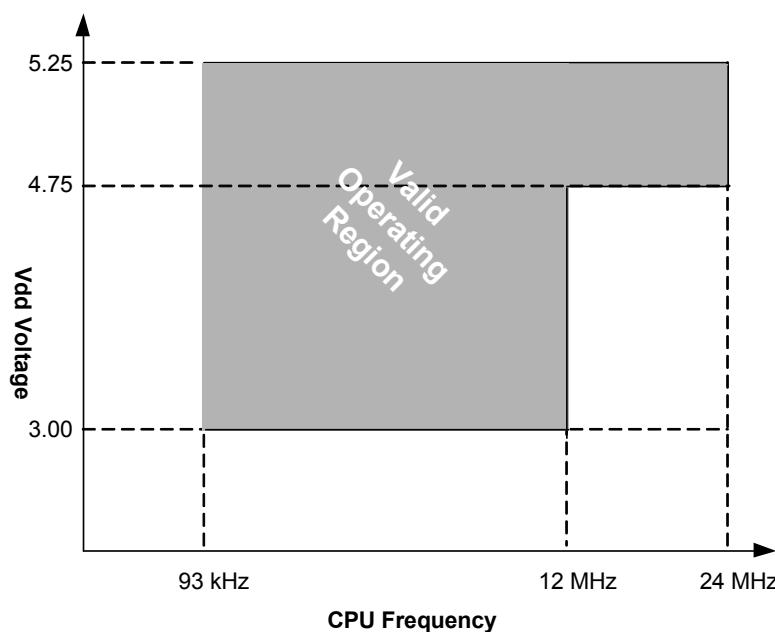
Note In the following register mapping tables, blank fields are reserved and should not be accessed.

Electrical Specifications

This section presents the DC and AC electrical specifications of the CY8C28xxx PSoC devices. For the most up to date electrical specifications, confirm that you have the most recent datasheet by going to the web at <http://www.cypress.com>.

Specifications are valid for $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_J \leq 100^{\circ}\text{C}$, except where noted. Specifications for devices running at greater than 12 MHz are valid for $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ and $T_J \leq 82^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Figure 8. Voltage versus CPU Frequency



Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 22. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
T _{STG}	Storage temperature	-55	25	+100	°C	Higher storage temperatures reduce data retention time. Recommended storage temperature is +25°C ± 25°C. Extended duration storage temperatures above 65°C degrade reliability.
T _{BAKETEMP}	Bake temperature	-	125	See Package label	°C	
t _{BAKETIME}	Bake time	See package label	-	72	Hours	
T _A	Ambient temperature with power applied	-40	-	+85	°C	
V _{DD}	Supply voltage on V _{DD} relative to V _{SS}	-0.5	-	+6.0	V	
V _{IO}	DC input voltage	V _{SS} - 0.5	-	V _{DD} + 0.5	V	
V _{IOZ}	DC voltage applied to tri-state	V _{SS} - 0.5	-	V _{DD} + 0.5	V	
I _{MIO}	Maximum current into any port pin	-25	-	+50	mA	
I _{MAIO}	Maximum current into any port pin configured as analog driver	-50	-	+50	mA	
ESD	Electro static discharge voltage	2000	-	-	V	Human Body Model ESD.
LU	Latch up current	-	-	200	mA	

Operating Temperature

Table 23. Operating Temperature

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
T _A	Ambient temperature	-40	-	+85	°C	
T _J	Junction temperature	-40	-	+100	°C	The temperature rise from ambient to junction is package specific. See Thermal Impedances on page 72. The user must limit the power consumption to comply with this requirement.

DC GPIO Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, or 3.0 V to 3.6 V and $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25°C and are for design guidance only.

