Infineon Technologies - XMC1301T016F0008ABXUMA1 Datasheet

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, I²S, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	11
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 11x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	16-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	PG-TSSOP-16-8
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/infineon-technologies/xmc1301t016f0008abxuma1

About this Document

This Data Sheet is addressed to embedded hardware and software developers. It provides the reader with detailed descriptions about the ordering designations, available features, electrical and physical characteristics of the XMC1300 series devices.

The document describes the characteristics of a superset of the XMC1300 series devices. For simplicity, the various device types are referred to by the collective term XMC1300 throughout this document.

XMC1000 Family User Documentation

The set of user documentation includes:

- **Reference Manual**
  – decribes the functionality of the superset of devices.
- **Data Sheets**
  – list the complete ordering designations, available features and electrical characteristics of derivative devices.
- **Errata Sheets**
  – list deviations from the specifications given in the related Reference Manual or Data Sheets. Errata Sheets are provided for the superset of devices.

Attention: Please consult all parts of the documentation set to attain consolidated knowledge about your device.

Application related guidance is provided by **Users Guides** and **Application Notes**.

Please refer to **http://www.infineon.com/xmc1000** to get access to the latest versions of those documents.

- Configurable pad hysteresis

On-Chip Debug Support

- Support for debug features: 4 breakpoints, 2 watchpoints
- Various interfaces: ARM serial wire debug (SWD), single pin debug (SPD)

1.1 Ordering Information

The ordering code for an Infineon microcontroller provides an exact reference to a specific product. The code “XMC1<DDD>-<Z><PPP><T><FFFF>” identifies:

- <DDD> the derivatives function set
- <Z> the package variant
  - T: TSSOP
  - Q: VQFN
- <PPP> package pin count
- <T> the temperature range:
  - F: -40°C to 85°C
  - X: -40°C to 105°C
- <FFFF> the Flash memory size.

For ordering codes for the XMC1300 please contact your sales representative or local distributor.

This document describes several derivatives of the XMC1300 series, some descriptions may not apply to a specific product. Please see **Table 1**.

For simplicity the term **XMC1300** is used for all derivatives throughout this document.

1.2 Device Types

These device types are available and can be ordered through Infineon’s direct and/or distribution channels.

Table 1 Synopsis of XMC1300 Device Types

Derivative	Package	Flash Kbytes	SRAM Kbytes
XMC1301-T016F0008	PG-TSSOP-16-8	8	16
XMC1301-T016F0016	PG-TSSOP-16-8	16	16
XMC1301-T016F0032	PG-TSSOP-16-8	32	16
XMC1301-T016X0008	PG-TSSOP-16-8	8	16
XMC1301-T016X0016	PG-TSSOP-16-8	16	16
XMC1302-T016X0008	PG-TSSOP-16-8	8	16

Table 4 XMC1300 Chip Identification Number (cont'd)

Derivative	Value	Marking
XMC1302-Q040X0128	00013043 01FF00FF 00001FF7 0000900F 00000C00 00001000 00021000 $201ED083_H$	AB
XMC1302-Q040X0200	00013043 01FF00FF 00001FF7 0000900F 00000C00 00001000 00033000 $201ED083_H$	AB

2.2.1 Package Pin Summary

The following general building block is used to describe each pin:

Table 5 Package Pin Mapping Description

Function	Package A	Package B	...	Pad Type
Px.y	N	N		Pad Class

The table is sorted by the “Function” column, starting with the regular Port pins (Px.y), followed by the supply pins.

The following columns, titled with the supported package variants, lists the package pin number to which the respective function is mapped in that package.

The “Pad Type” indicates the employed pad type:

- STD_INOUT(standard bi-directional pads)
- STD_INOUT/AN (standard bi-directional pads with analog input)
- High Current (high current bi-directional pads)
- STD_IN/AN (standard input pads with analog input)
- Power (power supply)

Details about the pad properties are defined in the Electrical Parameters.

