# LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138

## Single-chip 16/32-bit microcontrollers; 32/64/128/256/512 kB ISP/IAP Flash with 10-bit ADC and DAC

Rev. 02 — 15 April 2005 Preliminary data sheet

## 1. General description

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 microcontrollers are based on a 32/16 bit ARM7TDMI-S CPU with real-time emulation and embedded trace support, that combines the microcontroller with 32 kB, 64 kB, 128 kB, 256 kB and 512 kB of embedded high speed Flash memory. A 128-bit wide memory interface and a unique accelerator architecture enable 32-bit code execution at maximum clock rate. For critical code size applications, the alternative 16-bit Thumb mode reduces code by more than 30 % with minimal performance penalty.

Due to their tiny size and low power consumption, these microcontrollers are ideal for applications where miniaturization is a key requirement, such as access control and point-of-sale. With a wide range of serial communications interfaces and on-chip SRAM options of 8/16/32 kB, they are very well suited for communication gateways and protocol converters, soft modems, voice recognition and low end imaging, providing both large buffer size and high processing power. Various 32-bit timers, single or dual 10-bit 8 channel ADC(s), 10-bit DAC, PWM channels and 47 GPIO lines with up to nine edge or level sensitive external interrupt pins make these microcontrollers particularly suitable for industrial control and medical systems.

## 2. Features

### 2.1 Key features

- 16/32-bit ARM7TDMI-S microcontroller in a tiny LQFP64 package.
- 8/16/32 kB of on-chip static RAM and 32/64/128/256/512 kB of on-chip Flash program memory. 128 bit wide interface/accelerator enables high speed 60 MHz operation.
- In-System/In-Application Programming (ISP/IAP) via on-chip boot-loader software. Single Flash sector or full chip erase in 400 ms and programming of 256 bytes in 1 ms.
- EmbeddedICE RT and Embedded Trace interfaces offer real-time debugging with the on-chip RealMonitor software and high speed tracing of instruction execution.
- One (LPC2131/32) or two (LPC2134/36/38) 8 channel 10-bit A/D converters provides a total of up to 16 analog inputs, with conversion times as low as 2.44 µs per channel.
- Single 10-bit D/A converter provides variable analog output (LPC2132/34/36/38).
- Two 32-bit timers/external event counters (with four capture and four compare channels each), PWM unit (six outputs) and watchdog.
- Low power Real-time clock with independent power and dedicated 32 kHz clock input.
- Multiple serial interfaces including two UARTs (16C550), two Fast $I^2C$-bus (400 kbit/s), SPI and SSP with buffering and variable data length capabilities.
- Vectored interrupt controller with configurable priorities and vector addresses.

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- Up to 47 5 V tolerant general purpose I/O pins in tiny LQFP64 package.
- Up to nine edge or level sensitive external interrupt pins available.
- 60 MHz maximum CPU clock available from programmable on-chip PLL with settling time of 100 µs.
- On-chip integrated oscillator operates with external crystal in range of 1 MHz to 30 MHz and with external oscillator up to 50 MHz.
- Power saving modes include Idle and Power-down.
- Individual enable/disable of peripheral functions as well as peripheral clock scaling down for additional power optimization.
- Processor wake-up from Power-down mode via external interrupt or BOD.
- Single power supply chip with POR and BOD circuits:
  - CPU operating voltage range of 3.0 V to 3.6 V (3.3 V ± 10 %) with 5 V tolerant I/O pads.

# 3. Ordering information

**Table 1: Ordering information**

| Type number | Package | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Name | Description | Version |
| LPC2131FBD64 | LQFP64 | plastic low profile quad flat package; 64 leads; body 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm | SOT314-2 |
| LPC2132FBD64 | LQFP64 | plastic low profile quad flat package; 64 leads; body 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm | SOT314-2 |
| LPC2134FBD64 | LQFP64 | plastic low profile quad flat package; 64 leads; body 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm | SOT314-2 |
| LPC2136FBD64 | LQFP64 | plastic low profile quad flat package; 64 leads; body 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm | SOT314-2 |
| LPC2138FBD64 | LQFP64 | plastic low profile quad flat package; 64 leads; body 10 × 10 × 1.4 mm | SOT314-2 |

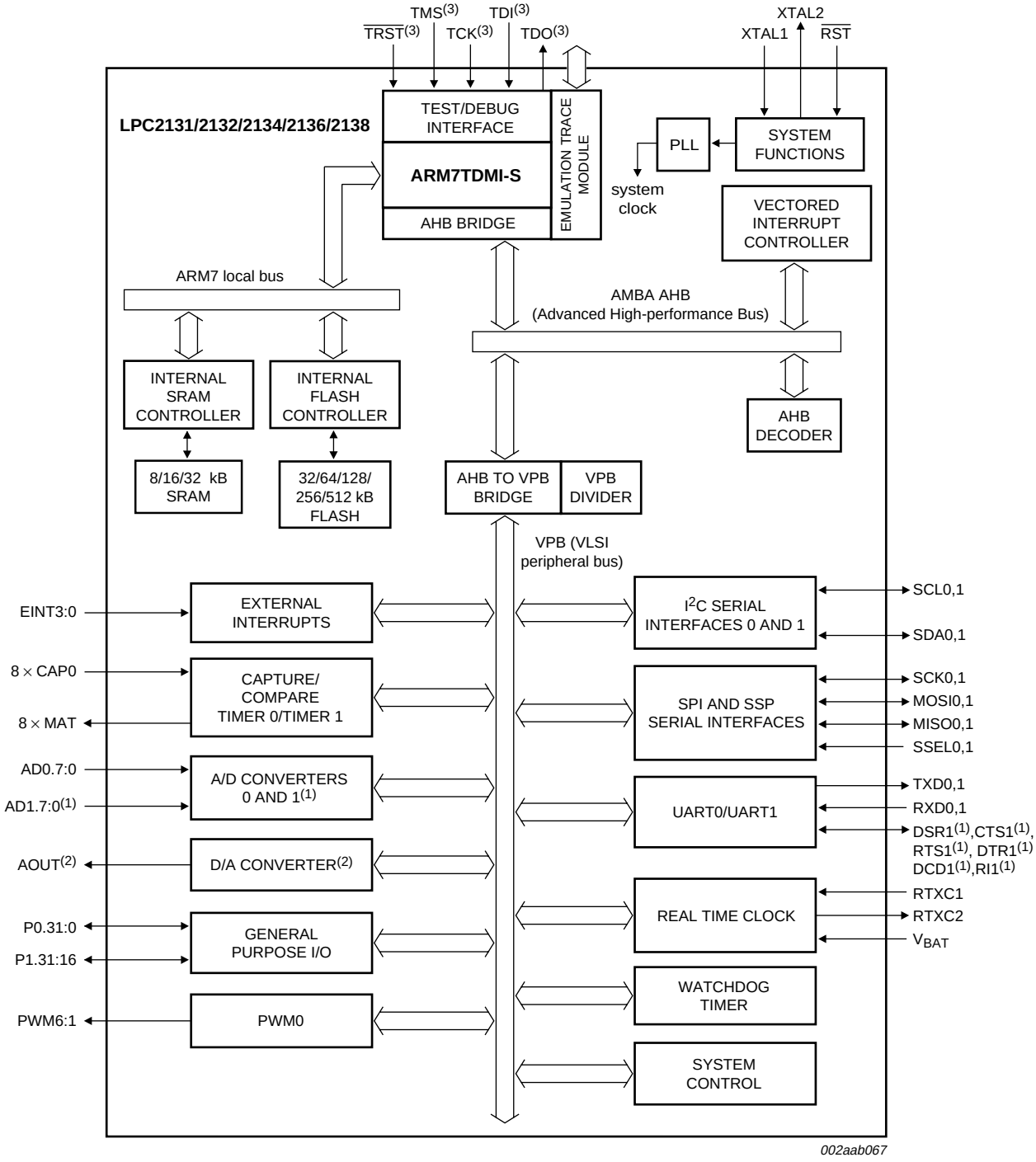
## 3.1 Ordering options

**Table 2: Ordering options**

| Type number | Flash memory | RAM | ADC | DAC | Temperature range (°C) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LPC2131FBD64 | 32 kB | 8 kB | 1 | - | –40 to +85 |
| LPC2132FBD64 | 64 kB | 16 kB | 1 | 1 | –40 to +85 |
| LPC2134FBD64 | 128 kB | 16 kB | 2 | 1 | –40 to +85 |
| LPC2136FBD64 | 256 kB | 32 kB | 2 | 1 | –40 to +85 |
| LPC2138FBD64 | 512 kB | 32 kB | 2 | 1 | –40 to +85 |


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## 4. Block diagram




(1) LPC2134/2136/2138 only.

(2) LPC2132/2134/2136/2138 only.

(3) Pins shared with GPIO.