Table 25. DC GPIO Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
R_{PU}	Pull-up resistor	4	5.6	8	$\text{k}\Omega$	
R_{PD}	Pull-down resistor	4	5.6	8	$\text{k}\Omega$	
V_{OH}	High output level	$V_{DD} - 1.0$	—	—	V	$I_{OH} = 10 \text{ mA}$, $V_{DD} = 4.75 \text{ to } 5.25 \text{ V}$ (8 total loads, 4 on even port pins (for example, P0[2], P1[4]), 4 on odd port pins (for example, P0[3], P1[5])). 80 mA maximum combined I_{OH} budget.
V_{OL}	Low output level	—	—	0.75	V	$I_{OL} = 25 \text{ mA}$, $V_{DD} = 4.75 \text{ to } 5.25 \text{ V}$ (8 total loads, 4 on even port pins (for example, P0[2], P1[4]), 4 on odd port pins (for example, P0[3], P1[5])). 150 mA maximum combined I_{OL} budget.
I_{OH}	High level source current	10	—	—	mA	$V_{OH} = V_{DD} - 1.0 \text{ V}$, see the limitations of the total current in the note for V_{OH} .
I_{OL}	Low level sink current	25	—	—	mA	$V_{OL} = 0.75 \text{ V}$, see the limitations of the total current in the note for V_{OL} .
V_{IL}	Input low level	—	—	0.8	V	$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ to } 5.25$.
V_{IH}	Input high level	2.1	—	—	V	$V_{DD} = 3.0 \text{ to } 5.25$.
V_H	Input hysteresis	—	60	—	mV	
I_{IL}	Input leakage (absolute value)	—	1	—	nA	Gross tested to 1 μA .
C_{IN}	Capacitive load on pins as input	—	3.5	10	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25°C .
C_{OUT}	Capacitive load on pins as output	—	3.5	10	pF	Package and pin dependent. Temp = 25°C .

Table 34. 5-V DC Analog Reference Specifications (continued)

Reference ARF_CR [5:3]	Reference Power Settings	Symbol	Reference	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
0b101	RefPower = High Opamp bias = High	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	P2[4] + Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] + 1.218	P2[4] + 1.283	P2[4] + 1.344	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	-
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	P2[4] – Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] – 1.329	P2[4] – 1.297	P2[4] – 1.265	V
	RefPower = High Opamp bias = Low	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	P2[4] + Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] + 1.225	P2[4] + 1.287	P2[4] + 1.346	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	-
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	P2[4] – Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] – 1.330	P2[4] – 1.301	P2[4] – 1.271	V
	RefPower = Medium Opamp bias = High	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	P2[4] + Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] + 1.226	P2[4] + 1.288	P2[4] + 1.346	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	-
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	P2[4] – Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] – 1.330	P2[4] – 1.302	P2[4] – 1.272	V
	RefPower = Medium Opamp bias = Low	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	P2[4] + Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] + 1.227	P2[4] + 1.289	P2[4] + 1.347	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	P2[4]	-
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	P2[4] – Bandgap (P2[4] = V _{DD} /2)	P2[4] – 1.331	P2[4] – 1.303	P2[4] – 1.273	V
0b110	RefPower = High Opamp bias = High	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	2 × Bandgap	2.506	2.597	2.674	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	Bandgap	1.263	1.302	1.336	V
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS} + 0.006	V _{SS} + 0.014	V
	RefPower = High Opamp bias = Low	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	2 × Bandgap	2.508	2.595	2.675	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	Bandgap	1.263	1.302	1.336	V
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS} + 0.003	V _{SS} + 0.008	V
	RefPower = Medium Opamp bias = High	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	2 × Bandgap	2.508	2.595	2.676	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	Bandgap	1.263	1.302	1.336	V
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS} + 0.002	V _{SS} + 0.005	V
	RefPower = Medium Opamp bias = Low	V _{REFHI}	Ref high	2 × Bandgap	2.508	2.596	2.677	V
		V _{AGND}	AGND	Bandgap	1.263	1.302	1.336	V
		V _{REFLO}	Ref low	V _{SS}	V _{SS}	V _{SS} + 0.001	V _{SS} + 0.003	V

DC IDAC Specifications
Table 39. DC IDAC Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
IDAC_DNL	Differential nonlinearity	-5.0	2.0	5.0	LSB	Valid for all 3 current ranges
IDAC_INL	Integral nonlinearity	-5.0	2.0	5.0	LSB	Valid for all 3 current ranges
IDAC_Gain	Gain per bit – Range 1 (91 µA)	283	357	447	nA	Measured at full scale
	Gain per bit – Range 2 (318 µA)	985	1250	1532	nA	
	Gain per bit – Range 3 (637 µA)	1959	2500	3056	nA	
IDACOffset	Offset at Code 0 vs LSB Ideal – Range 1 (91 µA)		2.0%	20%	%	Measured as a % of LSB (Current @ Code 0)/(LSB Ideal Current)
	Offset at Code 0 vs LSB Ideal – Range 2 (318 µA)		1.0%	10%	%	
	Offset at Code 0 vs LSB Ideal – Range 3 (637 µA)		1.0%	10%	%	

AC Electrical Characteristics

AC Chip-Level Specifications

The following table lists guaranteed maximum and minimum specifications for the voltage and temperature ranges: 4.75 V to 5.25 V and $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, or 3.0 V to 3.6 V and $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$, respectively. Typical parameters apply to 5 V and 3.3 V at 25°C and are for design guidance only.