Table 6 Package Pin Mapping

Function	VQFN 40	TSSOP 38	TSSOP 28	VQFN 24	TSSOP 16	Pad Type	Notes
P0.0	23	17	13	15	7	STD_INOUT	
P0.1	24	18	-	-	-	STD_INOUT	
P0.2	25	19	-	-	-	STD_INOUT	
P0.3	26	20	-	-	-	STD_INOUT	
P0.4	27	21	14	-	-	STD_INOUT	
P0.5	28	22	15	16	8	STD_INOUT	
P0.6	29	23	16	17	9	STD_INOUT	

Table 9 Port I/O Functions

Function	Outputs							Inputs									
	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input
P0.0	ERU0.PDOUT0		ERU0.GOUT0	CCU40.OUT0	CCU80.OUT00	USIC0_CH0.SELO0	USIC0_CH1.SELO0	BCCU0.TRAPINB	CCU40.IN0C			USIC0_CH0.DX2A	USIC0_CH1.DX2A				
P0.1	ERU0.PDOUT1		ERU0.GOUT1	CCU40.OUT1	CCU80.OUT01	BCCU0.OUT8	SCU.VDROP		CCU40.IN1C								
P0.2	ERU0.PDOUT2		ERU0.GOUT2	CCU40.OUT2	CCU80.OUT02	VADC0.EMUX02	CCU80.OUT10		CCU40.IN2C								
P0.3	ERU0.PDOUT3		ERU0.GOUT3	CCU40.OUT3	CCU80.OUT03	VADC0.EMUX01	CCU80.OUT11		CCU40.IN3C								
P0.4	BCCU0.OUT0			CCU40.OUT1	CCU80.OUT13	VADC0.EMUX00	WWDT.SERVICE_OUT		CCU80.IN0B								
P0.5	BCCU0.OUT1			CCU40.OUT0	CCU80.OUT12	ACMP2.OUT	CCU80.OUT01		CCU80.IN1B								
P0.6	BCCU0.OUT2			CCU40.OUT0	CCU80.OUT11	USIC0_CH1.MCLKOUT	USIC0_CH1.DOUT0		CCU40.IN0B			USIC0_CH1.DX0C					
P0.7	BCCU0.OUT3			CCU40.OUT1	CCU80.OUT10	USIC0_CH0.SCLKOUT	USIC0_CH1.DOUT0		CCU40.IN1B			USIC0_CH0.DX1C	USIC0_CH1.DX0D	USIC0_CH1.DX1C			
P0.8	BCCU0.OUT4			CCU40.OUT2	CCU80.OUT20	USIC0_CH0.SCLKOUT	USIC0_CH1.SCLKOUT		CCU40.IN2B			USIC0_CH0.DX1B	USIC0_CH1.DX1B				
P0.9	BCCU0.OUT5			CCU40.OUT3	CCU80.OUT21	USIC0_CH0.SELO0	USIC0_CH1.SELO0		CCU40.IN3B			USIC0_CH0.DX2B	USIC0_CH1.DX2B				
P0.10	BCCU0.OUT6			ACMP0.OUT	CCU80.OUT22	USIC0_CH0.SELO1	USIC0_CH1.SELO1		CCU80.IN2B			USIC0_CH0.DX2C	USIC0_CH1.DX2C				
P0.11	BCCU0.OUT7			USIC0_CH0.MCLKOUT	CCU80.OUT23	USIC0_CH0.SELO2	USIC0_CH1.SELO2					USIC0_CH0.DX2D	USIC0_CH1.DX2D				
P0.12	BCCU0.OUT6				CCU80.OUT33	USIC0_CH0.SELO3	CCU80.OUT20	BCCU0.TRAPINA	CCU40.IN0A	CCU40.IN1A	CCU40.IN2A	CCU40.IN3A	CCU80.IN0A	CCU80.IN1A	CCU80.IN2A	CCU80.IN3A	USIC0_CH0.DX2E
P0.13	WWDT.SERVICE_OUT				CCU80.OUT32	USIC0_CH0.SELO4	CCU80.OUT21		CCU80.IN3B	POSIF0.IN0B		USIC0_CH0.DX2F					

Table 9 Port I/O Functions (cont'd)