**Fig 1. Block diagram.**



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# 5. Pinning information

## 5.1 Pinning

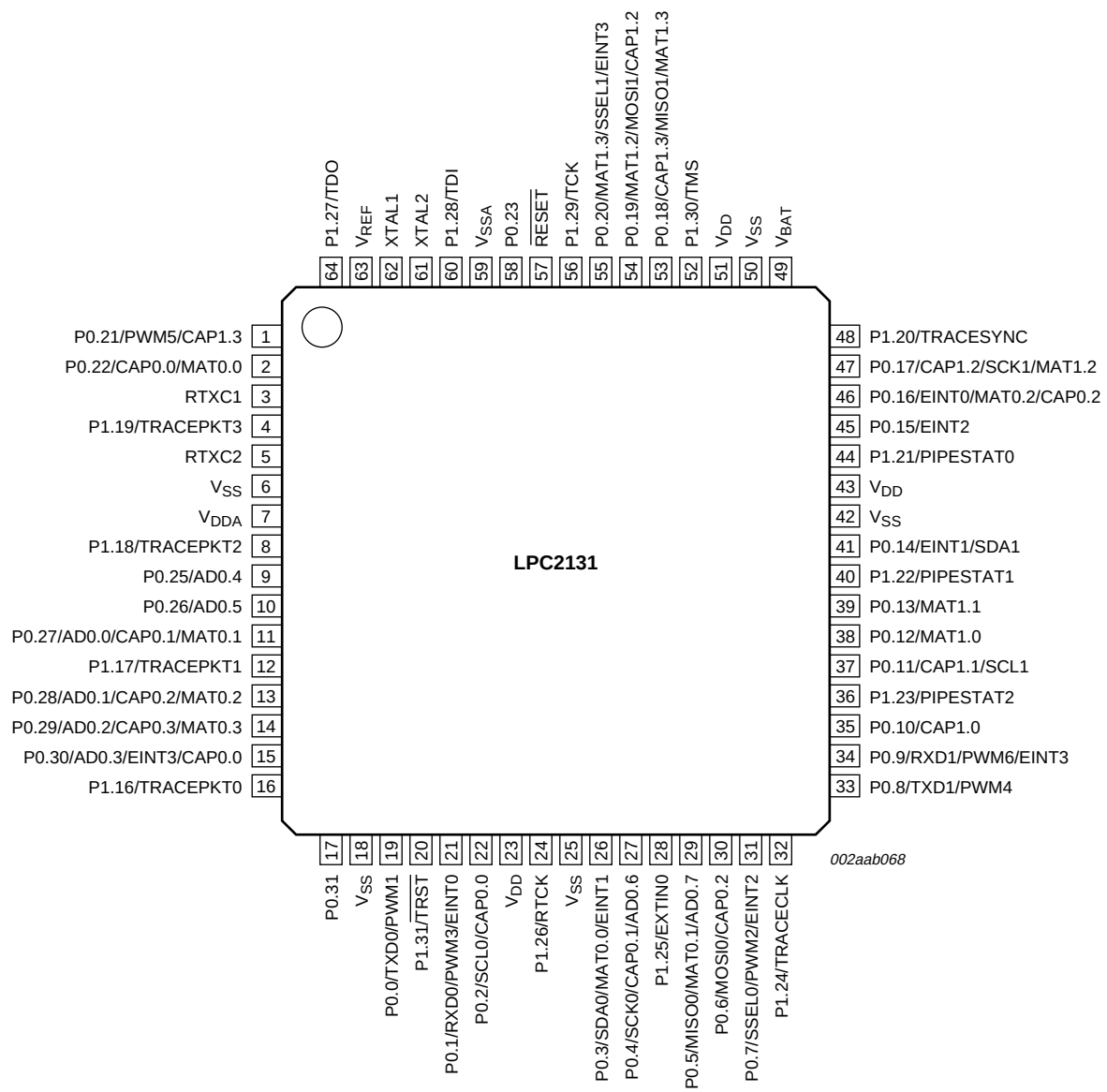



**Fig 2. LPC2131 pinning.**



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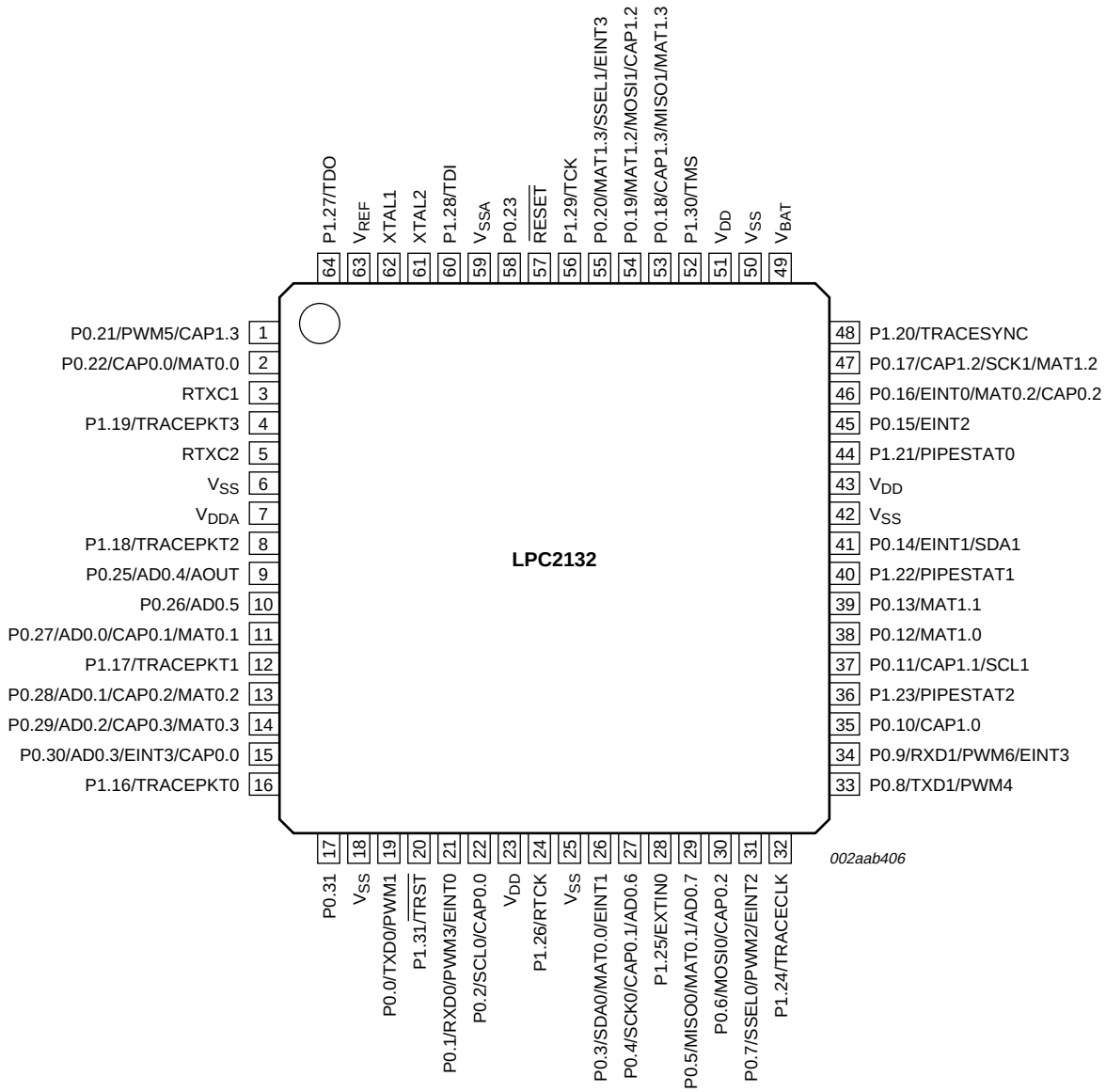



**Fig 3. LPC2132 pinning.**



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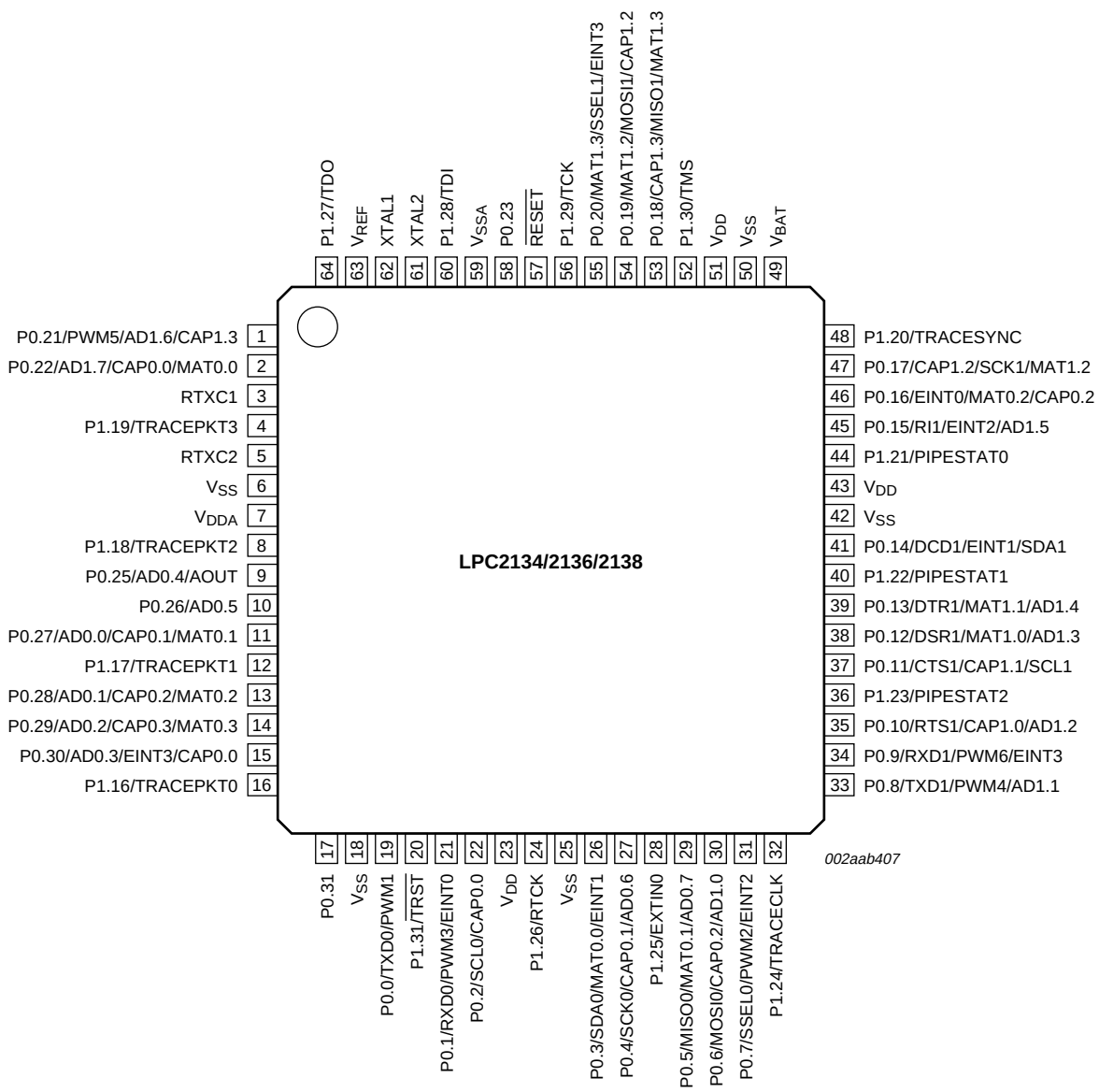



**Fig 4. LPC2134/2136/2138 pinning.**



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## 5.2 Pin description

**Table 3: Pin description**

| Symbol | Pin | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| P0.0 to P0.31 | | I/O | **Port 0:** Port 0 is a 32-bit I/O port with individual direction controls for each bit. Total of 31 pins of the Port 0 can be used as a general purpose bi-directional digital I/Os while P0.31 is output only pin. The operation of port 0 pins depends upon the pin function selected via the pin connect block.<br>Pin P0.24 is not available. |
| P0.0/TXD0/ PWM1 | 19 [1] | O | **TXD0 —** Transmitter output for UART0. |
| | | O | **PWM1 —** Pulse Width Modulator output 1. |
| P0.1/RXD0/ PWM3/EINT0 | 21 [2] | I | **RXD0 —** Receiver input for UART0. |
| | | O | **PWM3 —** Pulse Width Modulator output 3. |
| | | I | **EINT0 —** External interrupt 0 input |
| P0.2/SCL0/ CAP0.0 | 22 [3] | I/O | **SCL0 —** $I^2C0$ clock input/output. Open drain output (for $I^2C$-bus compliance). |
| | | I | **CAP0.0 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 0. |
| P0.3/SDA0/ MAT0.0/EINT1 | 26 [3] | I/O | **SDA0 —** $I^2C0$ data input/output. Open drain output (for $I^2C$-bus compliance). |
| | | O | **MAT0.0 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 0. |
| | | I | **EINT1 —** External interrupt 1 input. |
| P0.4/SCK0/ CAP0.1/AD0.6 | 27 [4] | I/O | **SCK0 —** Serial clock for SPI0. SPI clock output from master or input to slave. |
| | | I | **CAP0.1 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 0. |
| | | I | **AD0.6 —** A/D converter 0, input 6. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| P0.5/MISO0/ MAT0.1/AD0.7 | 29 [4] | I/O | **MISO0 —** Master In Slave OUT for SPI0. Data input to SPI master or data output from SPI slave. |
| | | O | **MAT0.1 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 1. |
| | | I | **AD0.7 —** A/D converter 0, input 7. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| P0.6/MOSI0/ CAP0.2/AD1.0 | 30 [4] | I/O | **MOSI0 —** Master Out Slave In for SPI0. Data output from SPI master or data input to SPI slave. |
| | | I | **CAP0.2 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 2. |
| | | I | **AD1.0 —** A/D converter 1, input 0. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| P0.7/SSEL0/ PWM2/EINT2 | 31 [2] | I | **SSEL0 —** Slave Select for SPI0. Selects the SPI interface as a slave. |
| | | O | **PWM2 —** Pulse Width Modulator output 2. |
| | | I | **EINT2 —** External interrupt 2 input. |
| P0.8/TXD1/ PWM4/AD1.1 | 33 [4] | O | **TXD1 —** Transmitter output for UART1. |
| | | O | **PWM4 —** Pulse Width Modulator output 4. |
| | | I | **AD1.1 —** A/D converter 1, input 1. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| P0.9/RXD1/ PWM6/EINT3 | 34 [2] | I | **RXD1 —** Receiver input for UART1. |
| | | O | **PWM6 —** Pulse Width Modulator output 6. |
| | | I | **EINT3 —** External interrupt 3 input. |