Table 43. AC Chip-Level Specifications

Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
F_{IMO}	Internal Main Oscillator Frequency	23.4	24	24.6 ^[21]	MHz	Trimmed. Utilizing factory trim values. SLIMO Mode = 0.
F_{IMO6}	Internal Main Oscillator Frequency for 6 MHz	5.5	6	6.5 ^[21]	MHz	Trimmed for 5 V or 3.3 V operation using factory trim values. SLIMO Mode = 1.
F_{CPU1}	CPU Frequency (5 V Nominal)	0.091	24	24.6 ^[21]	MHz	Trimmed. Utilizing factory trim values. SLIMO mode = 0.
F_{CPU2}	CPU Frequency (3.3 V Nominal)	0.091	12	12.3 ^[22]	MHz	Trimmed. Utilizing factory trim values. SLIMO mode = 0.
F_{BLK5}	Digital PSoC Block Frequency	0	—	49.2 ^[21, 23]	MHz	4.75 V < V_{DD} < 5.25 V
F_{BLK33}	Digital PSoC Block Frequency	0	24	24.6 ^[23]	MHz	3.0 V < V_{DD} < 3.6 V
F_{32K1}	Internal Low Speed Oscillator Frequency	15	32	64	kHz	Trimmed. Utilizing factory trim values.
F_{32K2}	External Crystal Oscillator	—	32.768	—	kHz	Accuracy is capacitor and crystal dependent. 50% duty cycle.
F_{32K_U}	Internal Low Speed Oscillator Untrimmed Frequency	5	—	100	kHz	After a reset and before the m8c starts to run, the ILO is not trimmed. See the System Resets section of the PSoC Technical Reference manual for details on timing this.
F_{PLL}	PLL Frequency	—	23.986	—	MHz	Multiple (x732) of crystal frequency.
$t_{PLLSLEW}$	PLL Lock Time	0.5	—	10	ms	
$t_{PLLSLEWSLOW}$	PLL Lock Time for Low Gain Setting	0.5	—	50	ms	
T_{OS}	External Crystal Oscillator Startup to 1%	—	1700	2620	ms	
T_{OSACC}	External Crystal Oscillator Startup to 100 ppm	—	2800	3800	ms	The crystal oscillator frequency is within 100 ppm of its final value by the end of the T_{osacc} period. Correct operation assumes a properly loaded 1 μW maximum drive level 32.768 kHz crystal. $3.0 \text{ V} \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5 \text{ V}$, $-40^{\circ}\text{C} \leq T_A \leq 85^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Notes

21. $4.75 \text{ V} < V_{DD} < 5.25 \text{ V}$.

22. $3.0 \text{ V} < V_{DD} < 3.6 \text{ V}$. See application note Adjusting PSoC® Trims for 3.3 V and 2.7 V Operation – AN2012 for information on trimming for operation at 3.3 V.

23. See the individual user module datasheets for information on maximum frequencies for user modules.

Table 43. AC Chip-Level Specifications (continued)

