System Hardware Manager (SHM)

General Description

SHM 35-Series is a scalable and reconfigurable platform architecture for a family of programmable embedded system controllers with an ARM® Cortex®-M0 CPU. It combines programmable and reconfigurable analog and digital blocks with flexible automatic routing. The SHM 35920-L product family, based on this platform, is a combination of a microcontroller with digital programmable logic, programmable analog, programmable interconnect, secure expansion of memory off-chip, high-performance analog-to-digital conversion, opamps with Comparator mode, and standard communication and timing peripherals. The programmable analog and digital subsystems allow flexibility and in-field tuning of the design.

Features

32-bit MCU Subsystem

- 48 MHz ARM Cortex-M0 CPU with single-cycle multiply
- Up to 256 kB of flash with Read Accelerator
- Up to 32 kB of SRAM
- DMA engine with 32 channels

Programmable Analog

- Four opamps that operate in Deep Sleep mode at very low current levels
- All opamps have reconfigurable high current pin-drive, high-bandwidth internal drive, ADC input buffering, and Comparator modes with flexible connectivity allowing input connections to any pin
- Four current DACs (IDACs) for general-purpose or capacitive sensing applications on any pin
- Two low-power comparators that operate in Deep Sleep mode

Programmable Digital

- Eight programmable logic blocks, each with 8 Macrocells and an 8-bit data path (called universal digital blocks or UDBs)
- Cypress-provided peripheral component library, user-defined state machines, and Verilog input

Low Power 1.71 V to 5.5 V Operation

- 20-nA Stop Mode with GPIO pin wakeup
- Hibernate and Deep Sleep modes allow wakeup-time versus power trade-offs

Segment LCD Drive

- LCD drive supported on any pin with up to a maximum of 64 outputs (common or segment)
- Operates in Deep Sleep mode with 4 bits per pin memory

Serial Communication

- Four independent run-time reconfigurable serial communication blocks (SCBs) with reconfigurable I^2C, SPI, or UART functionality
- USB Full-Speed device interface 12 Mbits/sec with Battery Charger Detect capability
- Two independent CAN blocks for industrial and automotive networking

Timing and Pulse-Width Modulation

- Eight 16-bit timer/counter pulse-width modulator (TCPWM) blocks
- Center-aligned, Edge, and Pseudo-random modes
- Comparator-based triggering of Kill signals for motor drive and other high-reliability digital logic applications

Up to 57 Programmable GPIOs

- 68-pin QFN package
- Any of up to 57 GPIO pins can be LCD, analog, or digital
- Drive modes, strengths, and slew rates are programmable
- Packages assembled with Ultra Low Alpha (ULA) mold compounds and materials to reduce rate of alpha particle related failures

PSoC Creator Design Environment

- Integrated Development Environment (IDE) provides schematic design entry and build (with analog and digital automatic routing)
- Applications Programming Interface (API component) for all fixed-function and programmable peripherals

Industry-Standard Tool Compatibility

- After schematic entry, development can be done with ARM-based industry-standard development tools

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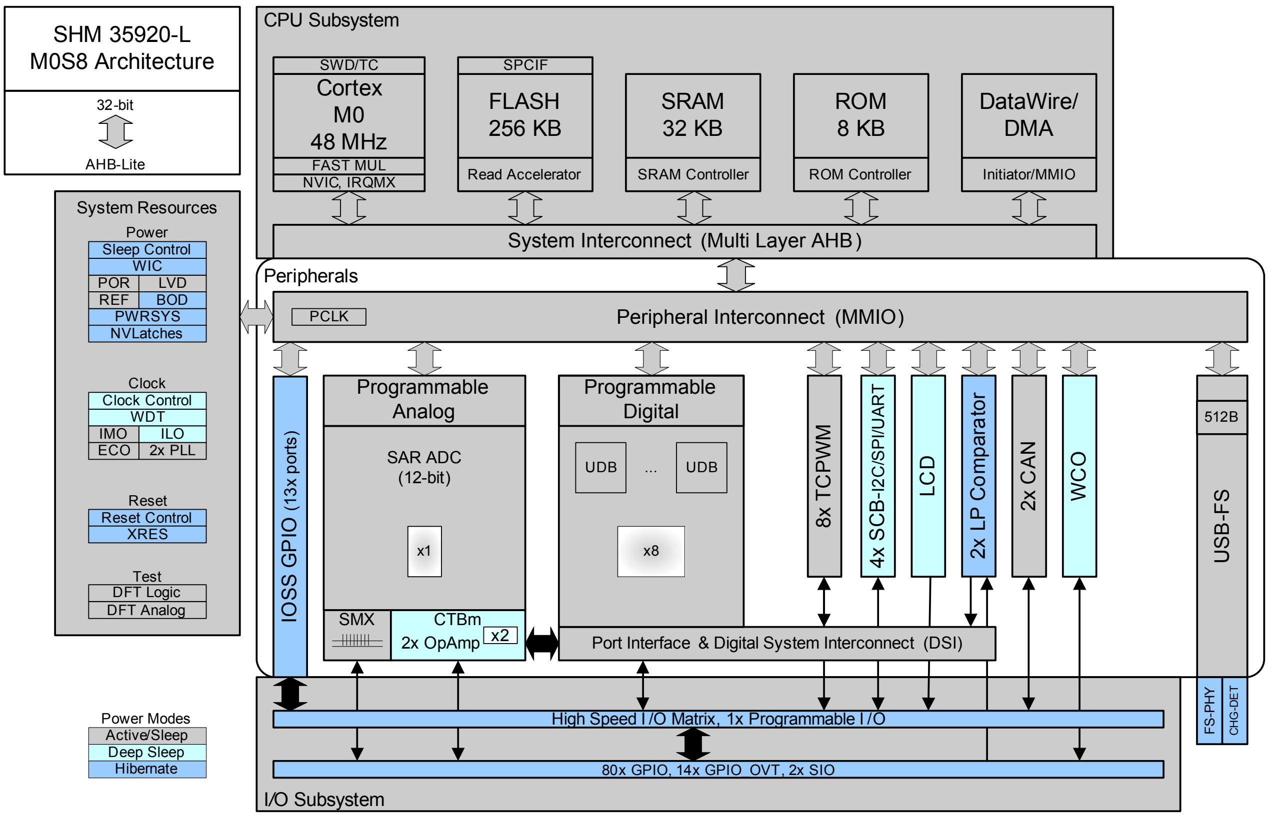
Figure 1. Block Diagram



SHM 35920-L Block Diagram

The SHM 35920-L 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 Integrated Development Environment (IDE) provides fully integrated programming and debug support for SHM 35920-L devices. The SWD interface is fully compatible with industry-standard third-party tools. The SHM 35920-L family provides a level of security not possible with multi-chip application solutions or with microcontrollers. This is due to its ability to disable debug features, robust flash protection, and because it allows customer-proprietary functionality to be implemented in on-chip programmable blocks.

The debug circuits are enabled by default and can only be disabled in firmware. If 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.

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. Because all programming, debug, and test interfaces are disabled when maximum device security is enabled, SHM 35920-L with device security enabled may not be returned for failure analysis. This is a trade-off the SHM 35920-L allows the customer to make.

Functional Definition

CPU and Memory Subsystem

CPU

The Cortex-M0 CPU in the SHM 35920-L 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 execute a subset of the Thumb-2 instruction set. This enables fully compatible binary upward migration of the code to higher performance processors such as the Cortex-M3 and M4, thus enabling upward compatibility. The Cypress implementation includes a hardware multiplier that provides a 32-bit result in one cycle. It includes a nested vectored interrupt controller (NVIC) block with 32 interrupt inputs and also includes a Wakeup Interrupt Controller (WIC), which can wake the processor up from the Deep Sleep mode allowing power to be switched off to the main processor when the chip is in the Deep Sleep mode. The Cortex-M0 CPU provides a Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) input, which is made available to the user when it is not in use for system functions requested by the user.

The CPU also includes a debug interface, the serial wire debug (SWD) interface, which is a 2-wire form of JTAG; the debug configuration used for SHM 35920-L has four break-point (address) comparators and two watchpoint (data) comparators.

Flash

The SHM 35920-L has a flash module with a flash accelerator, tightly coupled to the CPU to improve average access times from the flash block. The flash block is designed to deliver 2 wait-state (WS) access time at 48 MHz and with 1-WS access time at 24 MHz. The flash accelerator delivers 85% of single-cycle SRAM access performance on average. Part of the flash module can be used to emulate EEPROM operation if required.

SRAM

SRAM memory is retained during Hibernate.

SROM

A supervisory ROM that contains boot and configuration routines is provided.

DMA

A DMA engine is provided that can do 32-bit transfers and has chainable ping-pong descriptors.

System Resources

Power System

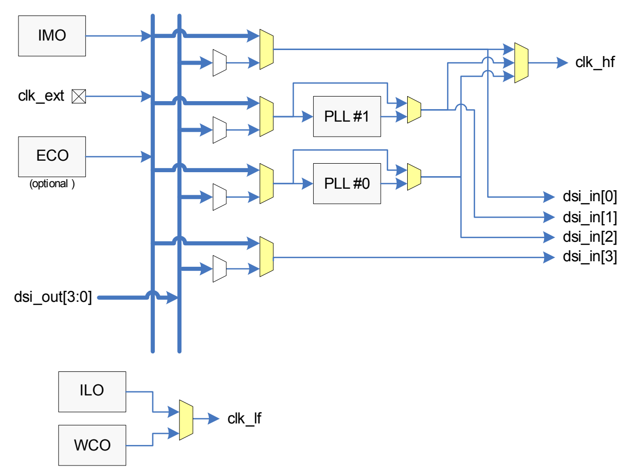
The power system is described in detail in the section Power on page 12. It provides assurance that voltage levels are as required for each respective mode and either delay mode entry (on power-on reset (POR), for example) until voltage levels are as required for proper function or generate resets (brown-out detect (BOD)) or interrupts (low voltage detect (LVD)). The SHM 35920-L operates with a single external supply over the range of 1.71 to 5.5 V and has five different power modes, transitions between which are managed by the power system. The SHM 35920-L provides Sleep, Deep Sleep, Hibernate, and Stop low-power modes.

Clock System

The SHM 35920-L 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 no meta-stable conditions occur.

The clock system for the SHM 35920-L consists of a crystal oscillator (4 to 33 MHz), a watch crystal oscillator (32 kHz), a phase-locked loop (PLL), the IMO and the ILO internal oscillators, and provision for an external clock.

Figure 2. SHM 35920-L MCU Clocking Architecture



The clk_hf signal can be divided down to generate synchronous clocks for the UDBs, and the analog and digital peripherals. There are a total of 16 clock dividers for the SHM 35920-L, each with 16-bit divide capability; this allows 12 to be used for the fixed-function blocks and four for the UDBs. The analog clock leads the digital clocks to allow analog events to occur before digital clock-related noise is generated. The 16-bit capability allows a lot of flexibility in generating 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 SHM 35920-L. It is trimmed during testing to achieve the specified accuracy. Trim values are stored in nonvolatile latches (NVL). Additional trim settings from flash can be used to compensate for changes. The IMO default frequency is 24 MHz and it can be adjusted between 3 to 48 MHz in steps of 1 MHz. IMO tolerance with Cypress-provided calibration settings is ±2%.

ILO Clock Source

The ILO is a very low power oscillator, nominally 32 kHz, which is primarily used to generate clocks for 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.

Crystal Oscillators and PLL

The SHM 35920-L clock subsystem also implements two oscillators: high-frequency (4 to 33 MHz) and low-frequency (32-kHz watch crystal) that can be used for precision timing applications. The PLL can generate a 48-MHz output from the high-frequency oscillator.