Function	Outputs							Inputs									
	ALT1	ALT2	ALT3	ALT4	ALT5	ALT6	ALT7	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input	Input
P2.6								ACMP1.INN	VADC0.G0CH0		ERU0.2A1	USIC0_CH0.DX3E	USIC0_CH0.DX4E	USIC0_CH1.DX5D	ORC4.AIN		
P2.7								ACMP1.INP	VADC0.G1CH1		ERU0.3A1	USIC0_CH0.DX5C	USIC0_CH1.DX3D	USIC0_CH1.DX4D	ORC5.AIN		
P2.8								ACMP0.INN	VADC0.G0CH1	VADC0.G1CH0	ERU0.3B1	USIC0_CH0.DX3D	USIC0_CH0.DX4D	USIC0_CH1.DX5C	ORC6.AIN		
P2.9								ACMP0.INP	VADC0.G0CH2	VADC0.G1CH4	ERU0.3B0	USIC0_CH0.DX5A	USIC0_CH1.DX3B	USIC0_CH1.DX4B	ORC7.AIN		
P2.10	ERU0.PDOUT1	CCU40.OUT2	ERU0.GOUT1		CCU80.OUT30	ACMP0.OUT	USIC0_CH1.DOUT0		VADC0.G0CH3	VADC0.G1CH2	ERU0.2B0	USIC0_CH0.DX3C	USIC0_CH0.DX4C	USIC0_CH1.DX0F			
P2.11	ERU0.PDOUT0	CCU40.OUT3	ERU0.GOUT0		CCU80.OUT31	USIC0_CH1.SCLKOUT	USIC0_CH1.DOUT0	ACMP.REF	VADC0.G0CH4	VADC0.G1CH3	ERU0.2B1	USIC0_CH1.DX0E	USIC0_CH1.DX1E				

Table 10 Hardware Controlled I/O Functions

Function	Outputs		Inputs		Pull Control			
	HWO0	HWO1	HWI0	HWI1	HW0_PD	HW0_PU	HW1_PD	HW1_PU
P0.0								
P0.1								
P0.2								
P0.3								
P0.4								
P0.5								
P0.6								
P0.7								
P0.8								
P0.9								
P0.10								
P0.11								
P0.12								
P0.13								
P0.14								
P0.15								
P1.0		USIC0_CH0.DOUT0		USIC0_CH0.HWIN0	$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT2}}$	BCCU0.OUT2		
P1.1		USIC0_CH0.DOUT1		USIC0_CH0.HWIN1	$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT3}}$	BCCU0.OUT3		
P1.2		USIC0_CH0.DOUT2		USIC0_CH0.HWIN2	$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT4}}$	BCCU0.OUT4		
P1.3		USIC0_CH0.DOUT3		USIC0_CH0.HWIN3	$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT5}}$	BCCU0.OUT5		
P1.4					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT6}}$	BCCU0.OUT6		
P1.5					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT7}}$	BCCU0.OUT7		
P1.6					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT8}}$	BCCU0.OUT8		
P2.0					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT1}}$	BCCU0.OUT1		
P2.1					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT6}}$	BCCU0.OUT6		
P2.2					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT0}}$	BCCU0.OUT0	$\overline{\text{CCU40.OUT3}}$	CCU40.OUT3
P2.3					$\overline{\text{ACMP2.OUT}}$	ACMP2.OUT		
P2.4					$\overline{\text{BCCU0.OUT8}}$	BCCU0.OUT8		
P2.5					$\overline{\text{ACMP1.OUT}}$	ACMP1.OUT		

3 Electrical Parameters

This section provides the electrical parameters which are implementation-specific for the XMC1300.

3.1 General Parameters

3.1.1 Parameter Interpretation

The parameters listed in this section represent partly the characteristics of the XMC1300 and partly its requirements on the system. To aid interpreting the parameters easily when evaluating them for a design, they are indicated by the abbreviations in the “Symbol” column:

- **CC**
  Such parameters indicate **C**ontroller **C**haracteristics, which are distinctive feature of the XMC1300 and must be regarded for a system design.
- **SR**
  Such parameters indicate **S**ystem **R**equirements, which must be provided by the application system in which the XMC1300 is designed in.

3.1.3 Pin Reliability in Overload

When receiving signals from higher voltage devices, low-voltage devices experience overload currents and voltages that go beyond their own IO power supplies specification.

Table 12 defines overload conditions that will not cause any negative reliability impact if all the following conditions are met:

- full operation life-time is not exceeded
- **Operating Conditions** are met for
  - pad supply levels (V_{DDP})
  - temperature

If a pin current is outside of the **Operating Conditions** but within the overload conditions, then the parameters of this pin as stated in the Operating Conditions can no longer be guaranteed. Operation is still possible in most cases but with relaxed parameters.

Note: An overload condition on one or more pins does not require a reset.

Note: A series resistor at the pin to limit the current to the maximum permitted overload current is sufficient to handle failure situations like short to battery.