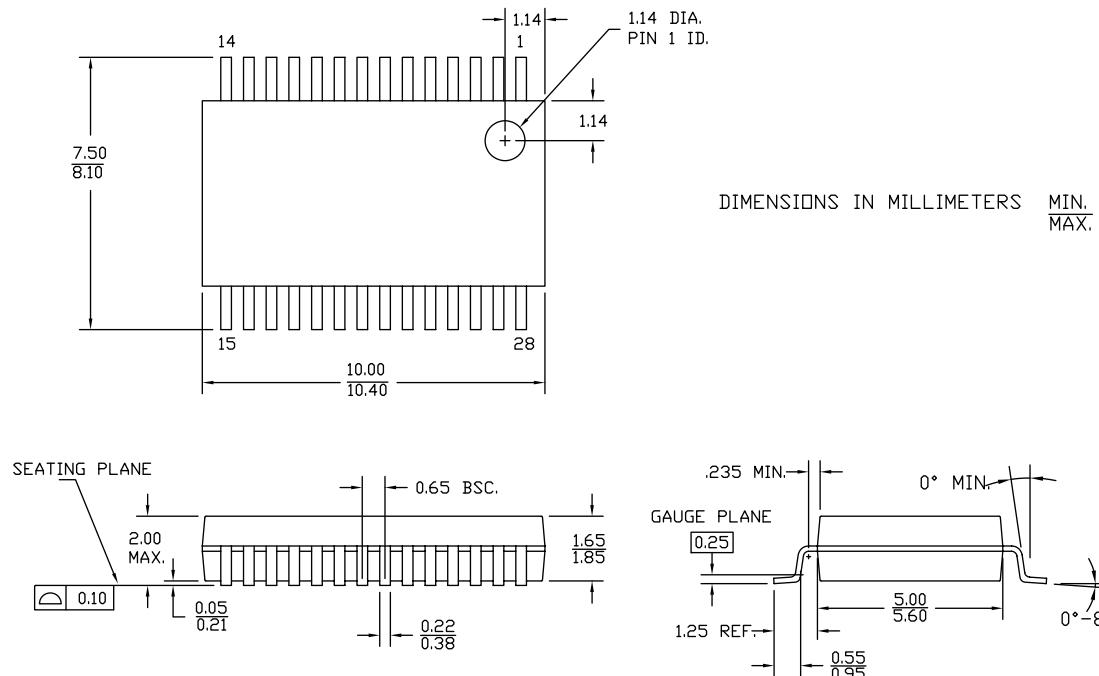
Symbol	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Notes
t_{XRST}	External Reset Pulse Width	10	—	—	μs	
DC24M	24 MHz Duty Cycle	40	50	60	%	
DC _{ILO}	Internal Low Speed Oscillator Duty Cycle	20	50	80	%	
Fout48M	48 MHz Output Frequency	46.8	48.0	49.2 ^[24,25]	MHz	Trimmed. Utilizing factory trim values.
F _{MAX}	Maximum Frequency of Signal on Row Input or Row Output.	—	—	12.3	MHz	
SR _{POWERUP}	Supply Ramp Time	0	—	—	μs	
$t_{POWERUP}$	Time for POR Release to Code Execution	—	16	100	ms	
$t_{jit_IMO}^{[26]}$	24 MHz IMO cycle-to-cycle jitter (RMS)	—	200	1300	ps	
	24 MHz IMO long term N cycle-to-cycle jitter (RMS)	—	300	1300	ps	N = 32
	24 MHz IMO period jitter (RMS)	—	200	800	ps	
$t_{jit_PLL}^{[26]}$	24 MHz IMO cycle-to-cycle jitter (RMS)	—	200	1100	ps	
	24 MHz IMO long term N cycle-to-cycle jitter (RMS)	—	400	2800	ps	N = 32
	24 MHz IMO period jitter (RMS)	—	200	1400	ps	

Notes

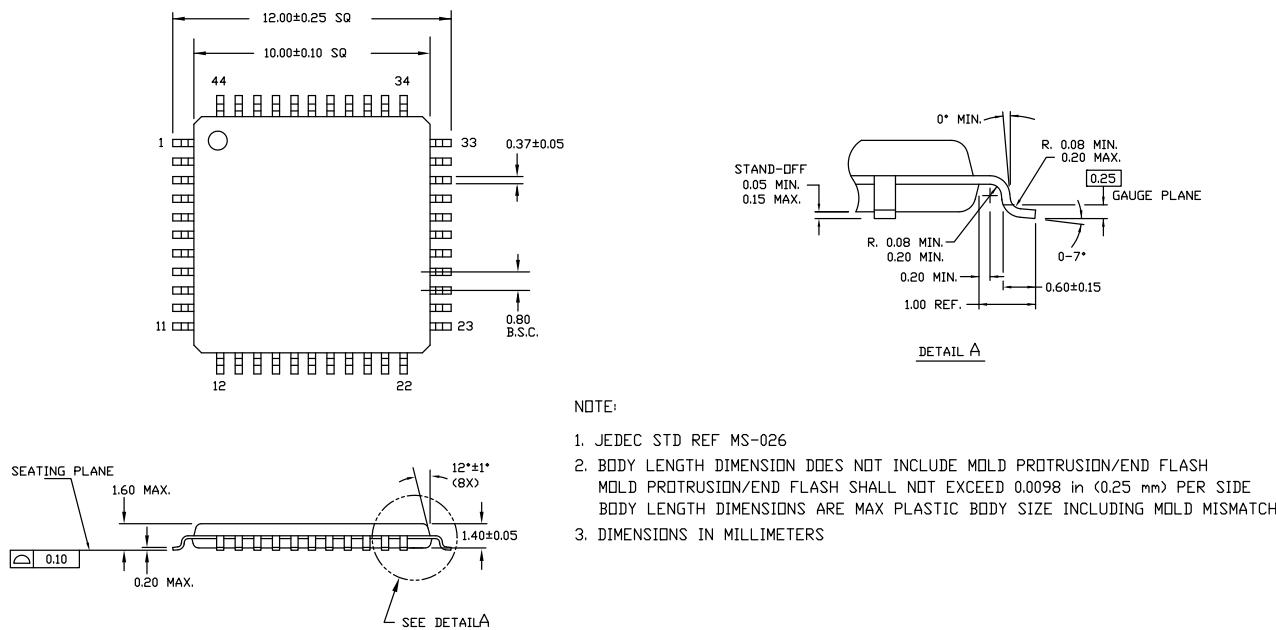
 24. $4.75 \text{ V} < V_{DD} < 5.25 \text{ V}$.