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 timeout occurs. The watchdog reset is recorded in the Reset Cause register.

Reset

The SHM 35920-L can be reset from a variety of sources including a software reset. Reset events are asynchronous and guarantee reversion to a known state. The reset cause is recorded in a register, which is sticky through reset and allows software to determine the cause of the reset. An XRES pin is reserved for external reset to avoid complications with configuration and multiple pin functions during power-on or reconfiguration.

Voltage Reference

The SHM 35920-L reference system generates all internally required references. A 1% voltage reference spec is provided for the 12-bit ADC. To allow better signal-to-noise ratios (SNR) and better absolute accuracy, it is possible to add an external bypass capacitor to the internal reference using a GPIO pin or to use an external reference for the SAR.

Analog Blocks

12-bit SAR ADC

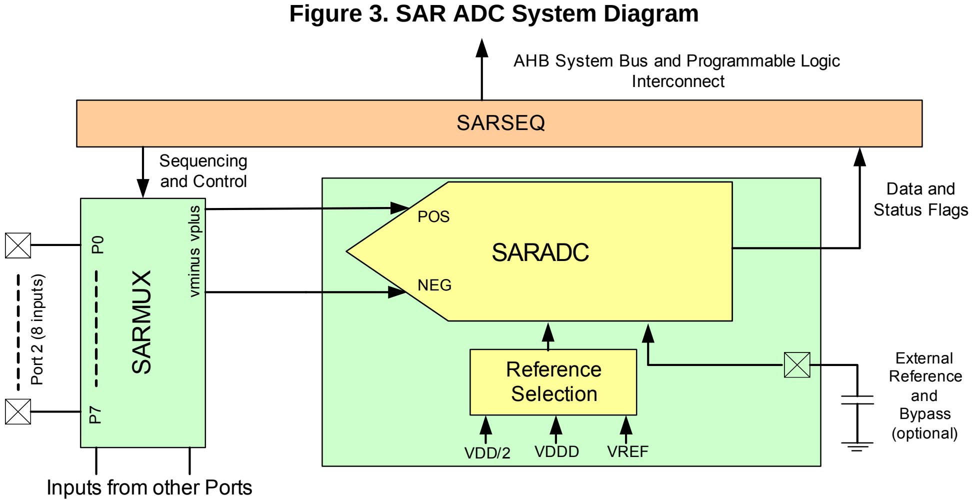
The 12-bit, 1-Msps SAR ADC can operate at a maximum clock rate of 18 MHz and requires a minimum of 18 clocks at that frequency to do a 12-bit conversion.

The block functionality is augmented for the user by adding a reference buffer to it (trimmable to ±1%) and by providing the choice (for the SHM 35920-L case) of three internal voltage references: V_{DD}, $V_{DD}/2$, and V_{REF} (nominally 1.024 V) as well as an external reference through a GPIO pin. The Sample-and-Hold (S/H) aperture is programmable allowing the gain bandwidth requirements of the amplifier driving the SAR inputs, which determine its settling time, to be relaxed if required. The system performance will be 65 dB for true 12-bit precision if appropriate references are used and system noise levels permit. To improve performance in noisy conditions, it is possible to provide an external bypass (through a fixed pin location) for the internal reference amplifier.

The SAR is connected to a fixed set of pins through an 8-input sequencer (expandable to 16 inputs). The sequencer cycles through selected channels autonomously (sequencer scan) and does so with zero switching overhead (that is, the aggregate sampling bandwidth is equal to 1 Msps, whether it is for a single channel or distributed over several channels). The sequencer switching is effected through a state machine or through firmware-driven switching. A feature provided by the sequencer is buffering of each channel to reduce CPU interrupt service requirements. To accommodate signals with varying source impedance and frequency, it is possible to have different sample times programmable for each channel. In addition, the signal range specification through a pair of range registers (low and high range values) is implemented with a corresponding out-of-range interrupt if the digitized value exceeds the programmed range; this allows fast detection of out-of-range values without the necessity of having to wait for a sequencer scan to be completed and the CPU to read the values and check for out-of-range values in software.

The SAR is able to digitize the output of the on-board temperature sensor for calibration and other temperature-dependent functions. The SAR is not available in Deep Sleep and Hibernate modes as it requires a high-speed clock (up to 18 MHz). The SAR operating range is 1.71 to 5.5 V.

Figure 3. SAR ADC System Diagram



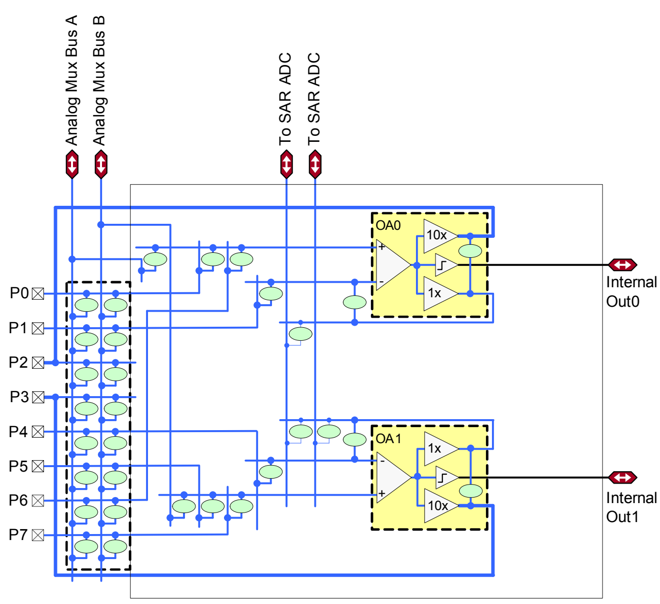
Analog Multiplex Bus

The SHM 35920-L has two concentric analog buses (Analog Mux Bus A and Analog Mux Bus B) that circumnavigate the periphery of the chip. These buses can transport analog signals from any pin to various analog blocks (including the opamps) allowing, for example, the ADC to monitor any pin on the chip. These buses are independent and can also be split into three independent sections. This allows one section to be used for general analog signal processing, and one for general-purpose digital peripherals and GPIO.

Four Opamps (CTBm Blocks)

The SHM 35920-L has four opamps with Comparator modes, which allow most common analog functions to be performed on-chip eliminating external components; PGAs, voltage buffers, filters, trans-impedance amplifiers, and other functions can be realized with external passives saving power, cost, and space. The on-chip opamps are designed with enough bandwidth to drive the Sample-and-Hold circuit of the ADC without requiring external buffering. The opamps can operate in the Deep Sleep mode at very low power levels. The following diagram shows one of two identical opamp pairs of the opamp subsystem.

Figure 4. Identical Opamp Pairs in Opamp Subsystem



The ovals in Figure 4 represent analog switches, which may be controlled via user firmware, the SAR sequencer, or user-defined programmable logic. The opamps (OA0 and OA1) are configurable via these switches to perform all standard opamp functions with appropriate feedback components.

The opamps (OA0 and OA1) are programmable and reconfigurable to provide standard opamp functionality via switchable feedback components, unity gain functionality for driving pins directly, or for internal use (such as buffering SAR ADC inputs as indicated in the diagram), or as true comparators.

The opamp inputs provide highly flexible connectivity and can connect directly to dedicated pins or, via the analog mux buses, to any pin on the chip. Analog switch connectivity is controllable by user firmware as well as user-defined programmable digital state machines (implemented via UDBs).

The opamps operate in Deep Sleep mode at very low currents allowing analog circuits to remain operational during Deep Sleep.

Temperature Sensor

The SHM 35920-L has one on-chip temperature sensor. This consists of a diode, which is biased by a current source that can be disabled to save power. The temperature sensor is connected to the ADC, which digitizes the reading and produces a temperature value using Cypress-supplied software that includes calibration and linearization.

Low-power Comparators

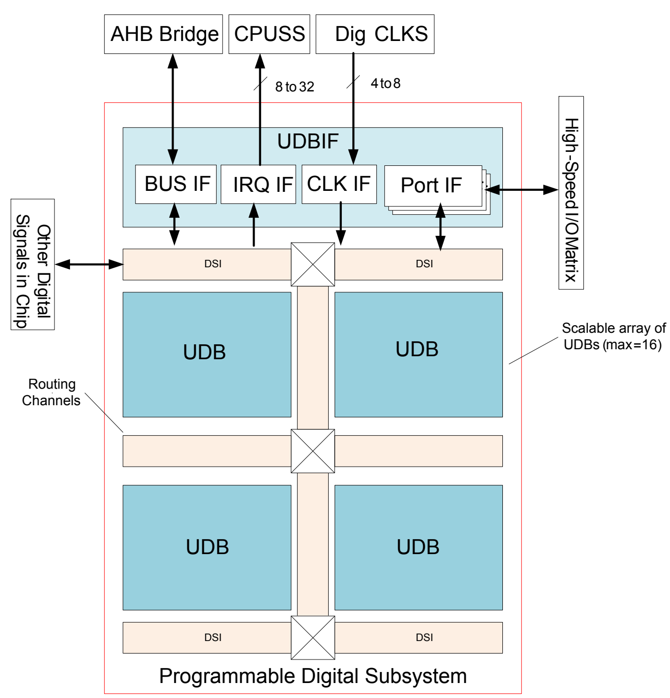
The SHM 35920-L has a pair of low-power comparators, which can also operate in the Deep Sleep and Hibernate modes. This allows the analog system blocks to be disabled while retaining the ability to monitor external voltage levels during low-power modes. The comparator outputs are normally synchronized to avoid meta-stability unless operating in an asynchronous power mode (Hibernate) where the system wake-up circuit is activated by a comparator switch event.

Programmable Digital

Universal Digital Blocks (UDBs) and Port Interfaces

The SHM 35920-L has eight UDBs; the UDB array also provides a switched Digital System Interconnect (DSI) fabric that allows signals from peripherals and ports to be routed to and through the UDBs for communication and control. The UDB array is shown in the following figure.

Figure 5. UDB Array

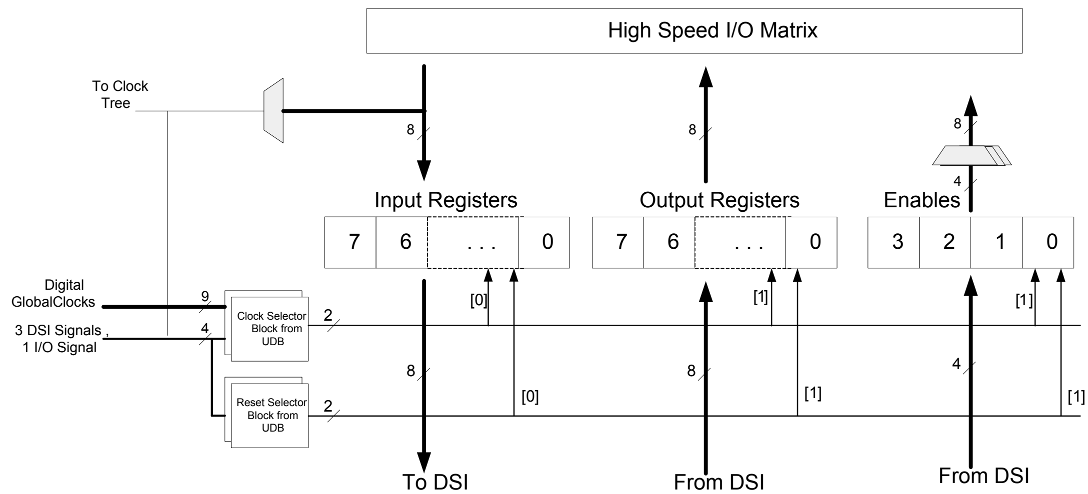


UDBs can be clocked from a clock divider block, from a port interface (required for peripherals such as SPI), and from the DSI network directly or after synchronization.

