

KIT_PSC3M5_EVK PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit guide

About this document

Scope and purpose

This document provides a comprehensive understanding of the KIT_PSC3M5_EVK PSOC™ Control C3 Evaluation Kit, which includes kit operation, an out-of-the-box (OOB) example and its operation, and the hardware details of the board.

Intended audience

This document is intended for all embedded developers using the KIT_PSC3M5_EVK PSOC™ Control C3 Evaluation Kit.

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Important notice

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Safety precautions

Safety precautions

Note: Please note the following warnings regarding the hazards associated with development systems.

Table 1 Safety precautions



	Caution: The evaluation or reference board contains parts and assemblies sensitive to electrostatic discharge (ESD). Electrostatic control precautions are required when installing, testing, servicing or repairing the assembly. Component damage may result if ESD control procedures are not followed. If you are not familiar with electrostatic control procedures, refer to the applicable ESD protection handbooks and guidelines.
	Caution: The evaluation or reference board is shipped with packing materials that need to be removed prior to installation. Failure to remove all packing materials that are unnecessary for system installation may result in overheating or abnormal operating conditions.

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1 Introduction

1 Introduction

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit enables you to evaluate and develop applications using the PSC3M5 MCU.

PSOC™ Control C3M5 is a high-performance, low-power, 32-bit single-core Arm® Cortex® M33-based MCU running at up to 180 MHz with a digital signal processor (DSP), a floating-point unit (FPU), and state-of-the-art security features.

This device has the following features:

- **High-performance, programmable analog subsystem (HPPASS):**
 - 12-bit, 12-Msps SAR ADC with parallel idle sampling of up to 16 analog channels
 - Five comparators with <10 ns built-in 10-bit DAC and slope generator
- **Real-time control peripherals:**
 - Coordinate rotation digital computer (CORDIC)
 - Sixteen 16-bit and four 32-bit timer/counter pulse-width modulators (TCPWM) supporting <80 ps high-resolution pulse-width modulation (HRPWM)
- Enhanced routing flexibility with a combinatorial trigger multiplexing unit
- **Communication interfaces:** Up to six SCB and two CAN FD (one supporting 8 Mbps)
- 256 KB read-while-write flash with ECC support
- Low-power operation modes down to 300 nA: Sleep, Deep Sleep (three modes), and Hibernate
- Up to 50 GPIOs with programmable drive modes, strengths, and slew rates; up to 28 pins support Smart I/O programmable logic and up to 16 dedicated analog pins
- **Security:** PSA L2 certified; configurable flash partitioning and protection
- **Safety:** Class B and SIL 2-compliant safety test libraries are available
- **Power supply range:** 1.71 V to 3.63 V
- **Ambient temperature range:** -40°C to 105°C Ta
- **Packages:** VQFN-48, E-LQFP-48, VQFN-64, E-LQFP-64, E-LQFP-80

The evaluation board has two Infineon Shield2Go standard headers (S2GO) and one mikroBUS header for interfacing sensors. It also features headers compatible with Arduino shields.

Additionally, the board has the following features:

- Onboard programmer/debugger (KitProg3)
- CAN FD transceiver
- USB Type-C connector for the USB device interface
- Two user LEDs, one potentiometer, and two user buttons
- The board operates at 3.3 V

[ModusToolbox™](#) software is used to develop and debug PSC3M5 projects. It is a comprehensive set of tools that enable you to seamlessly integrate these devices into your existing development methodology.

2 Kit details

2 Kit details

This section describes the details of the PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit.