Table 12 Overload Parameters

Parameter	Symbol		Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Input current on any port pin during overload condition	I_{OV}	SR	-5	–	5	mA	
Absolute sum of all input circuit currents during overload condition	I_{OVS}	SR	–	–	25	mA	

Figure 10 shows the path of the input currents during overload via the ESD protection structures. The diodes against V_{DDP} and ground are a simplified representation of these ESD protection structures.

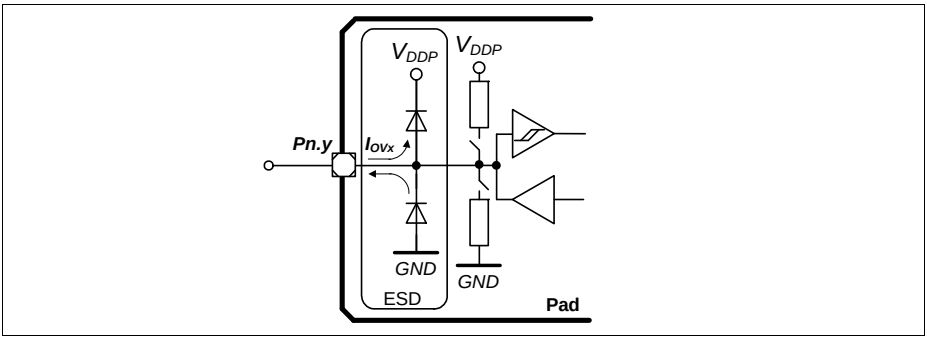

Figure 10 Input Overload Current via ESD structures

Table 13 and **Table 14** list input voltages that can be reached under overload conditions. Note that the absolute maximum input voltages as defined in the **Absolute Maximum Ratings** must not be exceeded during overload.

Table 13 PN-Junction Characterisitics for positive Overload

Pad Type	I_{OV} = 5 mA
Standard, High-current, AN/DIG_IN	$V_{IN} = V_{DDP} + 0.5$ V $V_{AIN} = V_{DDP} + 0.5$ V $V_{AREF} = V_{DDP} + 0.5$ V
P2.[1,2,6:9,11]	$V_{INP2} = V_{DDP} + 0.3$ V

Table 14 PN-Junction Characterisitics for negative Overload

Pad Type	I_{OV} = 5 mA
Standard, High-current, AN/DIG_IN	$V_{IN} = V_{SS} - 0.5$ V $V_{AIN} = V_{SS} - 0.5$ V $V_{AREF} = V_{SS} - 0.5$ V
P2.[1,2,6:9,11]	$V_{INP2} = V_{SS} - 0.3$ V

3.2 DC Parameters

3.2.1 Input/Output Characteristics

Table 16 provides the characteristics of the input/output pins of the XMC1300.

Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, input DC and AC characteristics, including peripheral timings, assume that the input pads operate with the standard hysteresis.

Table 16 Input/Output Characteristics (Operating Conditions apply)

Parameter	Symbol		Limit Values		Unit	Test Conditions
			Min.	Max.		
Output low voltage on port pins (with standard pads)	V_{OLP}	CC	–	1.0	V	I_{OL} = 11 mA (5 V) I_{OL} = 7 mA (3.3 V)
			–	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 5 mA (5 V) I_{OL} = 3.5 mA (3.3 V)
Output low voltage on high current pads	V_{OLP1}	CC	–	1.0	V	I_{OL} = 50 mA (5 V) I_{OL} = 25 mA (3.3 V)
			–	0.32	V	I_{OL} = 10 mA (5 V)
			–	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 5 mA (3.3 V)
Output high voltage on port pins (with standard pads)	V_{OHP}	CC	V_{DDP} - 1.0	–	V	I_{OH} = -10 mA (5 V) I_{OH} = -7 mA (3.3 V)
			V_{DDP} - 0.4	–	V	I_{OH} = -4.5 mA (5 V) I_{OH} = -2.5 mA (3.3 V)
Output high voltage on high current pads	V_{OHP1}	CC	V_{DDP} - 0.32	–	V	I_{OH} = -6 mA (5 V)
			V_{DDP} - 1.0	–	V	I_{OH} = -8 mA (3.3 V)
			V_{DDP} - 0.4	–	V	I_{OH} = -4 mA (3.3 V)
Input low voltage on port pins (Standard Hysteresis)	V_{ILPS}	SR	–	0.19 × V_{DDP}	V	CMOS Mode (5 V, 3.3 V & 2.2 V)