A port interface is defined, which acts as a register that can be clocked with the same source as the PLDs inside the UDB array. This allows faster operation because the inputs and outputs can be registered at the port interface close to the I/O pins and at the edge of the array. The port interface registers can be clocked by one of the I/Os from the same port. This allows interfaces such as SPI to operate at higher clock speeds by eliminating the delay for the port input to be routed over DSI and used to register other inputs. The port interface is shown in Figure 6.

The UDBs can generate interrupts (one UDB at a time) to the interrupt controller. The UDBs retain the ability to connect to any pin on the chip through the DSI.

Figure 6. Port Interface



Fixed Function Digital

Timer/Counter/PWM (TCPWM) Block

The TCPWM block consists of four 16-bit counters with user-programmable period length. There is a Capture register to record the count value at the time of an event (which may be an I/O event), a period register which is used to either stop or auto-reload the counter when its count is equal to the period register, and compare registers to generate compare value signals, which are used as PWM duty cycle outputs. The block also provides true and complementary outputs with programmable offset between them to allow use as deadband programmable complementary PWM outputs. It also has a Kill input to force outputs to a predetermined state; for example, this is used in motor drive systems when an overcurrent state is indicated and the PWMs driving the FETs need to be shut off immediately with no time for software intervention. The SHM 35920-L has eight TCPWM blocks.

Serial Communication Blocks (SCB)

The SHM 35920-L has four SCBs, which can each implement an I^{2}C, UART, or SPI interface.

I^{2}C Mode: The hardware I^{2}C block implements a full multi-master and slave interface (it is capable of multimaster arbitration). This block is capable of operating at speeds of up to 1 Mbps (Fast Mode Plus) and has flexible buffering options to reduce interrupt overhead and latency for the CPU. It also supports EzI2C that creates a mailbox address range in the memory of the SHM 35920-L and effectively reduces I^{2}C 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 FIFO mode is available in all channels and is very useful in the absence of DMA.

The I^{2}C peripheral is compatible with the I^{2}C Standard-mode, Fast-mode, and Fast-mode Plus devices as defined in the NXP I^{2}C-bus specification and user manual (UM10204). The I^{2}C bus I/O is implemented with GPIO in open-drain modes.

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 (essentially adds a start pulse used to synchronize SPI Codecs), and National Microwire (half-duplex form of SPI). The SPI block can use the FIFO.

USB Device

A Full-speed USB 2.0 device interface is provided. It has a Control endpoint and eight other endpoints. The interface has a USB transceiver and can be operated from the IMO obviating the need for a crystal oscillator.

CAN Blocks

There are two independent CAN 2.0B blocks, which are certified CAN conformant.

GPIO

The SHM 35920-L has 57 GPIOs. The GPIO block implements the following:

- Eight drive strength modes including strong push-pull, resistive pull-up and pull-down, weak (resistive) pull-up and pull-down, open drain and open source, input only, and disabled
- Input threshold select (CMOS or LVTTL)
- Individual control of input and output disables
- Hold mode for latching previous state (used for retaining I/O state in Deep Sleep mode and Hibernate 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. 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. Pin locations for fixed-function peripherals are also fixed to reduce internal multiplexing complexity (these signals do not go through the DSI network). DSI signals are not affected by this and any pin may be routed to any UDB through the DSI network.

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 (13 for SHM 35920-L).

There are 6 GPIO pins that are overvoltage tolerant (V_{IN} can exceed V_{DD}). The overvoltage cells will not sink more than 10 µA when their inputs exceed V_{DDIO} in compliance with I^2C specifications. Meeting the I^2C minimum fall time requirement for FM and FM+ may require the slower slew rate setting depending on bus loading (also applies to all GPIO and SIO pins).

SIO

The Special I/O (SIO) pins have the following features in addition to the GPIO features:

- Overvoltage protection and hot swap capability
- Programmable switching thresholds
- Programmable output pull-up voltage capability

They allow interfacing to buses, such as I^2C with full I^2C compatibility and interfacing to devices operating at different voltage levels. There are two SIO pins on the SHM 35920-L.

Special Function Peripherals

LCD Segment Drive

The SHM 35920-L has an LCD controller, which can drive up to eight commons and up to 56 segments. Any pin can be either a common or a segment pin. 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 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 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).

Pinouts

The following is the pin list for the SHM 35920-L.

68-QFN		68-QFN	
Pin	Name	Pin	Name
1	P1.7/VREF	35	P4.7
2	P2.0	36	D+/P13.0
3	P2.1	37	D-/P13.1
4	P2.2	38	VBUS/P13.2
5	P2.3	39	P7.0
6	P2.4	40	P7.1
7	P2.5	41	P7.2
8	P2.6	42	P0.0
9	P2.7	43	P0.1
10	VSSA	44	P0.2
11	VDDA	45	P0.3
12	P6.0	46	P0.4
13	P6.1	47	P0.5
14	P6.2	48	P0.6
15	P6.3	49	P0.7
16	P6.4/P12.0	50	XRES
17	P6.5/P12.1	51	VCCD
18	VSSIO	52	VSSD
19	P3.0	53	VDDD
20	P3.1	54	P5.0
21	P3.2	55	P5.1
22	P3.3	56	P5.2
23	P3.4	57	P5.3
24	P3.5	58	P5.4
25	P3.6	59	P5.5
26	P3.7	60	VDDA
27	VDDIO	61	VSSA
28	P4.0	62	P1.0
29	P4.1	63	P1.1
30	P4.2	64	P1.2
31	P4.3	65	P1.3
32	P4.4	66	P1.4
33	P4.5	67	P1.5
34	P4.6	68	P1.6

Port 12 (Port pins 12.0 and 12.1) are SIO pins.

Ports 6 (Port pins P6.0..6.5) are overvoltage tolerant (GPIO_OVT).

Note: P6.4/P12.0 and P6.5/P12.1 are shorted together internally to provide backward compatibility with SHM35920-M devices. PSoC Creator allows the relevant pin to be enabled based on desired SIO or GPIO_OVT functionality.

Each of the pins shown in the previous table can have multiple programmable functions as shown in the following table.

Port/Pin	Analog	PRGIO & USB	Alt. Function 1	Alt. Function 2	Alt. Function 3	Alt. Function 4	Alt. Function 5
P0.0	lpcomp.in_p[0]				can[1].can_rx:0	usb.vbus_valid	scb[0].spi_select1:3
P0.1	lpcomp.in_n[0]				can[1].can_tx:0		scb[0].spi_select2:3
P0.2	lpcomp.in_p[1]						scb[0].spi_select3:3
P0.3	lpcomp.in_n[1]						
P0.4	wco_in			scb[1].uart_rx:0		scb[1].i2c_scl:0	scb[1].spi_mosi:0
P0.5	wco_out			scb[1].uart_tx:0		scb[1].i2c_sda:0	scb[1].spi_miso:0
P0.6			srss.ext_clk:0	scb[1].uart_cts:0			scb[1].spi_clk:0
P0.7				scb[1].uart_rts:0	can[1].can_tx_enb_n:0	srss.wakeup	scb[1].spi_select0:0
P5.0	ctb1_pads[0] csd[1].c_mod		tcpwm.line[4]:2	scb[2].uart_rx:0		scb[2].i2c_scl:0	scb[2].spi_mosi:0
P5.1	ctb1_pads[1] csd[1].c_sh_tank		tcpwm.line_compl[4]:2	scb[2].uart_tx:0		scb[2].i2c_sda:0	scb[2].spi_miso:0
P5.2	ctb1_pads[2] ctb1_oa0_out_10x		tcpwm.line[5]:2	scb[2].uart_cts:0		lpcomp.comp[0]:1	scb[2].spi_clk:0
P5.3	ctb1_pads[3] ctb1_oa1_out_10x		tcpwm.line_compl[5]:2	scb[2].uart_rts:0		lpcomp.comp[1]:1	scb[2].spi_select0:0
P5.4	ctb1_pads[4]		tcpwm.line[6]:2				scb[2].spi_select1:0
P5.5	ctb1_pads[5]		tcpwm.line_compl[6]:2				scb[2].spi_select2:0
P1.0	ctb0_pads[0]		tcpwm.line[2]:1	scb[0].uart_rx:1		scb[0].i2c_scl:1	scb[0].spi_mosi:1
P1.1	ctb0_pads[1]		tcpwm.line_compl[2]:1	scb[0].uart_tx:1		scb[0].i2c_sda:1	scb[0].spi_miso:1
P1.2	ctb0_pads[2] ctb0_oa0_out_10x		tcpwm.line[3]:1	scb[0].uart_cts:1			scb[0].spi_clk:1
P1.3	ctb0_pads[3] ctb0_oa1_out_10x		tcpwm.line_compl[3]:1	scb[0].uart_rts:1			scb[0].spi_select0:1
P1.4	ctb0_pads[4]		tcpwm.line[6]:1				scb[0].spi_select1:1
P1.5	ctb0_pads[5]		tcpwm.line_compl[6]:1				scb[0].spi_select2:1
P1.6	ctb0_pads[6]		tcpwm.line[7]:1				scb[0].spi_select3:1
P1.7	ctb0_pads[7], sar_ext_vref		tcpwm.line_compl[7]:1				
P2.0	sarmux_pads[0]		tcpwm.line[4]:1	scb[1].uart_rx:1		scb[1].i2c_scl:1	scb[1].spi_mosi:1
P2.1	sarmux_pads[1]		tcpwm.line_compl[4]:1	scb[1].uart_tx:1		scb[1].i2c_sda:1	scb[1].spi_miso:1
P2.2	sarmux_pads[2]		tcpwm.line[5]:1	scb[1].uart_cts:1			scb[1].spi_clk:1
P2.3	sarmux_pads[3]		tcpwm.line_compl[5]:1	scb[1].uart_rts:1			scb[1].spi_select0:1
P2.4	sarmux_pads[4]		tcpwm.line[0]:1				scb[1].spi_select1:0
P2.5	sarmux_pads[5]		tcpwm.line_compl[0]:1				scb[1].spi_select2:0
P2.6	sarmux_pads[6]		tcpwm.line[1]:1				scb[1].spi_select3:0
P2.7	sarmux_pads[7]		tcpwm.line_compl[1]:1				
P6.0			tcpwm.line[4]:0	scb[3].uart_rx:1	can[0].can_tx_enb_n:0	scb[3].i2c_scl:1	scb[3].spi_mosi:1
P6.1			tcpwm.line_compl[4]:0	scb[3].uart_tx:1	can[0].can_rx:0	scb[3].i2c_sda:1	scb[3].spi_miso:1
P6.2			tcpwm.line[5]:0	scb[3].uart_cts:1	can[0].can_tx:0	scb[2].i2c_scl:3	scb[3].spi_clk:1
P6.3			tcpwm.line_compl[5]:0	scb[3].uart_rts:1		scb[2].i2c_sda:3	scb[3].spi_select0:1
P6.4			tcpwm.line[6]:0			scb[0].i2c_scl:3	scb[3].spi_select1:1
P6.5			tcpwm.line_compl[6]:0			scb[0].i2c_sda:3	scb[3].spi_select2:1