2.1 Kit contents

The kit comprises the following components:

- PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit
- USB Type-A to USB Type-C cable
- Jumper wires
- Quick start guide (printed on the kit package)



Figure 1 Kit content

2.2 Board details

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit has the following features:

- PSOC™ Control C3 MCU–PSC3M5FDS2AFQ1
- USB Type-C connector for the USB device interface
- CAN FD interface
- Two user LEDs, two user buttons, and a reset button for the PSC3M5 MCU
- Headers compatible with MIKROE's mikroBUS shields
- Headers compatible with Arduino Uno R3
- Headers compatible with Infineon's Shield2Go interface
- Mode button and mode LED for KitProg3
- Potentiometer that can be used to simulate analog sensor outputs
- Two (40-pin) expansion headers

2 Kit details

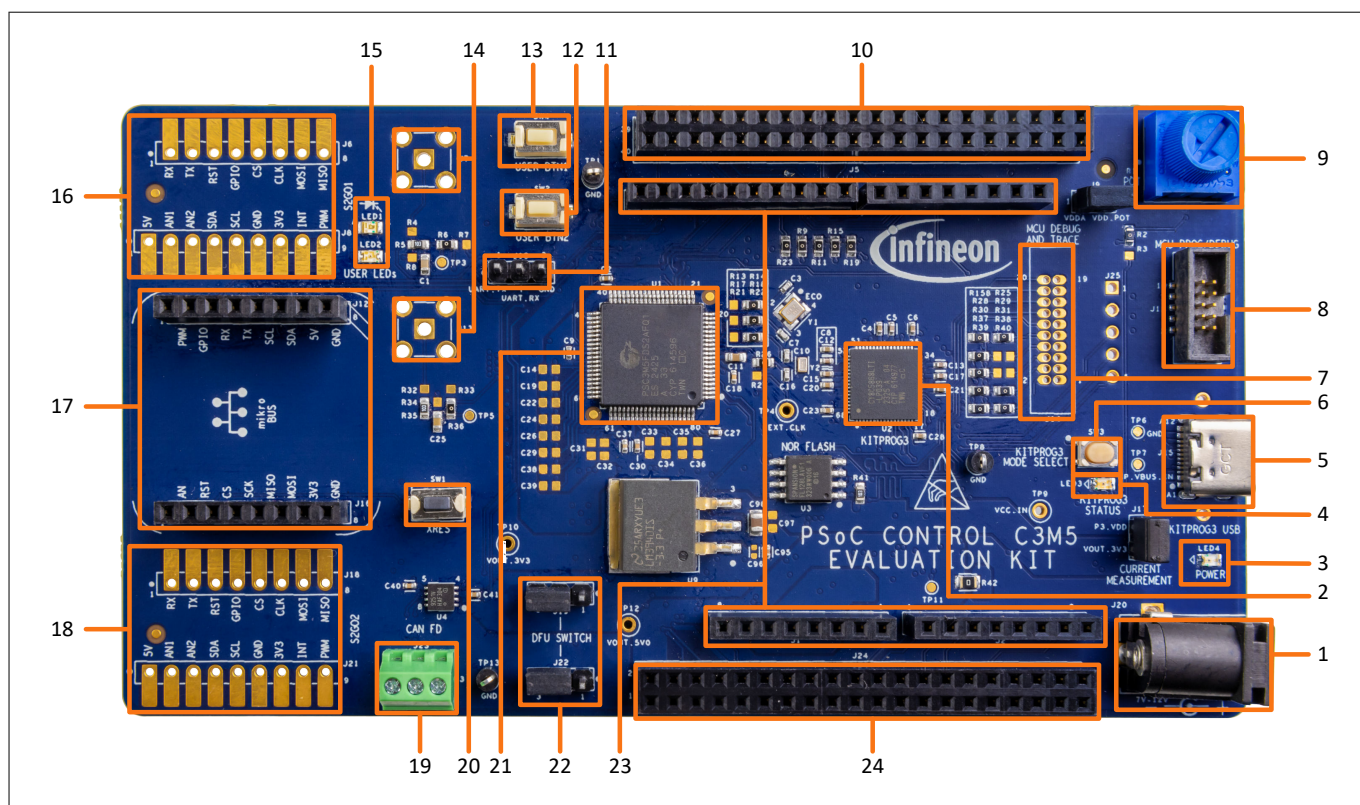


Figure 2 KIT_PSC3M5_EVK board details

Table 2 Sections

No.	KIT_PSC3M5_EVK blocks
1	DC jack (J20)
2	PSOC™ 5LP KitProg3 MCU (U2)
3	Power LED (LED4)
4	KitProg status LED (LED3)
5	USB Type-C connector (J15)
6	KitProg mode switch (SW3)
7	ETM header (J14)
8	10-pin SWD header (J11)
9	Potentiometer (R1)
10	40-pin expansion header1 (J5)
11	Primary UART header (J10)
12	User button2 (SW2)
13	User button1 (SW4)
14	SMA headers (J7, J13)
15	User LEDs (LED1, LED2)
16	Shield2Go-1 headers (J8, J6)

(table continues...)