Table 16 Input/Output Characteristics (Operating Conditions apply) (cont'd)

Parameter	Symbol		Limit Values		Unit	Test Conditions
			Min.	Max.		
Input Hysteresis[8)]	HYS	CC	0.08 × V_{DDP}	–	V	CMOS Mode (5 V), Standard Hysteresis
			0.03 × V_{DDP}	–	V	CMOS Mode (3.3 V), Standard Hysteresis
			0.02 × V_{DDP}	–	V	CMOS Mode (2.2 V), Standard Hysteresis
			0.5 × V_{DDP}	0.75 × V_{DDP}	V	CMOS Mode(5 V), Large Hysteresis
			0.4 × V_{DDP}	0.75 × V_{DDP}	V	CMOS Mode(3.3 V), Large Hysteresis
			0.2 × V_{DDP}	0.65 × V_{DDP}	V	CMOS Mode(2.2 V), Large Hysteresis
Pin capacitance (digital inputs/outputs)	C_{IO}	CC	–	10	pF	
Pull-up resistor on port pins	R_{PUP}	CC	20	50	kohm	$V_{IN} = V_{SSP}$
Pull-down resistor on port pins	R_{PDP}	CC	20	50	kohm	$V_{IN} = V_{DDP}$
Input leakage current[9)]	I_{OZP}	CC	-1	1	µA	$0 < V_{IN} < V_{DDP}$, $T_A \leq 105$ °C
Voltage on any pin during V_{DDP} power off	V_{PO}	SR	–	0.3	V	[10)]
Maximum current per pin (excluding P1, V_{DDP} and V_{SS})	I_{MP}	SR	-10	11	mA	–
Maximum current per high currrent pins	I_{MP1A}	SR	-10	50	mA	–
Maximum current into V_{DDP} (TSSOP16, VQFN24)	I_{MVDD1}	SR	–	130	mA	[18)]
Maximum current into V_{DDP} (TSSOP38, VQFN40)	I_{MVDD2}	SR	–	260	mA	[18)]

Table 17 ADC Characteristics (Operating Conditions apply)[1] (cont'd)

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Maximum sample rate in 8-bit mode [3]	f_{C8} CC	–	–	f_{ADC} / 38.5	–	1 sample pending
		–	–	f_{ADC} / 54.5	–	2 samples pending
RMS noise [4]	EN_{RMS} CC	–	1.5	–	LSB 12	DC input, V_{DD} = 5.0 V, $V_{AIN = 2.5 V}$, 25°C
DNL error	EA_{DNL} CC	–	±2.0	–	LSB 12	
INL error	EA_{INL} CC	–	±4.0	–	LSB 12	
Gain error with external reference	EA_{GAIN} CC	–	±0.5	–	%	SHSCFG.AREF = 00_B (calibrated)
Gain error with internal reference [5]	EA_{GAIN} CC	–	±3.6	–	%	SHSCFG.AREF = $1X_B$ (calibrated), -40°C - 105°C
		–	±2.0	–	%	SHSCFG.AREF = $1X_B$ (calibrated), 0°C - 85°C
Offset error	EA_{OFF} CC	–	±8.0	–	mV	Calibrated, V_{DD} = 5.0 V

1) The parameters are defined for ADC clock frequency f_{SH} = 32MHz, SHSCFG.DIVS = 0000_B. Usage of any other frequencies may affect the ADC performance.

2) No pending samples assumed, excluding sampling time and calibration.

3) Includes synchronization and calibration (average of gain and offset calibration).

4) This parameter can also be defined as an SNR value: SNR[dB] = 20 × log(A_{MAXeff} / N_{RMS}).
With $A_{MAXeff} = 2^N / 2$, SNR[dB] = 20 × log (2048 / N_{RMS}) [N = 12].
N_{RMS} = 1.5 LSB12, therefore, equals SNR = 20 × log (2048 / 1.5) = 62.7 dB.

5) Includes error from the reference voltage.

3.2.5 Temperature Sensor Characteristics

Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.

Table 20 Temperature Sensor Characteristics

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Measurement time	t_M CC	–	–	10	ms	
Temperature sensor range	T_{SR} SR	-40	–	115	°C	
Sensor Accuracy[1)]	T_{TSAL} CC	-6	–	6	°C	T_J > 20°C
		-10	–	10	°C	0°C ≤ T_J ≤ 20°C
		–	-/+8	–	°C	T_J < 0°C
Start-up time after enabling	t_{TSSTE} SR	–	–	15	µs	

1) The temperature sensor accuracy is independent of the supply voltage.