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**Table 3: Pin description** *...continued*

| Symbol | Pin | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| P0.10/RTS1/ CAP1.0/AD1.2 | 35 [4] | O | **RTS1 —** Request to Send output for UART1. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | I | **CAP1.0 —** Capture input for Timer 1, channel 0. |
| | | I | **AD1.2 —** A/D converter 1, input 2. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| P0.11/CTS1/ CAP1.1/SCL1 | 37 [3] | I | **CTS1 —** Clear to Send input for UART1. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | I | **CAP1.1 —** Capture input for Timer 1, channel 1. |
| | | I/O | **SCL1 —** $I^2C$1 clock input/output. Open drain output (for $I^2C$-bus compliance) |
| P0.12/DSR1/ MAT1.0/AD1.3 | 38 [4] | I | **DSR1 —** Data Set Ready input for UART1. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | O | **MAT1.0 —** Match output for Timer 1, channel 0. |
| | | I | **AD1.3 —** A/D converter input 3. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| P0.13/DTR1/ MAT1.1/AD1.4 | 39 [4] | O | **DTR1 —** Data Terminal Ready output for UART1. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | O | **MAT1.1 —** Match output for Timer 1, channel 1. |
| | | I | **AD1.4 —** A/D converter input 4. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| P0.14/DCD1/ EINT1/SDA1 | 41 [3] | I | **DCD1 —** Data Carrier Detect input for UART1. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | I | **EINT1 —** External interrupt 1 input. |
| | | I/O | **SDA1 —** $I^2C$1 data input/output. Open drain output (for $I^2C$-bus compliance) |
| P0.15/RI1/ EINT2/AD1.5 | 45 [4] | I | **RI1 —** Ring Indicator input for UART1. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | I | **EINT2 —** External interrupt 2 input. |
| | | I | **AD1.5 —** A/D converter 1, input 5. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| P0.16/EINT0/ MAT0.2/CAP0.2 | 46 [2] | I | **EINT0 —** External interrupt 0 input. |
| | | O | **MAT0.2 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 2. |
| | | I | **CAP0.2 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 2. |
| P0.17/CAP1.2/ SCK1/MAT1.2 | 47 [1] | I | **CAP1.2 —** Capture input for Timer 1, channel 2. |
| | | I/O | **SCK1 —** Serial Clock for SSP. Clock output from master or input to slave. |
| | | O | **MAT1.2 —** Match output for Timer 1, channel 2. |
| P0.18/CAP1.3/ MISO1/MAT1.3 | 53 [1] | I | **CAP1.3 —** Capture input for Timer 1, channel 3. |
| | | I/O | **MISO1 —** Master In Slave Out for SSP. Data input to SPI master or data output from SSP slave. |
| | | O | **MAT1.3 —** Match output for Timer 1, channel 3. |
| P0.19/MAT1.2/ MOSI1/CAP1.2 | 54 [1] | O | **MAT1.2 —** Match output for Timer 1, channel 2. |
| | | I/O | **MOSI1 —** Master Out Slave In for SSP. Data output from SSP master or data input to SSP slave. |
| | | I | **CAP1.2 —** Capture input for Timer 1, channel 2. |
| P0.20/MAT1.3/ SSEL1/EINT3 | 55 [2] | O | **MAT1.3 —** Match output for Timer 1, channel 3. |
| | | I | **SSEL1 —** Slave Select for SSP. Selects the SSP interface as a slave. |
| | | I | **EINT3 —** External interrupt 3 input. |
| P0.21/PWM5/ AD1.6/CAP1.3 | 1 [4] | O | **PWM5 —** Pulse Width Modulator output 5. |
| | | I | **AD1.6 —** A/D converter 1, input 6. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | I | **CAP1.3 —** Capture input for Timer 1, channel 3. |



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**Table 3: Pin description** *...continued*

| Symbol | Pin | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| P0.22/AD1.7/ CAP0.0/MAT0.0 | 2 [4] | I | **AD1.7 —** A/D converter 1, input 7. This analog input is always connected to its pin. Available in LPC2138 only. |
| | | I | **CAP0.0 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 0. |
| | | O | **MAT0.0 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 0. |
| P0.23 | 58 [1] | I/O | General purpose digital input/output pin. |
| P0.25/AD0.4/ AOUT | 9 [5] | I | **AD0.4 —** A/D converter 0, input 4. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| | | O | **AOUT —** D/A converter output. Available in LPC2132 and LPC2138 only. |
| P0.26/AD0.5 | 10 [4] | I | **AD0.5 —** A/D converter 0, input 5. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| P0.27/AD0.0/ CAP0.1/MAT0.1 | 11 [4] | I | **AD0.0 —** A/D converter 0, input 0. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| | | I | **CAP0.1 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 1. |
| | | O | **MAT0.1 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 1. |
| P0.28/AD0.1/ CAP0.2/MAT0.2 | 13 [4] | I | **AD0.1 —** A/D converter 0, input 1. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| | | I | **CAP0.2 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 2. |
| | | O | **MAT0.2 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 2. |
| P0.29/AD0.2/ CAP0.3/MAT0.3 | 14 [4] | I | **AD0.2 —** A/D converter 0, input 2. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| | | I | **CAP0.3 —** Capture input for Timer 0, Channel 3. |
| | | O | **MAT0.3 —** Match output for Timer 0, channel 3. |
| P0.30/AD0.3/ EINT3/CAP0.0 | 15 [4] | I | **AD0.3 —** A/D converter 0, input 3. This analog input is always connected to its pin. |
| | | I | **EINT3 —** External interrupt 3 input. |
| | | I | **CAP0.0 —** Capture input for Timer 0, channel 0. |
| P0.31 | 17 [6] | O | General purpose digital output only pin.<br>**Important:** This pin MUST NOT be externally pulled LOW when $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is LOW or the JTAG port will be disabled. |
| P1.0 to P1.31 | | I/O | **Port 1:** Port 1 is a 32-bit bi-directional I/O port with individual direction controls for each bit. The operation of port 1 pins depends upon the pin function selected via the pin connect block. Pins 0 through 15 of port 1 are not available. |
| P1.16/ TRACEPKT0 | 16 [6] | O | **TRACEPKT0 —** Trace Packet, bit 0. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.17/ TRACEPKT1 | 12 [6] | O | **TRACEPKT1 —** Trace Packet, bit 1. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.18/ TRACEPKT2 | 8 [6] | O | **TRACEPKT2 —** Trace Packet, bit 2. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.19/ TRACEPKT3 | 4 [6] | O | **TRACEPKT3 —** Trace Packet, bit 3. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.20/ TRACESYNC | 48 [6] | O | **TRACESYNC —** Trace Synchronization. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. LOW on TRACESYNC while $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is LOW enables pins P1.25:16 to operate as Trace port after reset. |
| P1.21/ PIPESTAT0 | 44 [6] | O | **PIPESTAT0 —** Pipeline Status, bit 0. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |


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**Table 3: Pin description** *...continued*

| Symbol | Pin | Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| P1.22/ PIPESTAT1 | 40 [6] | O | **PIPESTAT1 —** Pipeline Status, bit 1. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.23/ PIPESTAT2 | 36 [6] | O | **PIPESTAT2 —** Pipeline Status, bit 2. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.24/ TRACECLK | 32 [6] | O | **TRACECLK —** Trace Clock. Standard I/O port with internal pull-up. |
| P1.25/EXTIN0 | 28 [6] | I | **EXTIN0 —** External Trigger Input. Standard I/O with internal pull-up. |
| P1.26/RTCK | 24 [6] | I/O | **RTCK —** Returned Test Clock output. Extra signal added to the JTAG port. Assists debugger synchronization when processor frequency varies. Bi-directional pin with internal pull-up. LOW on RTCK while $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ is LOW enables pins P1.31:26 to operate as Debug port after reset. |
| P1.27/TDO | 64 [6] | O | **TDO —** Test Data out for JTAG interface. |
| P1.28/TDI | 60 [6] | I | **TDI —** Test Data in for JTAG interface. |
| P1.29/TCK | 56 [6] | I | **TCK —** Test Clock for JTAG interface. |
| P1.30/TMS | 52 [6] | I | **TMS —** Test Mode Select for JTAG interface. |
| P1.31/$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ | 20 [6] | I | **$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ —** Test Reset for JTAG interface. |
| $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ | 57 [7] | I | **External reset input:** A LOW on this pin resets the device, causing I/O ports and peripherals to take on their default states, and processor execution to begin at address 0. TTL with hysteresis, 5 V tolerant. |
| XTAL1 | 62 [8] | I | Input to the oscillator circuit and internal clock generator circuits. |
| XTAL2 | 61 [8] | O | Output from the oscillator amplifier. |
| RTXC1 | 3 [8] | I | Input to the RTC oscillator circuit. |
| RTXC2 | 5 [8] | O | Output from the RTC oscillator circuit. |
| $V_{SS}$ | 6, 18, 25, 42, 50 | I | **Ground:** 0 V reference. |
| $V_{SSA}$ | 59 | I | **Analog ground:** 0 V reference. This should nominally be the same voltage as $V_{SS}$, but should be isolated to minimize noise and error. |
| $V_{DD}$ | 23, 43, 51 | I | **3.3 V power supply:** This is the power supply voltage for the core and I/O ports. |
| $V_{DDA}$ | 7 | I | **Analog 3.3 V power supply:** This should be nominally the same voltage as $V_{DD}$ but should be isolated to minimize noise and error. This voltage is used to power the on-chip PLL. |
| $V_{REF}$ | 63 | I | **A/D converter reference:** This should be nominally the same voltage as $V_{DD}$ but should be isolated to minimize noise and error. Level on this pin is used as a reference for A/D and D/A convertor(s). |
| $V_{BAT}$ | 49 | I | **RTC power supply:** 3.3 V on this pin supplies the power to the RTC. |

[1] 5 V tolerant pad providing digital I/O functions with TTL levels and hysteresis and 10 ns slew rate control.

[2] 5 V tolerant pad providing digital I/O functions with TTL levels and hysteresis and 10 ns slew rate control. If configured for an input function, this pad utilizes built-in glitch filter that blocks pulses shorter than 3 ns.

[3] Open drain 5 V tolerant digital I/O $I^2C$-bus 400 kHz specification compatible pad. It requires external pull-up to provide an output functionality.

[4] 5 V tolerant pad providing digital I/O (with TTL levels and hysteresis and 10 ns slew rate control) and analog input function. If configured for an input function, this pad utilizes built-in glitch filter that blocks pulses shorter than 3 ns. When configured as an ADC input, digital section of the pad is disabled.

[5] 5 V tolerant pad providing digital I/O (with TTL levels and hysteresis and 10 ns slew rate control) and analog output function. When configured as the DAC output, digital section of the pad is disabled.


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[6] 5 V tolerant pad with built-in pull-up resistor providing digital I/O functions with TTL levels and hysteresis and 10 ns slew rate control. The pull-up resistor's value ranges from 60 kΩ to 300 kΩ.

[7] 5 V tolerant pad providing digital input (with TTL levels and hysteresis) function only.

[8] Pad provides special analog functionality.



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# 6. Functional description

## 6.1 Architectural overview

The ARM7TDMI-S is a general purpose 32-bit microprocessor, which offers high performance and very low power consumption. The ARM architecture is based on Reduced Instruction Set Computer (RISC) principles, and the instruction set and related decode mechanism are much simpler than those of microprogrammed Complex Instruction Set Computers. This simplicity results in a high instruction throughput and impressive real-time interrupt response from a small and cost-effective processor core.

Pipeline techniques are employed so that all parts of the processing and memory systems can operate continuously. Typically, while one instruction is being executed, its successor is being decoded, and a third instruction is being fetched from memory.

The ARM7TDMI-S processor also employs a unique architectural strategy known as Thumb, which makes it ideally suited to high-volume applications with memory restrictions, or applications where code density is an issue.

The key idea behind Thumb is that of a super-reduced instruction set. Essentially, the ARM7TDMI-S processor has two instruction sets:

- The standard 32-bit ARM set.
- A 16-bit Thumb set.

The Thumb set's 16-bit instruction length allows it to approach twice the density of standard ARM code while retaining most of the ARM's performance advantage over a traditional 16-bit processor using 16-bit registers. This is possible because Thumb code operates on the same 32-bit register set as ARM code.

Thumb code is able to provide up to 65 % of the code size of ARM, and 160 % of the performance of an equivalent ARM processor connected to a 16-bit memory system.

## 6.2 On-Chip Flash program memory

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 incorporate a 32 kB, 64 kB, 128 kB, 256 kB and 512 kB Flash memory system respectively. This memory may be used for both code and data storage. Programming of the Flash memory may be accomplished in several ways. It may be programmed In System via the serial port. The application program may also erase and/or program the Flash while the application is running, allowing a great degree of flexibility for data storage field firmware upgrades, etc. When the LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 on-chip bootloader is used, 32/64/128/256/500 kB of Flash memory is available for user code.

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 Flash memory provides a minimum of 100,000 erase/write cycles and 20 years of data-retention.

## 6.3 On-Chip static RAM

On-Chip static RAM may be used for code and/or data storage. The SRAM may be accessed as 8-bits, 16-bits, and 32-bits. The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 provide 8/16/32 kB of static RAM.


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## 6.4 Memory map

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 memory map incorporates several distinct regions, as shown in Figure 5.

In addition, the CPU interrupt vectors may be re-mapped to allow them to reside in either Flash memory (the default) or on-chip static RAM. This is described in Section 6.21 “System control”.