Port/Pin	Analog	PRGIO & USB	Alt. Function 1	Alt. Function 2	Alt. Function 3	Alt. Function 4	Alt. Function 5
P12.0			tcpwm.line[7]:0			scb[1].i2c_scl:3	scb[3].spi_select3:1
P12.1			tcpwm.line_compl[7]:0			scb[1].i2c_sda:3	
P3.0			tcpwm.line[0]:0	scb[1].uart_rx:2		scb[1].i2c_scl:2	scb[1].spi_mosi:2
P3.1			tcpwm.line_compl[0]:0	scb[1].uart_tx:2		scb[1].i2c_sda:2	scb[1].spi_miso:2
P3.2			tcpwm.line[1]:0	scb[1].uart_cts:2		cpuss.swd_data:0	scb[1].spi_clk:2
P3.3			tcpwm.line_compl[1]:0	scb[1].uart_rts:2		cpuss.swd_clk:0	scb[1].spi_select0:2
P3.4			tcpwm.line[2]:0				scb[1].spi_select1:1
P3.5			tcpwm.line_compl[2]:0				scb[1].spi_select2:1
P3.6			tcpwm.line[3]:0				scb[1].spi_select3:1
P3.7			tcpwm.line_compl[3]:0				
P4.0				scb[0].uart_rx:2	can[0].can_rx:1	scb[0].i2c_scl:2	scb[0].spi_mosi:2
P4.1				scb[0].uart_tx:2	can[0].can_tx:1	scb[0].i2c_sda:2	scb[0].spi_miso:2
P4.2	csd[0].c_mod			scb[0].uart_cts:2	can[0].can_tx_enb_n:1	lpcomp.comp[0]:2	scb[0].spi_clk:2
P4.3	csd[0].c_sh_tank			scb[0].uart_rts:2		lpcomp.comp[1]:2	scb[0].spi_select0:2
P4.4					can[1].can_tx_enb_n:1		scb[0].spi_select1:2
P4.5					can[1].can_rx:1		scb[0].spi_select2:2
P4.6					can[1].can_tx:1		scb[0].spi_select3:2
P4.7							
P13.0		USBDP					
P13.1		USBDM					
P13.2		VBUS					
P7.0	srss.eco_in		tcpwm.line[0]:3	scb[3].uart_rx:2		scb[3].i2c_scl:2	scb[3].spi_mosi:2
P7.1	srss.eco_out		tcpwm.line_compl[0]:3	scb[3].uart_tx:2		scb[3].i2c_sda:2	scb[3].spi_miso:2
P7.2			tcpwm.line[1]:3	scb[3].uart_cts:2			scb[3].spi_clk:2

Descriptions of the power pin functions are as follows:

VDDD: Power supply for both analog and digital sections (where there is no V_{DDA} pin)

VDDA: Analog V_{DD} pin where package pins allow; shorted to V_{DDD} otherwise

VDDIO: I/O pin power domain

VSSA: Analog ground pin where package pins allow; shorted to VSS otherwise

VSS: Ground pin

VCCD: Regulated digital supply (1.8 V ±5%)

The following package is supported: 68-pin QFN.

Power

The supply voltage range is 1.71 V to 5.5 V with all functions and circuits operating over that range.

The SHM 35920-L family allows two distinct modes of power supply operation: Unregulated External Supply and Regulated External Supply modes.

Unregulated External Supply

In this mode, the SHM 35920-L is powered by an External Power Supply that can be anywhere in the range of 1.8 V to 5.5 V. This range is also designed for battery-powered operation, for instance, 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 SHM 35920-L supplies the internal logic and the VCCD output of the SHM 35920-L must be bypassed to ground via an external Capacitor (in the range of 1 to 1.6 µF; X5R ceramic or better).

VDDA and VDDD must be shorted together on the PC board; the grounds, VSSA and VSS must also be shorted together. Bypass capacitors must be used from VDDD and VDDA to ground, typical practice for systems in this frequency range is to use a capacitor in the 1 µF range in parallel with a smaller capacitor (0.1 µF, 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.

Power Supply	Bypass Capacitors
VDDD–VSS and VDDIO-VSS	0.1 µF ceramic at each pin plus bulk capacitor 1 to 10 µF.
VDDA–VSSA	0.1 µF ceramic at pin. Additional 1 µF to 10 µF bulk capacitor
VCCD–VSS	1 µF ceramic capacitor at the VCCD pin
VREF–VSSA (optional)	The internal bandgap may be bypassed with a 1 µF to 10 µF capacitor for better ADC performance.

Regulated External Supply

In this mode, the SHM 35920-L is powered by an external power supply that must be within the range of 1.71 V to 1.89 V (1.8 ±5%); note that this range needs to include power supply ripple. In this mode, the VCCD and VDDD pins are shorted together and bypassed. The internal regulator is disabled in firmware.

Development Support

The SHM 35920-L family has a rich set of documentation, development tools, and online resources to assist you during your development process. Visit www.cypress.com to find out more.

Documentation

A suite of documentation supports the SHM 35920-L 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.

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 SHM 35920-L 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.

Electrical Specifications

Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 1. Absolute Maximum Ratings[1]

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID1	V_{DD_ABS}	Analog or digital supply relative to V_{SS} ($V_{SSD} = V_{SSA}$)	–0.5	–	6	V	Absolute maximum
SID2	V_{CCD_ABS}	Direct digital core voltage input relative to V_{SSD}	–0.5	–	1.95	V	Absolute maximum
SID3	V_{GPIO_ABS}	GPIO voltage; V_{DDD} or V_{DDA}	–0.5	–	V_{DD}+0.5	V	Absolute maximum
SID4	I_{GPIO_ABS}	Current per GPIO	–25	–	25	mA	Absolute maximum
SID5	$I_{G\text{-}PIO\_injection}$	GPIO injection current per pin	–0.5	–	0.5	mA	Absolute maximum
BID44	ESD_HBM	Electrostatic discharge human body model	2200	–	–	V	
BID45	ESD_CDM	Electrostatic discharge charged device model	500	–	–	V	
BID46	LU	Pin current for latch-up	–140	–	140	mA	

Device Level Specifications

All specifications are valid for -40 °C ≤ TA ≤ 85 °C and TJ ≤ 100 °C, except where noted. Specifications are valid for 1.71 V to 5.5 V, except where noted.

Table 2. DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID53	V_{DDD}	Power Supply Input Voltage (V_{DDA} = V_{DDD} = V_{DD})	1.8	–	5.5	V	With regulator enabled
SID255	V_{DDD}	Power supply input voltage unregulated	1.71	1.8	1.89	V	Internally unregulated Supply
SID54	V_{CCD}	Output voltage (for core logic)	–	1.8	–	V	
SID55	C_{EFC}	External regulator voltage bypass	1	1.3	1.6	µF	X5R ceramic or better
SID56	C_{EXC}	Power supply decoupling capacitor	–	1	–	µF	X5R ceramic or better
Active Mode							
SID6	I_{DD1}	Execute from flash; CPU at 6 MHz	–	2.2	3.1	mA	
SID7	I_{DD2}	Execute from flash; CPU at 12 MHz	–	3.7	4.8	mA	
SID8	I_{DD3}	Execute from flash; CPU at 24 MHz	–	6.7	8.0	mA	
SID9	I_{DD4}	Execute from flash; CPU at 48 MHz	–	12.8	14.5	mA	
Sleep Mode							
SID21	I_{DD16}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on. Regulator Off.	–	1.8	2.2	mA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89, 6 MHz
SID22	I_{DD17}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on.	–	1.7	2.1	mA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5, 6 MHz

Note
1. Usage above the absolute maximum conditions listed in Table 1 may cause permanent damage to the device. Exposure to absolute maximum conditions for extended periods of time may affect device reliability. The maximum storage temperature is 150 °C in compliance with JEDEC Standard JESD22-A103, High Temperature Storage Life. When used below absolute maximum conditions but above normal operating conditions, the device may not operate to specification.

Table 2. DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID23	I_{DD18}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on. Regulator Off.	–	2.4	2.9	mA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89, 12 MHz
SID24	I_{DD19}	I^2C wakeup, WDT, and Comparators on.	–	2.3	2.8	mA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 5.5, 12 MHz
Deep Sleep Mode, –40 °C to + 60 °C							
SID30	I_{DD25}	I^2C wakeup and WDT on. Regulator Off.	–	–	13.5	µA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID31	I_{DD26}	I^2C wakeup and WDT on.	–	1.3	20.0	µA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID32	I_{DD27}	I^2C wakeup and WDT on.	–	–	20.0	µA	V_{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Deep Sleep Mode, +85 °C							
SID33	I_{DD28}	I^2C wakeup and WDT on. Regulator Off.	–	–	45.6	µA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID34	I_{DD29}	I^2C wakeup and WDT on.	–	15	45.0	µA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID35	I_{DD30}	I^2C wakeup and WDT on.	–	–	35.0	µA	V_{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Hibernate Mode, –40 °C to + 60 °C							
SID39	I_{DD34}	Regulator Off.	–	–	1123	nA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID40	I_{DD35}		–	150	1600	nA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID41	I_{DD36}		–	–	1600	nA	V_{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Hibernate Mode, +85 °C							
SID42	I_{DD37}	Regulator Off.	–	–	4142	nA	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 1.89
SID43	I_{DD38}		–	–	9700	nA	V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6
SID44	I_{DD39}		–	–	10,400	nA	V_{DD} = 3.6 to 5.5
Stop Mode							
SID304	I_{DD43A}	Stop Mode current; V_{DD} = 3.6 V	–	20	659	nA	T = –40 °C to +60 °C
SID304A	I_{DD43B}	Stop Mode current; V_{DD} = 3.6 V	–	–	1810	nA	T = +85 °C
XRES current							
SID307	I_{DD_XR}	Supply current while XRES (Active Low) asserted	–	2	5	mA	

Table 3. AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID48	F_{CPU}	CPU frequency	DC	–	48	MHz	$1.71 \leq V_{DD} \leq 5.5$
SID49	T_{SLEEP}	Wakeup from sleep mode	–	0	–	µs	Guaranteed by characterization
SID50	$T_{DEEPSLEEP}$	Wakeup from Deep Sleep mode	–	–	25	µs	24-MHz IMO. Guaranteed by characterization
SID51	$T_{HIBERNATE}$	Wakeup from Hibernate mode	–	–	0.7	ms	Guaranteed by characterization
SID51A	T_{STOP}	Wakeup from Stop mode	–	–	1.9	ms	Guaranteed by characterization
SID52	$T_{RESETWIDTH}$	External reset pulse width	1	–	–	µs	Guaranteed by characterization

GPIO

Table 4. GPIO DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID57	V_{IH}[2]	Input voltage high threshold	0.7 × V_{DDD}	–	–	V	CMOS Input
SID57A	I_{IHS}	Input current when Pad > V_{DDIO} for OVT inputs	–	–	10	µA	Per I^2C Spec
SID58	V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	0.3 × V_{DDD}	V	CMOS Input
SID241	V_{IH}[2]	LVTTL input, V_{DDD} < 2.7 V	0.7× V_{DDD}	–	–	V	
SID242	V_{IL}	LVTTL input, V_{DDD} < 2.7 V	–	–	0.3 × V_{DDD}	V	
SID243	V_{IH}[2]	LVTTL input, $V_{DDD} \geq$ 2.7 V	2.0	–	–	V	
SID244	V_{IL}	LVTTL input, $V_{DDD} \geq$ 2.7 V	–	–	0.8	V	
SID59	V_{OH}	Output voltage high level	V_{DDD} –0.6	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 4 mA at 3 V V_{DDD}
SID60	V_{OH}	Output voltage high level	V_{DDD} –0.5	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 1 mA at 1.8 V V_{DDD}
SID61	V_{OL}	Output voltage low level	–	–	0.6	V	I_{OL} = 4 mA at 1.8 V V_{DDD}
SID62	V_{OL}	Output voltage low level	–	–	0.6	V	I_{OL} = 8 mA at 3 V V_{DDD}
SID62A	V_{OL}	Output voltage low level	–	–	0.4	V	I_{OL} = 3 mA at 3 V V_{DDD}
SID63	R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID64	$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Pull-down resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID65	I_{IL}	Input leakage current (absolute value)	–	–	2	nA	25 °C, V_{DDD} = 3.0 V
SID65A	I_{IL_CTBM}	Input leakage current (absolute value) for CTBM pins	–	–	4	nA	
SID66	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	–	7	pF	Not applicable for P6.4, P6.5, P12.0, P12.1, and for USB pins.
SID67	V_{HYSTTL}	Input hysteresis LVTTL	25	40	–	mV	$V_{DDD} \geq$ 2.7 V
SID68	$V_{HYSCMOS}$	Input hysteresis CMOS	0.05 × V_{DDD}	–	–	mV	
SID69	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DD}/Vss	–	–	100	µA	Guaranteed by characterization
SID69A	I_{TOT_GPIO}	Maximum Total Source or Sink Chip Current	–	–	200	mA	Guaranteed by characterization

Note
2. V_{IH} must not exceed V_{DDD} + 0.2 V.