 25. $3.0 \text{ V} < V_{DD} < 3.6 \text{ V}$. See application note Adjusting PSoC® Trims for 3.3 V and 2.7 V Operation – AN2012 for information on trimming for operation at 3.3 V.

 26. Refer to Cypress Jitter Specifications application note, [Understanding Datasheet Jitter Specifications for Cypress Timing Products – AN5054](#) for more information.

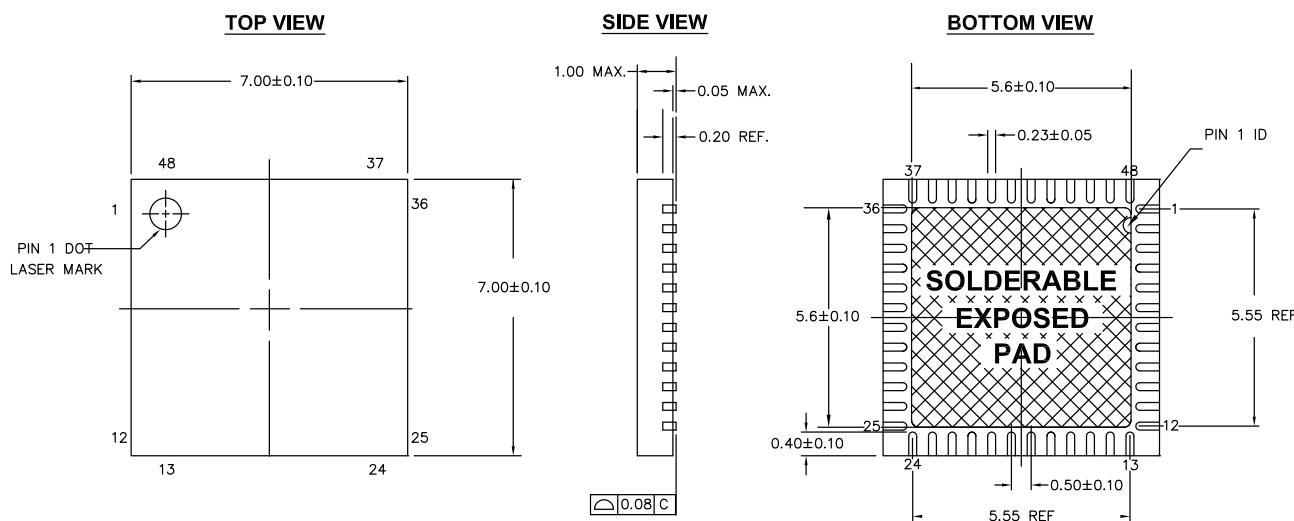
Figure 18. 28-pin SSOP (210 Mils) O28.21 Package Outline, 51-85079


51-85079 *F

Figure 19. 44-pin TQFP (10 × 10 × 1.4 mm) A44S Package Outline, 51-85064


51-85064 *F

Figure 20. 48-pin QFN ($7 \times 7 \times 1.0$ mm) LT48D 5.6 × 5.6 E-Pad (Sawn Type) Package Outline, 001-45616



NOTES:

1.  HATCH AREA IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED METAL.
2. REFERENCE JEDEC#: MO-220
3. PACKAGE WEIGHT: REFER TO PMDD SPEC.
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM [MIN/MAX]
5. PACKAGE CODE

PART #	DESCRIPTION
LT48D	LEAD FREE

001-45616 *E

Important Note For information on the preferred dimensions for mounting QFN packages, see the following application note, *Design Guidelines for Cypress Quad Flat No Extended Lead (QFN) Packaged Devices – AN72845* available at <http://www.cypress.com>.

Ordering Information

The following table lists the CY8C28xxx PSoC devices key package features and ordering codes.