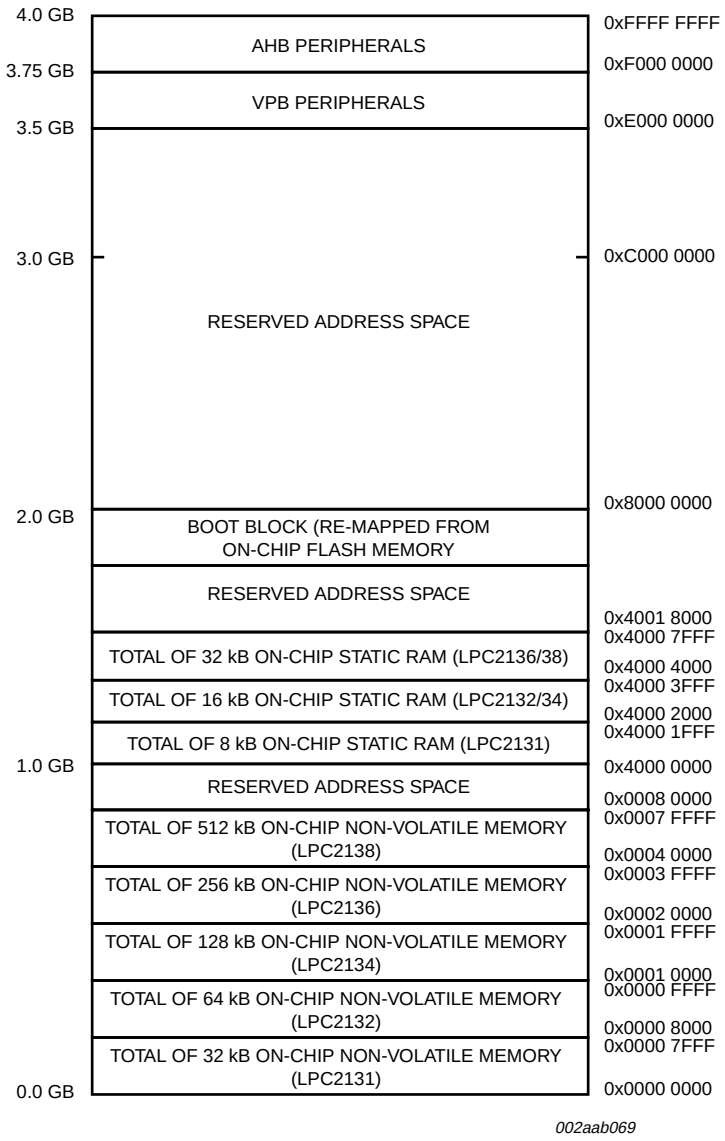



**Fig 5. LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 memory map.**

## 6.5 Interrupt controller

The VIC accepts all of the interrupt request inputs and categorizes them as FIQ, vectored IRQ, and non-vectored IRQ as defined by programmable settings. The programmable assignment scheme means that priorities of interrupts from the various peripherals can be dynamically assigned and adjusted.


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Fast Interrupt reQuest (FIQ) has the highest priority. If more than one request is assigned to FIQ, the VIC combines the requests to produce the FIQ signal to the ARM processor. The fastest possible FIQ latency is achieved when only one request is classified as FIQ, because then the FIQ service routine can simply start dealing with that device. But if more than one request is assigned to the FIQ class, the FIQ service routine can read a word from the VIC that identifies which FIQ source(s) is (are) requesting an interrupt.

Vectored IRQs have the middle priority. Sixteen of the interrupt requests can be assigned to this category. Any of the interrupt requests can be assigned to any of the 16 vectored IRQ slots, among which slot 0 has the highest priority and slot 15 has the lowest.

Non-vectored IRQs have the lowest priority.

The VIC combines the requests from all the vectored and non-vectored IRQs to produce the IRQ signal to the ARM processor. The IRQ service routine can start by reading a register from the VIC and jumping there. If any of the vectored IRQs are requesting, the VIC provides the address of the highest-priority requesting IRQs service routine, otherwise it provides the address of a default routine that is shared by all the non-vectored IRQs. The default routine can read another VIC register to see what IRQs are active.

### 6.5.1 Interrupt sources

Table 4 lists the interrupt sources for each peripheral function. Each peripheral device has one interrupt line connected to the Vectored Interrupt Controller, but may have several internal interrupt flags. Individual interrupt flags may also represent more than one interrupt source.

**Table 4: Interrupt sources**

| Block | Flag(s) | VIC channel # |
|---|---|---|
| WDT | Watchdog Interrupt (WDINT) | 0 |
| - | Reserved for software interrupts only | 1 |
| ARM Core | Embedded ICE, DbgCommRX | 2 |
| ARM Core | Embedded ICE, DbgCommTX | 3 |
| TIMER0 | Match 0 to 3 (MR0, MR1, MR2, MR3)<br>Capture 0 to 3 (CR0, CR1, CR2, CR3) | 4 |
| TIMER1 | Match 0 to 3 (MR0, MR1, MR2, MR3)<br>Capture 0 to 3 (CR0, CR1, CR2, CR3) | 5 |
| UART0 | RX Line Status (RLS)<br>Transmit Holding Register empty (THRE)<br>RX Data Available (RDA)<br>Character Time-out Indicator (CTI) | 6 |
| UART1 | RX Line Status (RLS)<br>Transmit Holding Register empty (THRE)<br>RX Data Available (RDA)<br>Character Time-out Indicator (CTI)<br>Modem Status Interrupt (MSI) (Available in LPC2134/2136/2138 only) | 7 |
| PWM0 | Match 0 to 6 (MR0, MR1, MR2, MR3, MR4, MR5, MR6)<br>Capture 0 to 3 (CR0, CR1, CR2, CR3) | 8 |
| $I^2C0$ | SI (state change) | 9 |


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**Table 4: Interrupt sources** *...continued*

| Block | Flag(s) | VIC channel # |
|---|---|---|
| SPI0 | SPIF, MODF | 10 |
| SSP | TX FIFO at least half empty (TXRIS)<br>RX FIFO at least half full (RXRIS)<br>Receive Timeout (RTRIS)<br>Receive Overrun (RORRIS) | 11 |
| PLL | PLL Lock (PLOCK) | 12 |
| RTC | RTCCIF (Counter Increment), RTCALF (Alarm) | 13 |
| System Control | External Interrupt 0 (EINT0) | 14 |
| | External Interrupt 1 (EINT1) | 15 |
| | External Interrupt 2 (EINT2) | 16 |
| | External Interrupt 3 (EINT3) | 17 |
| AD0 | A/D Converter 0 | 18 |
| I2C1 | SI (state change) | 19 |
| BOD | Brown Out Detect | 20 |
| AD1 | A/D Converter 1 (Available in LPC2134/2136/2138 only) | 21 |

## 6.6 Pin connect block

The pin connect block allows selected pins of the microcontroller to have more than one function. Configuration registers control the multiplexers to allow connection between the pin and the on chip peripherals. Peripherals should be connected to the appropriate pins prior to being activated, and prior to any related interrupt(s) being enabled. Activity of any enabled peripheral function that is not mapped to a related pin should be considered undefined.

The Pin Control Module contains three registers as shown in Table 5.

**Table 5: Pin control module registers**

| Address | Name | Description | Access |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0xE002C000 | PINSEL0 | Pin function select register 0 | Read/Write |
| 0xE002C004 | PINSEL1 | Pin function select register 1 | Read/Write |
| 0xE002C014 | PINSEL2 | Pin function select register 2 | Read/Write |


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## 6.7 Pin function select register 0 (PINSEL0 - 0xE002C000)

The PINSEL0 register controls the functions of the pins as per the settings listed in Table 6. The direction control bit in the IODIR register is effective only when the GPIO function is selected for a pin. For other functions, direction is controlled automatically. Settings other than those shown in Table 6 are reserved, and should not be used.

**Table 6: Pin function select register 0 (PINSEL0 - 0xE002C000)**

| PINSEL0 | Pin name | Value | | Function | Value after reset |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1:0 | P0.0 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.0 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | TXD (UART0) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | PWM1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |
| 3:2 | P0.1 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.1 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | RXD (UART0) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | PWM3 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | EINT0 | |
| 5:4 | P0.2 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.2 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | SCL0 ($I^2C0$) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.0 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |
| 7:6 | P0.3 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.3 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | SDA0 ($I^2C0$) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Match 0.0 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | EINT1 | |
| 9:8 | P0.4 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.4 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | SCK0 (SPI0) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.1 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | AD0.6 | |
| 11:10 | P0.5 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.5 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | MISO0 (SPI0) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Match 0.1 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | AD0.7 | |
| 13:12 | P0.6 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.6 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | MOSI0 (SPI0) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.2 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.0 (LPC2134/2136/2138) | |
| 15:14 | P0.7 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.7 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | SSEL0 (SPI0) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | PWM2 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | EINT2 | |


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**Table 6: Pin function select register 0 (PINSEL0 - 0xE002C000)** *...continued*

| PINSEL0 | Pin name | Value | | Function | Value after reset |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17:16 | P0.8 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.8 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | TXD UART1 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | PWM4 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.1 (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| 19:18 | P0.9 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.9 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | RXD (UART1) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | PWM6 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | EINT3 | |
| 21:20 | P0.10 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.10 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>RTS (UART1) (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 1.0 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.2 (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| 23:22 | P0.11 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.11 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>CTS (UART1) (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 1.1 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | SCL1 ($I^2C1$) | |
| 25:24 | P0.12 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.12 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>DSR (UART1) (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Match 1.0 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.3 (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| 27:26 | P0.13 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.13 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>DTR (UART1) (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Match 1.1 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.4 (LPC2138) | |
| 29:28 | P0.14 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.14 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>DCD (UART1) (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | EINT1 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | SDA1 ($I^2C1$) | |
| 31:30 | P0.15 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.15 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>RI (UART1) (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | EINT2 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.5 (LPC2134/36/38) | |


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## 6.8 Pin function select register 1 (PINSEL1 - 0xE002C004)

The PINSEL1 register controls the functions of the pins as per the settings listed in Table 7. The direction control bit in the IODIR register is effective only when the GPIO function is selected for a pin. For other functions direction is controlled automatically. Settings other than those shown in Table 7 are reserved, and should not be used.

**Table 7: Pin function select register 1 (PINSEL1 - 0xE002C004)**

| PINSEL1 | Pin Name | Value | | Function | Value after reset |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1:0 | P0.16 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.16 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | EINT0 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Match 0.2 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Capture 0.2 (Timer 0) | |
| 3:2 | P0.17 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.17 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Capture 1.2 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | SCK (SSP) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Match 1.2 (Timer 1) | |
| 5:4 | P0.18 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.18 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Capture 1.3 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | MISO (SSP) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Match 1.3 (Timer 1) | |
| 7:6 | P0.19 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.19 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Match 1.2 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | MOSI (SSP) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Capture 1.2 (Timer 1) | |
| 9:8 | P0.20 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.20 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Match 1.3 (Timer 1) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | SSEL (SSP) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | EINT3 | |
| 11:10 | P0.21 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.21 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | PWM5 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.6 (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Capture 1.3 (Timer 1) | |
| 13:12 | P0.22 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.22 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved (LPC2131/32)<br>AD1.7 (LPC2134/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.0 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Match 0.0 (Timer 0) | |
| 15:14 | P0.23 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.23 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |


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Table 7: Pin function select register 1 (PINSEL1 - 0xE002C004) *...continued*

| PINSEL1 | Pin Name | Value | | Function | Value after reset |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17:16 | P0.24 | 0 | 0 | Reserved | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |
| 19:18 | P0.25 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.25 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | AD0.4 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Reserved (LPC2131)<br>AOUT (DAC) (LPC2132/34/36/38) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |
| 21:20 | P0.26 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.26 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | AD0.5 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |
| 23:22 | P0.27 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.27 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | AD0.0 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.1 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Match 0.1 (Timer 0) | |
| 25:24 | P0.28 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.28 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | AD0.1 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.2 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Match 0.2 (Timer 0) | |
| 27:26 | P0.29 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.29 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | AD0.2 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Capture 0.3 (Timer 0) | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Match 0.3 (Timer 0) | |
| 29:28 | P0.30 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port 0.30 | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | AD0.3 | |
| | | 1 | 0 | EINT3 | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Capture 0.0 (Timer 0) | |
| 31:30 | P0.31 | 0 | 0 | GPIO Port | 0 |
| | | 0 | 1 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 0 | Reserved | |
| | | 1 | 1 | Reserved | |

## 6.9 Pin function select register 2 (PINSEL2 - 0xE002C014)

The PINSEL2 register controls the functions of the pins as per the settings listed in Table 8. The direction control bit in the IODIR register is effective only when the GPIO function is selected for a pin. For other functions direction is controlled automatically. Settings other than those shown in Table 8 are reserved, and should not be used.