Table 5. GPIO AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)[3]

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID70	T_{RISEF}	Rise time in fast strong mode	2	–	12	ns	3.3 V V_{DDD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID71	T_{FALLF}	Fall time in fast strong mode	2	–	12	ns	3.3 V V_{DDD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID72	T_{RISES}	Rise time in slow strong mode	10	–	60	ns	3.3 V V_{DDD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID73	T_{FALLS}	Fall time in slow strong mode	10	–	60	ns	3.3 V V_{DDD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID74	$F_{GPIOUT1}$	GPIO Fout;3.3 V ≤ V_{DDD} ≤ 5.5 V. Fast strong mode.	–	–	33	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID75	$F_{GPIOUT2}$	GPIO Fout;1.7 V≤ V_{DDD}≤ 3.3 V. Fast strong mode.	–	–	16.7	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID76	$F_{GPIOUT3}$	GPIO Fout;3.3 V ≤ V_{DDD} ≤ 5.5 V. Slow strong mode.	–	–	7	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID245	$F_{GPIOUT4}$	GPIO Fout;1.7 V ≤ V_{DDD} ≤ 3.3 V. Slow strong mode.	–	–	3.5	MHz	90/10%, 25 pF load, 60/40 duty cycle
SID246	F_{GPIOIN}	GPIO input operating frequency; 1.71 V ≤ V_{DDD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	48	MHz	90/10% V_{IO}

XRES

Table 6. XRES DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID77	V_{IH}	Input voltage high threshold	0.7 × V_{DDD}	–	–	V	CMOS Input
SID78	V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	0.3 × V_{DDD}	V	CMOS Input
SID79	R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID80	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	3	–	pF	
SID81	$V_{HYSXRES}$	Input voltage hysteresis	–	100	–	mV	Guaranteed by characterization
SID82	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DDD}/V_{SS}	–	–	100	µA	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 7. XRES AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID83	$T_{RESETWIDTH}$	Reset pulse width	1	–	–	µs	Guaranteed by characterization

Note

3. Simultaneous switching transitions on many fully-loaded GPIO pins may cause ground perturbations depending on several factors including PCB and decoupling capacitor design. For applications that are very sensitive to ground perturbations, the slower GPIO slew rate setting may be used.

Analog Peripherals

Opamp

Table 8. Opamp Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
	I_{DD}	Opamp block current. No load.	–	–	–	–	
SID269	I_{DD_HI}	Power = high	–	1100	1850	µA	
SID270	I_{DD_MED}	Power = medium	–	550	950	µA	
SID271	I_{DD_LOW}	Power = low	–	150	350	µA	
	GBW	Load = 20 pF, 0.1 mA. V_{DDA} = 2.7 V	–	–	–	–	
SID272	GBW_HI	Power = high	6	–	–	MHz	
SID273	GBW_MED	Power = medium	4	–	–	MHz	
SID274	GBW_LO	Power = low	–	1	–	MHz	
	I_{OUT_MAX}	$V_{DDA} \geq$ 2.7 V, 500 mV from rail	–	–	–	–	
SID275	$I_{OUT\_MAX\_HI}$	Power = high	10	–	–	mA	
SID276	$I_{OUT\_MAX\_MID}$	Power = medium	10	–	–	mA	
SID277	$I_{OUT\_MAX\_LO}$	Power = low	–	5	–	mA	
	I_{OUT}	V_{DDA} = 1.71 V, 500 mV from rail	–	–	–	–	
SID278	$I_{OUT\_MAX\_HI}$	Power = high	4	–	–	mA	
SID279	$I_{OUT\_MAX\_MID}$	Power = medium	4	–	–	mA	
SID280	$I_{OUT\_MAX\_LO}$	Power = low	–	2	–	mA	
SID281	V_{IN}	Input voltage range	–0.05	–	V_{DDA}– 0.2	V	Charge-pump on, $V_{DDA} \geq$ 2.7 V
SID282	V_{CM}	Input common mode voltage	–0.05	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	Charge-pump on, $V_{DDA} \geq$ 2.7 V
	V_{OUT}	$V_{DDA} \geq$ 2.7 V	–	–	–		
SID283	V_{OUT_1}	Power = high, I_{load}=10 mA	0.5	–	VDDA – 0.5	V	
SID284	V_{OUT_2}	Power = high, I_{load}=1 mA	0.2	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	
SID285	V_{OUT_3}	Power = medium, I_{load}=1 mA	0.2	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	
SID286	V_{OUT_4}	Power = low, I_{load}=0.1mA	0.2	–	VDDA – 0.2	V	
SID288	V_{OS_TR}	Offset voltage, trimmed	1	±0.5	1	mV	High mode
SID288A	V_{OS_TR}	Offset voltage, trimmed	–	±1	–	mV	Medium mode
SID288B	V_{OS_TR}	Offset voltage, trimmed	–	±2	–	mV	Low mode
SID290	$V_{OS\_DR\_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	–10	±3	10	µV/°C	High mode
SID290A	$V_{OS\_DR\_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	–	±10	–	µV/°C	Medium mode
SID290B	$V_{OS\_DR\_TR}$	Offset voltage drift, trimmed	–	±10	–	µV/°C	Low mode
SID291	CMRR	DC	60	70	–	dB	V_{DDD} = 3.6 V
SID292	PSRR	At 1 kHz, 100 mV ripple	70	85	–	dB	VDDD = 3.6 V
	Noise		–	–	–	–	
SID293	V_{N1}	Input referred, 1 Hz - 1GHz, power = high	–	94	–	µVrms	

Table 8. Opamp Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization) *(continued)*

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID294	V_{N2}	Input referred, 1 kHz, power = high	–	72	–	nV/rtHz	
SID295	V_{N3}	Input referred, 10kHz, power = high	–	28	–	nV/rtHz	
SID296	V_{N4}	Input referred, 100kHz, power = high	–	15	–	nV/rtHz	
SID297	Cload	Stable up to maximum load. Performance specs at 50 pF.	–	–	125	pF	
SID298	Slew_rate	Cload = 50 pF, Power = High, $V_{DDA} \geq$ 2.7 V	6	–	–	V/µs	
SID299	T_op_wake	From disable to enable, no external RC dominating	–	25	–	µs	
SID299A	OL_GAIN	Open Loop Gain	–	90	–	dB	
	Comp_mode	Comparator mode; 50 mV drive, $T_{rise} = T_{fall}$ (approx.)	–	–	–		
SID300	T_{PD1}	Response time; power = high	–	150	–	ns	
SID301	T_{PD2}	Response time; power = medium	–	400	–	ns	
SID302	T_{PD3}	Response time; power = low	–	2000	–	ns	
SID303	Vhyst_op	Hysteresis	–	10	–	mV	
Deep Sleep Mode		Mode 2 is lowest current range. Mode 1 has higher GBW.					Deep Sleep mode $V_{DDA} \geq$ 2.7 V.
SID_DS_1	IDD_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	1400	–	µA	25 °C
SID_DS_2	IDD_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	700	–	µA	25 °C
SID_DS_3	IDD_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	200	–	µA	25 °C
SID_DS_4	IDD_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	120	–	µA	25 °C
SID_DS_5	IDD_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	60	–	µA	25 °C
SID_DS_6	IDD_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	15	–	µA	25 °C
SID_DS_7	GBW_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	4	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_8	GBW_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	2	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_9	GBW_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	0.5	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_10	GBW_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	0.5	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_11	GBW_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	0.2	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_12	GBW_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	0.1	–	MHz	20-pF load, no DC load 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_13	VOS_HI_M1	Mode 1, High current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_14	VOS_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_15	VOS_LOW_M2	Mode 1, Low current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_16	VOS_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V

Table 8. Opamp Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization) *(continued)*

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/ Conditions
SID_DS_17	VOS_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_18	VOS_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	5	–	mV	With trim 25 °C, 0.2 V to V_{DDA}-1.5 V
SID_DS_19	IOUT_HI_M!	Mode 1, High current	–	10	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_20	IOUT_MED_M1	Mode 1, Medium current	–	10	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_21	IOUT_LOW_M1	Mode 1, Low current	–	4	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_22	IOUT_HI_M2	Mode 2, High current	–	1	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_23	IOU_MED_M2	Mode 2, Medium current	–	1	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V
SID_DS_24	IOU_LOW_M2	Mode 2, Low current	–	0.5	–	mA	Output is 0.5 V to V_{DDA}-0.5 V

Comparator

Table 9. Comparator DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID85	$V_{OFFSET2}$	Input offset voltage. Custom trim. Common mode voltage range from 0 to V_{DD}-1.	–	–	±4	mV	
SID85A	$V_{OFFSET3}$	Input offset voltage. Ultra low-power mode.	–	±12	–	mV	V_{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V_{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °C
SID86	V_{HYST}	Hysteresis when enabled. Common mode voltage range from 0 to V_{DD} -1.	–	10	35	mV	Guaranteed by characterization
SID87	V_{ICM1}	Input common mode voltage in normal mode	0	–	V_{DDD} – 0.2	V	Modes 1 and 2.
SID247	V_{ICM2}	Input common mode voltage in low power mode	0	–	V_{DDD}	V	
SID247A	V_{ICM2}	Input common mode voltage in ultra low power mode	0	–	V_{DDD} – 1.15	V	V_{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V_{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °C
SID88	CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	50	–	–	dB	V_{DDD} ≥ 2.7 V. Guaranteed by characterization
SID88A	CMRR	Common mode rejection ratio	42	–	–	dB	V_{DDD} < 2.7 V. Guaranteed by characterization
SID89	I_{CMP1}	Block current, normal mode	–	280	400	µA	Guaranteed by characterization
SID248	I_{CMP2}	Block current, low power mode	–	50	100	µA	Guaranteed by characterization
SID259	I_{CMP3}	Block current, ultra low power mode	–	6	28	µA	Guaranteed by characterization, V_{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V_{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °
SID90	Z_{CMP}	DC input impedance of comparator	35	–	–	MΩ	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 10. Comparator AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID91	T_{RESP1}	Response time, normal mode	–	38	110	ns	50-mV overdrive
SID258	T_{RESP2}	Response time, low power mode	–	70	200	ns	50-mV overdrive
SID92	T_{RESP3}	Response time, ultra low power mode	–	2.3	15	µs	200-mV overdrive. V_{DDD} ≥ 2.2 V for Temp < 0 °C, V_{DDD} ≥ 1.8 V for Temp > 0 °C