3.2.6 Power Supply Current

The total power supply current defined below consists of a leakage and a switching component.

Application relevant values are typically lower than those given in the following tables, and depend on the customer's system operating conditions (e.g. thermal connection or used application configurations).

Note: These parameters are not subject to production test, but verified by design and/or characterization.

Table 21 Power Supply Parameters; V_{DDP} = 5V

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.[1]	Max.		
Active mode current Peripherals enabled f_{MCLK} / f_{PCLK} in MHz[2]	I_{DDPAE} CC	–	9.2	12	mA	32 / 64
		–	8.1	-	mA	24 / 48
		–	6.6	-	mA	16 / 32
		–	5.5	-	mA	8 / 16
		–	4	-	mA	1 / 1
Active mode current Peripherals disabled f_{MCLK} / f_{PCLK} in MHz[3]	I_{DDPAD} CC	–	4.8	-	mA	32 / 64
		–	4.1	-	mA	24 / 48
		–	3.3	-	mA	16 / 32
		–	2.7	-	mA	8 / 16
		–	1.5	-	mA	1 / 1
Active mode current Code execution from RAM Flash is powered down f_{MCLK} / f_{PCLK} in MHz	I_{DDPAR} CC	–	7.3	-	mA	32 / 64
		–	6.3	-	mA	24 / 48
		–	5.2	-	mA	16 / 32
		–	4.2	-	mA	8 / 16
		–	3.3	-	mA	1 / 1
Sleep mode current Peripherals clock enabled f_{MCLK} / f_{PCLK} in MHz[4]	I_{DDPSE} CC	–	6.6	-	mA	32 / 64
			5.8	-	mA	24 / 48
			5.1	-	mA	16 / 32
			4.4	-	mA	8 / 16
			3.7	-	mA	1 / 1

Table 32 USIC IIC Fast Mode Timing[1)]

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Note / Test Condition
		Min.	Typ.	Max.		
Fall time of both SDA and SCL	t_1 CC/SR	20 + 0.1*C_b [2)]	-	300	ns	
Rise time of both SDA and SCL	t_2 CC/SR	20 + 0.1*C_b	-	300	ns	
Data hold time	t_3 CC/SR	0	-	-	µs	
Data set-up time	t_4 CC/SR	100	-	-	ns	
LOW period of SCL clock	t_5 CC/SR	1.3	-	-	µs	
HIGH period of SCL clock	t_6 CC/SR	0.6	-	-	µs	
Hold time for (repeated) START condition	t_7 CC/SR	0.6	-	-	µs	
Set-up time for repeated START condition	t_8 CC/SR	0.6	-	-	µs	
Set-up time for STOP condition	t_9 CC/SR	0.6	-	-	µs	
Bus free time between a STOP and START condition	t_{10} CC/SR	1.3	-	-	µs	
Capacitive load for each bus line	C_b SR	-	-	400	pF	

1) Due to the wired-AND configuration of an IIC bus system, the port drivers of the SCL and SDA signal lines need to operate in open-drain mode. The high level on these lines must be held by an external pull-up device, approximalely 10 kOhm for operation at 100 kbit/s, approximately 2 kOhm for operation at 400 kbit/s.

2) C_b refers to the total capacitance of one bus line in pF.

The difference between junction temperature and ambient temperature is determined by $\Delta T = (P_{INT} + P_{IOSTAT} + P_{IODYN}) \times R_{\Theta JA}$

The internal power consumption is defined as
$P_{INT} = V_{DDP} \times I_{DDP}$ (switching current and leakage current).

The static external power consumption caused by the output drivers is defined as
$P_{IOSTAT} = \Sigma((V_{DDP}-V_{OH}) \times I_{OH}) + \Sigma(V_{OL} \times I_{OL})$

The dynamic external power consumption caused by the output drivers (P_{IODYN}) depends on the capacitive load connected to the respective pins and their switching frequencies.