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Table 8: Pin function select register 2 (PINSEL2 - 0xE002C014)

| PINSEL2 bits | Description | Reset value |
|---|---|---|
| 1:0 | Reserved | - |
| 2 | When 0, pins P1.31:26 are GPIO pins. When 1, P1.31:26 are used as Debug port. | 0 |
| 3 | When 0, pins P1.25:16 are used as GPIO pins. When 1, P1.25:16 are used as Trace port. | 0 |
| 31:30 | Reserved | - |

## 6.10 General purpose parallel I/O

Device pins that are not connected to a specific peripheral function are controlled by the GPIO registers. Pins may be dynamically configured as inputs or outputs. Separate registers allow setting or clearing any number of outputs simultaneously. The value of the output register may be read back, as well as the current state of the port pins.

### 6.10.1 Features

- Direction control of individual bits.
- Separate control of output set and clear.
- All I/O default to inputs after reset.

## 6.11 10-bit A/D converter

The LPC2131/32 contain one and the LPC2134/2136/2138 contains two analog to digital converters. These converters are single 10-bit successive approximation analog to digital converters with eight multiplexed channels.

### 6.11.1 Features

- Measurement range of 0 V to 3.3 V.
- Each converter capable of performing more than 400,000 10-bit samples per second.
- Burst conversion mode for single or multiple inputs.
- Optional conversion on transition on input pin or Timer Match signal.
- Global Start command for both converters (LPC2134/2136/2138 only).

## 6.12 10-bit D/A converter

This peripheral is available in the LPC2132/2134/2136/2138 only. The D/A converter enables the LPC2132/2134/2136/2138 to generate variable analog output.

### 6.12.1 Features

- 10 bit digital to analog converter.
- Buffered output.
- Power-down mode available.
- Selectable speed versus power.


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## 6.13 UARTs

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 each contain two UARTs. In addition to standard transmit and receive data lines, the LPC2134/2136/2138 UART1 also provides a full modem control handshake interface.

### 6.13.1 Features

- 16 byte Receive and Transmit FIFOs.
- Register locations conform to ‘550 industry standard.
- Receiver FIFO trigger points at 1, 4, 8, and 14 bytes
- Built-in baud rate generator.
- Standard modem interface signals included on UART1. (LPC2134/2136/2138 only)
- The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 transmission FIFO control enables implementation of software (XON/XOFF) flow control on both UARTs and hardware (CTS/RTS) flow control on the LPC2134/2136/2138 UART1 only.

## 6.14 $I^2C$-bus serial I/O controller

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 each contain two $I^2C$-bus controllers.

The $I^2C$-bus is bi-directional, for inter-IC control using only two wires: a serial clock line (SCL), and a serial data line (SDA). Each device is recognized by a unique address and can operate as either a receiver-only device (e.g., an LCD driver or a transmitter with the capability to both receive and send information (such as memory)). Transmitters and/or receivers can operate in either master or slave mode, depending on whether the chip has to initiate a data transfer or is only addressed. The $I^2C$-bus is a multi-master bus, it can be controlled by more than one bus master connected to it.

The $I^2C$-bus implemented in LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 supports bit rates up to 400 kbit/s (Fast $I^2C$).

### 6.14.1 Features

- Standard $I^2C$ compliant bus interface.
- Easy to configure as Master, Slave, or Master/Slave.
- Programmable clocks allow versatile rate control.
- Bidirectional data transfer between masters and slaves.
- Multi-master bus (no central master).
- Arbitration between simultaneously transmitting masters without corruption of serial data on the bus.
- Serial clock synchronization allows devices with different bit rates to communicate via one serial bus.
- Serial clock synchronization can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer.
- The $I^2C$-bus may be used for test and diagnostic purposes.


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## 6.15 SPI serial I/O controller

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 each contain one SPI controller. The SPI is a full duplex serial interface, designed to be able to handle multiple masters and slaves connected to a given bus. Only a single master and a single slave can communicate on the interface during a given data transfer. During a data transfer the master always sends a byte of data to the slave, and the slave always sends a byte of data to the master.

### 6.15.1 Features

- Compliant with Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) specification.
- Synchronous, Serial, Full Duplex, Communication.
- Combined SPI master and slave.
- Maximum data bit rate of one eighth of the input clock rate.

## 6.16 SSP serial I/O controller

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 each contain one Serial Synchronous Port controller (SSP). The SSP controller is capable of operation on a SPI, 4-wire SSI, or Microwire bus. It can interact with multiple masters and slaves on the bus. However, only a single master and a single slave can communicate on the bus during a given data transfer. The SSP supports full duplex transfers, with frames of 4 bits to 16 bits of data flowing from the master to the slave and from the slave to the master. Often only one of these data flows carries meaningful data.

### 6.16.1 Features

- Compatible with Motorola SPI, 4-wire TI SSI and National Semiconductor Microwire buses.
- Synchronous Serial Communication.
- Master or slave operation.
- 8-frame FIFOs for both transmit and receive.
- Four bits to 16 bits per frame.

## 6.17 General purpose timers/external event counters

The Timer/Counter is designed to count cycles of the peripheral clock (PCLK) or an externally supplied clock, and optionally generate interrupts or perform other actions at specified timer values, based on four match registers. It also includes four capture inputs to trap the timer value when an input signal transitions, optionally generating an interrupt. Multiple pins can be selected to perform a single capture or match function, providing an application with ‘or’ and ‘and’, as well as ‘broadcast’ functions among them.

At any given time only one of peripheral’s capture inputs can be selected as an external event signal source, i.e., timer’s clock. The rate of external events that can be successfully counted is limited to PCLK/2. In this configuration, unused capture lines can be selected as regular timer capture inputs.

### 6.17.1 Features

- A 32-bit Timer/Counter with a programmable 32-bit Prescaler.


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- External Event Counter or timer operation.
- Four 32-bit capture channels per timer/counter that can take a snapshot of the timer value when an input signal transitions. A capture event may also optionally generate an interrupt.
- Four 32-bit match registers that allow:
  - Continuous operation with optional interrupt generation on match.
  - Stop timer on match with optional interrupt generation.
  - Reset timer on match with optional interrupt generation.
- Four external outputs per timer/counter corresponding to match registers, with the following capabilities:
  - Set LOW on match.
  - Set HIGH on match.
  - Toggle on match.
  - Do nothing on match.

## 6.18 Watchdog timer

The purpose of the watchdog is to reset the microcontroller within a reasonable amount of time if it enters an erroneous state. When enabled, the watchdog will generate a system reset if the user program fails to ‘feed’ (or reload) the watchdog within a predetermined amount of time.

### 6.18.1 Features

- Internally resets chip if not periodically reloaded.
- Debug mode.
- Enabled by software but requires a hardware reset or a watchdog reset/interrupt to be disabled.
- Incorrect/Incomplete feed sequence causes reset/interrupt if enabled.
- Flag to indicate watchdog reset.
- Programmable 32-bit timer with internal pre-scaler.
- Selectable time period from ($T_{PCLK} \times 256 \times 4$) to ($T_{PCLK} \times 2^{32} \times 4$) in multiples of $T_{PCLK} \times 4$.

## 6.19 Real-time clock

The Real-Time Clock (RTC) is designed to provide a set of counters to measure time when normal or idle operating mode is selected. The RTC has been designed to use little power, making it suitable for battery powered systems where the CPU is not running continuously (Idle mode).

### 6.19.1 Features

- Measures the passage of time to maintain a calendar and clock.
- Ultra-low power design to support battery powered systems.


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- Provides Seconds, Minutes, Hours, Day of Month, Month, Year, Day of Week, and Day of Year.
- Can use either the RTC dedicated 32 kHz oscillator input or clock derived from the external crystal/oscillator input at XTAL1. Programmable Reference Clock Divider allows fine adjustment of the RTC.
- Dedicated power supply pin can be connected to a battery or the main 3.3 V.

## 6.20 Pulse width modulator

The PWM is based on the standard Timer block and inherits all of its features, although only the PWM function is pinned out on the LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138. The Timer is designed to count cycles of the peripheral clock (PCLK) and optionally generate interrupts or perform other actions when specified timer values occur, based on seven match registers. The PWM function is also based on match register events.

The ability to separately control rising and falling edge locations allows the PWM to be used for more applications. For instance, multi-phase motor control typically requires three non-overlapping PWM outputs with individual control of all three pulse widths and positions.

Two match registers can be used to provide a single edge controlled PWM output. One match register (MR0) controls the PWM cycle rate, by resetting the count upon match. The other match register controls the PWM edge position. Additional single edge controlled PWM outputs require only one match register each, since the repetition rate is the same for all PWM outputs. Multiple single edge controlled PWM outputs will all have a rising edge at the beginning of each PWM cycle, when an MR0 match occurs.

Three match registers can be used to provide a PWM output with both edges controlled. Again, the MR0 match register controls the PWM cycle rate. The other match registers control the two PWM edge positions. Additional double edge controlled PWM outputs require only two match registers each, since the repetition rate is the same for all PWM outputs.

With double edge controlled PWM outputs, specific match registers control the rising and falling edge of the output. This allows both positive going PWM pulses (when the rising edge occurs prior to the falling edge), and negative going PWM pulses (when the falling edge occurs prior to the rising edge).

### 6.20.1 Features

- Seven match registers allow up to six single edge controlled or three double edge controlled PWM outputs, or a mix of both types.
- The match registers also allow:
  - Continuous operation with optional interrupt generation on match.
  - Stop timer on match with optional interrupt generation.
  - Reset timer on match with optional interrupt generation.


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- Supports single edge controlled and/or double edge controlled PWM outputs. Single edge controlled PWM outputs all go HIGH at the beginning of each cycle unless the output is a constant LOW. Double edge controlled PWM outputs can have either edge occur at any position within a cycle. This allows for both positive going and negative going pulses.
- Pulse period and width can be any number of timer counts. This allows complete flexibility in the trade-off between resolution and repetition rate. All PWM outputs will occur at the same repetition rate.
- Double edge controlled PWM outputs can be programmed to be either positive going or negative going pulses.
- Match register updates are synchronized with pulse outputs to prevent generation of erroneous pulses. Software must 'release' new match values before they can become effective.
- May be used as a standard timer if the PWM mode is not enabled.
- A 32-bit Timer/Counter with a programmable 32-bit Prescaler.

## 6.21 System control

### 6.21.1 Crystal oscillator

On-chip integrated oscillator operates with external crystal in range of 1 MHz to 30 MHz and with external oscillator up to 50 MHz. The oscillator output frequency is called $f_{osc}$ and the ARM processor clock frequency is referred to as CCLK for purposes of rate equations, etc. $f_{osc}$ and CCLK are the same value unless the PLL is running and connected. Refer to Section 6.21.2 "PLL" for additional information.

### 6.21.2 PLL

The PLL accepts an input clock frequency in the range of 10 MHz to 25 MHz. The input frequency is multiplied up into the range of 10 MHz to 60 MHz with a Current Controlled Oscillator (CCO). The multiplier can be an integer value from 1 to 32 (in practice, the multiplier value cannot be higher than 6 on this family of microcontrollers due to the upper frequency limit of the CPU). The CCO operates in the range of 156 MHz to 320 MHz, so there is an additional divider in the loop to keep the CCO within its frequency range while the PLL is providing the desired output frequency. The output divider may be set to divide by 2, 4, 8, or 16 to produce the output clock. Since the minimum output divider value is 2, it is insured that the PLL output has a 50 % duty cycle.The PLL is turned off and bypassed following a chip reset and may be enabled by software. The program must configure and activate the PLL, wait for the PLL to Lock, then connect to the PLL as a clock source. The PLL settling time is 100 μs.

### 6.21.3 Reset and wake-up timer

Reset has two sources on the LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138: the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin and watchdog reset. The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is a Schmitt trigger input pin with an additional glitch filter. Assertion of chip reset by any source starts the wake-up timer (see wake-up timer description below), causing the internal chip reset to remain asserted until the external reset is de-asserted, the oscillator is running, a fixed number of clocks have passed, and the on-chip Flash controller has completed its initialization.


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When the internal reset is removed, the processor begins executing at address 0, which is the reset vector. At that point, all of the processor and peripheral registers have been initialized to predetermined values.

The wake-up timer ensures that the oscillator and other analog functions required for chip operation are fully functional before the processor is allowed to execute instructions. This is important at power on, all types of reset, and whenever any of the aforementioned functions are turned off for any reason. Since the oscillator and other functions are turned off during Power-down mode, any wake-up of the processor from Power-down mode makes use of the wake-up timer.