Temperature Sensor

Table 11. Temperature Sensor Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID93	$T_{SENSACC}$	Temperature sensor accuracy	–5	±1	+5	°C	–40 to +85 °C

SAR ADC

Table 12. SAR ADC DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID94	A_RES	Resolution	–	–	12	bits	
SID95	A_CHNIS_S	Number of channels - single ended	–	–	16		8 full speed
SID96	A-CHNKS_D	Number of channels - differ-ential	–	–	8		Diff inputs use neighboring I/O
SID97	A-MONO	Monotonicity	–	–	–		Yes. Based on characterization
SID98	A_GAINERR	Gain error	–	–	±0.1	%	With external reference.
SID99	A_OFFSET	Input offset voltage	–	–	2	mV	Measured with 1-V $V_{REF.}$
SID100	A_ISAR	Current consumption	–	–	1	mA	
SID101	A_VINS	Input voltage range - single ended	V_{SS}	–	V_{DDA}	V	Based on device character-ization
SID102	A_VIND	Input voltage range - differential	V_{SS}	–	V_{DDA}	V	Based on device character-ization
SID103	A_INRES	Input resistance	–	–	2.2	KΩ	Based on device character-ization
SID104	A_INCAP	Input capacitance	–	–	10	pF	Based on device character-ization

Table 13. SAR ADC AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
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_1	Sample rate with external reference bypass cap	–	–	1	Msps	
SID108A	A_SAMP_2	Sample rate with no bypass cap. Reference = V_{DD}	–	–	500	Ksps	
SID108B	A_SAMP_3	Sample rate with no bypass cap. Internal reference	–	–	100	ksps	

Table 13. SAR ADC AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization) *(continued)*

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID109	A_SNDR	Signal-to-noise and distortion ratio (SINAD)	65	–	–	dB	F_{IN} = 10 kHz
SID111	A_INL	Integral non linearity	–1.7	–	+2	LSB	V_{DD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 1 Msps, Vref = 1 to 5.5.
SID111A	A_INL	Integral non linearity	–1.5	–	+1.7	LSB	V_{DDD} = 1.71 to 3.6, 1 Msps, Vref = 1.71 to V_{DDD}.
SID111B	A_INL	Integral non linearity	–1.5	–	+1.7	LSB	V_{DDD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 500 ksps, Vref = 1 to 5.5.
SID112	A_DNL	Differential non linearity	–1	–	+2.2	LSB	V_{DDD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 1 Msps, Vref = 1 to 5.5.
SID112A	A_DNL	Differential non linearity	–1	–	+2	LSB	V_{DDD} = 1.71 to 3.6, 1 Msps, Vref = 1.71 to V_{DDD}.
SID112B	A_DNL	Differential non linearity	–1	–	+2.2	LSB	V_{DDD} = 1.71 to 5.5, 500 ksps, Vref = 1 to 5.5.
SID113	A_THD	Total harmonic distortion	–	–	–65	dB	F_{IN} = 10 kHz.

Table 14. CSD Block Specification

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
CSD Specification							
SID309	IDAC1	DNL for 8-bit resolution	–1	–	1	LSB	
SID310	IDAC1	INL for 8-bit resolution	–3	–	3	LSB	
SID311	IDAC2	DNL for 7-bit resolution	–1	–	1	LSB	
SID312	IDAC2	INL for 7-bit resolution	–3	–	3	LSB	
SID314	IDAC1_CRT1	Output current of Idac1 (8-bits) in High range	–	612	–	µA	
SID314A	IDAC1_CRT2	Output current of Idac1(8-bits) in Low range	–	306	–	µA	
SID315	IDAC2_CRT1	Output current of Idac2 (7-bits) in High range	–	304.8	–	µA	
SID315A	IDAC2_CRT2	Output current of Idac2 (7-bits) in Low range	–	152.4	–	µA	

Digital Peripherals

The following specifications apply to the Timer/Counter/PWM peripheral in timer mode.

Timer/Counter/PWM

Table 15. TCPWM Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID.TCPWM.1	ITCPWM1	Block current consumption at 3 MHz	–	–	45	µA	All modes (Timer/Counter/PWM)
SID.TCPWM.2	ITCPWM2	Block current consumption at 12 MHz	–	–	155	µA	All modes (Timer/Counter/PWM)
SID.TCPWM.2A	ITCPWM3	Block current consumption at 48 MHz	–	–	650	µA	All modes (Timer/Counter/PWM)
SID.TCPWM.3	TCPWMFREQ	Operating frequency	–	–	Fc	MHz	Fc max = Fcpu. Maximum = 48 MHz
SID.TCPWM.4	TPWMENEXT	Input Trigger Pulse Width for all Trigger Events	2/Fc	–	–	ns	Trigger Events can be Stop, Start, Reload, Count, Capture, or Kill depending on which mode of operation is selected.
SID.TCPWM.5	TPWMEXT	Output Trigger Pulse widths	2/Fc	–	–	ns	Minimum possible width of Overflow, Underflow, and CC (Counter equals Compare value) trigger outputs
SID.TCPWM.5A	TCRES	Resolution of Counter	1/Fc	–	–	ns	Minimum time between successive counts
SID.TCPWM.5B	PWMRES	PWM Resolution	1/Fc	–	–	ns	Minimum pulse width of PWM Output
SID.TCPWM.5C	QRES	Quadrature inputs resolution	1/Fc	–	–	ns	Minimum pulse width between Quadrature phase inputs.

I^2C

Table 16. Fixed I^2C DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID149	I_{I2C1}	Block current consumption at 100 kHz	–	10.5	55	µA	
SID150	I_{I2C2}	Block current consumption at 400 kHz	–	–	135	µA	
SID151	I_{I2C3}	Block current consumption at 1 Mbps	–	–	310	µA	
SID152	I_{I2C4}	I^2C enabled in Deep Sleep mode	–	–	1.4	µA	

Table 17. Fixed I^2C AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID153	F_{I2C1}	Bit rate	–	–	1	Mbps	

LCD Direct Drive

Table 18. LCD Direct Drive DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID154	I_{LCDLOW}	Operating current in low power mode	–	5	–	µA	16 × 4 small segment disp. at 50 Hz
SID155	C_{LCDCAP}	LCD capacitance per segment/common driver	–	500	5000	pF	Guaranteed by Design
SID156	LCD_{OFFSET}	Long-term segment offset	–	20	–	mV	
SID157	I_{LCDOP1}	PWM Mode current. 5-V bias. 24-MHz IMO	–	0.6	–	mA	32 × 4 segments. 50 Hz, 25 °C
SID158	I_{LCDOP2}	PWM Mode current. 3.3-V bias. 24-MHz IMO.	–	0.5	–	mA	32 × 4 segments. 50 Hz, 25 °C

Table 19. LCD Direct Drive AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID159	F_{LCD}	LCD frame rate	10	50	150	Hz	

Table 20. Fixed UART DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID160	I_{UART1}	Block current consumption at 100 Kbits/sec	–	9	55	µA	
SID161	I_{UART2}	Block current consumption at 1000 Kbits/sec	–	–	312	µA	

Table 21. Fixed UART AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID162	F_{UART}	Bit rate	–	–	1	Mbps	

SPI Specifications

Table 22. Fixed SPI DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
SID163	I_{SPI1}	Block current consumption at 1 Mbits/sec	–	–	360	µA
SID164	I_{SPI2}	Block current consumption at 4 Mbits/sec	–	–	560	µA
SID165	I_{SPI3}	Block current consumption at 8 Mbits/sec	–	–	600	µA

Table 23. Fixed SPI AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
SID166	F_{SPI}	SPI operating frequency (master; 6X oversampling)	–	–	8	MHz

Table 24. Fixed SPI Master Mode AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
SID167	T_{DMO}	MOSI valid after Sclock driving edge	–	–	15	ns
SID168	T_{DSI}	MISO valid before Sclock capturing edge. Full clock, late MISO Sampling used	20	–	–	ns
SID169	T_{HMO}	Previous MOSI data hold time with respect to capturing edge at Slave	0	–	–	ns

Table 25. Fixed SPI Slave mode AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units
SID170	T_{DMI}	MOSI valid before Sclock capturing edge	40	–	–	ns
SID171	T_{DSO}	MISO valid after Sclock driving edge	–	–	$42 + 3 \times F_{CPU}$	ns
SID171A	T_{DSO_ext}	MISO valid after Sclock driving edge in Ext. Clock mode	–	–	48	ns
SID172	T_{HSO}	Previous MISO data hold time	0	–	–	ns
SID172A	$T_{SSELSCK}$	SSEL Valid to first SCK Valid edge	100	–	–	ns

Memory

Table 26. Flash DC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID173	V_{PE}	Erase and program voltage	1.71	–	5.5	V	

Table 27. Flash AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID174	$T_{ROWWRITE}$	Row (block) write time (erase and program)	–	–	20	ms	Row (block) = 256 bytes
SID175	$T_{ROWERASE}$	Row erase time	–	–	13	ms	
SID176	$T_{ROWPROGRAM}$	Row program time after erase	–	–	7	ms	
SID178	$T_{BULKERASE}$	Bulk erase time (128 KB)	–	–	35	ms	
SID180	$T_{DEVPROG}$	Total device program time	–	–	15	seconds	Guaranteed by characterization
SID181	F_{END}	Flash endurance	100 K	–	–	cycles	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182	F_{RET}	Flash retention. $T_A \leq 55$ °C, 100 K P/E cycles	20	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization
SID182A		Flash retention. $T_A \leq 85$ °C, 10 K P/E cycles	10	–	–	years	Guaranteed by characterization

System Resources

Power-on-Reset (POR) with Brown Out

Table 28. Imprecise Power On Reset (PRES)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID185	$V_{RISEIPOR}$	Rising trip voltage	0.80	–	1.45	V	Guaranteed by characterization
SID186	$V_{FALLIPOR}$	Falling trip voltage	0.75	–	1.4	V	Guaranteed by characterization
SID187	$V_{IPORHYST}$	Hysteresis	15	–	200	mV	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 29. Precise Power On Reset (POR)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID190	$V_{FALLPPOR}$	BOD trip voltage in active and sleep modes	1.64	–	–	V	Guaranteed by characterization
SID192	$V_{FALLDPSLP}$	BOD trip voltage in Deep Sleep	1.4	–	–	V	Guaranteed by characterization

Voltage Monitors

Table 30. Voltage Monitors DC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID195	V_{LVI1}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0000b	1.71	1.75	1.79	V	
SID196	V_{LVI2}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0001b	1.76	1.80	1.85	V	
SID197	V_{LVI3}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0010b	1.85	1.90	1.95	V	
SID198	V_{LVI4}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0011b	1.95	2.00	2.05	V	
SID199	V_{LVI5}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0100b	2.05	2.10	2.15	V	
SID200	V_{LVI6}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0101b	2.15	2.20	2.26	V	
SID201	V_{LVI7}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0110b	2.24	2.30	2.36	V	
SID202	V_{LVI8}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 0111b	2.34	2.40	2.46	V	
SID203	V_{LVI9}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1000b	2.44	2.50	2.56	V	
SID204	V_{LVI10}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1001b	2.54	2.60	2.67	V	
SID205	V_{LVI11}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1010b	2.63	2.70	2.77	V	
SID206	V_{LVI12}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1011b	2.73	2.80	2.87	V	
SID207	V_{LVI13}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1100b	2.83	2.90	2.97	V	
SID208	V_{LVI14}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1101b	2.93	3.00	3.08	V	
SID209	V_{LVI15}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1110b	3.12	3.20	3.28	V	
SID210	V_{LVI16}	LVI_A/D_SEL[3:0] = 1111b	4.39	4.50	4.61	V	
SID211	LVI_IDD	Block current	–	–	100	µA	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 31. Voltage Monitors AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID212	$T_{MONTRIP}$	Voltage monitor trip time	–	–	1	µs	Guaranteed by characterization