If the total power dissipation for a given system configuration exceeds the defined limit, countermeasures must be taken to ensure proper system operation:

- Reduce V_{DDP}, if possible in the system
- Reduce the system frequency
- Reduce the number of output pins
- Reduce the load on active output drivers

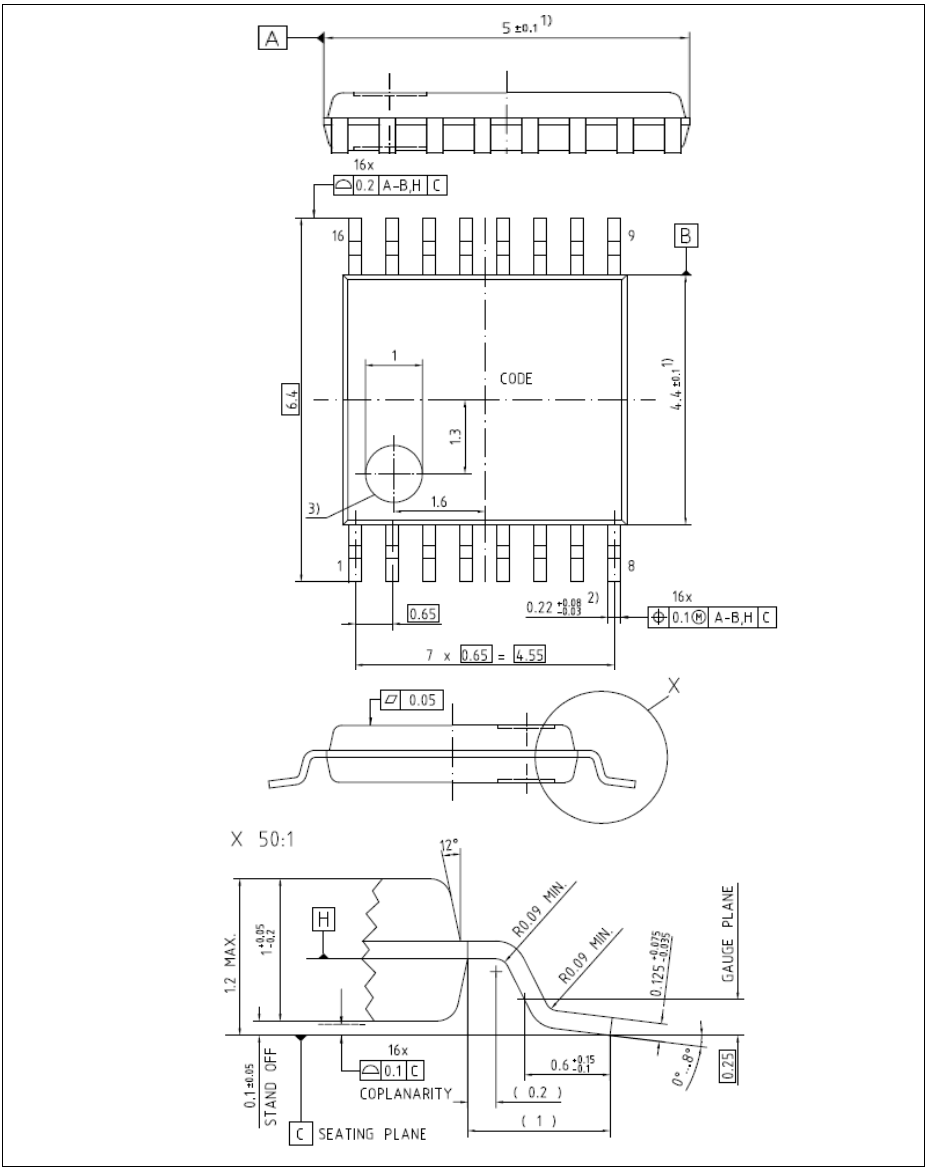

Figure 28 PG-TSSOP-16-8

5 Quality Declaration

Table 36 shows the characteristics of the quality parameters in the XMC1300.

Table 36 Quality Parameters

Parameter	Symbol	Limit Values		Unit	Notes
		Min.	Max.		
ESD susceptibility according to Human Body Model (HBM)	V_{HBM} SR	-	2000	V	Conforming to EIA/JESD22-A114-B
ESD susceptibility according to Charged Device Model (CDM) pins	V_{CDM} SR	-	500	V	Conforming to JESD22-C101-C
Moisture sensitivity level	MSL CC	-	3	-	JEDEC J-STD-020D
Soldering temperature	T_{SDR} SR	-	260	°C	Profile according to JEDEC J-STD-020D

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