The wake-up timer monitors the crystal oscillator as the means of checking whether it is safe to begin code execution. When power is applied to the chip, or some event caused the chip to exit Power-down mode, some time is required for the oscillator to produce a signal of sufficient amplitude to drive the clock logic. The amount of time depends on many factors, including the rate of $V_{DD}$ ramp (in the case of power on), the type of crystal and its electrical characteristics (if a quartz crystal is used), as well as any other external circuitry (e.g. capacitors), and the characteristics of the oscillator itself under the existing ambient conditions.

### 6.21.4 Brown-out detector

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 include 2-stage monitoring of the voltage on the $V_{DD}$ pins. If this voltage falls below 2.9 V, the BOD asserts an interrupt signal to the Vectored Interrupt Controller. This signal can be enabled for interrupt; if not, software can monitor the signal by reading dedicated register.

The second stage of low-voltage detection asserts reset to inactivate the LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 when the voltage on the $V_{DD}$ pins falls below 2.6 V. This reset prevents alteration of the Flash as operation of the various elements of the chip would otherwise become unreliable due to low voltage. The BOD circuit maintains this reset down below 1 V, at which point the POR circuitry maintains the overall reset.

Both the 2.9  V and 2.6 V thresholds include some hysteresis. In normal operation, this hysteresis allows the 2.9 V detection to reliably interrupt, or a regularly-executed event loop to sense the condition.

### 6.21.5 Code security

This feature of the LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 allow an application to control whether it can be debugged or protected from observation.

If after reset on-chip boot-loader detects a valid checksum in Flash and reads 0x87654321 from address 0x1FC in Flash, debugging will be disabled and thus the code in Flash will be protected from observation. Once debugging is disabled, it can be enabled only by performing a full chip erase using the ISP.

### 6.21.6 External interrupt inputs

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 include up to nine edge or level sensitive External Interrupt Inputs as selectable pin functions. When the pins are combined, external events can be processed as four independent interrupt signals. The External Interrupt Inputs can optionally be used to wake up the processor from Power-down mode.


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### 6.21.7 Memory Mapping Control

The Memory Mapping Control alters the mapping of the interrupt vectors that appear beginning at address 0x00000000. Vectors may be mapped to the bottom of the on-chip Flash memory, or to the on-chip static RAM. This allows code running in different memory spaces to have control of the interrupts.

### 6.21.8 Power Control

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 support two reduced power modes: Idle mode and Power-down mode.

In Idle mode, execution of instructions is suspended until either a reset or interrupt occurs. Peripheral functions continue operation during Idle mode and may generate interrupts to cause the processor to resume execution. Idle mode eliminates power used by the processor itself, memory systems and related controllers, and internal buses.

In Power-down mode, the oscillator is shut down and the chip receives no internal clocks. The processor state and registers, peripheral registers, and internal SRAM values are preserved throughout Power-down mode and the logic levels of chip output pins remain static. The Power-down mode can be terminated and normal operation resumed by either a reset or certain specific interrupts that are able to function without clocks. Since all dynamic operation of the chip is suspended, Power-down mode reduces chip power consumption to nearly zero.

Selecting an external 32 kHz clock instead of the PCLK as a clock-source for the on-chip RTC will enable the microcontroller to have the RTC active during Power-down mode. Power-down current is increased with RTC active. However, it is significantly lower than in Idle mode.

A Power Control for Peripherals feature allows individual peripherals to be turned off if they are not needed in the application, resulting in additional power savings.

### 6.21.9 VPB bus

The VPB divider determines the relationship between the processor clock (CCLK) and the clock used by peripheral devices (PCLK). The VPB divider serves two purposes. The first is to provide peripherals with the desired PCLK via VPB bus so that they can operate at the speed chosen for the ARM processor. In order to achieve this, the VPB bus may be slowed down to $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the processor clock rate. Because the VPB bus must work properly at power-up (and its timing cannot be altered if it does not work since the VPB divider control registers reside on the VPB bus), the default condition at reset is for the VPB bus to run at $\frac{1}{4}$ of the processor clock rate. The second purpose of the VPB divider is to allow power savings when an application does not require any peripherals to run at the full processor rate. Because the VPB divider is connected to the PLL output, the PLL remains active (if it was running) during Idle mode.

## 6.22 Emulation and debugging

The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 support emulation and debugging via a JTAG serial port. A trace port allows tracing program execution. Debugging and trace functions are multiplexed only with GPIOs on Port 1. This means that all communication, timer and interface peripherals residing on Port 0 are available during the development and debugging phase as they are when the application is run in the embedded system itself.


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### 6.22.1 EmbeddedICE

Standard ARM EmbeddedICE logic provides on-chip debug support. The debugging of the target system requires a host computer running the debugger software and an EmbeddedICE protocol convertor. EmbeddedICE protocol convertor converts the Remote Debug Protocol commands to the JTAG data needed to access the ARM core.

The ARM core has a Debug Communication Channel function built-in. The debug communication channel allows a program running on the target to communicate with the host debugger or another separate host without stopping the program flow or even entering the debug state. The debug communication channel is accessed as a co-processor 14 by the program running on the ARM7TDMI-S core. The debug communication channel allows the JTAG port to be used for sending and receiving data without affecting the normal program flow. The debug communication channel data and control registers are mapped in to addresses in the EmbeddedICE logic.

### 6.22.2 Embedded trace

Since the LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 have significant amounts of on-chip memory, it is not possible to determine how the processor core is operating simply by observing the external pins. The Embedded Trace Macrocell provides real-time trace capability for deeply embedded processor cores. It outputs information about processor execution to the trace port.

The ETM is connected directly to the ARM core and not to the main AMBA system bus. It compresses the trace information and exports it through a narrow trace port. An external trace port analyzer must capture the trace information under software debugger control. Instruction trace (or PC trace) shows the flow of execution of the processor and provides a list of all the instructions that were executed. Instruction trace is significantly compressed by only broadcasting branch addresses as well as a set of status signals that indicate the pipeline status on a cycle by cycle basis. Trace information generation can be controlled by selecting the trigger resource. Trigger resources include address comparators, counters and sequencers. Since trace information is compressed the software debugger requires a static image of the code being executed. Self-modifying code can not be traced because of this restriction.

### 6.22.3 RealMonitor

RealMonitor is a configurable software module, developed by ARM Inc., which enables real time debug. It is a lightweight debug monitor that runs in the background while users debug their foreground application. It communicates with the host using the DCC, which is present in the EmbeddedICE logic. The LPC2131/2132/2134/2136/2138 contain a specific configuration of RealMonitor software programmed into the on-chip Flash memory.


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# 7. Limiting values

**Table 9: Limiting values**

*In accordance with the Absolute Maximum Rating System (IEC 60134).* [1]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{DD}$ | supply voltage, core and external rail | | –0.5 | +3.6 | V |
| $V_{DDA}$ | analog 3.3 V pad supply voltage | | –0.5 | 4.6 | V |
| $V_{BAT}$ | RTC power supply voltage | | –0.5 | 4.6 | V |
| $V_{REF}$ | A/D converter reference voltage | | –0.5 | 4.6 | V |
| $V_{IA}$ | analog input voltage on A/D related pins | | –0.5 | 5.1 | V |
| $V_I$ | DC input voltage, 5 V tolerant I/O pins | [2] [3] | –0.5 | 6.0 | V |
| $V_I$ | DC input voltage, other I/O pins | [2] | –0.5 | $V_{DD}$ + 0.5 [4] | V |
| $I_{DD}$ | DC supply current per supply pin | | - | 100 [5] | mA |
| $I_{SS}$ | DC ground current per ground pin | | - | 100 [5] | mA |
| $T_{stg}$ | storage temperature [6] | | –40 | 125 | °C |
| $P_{tot(pack)}$ | total power dissipation | based on package heat transfer, not device power consumption | - | 1.5 | W |

[1] The following applies to the Limiting values:

a) Stresses above those listed under Limiting values may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or any conditions other than those described in Section 8 “Static characteristics”and Section 9 “Dynamic characteristics” of this specification is not implied.

b) This product includes circuitry specifically designed for the protection of its internal devices from the damaging effects of excessive static charge. Nonetheless, it is suggested that conventional precautions be taken to avoid applying greater than the rated maximum.

c) Parameters are valid over operating temperature range unless otherwise specified. All voltages are with respect to $V_{SS}$ unless otherwise noted.

[2] Including voltage on outputs in 3-state mode.

[3] Only valid when the $V_{DD}$ supply voltage is present.

[4] Not to exceed 4.6 V.

[5] The peak current is limited to 25 times the corresponding maximum current.

[6] Dependent on package type.


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# 8. Static characteristics

**Table 10: DC characteristics**

*$T_a$ = −40 °C to +85 °C for commercial applications, unless otherwise specified.*

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{DD}$ | supply voltage, core and external rail | | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| $V_{DDA}$ | analog 3.3 V pad supply voltage | | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| $V_{BAT}$ | RTC supply voltage | | 2.0 [2] | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| $V_{REF}$ | A/D converter reference voltage | | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.6 | V |
| **Standard port pins, $\overline{\text{RESET}}$, RTCK** | | | | | | |
| $I_{IL}$ | LOW-state input current | $V_I$ = 0 V; no pull-up | - | - | 3 | µA |
| $I_{IH}$ | HIGH-state input current | $V_I = V_{DD}$; no-pull-down | - | - | 3 | µA |
| $I_{OZ}$ | 3-state output leakage current | $V_O$ = 0 V, $V_O = V_{DD}$; no pull-up/down | - | - | 3 | µA |
| $I_{latch}$ | I/O latch-up current | $-(0.5\ V_{DD}) < V < (1.5\ V_{DD})$<br>$T_j$ < 125 °C | - | - | 100 | mA |
| $V_I$ | input voltage | pin configured to provide a digital function [3] [4] [5] | 0 | - | 5.5 | V |
| $V_O$ | output voltage | output active | 0 | - | $V_{DD}$ | V |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-state input voltage | | 2.0 | - | - | V |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-state input voltage | | - | - | 0.8 | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage | | - | 0.4 | - | V |
| $V_{OH}$ | HIGH-state output voltage [6] | $I_{OH}$ = −4 mA | $V_{DD}$ − 0.4 | - | - | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-state output voltage [6] | $I_{OL}$ = −4 mA | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| $I_{OH}$ | HIGH-state output current [6] | $V_{OH} = V_{DD}$ − 0.4 V | −4 | - | - | mA |
| $I_{OL}$ | LOW-state output current [6] | $V_{OL}$ = 0.4 V | 4 | - | - | mA |
| $I_{OHS}$ | HIGH-state short circuit current [7] | $V_{OH}$ = 0 V | - | - | −45 | mA |
| $I_{OLS}$ | LOW-state short circuit current [7] | $V_{OL} = V_{DDA}$ | - | - | 50 | mA |
| $I_{pd}$ | pull-down current | $V_I$ = 5 V [8] | 10 | 50 | 150 | µA |
| $I_{pu}$ | pull-up current (applies to P1.16 to P1.25) | $V_I$ = 0 V | −15 | −50 | −85 | µA |
| | | $V_{DD} < V_I$ < 5 V [8] | 0 | 0 | 0 | µA |
| $I_{DD}$ | active mode supply current | $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V, $T_a$ = 25 °C, code `while(1){}` executed from FLASH, no active peripherals<br>CCLK = 10 MHz | - | 10 | - | mA |
| | | CCLK = 60 MHz<br>(other parameters as above) | - | 40 | - | mA |
| | Power-down mode | $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V, $T_a$ = +25 °C, | - | 60 | - | µA |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V, $T_a$ = +85 °C | - | **<tbd>** | 500 | µA |



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**Table 10: DC characteristics** *...continued*

*$T_a$ = −40 °C to +85 °C for commercial applications, unless otherwise specified.*