Package	Ordering Code	Temperature Range	CapSense	Digital Blocks	Regular Analog Blocks	Limited Analog Blocks	HW I ² C	Decimators	10-bit SAR ADC	Digital I/O Pins	Analog Inputs	Analog Outputs	Flash (KBytes)	RAM (KBytes)	XRES Pin
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP	CY8C28403-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	0	0	2	0	Y	24	8	0	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28403-24PVXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	0	0	2	0	Y	24	8	0	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP	CY8C28413-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	0	4	1	2	Y	24	24	0	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28413-24PVXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	0	4	1	2	Y	24	24	0	16	1	Y
44-Pin TQFP	CY8C28513-24AXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	0	4	1	2	Y	40	40	0	16	1	Y
44-Pin TQFP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28513-24AXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	0	4	1	2	Y	40	40	0	16	1	Y
48-Pin Sawn QFN	CY8C28623-24LTXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	6	0	2	2	N	44	10	2	16	1	Y
48-Pin Sawn QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28623-24LTXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	6	0	2	2	N	44	10	2	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP	CY8C28433-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	6	4	1	4	Y	24	24	2	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28433-24PVXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	6	4	1	4	Y	24	24	2	16	1	Y
20-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP	CY8C28243-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	12	0	2	4	Y	16	16	4	16	1	Y
20-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28243-24PVXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	12	0	2	4	Y	16	16	4	16	1	Y
48-Pin Sawn QFN	CY8C28643-24LTXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	12	0	2	4	Y	44	44	4	16	1	Y
48-Pin Sawn QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28643-24LTXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	N	12	12	0	2	4	Y	44	44	4	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP	CY8C28445-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	24	24	4	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28445-24PVXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	24	24	4	16	1	Y
44-Pin TQFP	CY8C28545-24AXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	40	40	4	16	1	Y
44-Pin TQFP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28545-24AXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	40	40	4	16	1	Y
48-Pin Sawn QFN	CY8C28645-24LTXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	44	44	4	16	1	Y
48-Pin Sawn QFN (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28645-24LTXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	44	44	4	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP	CY8C28452-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	8	12	4	1	4	N	24	24	4	16	1	Y
28-Pin (210-Mil) SSOP (Tape and Reel)	CY8C28452-24PVXIT	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	8	12	4	1	4	N	24	24	4	16	1	Y
56-Pin SSOP OCD	CY8C28000-24PVXI	-40 °C to 85 °C	Y	12	12	4	2	4	Y	44	44	4	16	1	Y

Note For Die sales information, contact a local Cypress sales office or Field Applications Engineer (FAE).

1. 10-bit SAR ADC does not meet DNL/INL specification.

■ Problem Definition

The 10-bit hardware SAR ADC does not meet datasheet accuracy specifications for DNL and INL under some conditions.

■ Parameters Affected

INLSAR10: Integral nonlinearity

DNLSAR10: Differential nonlinearity

■ Trigger Condition(S)

The SAR ADC DNL has been measured greater than 2 LSB over temperature in all cases, as compared to the datasheet specification of 1.5 LSB.

When using the VPWR (Vdd) reference configuration, the SAR ADC DNL has been measured over temperature at 2 LSB for a supply voltage of 3.3 V. With a supply voltage of 5.5 V, the DNL has been measured greater than 3.5 LSB.

■ Scope of Impact

Inaccurate converted data.

■ Workaround

- Use an alternate ADC implementation (DelSig, ADCINC) available in CY8C28xxx devices.
- Avoid CPU operations that change the address and data buses while A-D conversion is running with internal Vpwr (Vdd) as Vref.
- Use un-buffered RefHi as ADC Vref. This may have a negative effect on the analog blocks in the analog array due to the noise introduced on RefHi reference.

■ Fix Status

Silicon fix is not planned. The workaround mentioned above should be used.

2. Wrong data read from IDAC_CRx and DACx_D registers.

■ Problem Definition

The CPU may read an incorrect value of bits 0, 3, 5, or 7 from the following registers:

- IDAC_CR0
- IDAC_CR1
- DAC0_D
- DAC1_D

■ Parameters Affected

F_{CPU1} and F_{CPU2} from the device data sheet.

■ Trigger Condition(S)

When CPU Clock is set at its highest frequency setting (24 MHz nominal).

■ Scope of Impact

Incorrect data read from affected registers.

■ Workaround

Temporarily slow down CPU Clock frequency to 12 MHz nominal (or lower) when affected registers are read.