SWD Interface

Table 32. SWD Interface Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID213	F_SWDCLK1	3.3 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	14	MHz	SWDCLK ≤ 1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID214	F_SWDCLK2	1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.3 V	–	–	7	MHz	SWDCLK ≤ 1/3 CPU clock frequency
SID215	T_SWDI_SETUP	T = 1/f SWDCLK	0.25*T	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID216	T_SWDI_HOLD	T = 1/f SWDCLK	0.25*T	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217	T_SWDO_VALID	T = 1/f SWDCLK	–	–	0.5*T	ns	Guaranteed by characterization
SID217A	T_SWDO_HOLD	T = 1/f SWDCLK	1	–	–	ns	Guaranteed by characterization

Internal Main Oscillator

Table 33. IMO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID218	I_{IMO1}	IMO operating current at 48 MHz	–	–	1000	µA	
SID219	I_{IMO2}	IMO operating current at 24 MHz	–	–	325	µA	
SID220	I_{IMO3}	IMO operating current at 12 MHz	–	–	225	µA	
SID221	I_{IMO4}	IMO operating current at 6 MHz	–	–	180	µA	
SID222	I_{IMO5}	IMO operating current at 3 MHz	–	–	150	µA	

Table 34. IMO AC Specifications

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID223	$F_{IMOTOL1}$	Frequency variation from 3 to 48 MHz	–	–	±2	%	
SID226	$T_{STARTIMO}$	IMO startup time	–	–	12	µs	
SID227	$T_{JITRMSIMO1}$	RMS Jitter at 3 MHz	–	156	–	ps	
SID228	$T_{JITRMSIMO2}$	RMS Jitter at 24 MHz	–	145	–	ps	
SID229	$T_{JITRMSIMO3}$	RMS Jitter at 48 MHz	–	139	–	ps	

Internal Low-Speed Oscillator

Table 35. ILO DC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Design)

Spec ID	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID231	I_{ILO1}	ILO operating current at 32 kHz	–	0.3	1.05	µA	Guaranteed by Characterization
SID233	$I_{ILOLEAK}$	ILO leakage current	–	2	15	nA	Guaranteed by Design

Table 36. ILO AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID234	$T_{STARTILO1}$	ILO startup time	–	–	2	ms	Guaranteed by characterization
SID236	$T_{ILODUTY}$	ILO duty cycle	40	50	60	%	Guaranteed by characterization
SID237	$F_{ILOTRIM1}$	32 kHz trimmed frequency	15	32	50	kHz	±60% with trim.

Table 37. PLL DC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID410	IDD_PLL_48	In = 3 MHz, Out = 48 MHz	–	530	610	µA	
SID411	IDD_PLL_24	In = 3 MHz, Out = 24 MHz	–	300	405	µA	

Table 38. PLL AC Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID412	F_{PLLIN}	PLL input frequency	1	–	48	MHz	
SID413	F_{PLLINT}	PLL intermediate frequency; prescaler out	1	–	3	MHz	
SID414	F_{PLLVCO}	VCO output frequency before post-divide	22.5	–	104	MHz	
SID415	D_{IVVCO}	VCO Output post-divider range; PLL output frequency is F_{PPLVCO}/D_{IVVCO}	1	–	8	–	
SID416	PLLlocktime	Lock time at startup	–	–	250	us	
SID417	Jperiod_1	Period jitter for VCO ≥ 67 MHz	–	–	150	ps	Guaranteed By Design
SID416A	Jperiod_2	Period jitter for VCO ≤ 67 MHz	–	–	200	ps	Guaranteed By Design

Table 39. External Clock Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID305	ExtClkFreq	External Clock input Frequency	0	–	48	MHz	Guaranteed by characterization
SID306	ExtClkDuty	Duty cycle; Measured at $V_{DD/2}$	45	–	55	%	Guaranteed by characterization

Table 40. Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO) Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
IMO WCO-PLL calibrated mode							
SID330	IMOWCO1	Frequency variation with IMO set to 3 MHz	–0.6	–	0.6	%	Does not include WCO tolerance
SID331	IMOWCO2	Frequency variation with IMO set to 5 MHZ	–0.4	–	0.4	%	Does not include WCO tolerance
SID332	IMOWCO3	Frequency variation with IMO set to 7 or 9 MHZ	–0.3	–	0.3	%	Does not include WCO tolerance
SID333	IMOWCO4	All other IMO frequency settings	–0.2	–	0.2	%	Does not include WCO tolerance

Table 40. Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO) Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
WCO Specifications							
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	

Table 41. External Crystal Oscillator (ECO) Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID316	IECO1	Block operating current	–	–	1.5	mA	
SID317	FECO	Crystal frequency range	4	–	33	MHz	

Table 42. UDB AC Specifications

(Guaranteed by Characterization)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
Datapath performance							
SID249	$F_{MAX\text{-}TIMER}$	Max frequency of 16-bit timer in a UDB pair	–	–	48	MHz	
SID250	$F_{MAX\text{-}ADDER}$	Max frequency of 16-bit adder in a UDB pair	–	–	48	MHz	
SID251	F_{MAX_CRC}	Max frequency of 16-bit CRC/PRS in a UDB pair	–	–	48	MHz	
PLD Performance in UDB							
SID252	F_{MAX_PLD}	Max frequency of 2-pass PLD function in a UDB pair	–	–	48	MHz	
Clock to Output Performance							
SID253	$T_{CLK\_OUT\_UDB1}$	Prop. delay for clock in to data out at 25 °C, Typ.	–	15	–	ns	
SID254	$T_{CLK\_OUT\_UDB2}$	Prop. delay for clock in to data out, Worst case.	–	25	–	ns	

Table 43. Block Specs

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID256	T_{WS48}	Number of wait states at 48 MHz	2	–	–		CPU execution from Flash. Guaranteed by characterization
SID257	T_{WS24}	Number of wait states at 24 MHz	1	–	–		CPU execution from Flash. Guaranteed by characterization
SID260	V_{REFSAR}	Trimmed internal reference to SAR	–1	–	+1	%	Percentage of Vbg (1.024 V). Guaranteed by characterization
SID261	$F_{SARINTREF}$	SAR operating speed without external reference bypass	–	500	–	ksps	12-bit resolution. Guaranteed by characterization
SID262	$T_{CLKSWITCH}$	Clock switching from clk1 to clk2 in clk1 periods	3	–	4	Periods	Guaranteed by design
* Tws48 and Tws24 are guaranteed by Design							

Table 44. UDB Port Adaptor Specifications

(Based on LPC Component Specs; all specs except TLCLKDO are guaranteed by design -10-pF load, 3-V V_{DDIO} and V_{DDD})

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details/Conditions
SID263	T_{LCLKDO}	LCLK to output delay	–	–	18	ns	
SID264	$T_{DINLCLK}$	Input setup time to LCLCK rising edge	–	–	7	ns	
SID265	$T_{DINLCLKHLD}$	Input hold time from LCLK rising edge	0	–	–	ns	
SID266	$T_{LCLKHIZ}$	LCLK to output tristated	–	–	28	ns	
SID267	T_{FLCLK}	LCLK frequency	–	–	33	MHz	
SID268	$T_{LCLKDUTY}$	LCLK duty cycle (percentage high)	40	–	60	%	

Table 45. USB Device Block Specifications (USB only)

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID321	Vusb_5	Device supply for USB operation	4.5	–	5.5	V	USB Configured, USB Reg. enabled
SID322	Vusb_3.3	Device supply for USB operation	3.15	–	3.6	V	USB Configured, USB Reg. bypassed
SID323	Vusb_3.3	Device supply for USB operation (Functional operation only)	2.85	–	3.6	V	USB Configured, USB Reg. bypassed
SID324	Iusb_config	Device supply current in Active mode, IMO = 24 MHz	–	10	–	mA	V_{DDD} = 5 V
SID325	Iusb_config	Device supply current in Active mode, IMO = 24 MHz	–	8	–	mA	V_{DDD} = 3.3 V
SID326	Isub_suspend	Device supply current in Sleep mode	–	0.5	–	mA	V_{DDD} = 5 V, PICU wakeup
SID327	Isub_suspend	Device supply current in Sleep mode	–	0.3	–	mA	V_{DDD} = 5 V, Device disconnected
SID328	Isub_suspend	Device supply current in Sleep mode	–	0.5	–	mA	V_{DDD} = 3.3 V, PICU wakeup
SID329	Isub_suspend	Device supply current in Sleep mode	–	0.3	–	mA	V_{DDD} = 3.3 V, Device disconnected

Table 46. SIO Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SIO DC Specifications							
SID330	V_{IH}	Input voltage high threshold	0.7*VDD	–	–	V	CMOS input; with respect to V_{DDIO}
SID331	V_{IL}	Input voltage low threshold	–	–	0.3*VDD	V	CMOS input; with respect to V_{DDIO}
SID332	V_{IH}	Differential input mode high voltage; hysteresis disabled	Vr+0.2	–	–	V	Vr is the SIO reference voltage
SID333	V_{IL}	Differential input mode low voltage, hysteresis disabled	–	–	Vr-0.2	V	Vr is the SIO reference voltage
SID334	V_{OH}	Output high voltage in unregulated mode	VDDIO - 0.4	–	–	V	I_{OH} = 4 mA, V_{DD} = 3.3 V
SID335	V_{OH}	Output high voltage in regulated mode	Vr - 0.65	–	Vr + 0.2	V	I_{OH} = 1 mA
SID336	V_{OH}	Output high voltage in regulated mode	Vr - 0.3	–	Vr + 0.2	V	I_{OH} = 0.1 mA
SID337	V_{OL}	Output low voltage	–	–	0.8	V	V_{DDIO} = 3.3 V, I_{OL} = 25 mA
SID338	V_{OL}	Output low voltage	–	–	0.4	V	V_{DDIO} = 1.8 V, I_{OL} = 4 mA
SID339	Vinref	Input voltage reference	0.48	–	0.52*VDDIO	V	
SID340	Voutref	Output voltage reference (regulated mode)	1	–	VDDIO-1	V	V_{DDIO} > 3.3
SID341	Voutref	Output voltage reference (regulated mode)	1	–	VDDIO-0.5	V	V_{DDIO} < 3.3
SID342	R_{PULLUP}	Pull-up resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID343	$R_{PULLDOWN}$	Pull-down resistor	3.5	5.6	8.5	kΩ	
SID344	I_{IL}	Input leakage current (absolute value)	–	–	14	nA	$V_{IH} \le V_{DDSIO}$; 25 °C
SID345	I_{IL}	Input leakage current (absolute value)	–	–	10	nA	$V_{IH} > V_{DDSIO}$; 25 °C
SID346	C_{IN}	Input capacitance	–	–	7	pF	
SID347	VHYST-Single	Hysteresis in single-ended mode	–	40	–	mV	
SID348	VHYST_Diff	Hysteresis in differential mode	–	35	–	mV	
SID349	I_{DIODE}	Current through protection diode to V_{DD}/V_{SS}	–	–	100	µA	
SIO AC Specifications (Guaranteed By Design)							
SID350	T_{RISEF}	Rise time in Fast Strong mode	–	–	12	ns	3.3-V V_{DD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID351	T_{FALLF}	Fall time in Fast Strong mode	–	–	12	ns	3.3-V V_{DD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID352	T_{RISES}	Rise time in Slow Strong mode	–	–	75	ns	3.3-V V_{DD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID353	T_{FALLS}	Fall time in Slow Strong mode	–	–	70	ns	3.3-V V_{DD}, Cload = 25 pF
SID354	F_{SIOUT1}	SIO Fout; Unregulated, Fast Strong mode	–	–	33	MHz	3.3-V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 25 pF. Guaranteed by design.
SID355	F_{SIOUT2}	SIO Fout; Unregulated, Fast Strong mode	–	–	16	MHz	1.71-V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.3 V, 25 pF
SID356	F_{SIOUT3}	SIO Fout; Regulated, Fast Strong mode	–	–	20	MHz	3.3-V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 25 pF
SID357	F_{SIOUT4}	SIO Fout; Regulated, Fast Strong mode	–	–	10	MHz	1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.3 V, 25 pF