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $I_{BAT}$ | Power-down mode $V_{BAT}$ supply current | RTC clock = 32 kHz (from RTXC pins), $T_a$ = +25 °C | | | | |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.0 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 2.5 V | - | 14 | - | µA |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.0 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.0 V | - | 16 | - | µA |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.3 V | - | 18 | - | µA |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.6 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.6 V | - | 20 | - | µA |
| | active mode $V_{BAT}$ supply current | CCLK = 60 MHz, PCLK = 15 MHz, PCLK enabled to RTCK, RTC clock = 32 kHz (from RTXC pins), $T_a$ = +25 °C | | | | |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.0 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.0 V | - | 78 | - | µA |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.3 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.3 V | - | 80 | - | µA |
| | | $V_{DD}$ = 3.6 V, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.6 V | - | 82 | - | µA |
| | active mode $V_{BAT}$ supply current optimized for low battery consumption | PCLK disabled to RTCK in the PCONP register, RTC clock = 32 kHz (from RTXC pins), $T_a$ = +25 °C, $V_{BAT}$ = 3.3 V | | | | |
| | | CCLK = 6 MHz | - | 21 | - | µA |
| | | CCLK = 25 MHz | - | 23 | - | µA |
| | | CCLK = 50 MHz | - | 27 | - | µA |
| | | CCLK = 60 MHz | - | 30 | - | µA |
| **$I^2C$-bus pins** | | | | | | |
| $V_{IH}$ | HIGH-state input voltage [9] | $V_{tol}$ is from 4.5 V to 5.5 V | $0.7V_{tol}$ | - | - | V |
| $V_{IL}$ | LOW-state input voltage [9] | $V_{tol}$ is from 4.5 V to 5.5 V | - | - | $0.3V_{tol}$ | V |
| $V_{hys}$ | hysteresis voltage | $V_{tol}$ is from 4.5 V to 5.5 V | - | $0.5V_{tol}$ | - | V |
| $V_{OL}$ | LOW-state output voltage [6] | $I_{OLS}$ = 3 mA | - | - | 0.4 | V |
| $I_{LI}$ | input leakage current to $V_{SS}$ | $V_I = V_{DD}$ | - | 2 | 4 | µA |
| | | $V_I$ = 5 V | - | 10 | 22 | µA |
| **Oscillator pins** | | | | | | |
| $V_{XTAL1}$ | XTAL1 input voltages | | 0 | - | 1.8 | V |
| $V_{XTAL2}$ | XTAL2 output voltages | | 0 | - | 1.8 | V |
| $V_{RTXC1}$ | RTXC1 input voltages | | 0 | - | 1.8 | V |
| $V_{RTXC2}$ | RTXC2 output voltages | | 0 | - | 1.8 | V |

[1] Typical ratings are not guaranteed. The values listed are at room temperature (+25 ˚C), nominal supply voltages.

[2] The RTC typically fails when $V_{BAT}$ drops below 1.6 V.

[3] Including voltage on outputs in 3-state mode.

[4] $V_{DD}$ supply voltages must be present.

[5] 3-state outputs go into 3-state mode when $V_{DD}$ is grounded.

[6] Accounts for 100 mV voltage drop in all supply lines.



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[7] Only allowed for a short time period.

[8] Minimum condition for $V_I$ = 4.5 V, maximum condition for $V_I$ = 5.5 V.

[9] The input threshold voltage of $I^2C$-bus pins meets the $I^2C$-bus specification, so an input voltage below 1.5 V will be recognized as a logic 0 while an input voltage above 3.0 V will be recognized as a logic 1.

**Table 11: A/D converter DC electrical characteristics**

*$V_{DDA}$ = 2.5 V to 3.6 V; $T_a$ = −40 °C to +85 °C unless otherwise specified. A/D converter frequency 4.5 MHz.*

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $V_{IA}$ | analog input voltage | | 0 | - | $V_{DDA}$ | V |
| $C_{iss}$ | analog input capacitance | | - | | 1 | pF |
| $E_D$ | differential non-linearity | [1] [2] [3] | - | | ±1 | LSB |
| $E_{L(adj)}$ | integral non-linearity | [1] [4] | - | | ±2 | LSB |
| $E_O$ | offset error | [1] [5] | - | | ±3 | LSB |
| $E_G$ | gain error | [1] [6] | - | | ±0.5 | % |
| $E_T$ | absolute error | [1] [7] | - | | ±4 | LSB |

[1] Conditions: $V_{SSA}$ = 0 V, $V_{DDA}$ = 3.3 V.

[2] The A/D is monotonic, there are no missing codes.

[3] The differential non-linearity ($E_D$) is the difference between the actual step width and the ideal step width. See Figure 6.

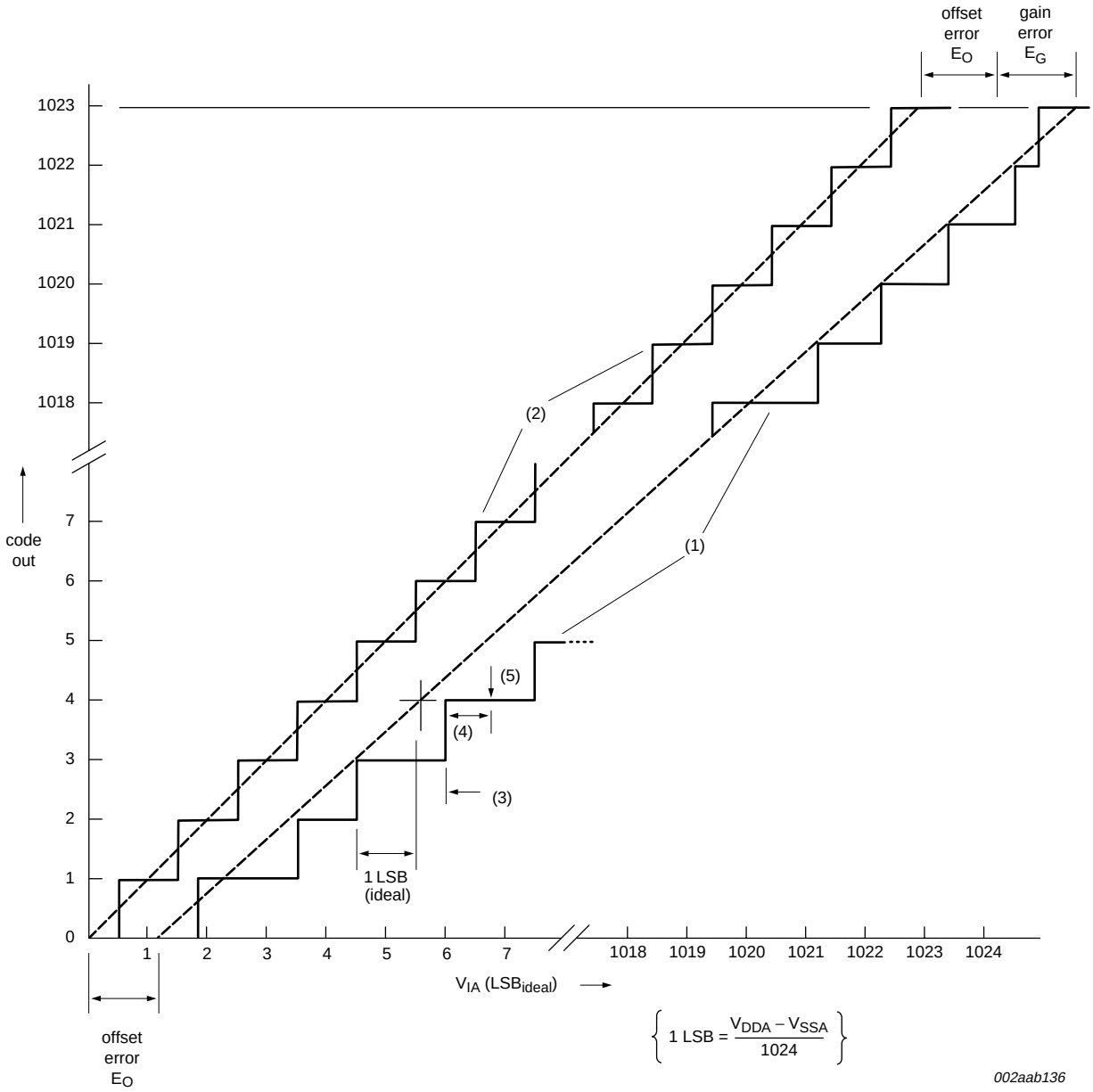
[4] The integral no-linearity ($E_{L(adj)}$) is the peak difference between the center of the steps of the actual and the ideal transfer curve after appropriate adjustment of gain and offset errors. See Figure 6.

[5] The offset error ($E_O$) is the absolute difference between the straight line which fits the actual curve and the straight line which fits the ideal curve. See Figure 6.

[6] The gain error ($E_G$) is the relative difference in percent between the straight line fitting the actual transfer curve after removing offset error, and the straight line which fits the ideal transfer curve. See Figure 6.

[7] The absolute voltage error ($E_T$) is the maximum difference between the center of the steps of the actual transfer curve of the non-calibrated A/D and the ideal transfer curve. See Figure 6.


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(1) Example of an actual transfer curve.

(2) The ideal transfer curve.

(3) Differential non-linearity ($E_D$).

(4) Integral non-linearity ($E_{L(adj)}$).

(5) Center of a step of the actual transfer curve.

**Fig 6. A/D conversion characteristics.**



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# 9. Dynamic characteristics

**Table 12: AC characteristics**

*$T_a$ = 0 °C to +70 °C for commercial applications, −40 °C to +85 °C for industrial applications, $V_{DD}$ over specified ranges* [1]

| Symbol | Parameter | Conditions | Min | Typ [1] | Max | Unit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **External clock** | | | | | | |
| $f_{osc}$ | oscillator frequency | | 10 | - | 25 | MHz |
| $T_{clk}$ | oscillator clock period | | 40 | - | 100 | ns |
| $t_{CHCX}$ | clock HIGH time | | $T_{clk} \times 0.4$ | - | - | ns |
| $t_{CLCX}$ | clock LOW time | | $T_{clk} \times 0.4$ | - | - | ns |
| $t_{CLCH}$ | clock rise time | | - | - | 5 | ns |
| $t_{CHCL}$ | clock fall time | | - | - | 5 | ns |
| **Port pins (except P0.2 and P0.3)** | | | | | | |
| $t_{r(O)}$ | output rise time | | - | 10 | - | ns |
| $t_{f(O)}$ | output fall time | | - | 10 | - | ns |
| **$I^2C$-bus pins (P0.2 and P0.3)** | | | | | | |
| $t_{of}$ | output fall time | $V_{IH}$ to $V_{IL}$ | $20 + 0.1 \times C_b$ [2] | - | - | ns |

[1] Parameters are valid over operating temperature range unless otherwise specified.

[2] Bus capacitance $C_b$ in pF, from 10 pF to 400 pF.



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## 9.1 Timing

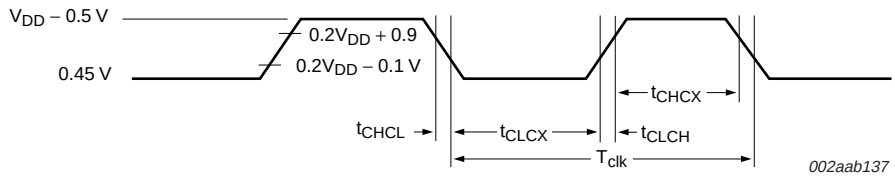
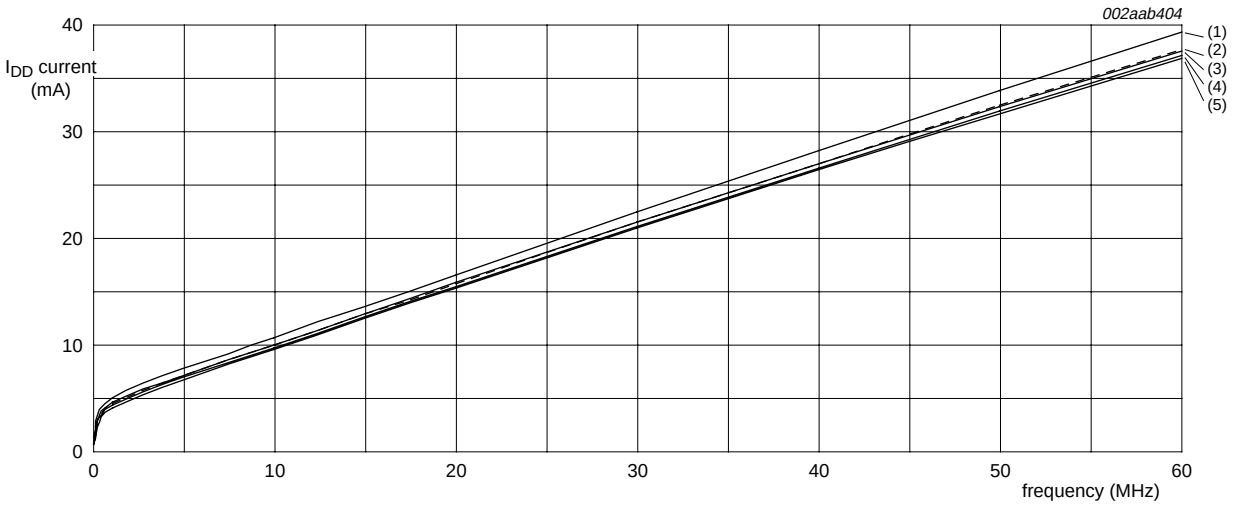



**Fig 7. External clock timing.**

## 9.2 LPC2138 power consumption measurements

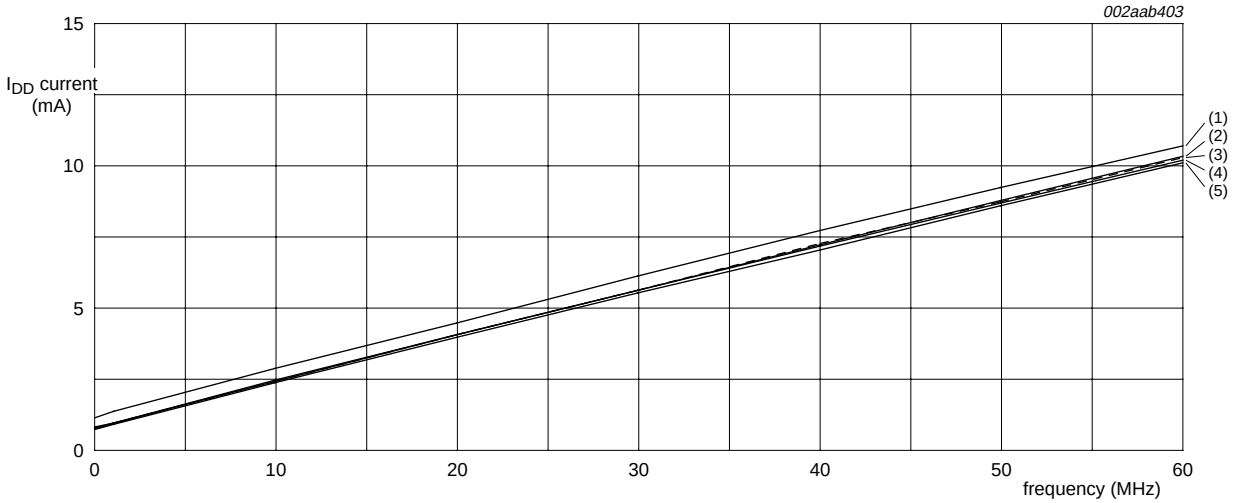



Test conditions: code executed from Flash; all peripherals are enabled in PCONP register; PCLK = CCLK/4.

(1) 3.6 $V_{DD}$ at –60 °C (max)
(2) 3.6 $V_{DD}$ at 140 °C
(3) 3.6 $V_{DD}$ at 25 °C
(4) 3.3 $V_{DD}$ at 25 °C (typical)
(5) 3.3 $V_{DD}$ at 95 °C (typical)

**Fig 8. $I_{DD}$ active measured at different frequencies (CCLK) and temperatures.**


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Test conditions: Idle mode entered executing code from Flash; all peripherals are enabled in PCONP register; PCLK = CCLK/4.

(1) 3.6 $V_{DD}$ at 140 °C (max)

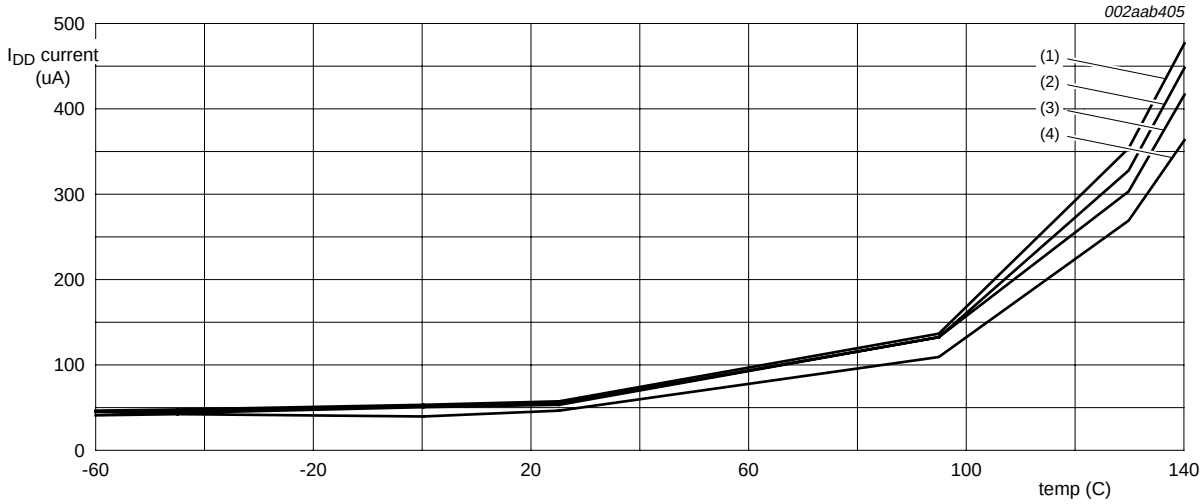
(2) 3.6 $V_{DD}$ at −60 °C

(3) 3.6 $V_{DD}$ at 25 °C

(4) 3.3 $V_{DD}$ at 25 °C (typical)

(5) 3.3 $V_{DD}$ at 95 °C (typical)

**Fig 9. $I_{DD}$ idle measured at different frequencies (CCLK) and temperatures.**




Test conditions: Power-down mode entered executing code from Flash; all peripherals are enabled in PCONP register.

(1) 3.6 $V_{DD}$

(2) 3.3 $V_{DD}$ (max)

(3) 3.0 $V_{DD}$

(4) 3.3 $V_{DD}$ (typical)

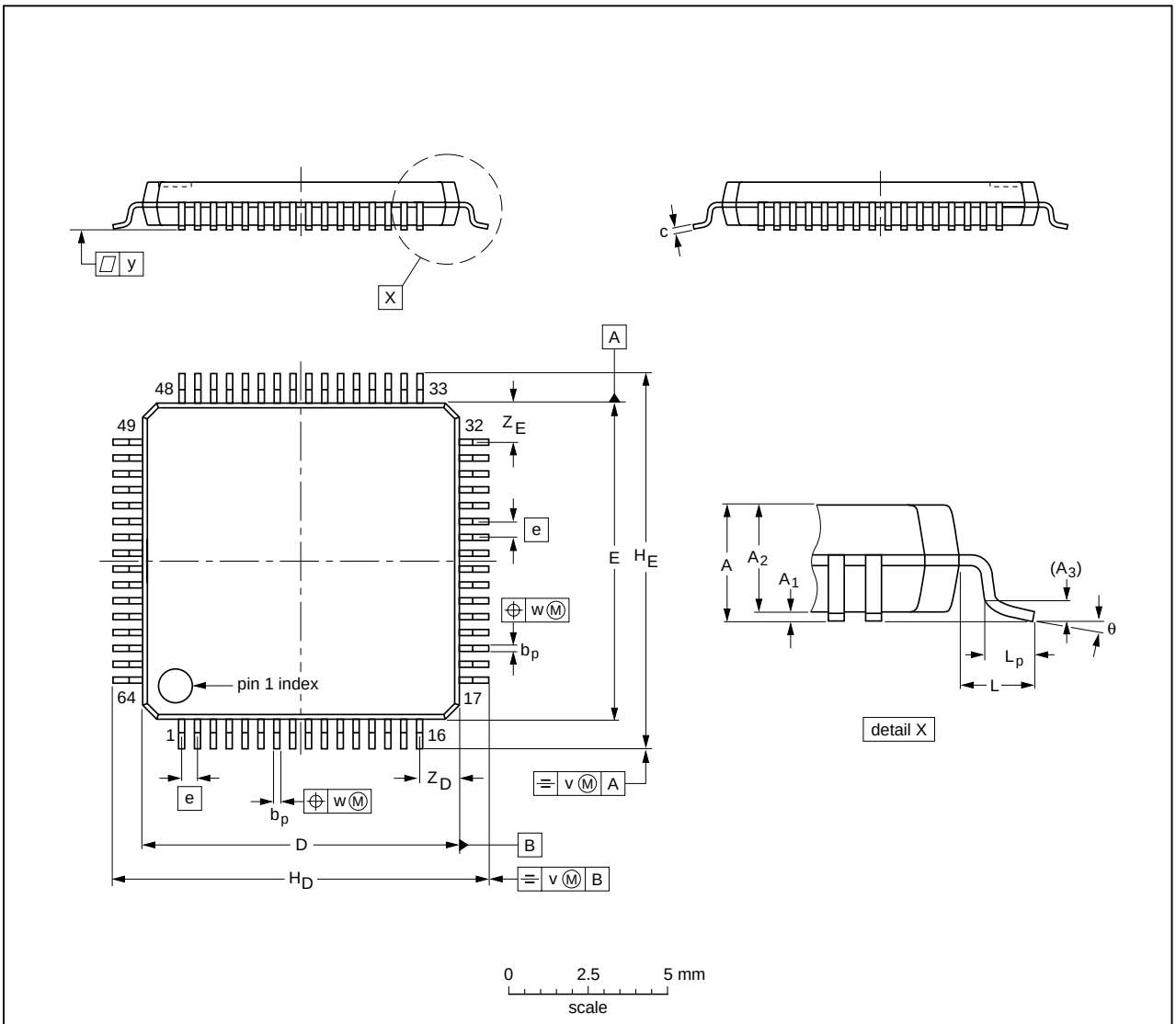
**Fig 10. $I_{DD}$ power-down measured at different temperatures.**



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# 10. Package outline

**LQFP64: plastic low profile quad flat package; 64 leads; body 10 x 10 x 1.4 mm** **SOT314-2**




**DIMENSIONS (mm are the original dimensions)**

| UNIT | A max. | $A_1$ | $A_2$ | $A_3$ | $b_p$ | c | $D^{(1)}$ | $E^{(1)}$ | e | $H_D$ | $H_E$ | L | $L_p$ | v | w | y | $Z_D^{(1)}$ | $Z_E^{(1)}$ | θ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mm | 1.6 | 0.20<br>0.05 | 1.45<br>1.35 | 0.25 | 0.27<br>0.17 | 0.18<br>0.12 | 10.1<br>9.9 | 10.1<br>9.9 | 0.5 | 12.15<br>11.85 | 12.15<br>11.85 | 1 | 0.75<br>0.45 | 0.2 | 0.12 | 0.1 | 1.45<br>1.05 | 1.45<br>1.05 | $7^o$<br>$0^o$ |

**Note**

1. Plastic or metal protrusions of 0.25 mm maximum per side are not included.

| OUTLINE VERSION | REFERENCES | | | | EUROPEAN PROJECTION | ISSUE DATE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IEC | JEDEC | JEITA | | | |
| SOT314-2 | 136E10 | MS-026 | | | | ~~00-01-19~~<br>03-02-25 |

**Fig 11. Package outline SOT314-2 (LQFP64).**


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# 11. Abbreviations

Table 13: Acronym list

| Acronym | Description |
|---|---|
| ADC | Analog-to-Digital Converter |
| BOD | Brown-Out Detection |
| CPU | Central Processing Unit |
| DAC | Digital-to-Analog Converter |
| DCC | Debug Communications Channel |
| FIFO | First In, First Out |
| GPIO | General Purpose Input/Output |
| PLL | Phase-Locked Loop |
| POR | Power-On Reset |
| PWM | Pulse Width Modulator |
| RAM | Random Access Memory |
| SRAM | Static Random Access Memory |
| UART | Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter |
| VIC | Vector Interrupt Controller |
| VPB | VLSI Peripheral Bus |


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## 12. Revision history

**Table 14: Revision history**

| Document ID | Release date | Data sheet status | Change notice | Doc. number | Supersedes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LPC2131_32_34_36_38_2 | 20050415 | Preliminary data sheet | - | 9397 750 14868 | LPC2131_2132_2138_1 |
| Modifications: | • Added new devices LPC2134 and LPC2136. | | | | |
| LPC2131_2132_2138_1 | 20041118 | Preliminary data sheet | - | 9397 750 14008 | - |


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## 13. Data sheet status

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|---|---|---|---|
| I | Objective data | Development | This data sheet contains data from the objective specification for product development. Philips Semiconductors reserves the right to change the specification in any manner without notice. |
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[2] The product status of the device(s) described in this data sheet may have changed since this data sheet was published. The latest information is available on the Internet at URL http://www.semiconductors.philips.com.

[3] For data sheets describing multiple type numbers, the highest-level product status determines the data sheet status.

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