Table 46. SIO Specifications *(continued)*

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID358	F_{SIOUT3}	SIO Fout; Unregulated, Slow Strong mode.	–	–	5	MHz	3.3 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 25 pF
SID359	F_{SIOUT4}	SIO Fout, Unregulated, Slow Strong mode.	–	–	3.5	MHz	1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 3.3 V, 25 pF
SID360	F_{SIOUT5}	SIO Fout, Regulated, Slow Strong mode.	–	–	2.5	MHz	1.7 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V, 25 pF
SID361	F_{GPIOIN}	GPIO input operating frequency;1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V	–	–	48	MHz	1.71 V ≤ V_{DD} ≤ 5.5 V

Table 47. CAN Specifications

Spec ID#	Parameter	Description	Min	Typ	Max	Units	Details / Conditions
SID420	IDD_CAN	Block current consumption	–	–	200	uA	
SID421	CAN_bits	CAN Bit rate (Min 8-MHz clock)	–	–	1	Mbps	

Ordering Information

The SHM 35920-L family part numbers and features are listed in the following table.

Table 48. SHM 35920-L Ordering Information

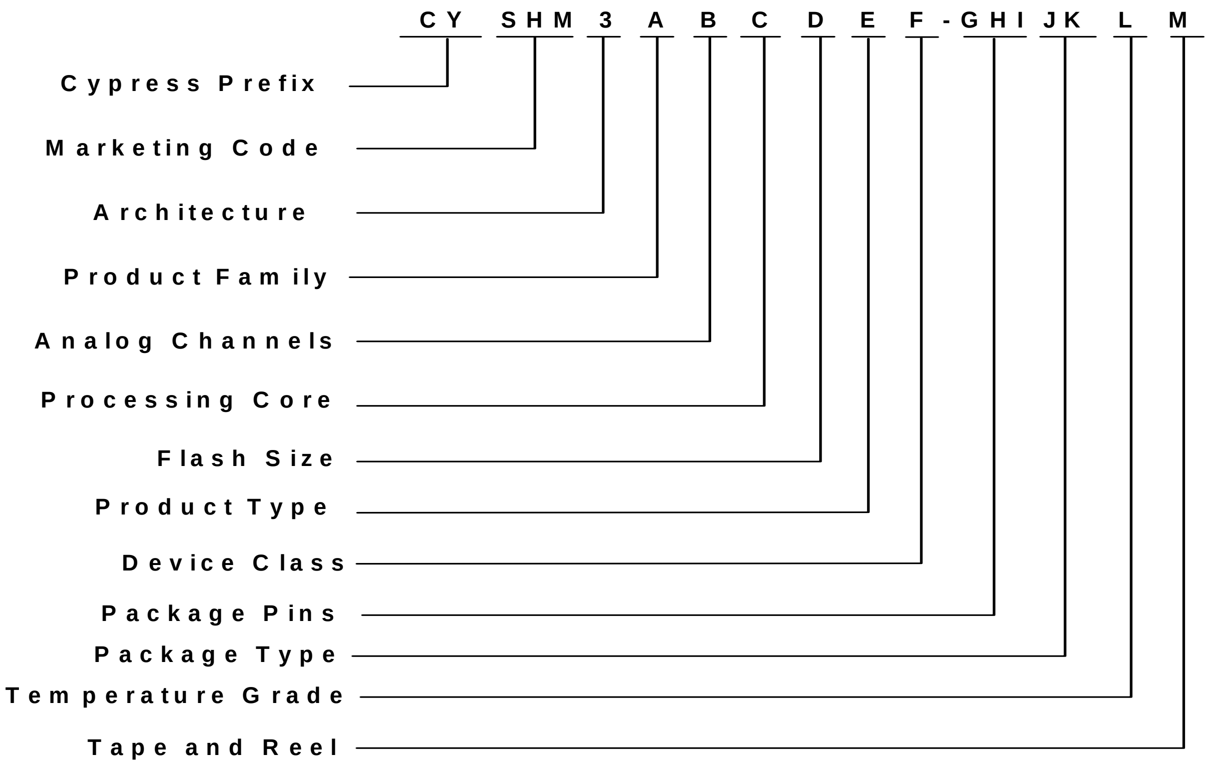
Part Number	MCU Core			Analog					Digital					I/O		Package
	Max CPU Speed (MHz)	Flash (KB)	SRAM (KB)	ADC	IDAC	OpAmp	LP Comparator	CSD	Direct LCD Drive	UDBs	TCPWM Blocks	USB Full-Speed	CAN	SCB Blocks	GPIO	
CYSHM35926P-L068LTI	48	256	32	1000 ksps	2x 7-bit 2x 8-bit	4	2	–	✔	8	8	✔	2	4	57	68-QFN

The nomenclature used in Table 48 is based on the following part numbering convention:

Field	Description	Values	Meaning
CY	Company ID	CY	Cypress
SHM	Marketing Code	SHM	System Hardware Manager
3	Architecture	3	Third Generation
A	Product Family	5	Full Programmable
B	Analog Channels	9	Programmable (Limited by I/O)
C	Signal Processing Engine: Processing Core	2	ARM Cortex M0
D	Signal Processing Engine: Flash Size	2	16 KB
		3	32 KB
		4	64 KB
		5	128 KB
		6	256 KB
E	Product Type	I	Intelligent Analog
		P	Programmable Analog
F	Device Class	S	SHM 35000 S-Class
		M	SHM 35000 M-Class
		L	SHM 35000 L-Class
GHI	Package Pins	000-999	Number of Pins on Package
JK	Package Type	BZ	BGA
		AX	TQFP
		LT	QFN
		PV	SSOP
		FN	CSP
L	Temperature Grade	I	Industrial
M	Tape and Reel	T	Tape and Reel N/A for other packages

Part Numbering Conventions

The part number fields are defined as follows.



Packaging

The description of the PSoC4200-L package dimensions follows.

Table 49. Package Dimensions

SPEC ID#	Package	Description	Package DWG #
PKG_3	68-pin QFN	68-pin QFN, 8 mm x 8 mm x 1.0 mm height with 0.4 mm pitch	001-09618

Table 50. Package Characteristics

Parameter	Description	Conditions	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} (68-pin QFN)		–	17	–	°C/Watt

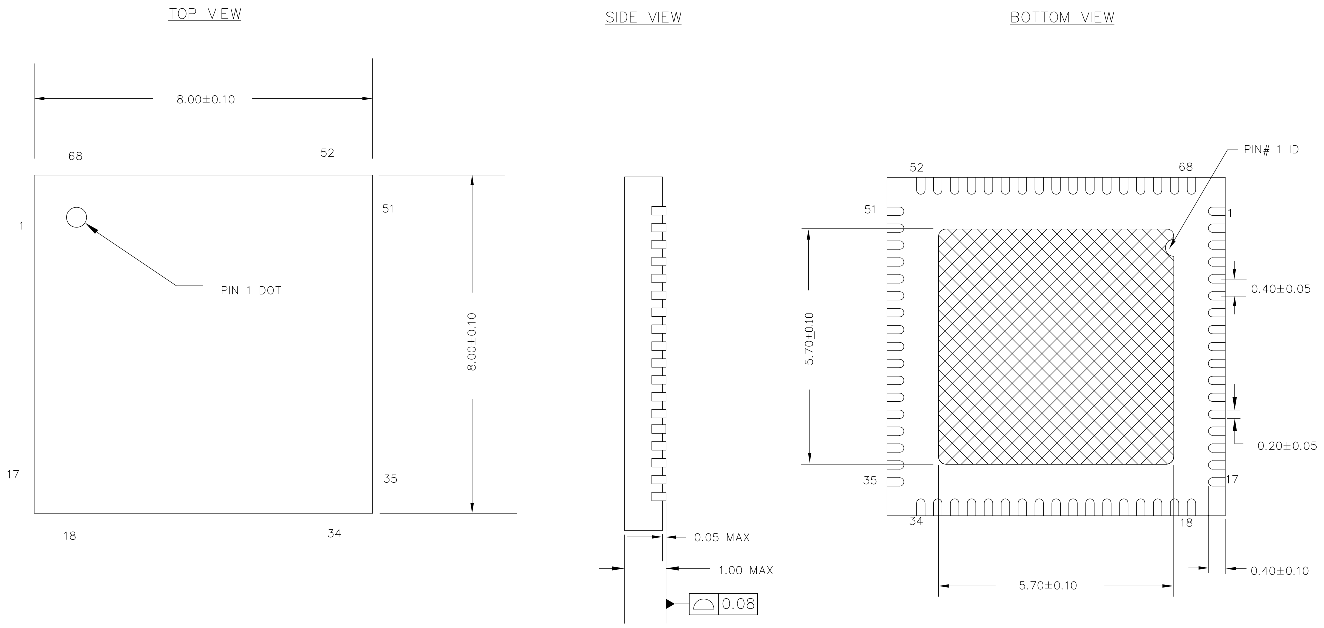
Table 51. Solder Reflow Peak Temperature

Package	Maximum Peak Temperature	Maximum Time at Peak Temperature
68-pin QFN	260 °C	30 seconds

Table 52. Package Moisture Sensitivity Level (MSL), IPC/JEDEC J-STD-2

Package	MSL
68-pin QFN	MSL 3

Figure 7. 68-Pin QFN Package Outline



NOTES:

1. HATCH AREA IS SOLDERABLE EXPOSED METAL.
2. REFERENCE JEDEC#: MO-220
3. PACKAGE WEIGHT: 17 ± 2mg
4. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS

001-09618 *E

Acronyms

Table 53. 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
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^2C, 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
LVTTL	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 53. 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^2C serial clock
SDA	I^2C 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
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

Document Conventions

Units of Measure

Table 54. Units of Measure

Symbol	Unit of Measure
°C	degrees Celsius
dB	decibel
fF	femto farad
Hz	hertz
KB	1024 bytes
kbps	kilobits per second
Khr	kilohour
kHz	kilohertz
kΩ	kilo ohm
ksps	kilosamples per second
LSB	least significant bit
Mbps	megabits per second
MHz	megahertz
MΩ	mega-ohm
Msps	megasamples per second
µA	microampere
µF	microfarad
µH	microhenry
µs	microsecond
µV	microvolt
µW	microwatt
mA	milliampere
ms	millisecond
mV	millivolt
nA	nanoampere
ns	nanosecond
nV	nanovolt
Ω	ohm
pF	picofarad
ppm	parts per million
ps	picosecond
s	second
sps	samples per second
sqrtHz	square root of hertz
V	volt

Revision History

Revision	ECN	Orig. of Change	Submission Date	Description of Change
Description Title: SHM 35-Series: SHM35920-L Family Datasheet System Hardware Manager (SHM) **Document Number: 002-14017**				
**	5327363	RLRM	06/29/2016	New datasheet for new device family.

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