2 Kit details

Table 2 (continued) Sections

No.	KIT_PSC3M5_EVK blocks
17	mikroBUS headers (J16, J12)
18	Shield2Go-2 headers (J18, J21)
19	CAN header (J23)
20	Reset switch (SW1)
21	PSOC™ Control C3 target MCU (U1)
22	DFU selection headers (J19, J22)
23	Arduino headers (J1, J2, J3, J4)
24	40-pin expansion header2 (J24)

Table 3 PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit board pinout

Pin	Primary onboard function	Secondary onboard function	Connection details
XRES	Hardware reset	-	-
P0.0	WCO OUT(Y2)	EXT_CLK	The 32.768 KHz crystal pin can be used as an external clock input. To do so, remove R26 and mount R27.
P0.1	WCO IN(Y2)	Expansion header J5.5 as GPIO	The 32.768 KHz crystal pin can also be used as a GPIO. To do so, remove R22 and mount R21.
P1.0	ECO IN(Y1)	Expansion header J24.37 as GPIO	The 16 MHz crystal pin can also be used as a GPIO. To do so, remove R18 and mount R17.
P1.1	ECO OUT(Y1)	Expansion header J5.7 as GPIO	The 16 MHz crystal pin can also be used as a GPIO. To do so, remove R14 and mount R13.
P1.2	TCLK_SWCLK	-	MCU 10-pin SWD/JTAG interface at J11/20-pin ETM header J14 and KP3
P1.3	TCLK_SWDIO	-	MCU 10-pin SWD/JTAG interface at J11/20-pin ETM header J14 and KP3
P2.0	TCPWM pin on expansion header J24.14	TDI	To use the pin as a JTAG pin on the J11 header, remove R28 and mount R29.
P2.1	TCPWM pin on expansion header J24.11	TDO	To use the pin as a JTAG pin on the J11 header, remove R30 and mount R31.
P2.2	DFU_SW1	Expansion header J24.10 as GPIO	-
P2.3	DFU_SW2	Expansion header J24.9 as GPIO	-

(table continues...)

2 Kit details

Table 3 (continued) PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit board pinout

Pin	Primary onboard function	Secondary onboard function	Connection details
P3.0	Digital I/O on J4.8, and J5.24	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, and the expansion header.
P3.1	Digital I/O on J6.4, J18.4, and J5.28	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the expansion header, and the Shield2Go header.
P3.2	UART_RX_0_MIK on J4.1, J12.3, J6.1, J18.1, and J5.31	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P3.3	UART_TX_0_MIK on J4.2, J12.4, J6.2, J18.2, and J5.29	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P4.0	TCPWM1_EXP on J4.4 and J5.35	-	-
P4.1	TCPWM1_COMPL_EXP on J4.6 and J5.34	-	-
P4.2	TCPWM_EXP on J4.7 and J5.33	-	-
P4.3	TCPWM_COMPL_EXP on J3.2 and J5.32	-	-
P4.4	P4_4 on J5.36	-	-
P4.5	P4_5 on J8.8, J21.8, and J5.37	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the expansion header, and the Shield2Go header.
P4.6	PERI_HRPWM_2 on J5.8	-	-
P4.7	PERI_HRPWM_3 on J5.10	-	-
P5.0	User button input from SW4 and J24.36	-	The signal is multiplexed with the expansion header and the user switch.
P5.1	PWM_SHIELD on J12.1, J8.9, J21.9, and J24.12	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P5.2	CAN_RX1	GPIO in J24.35	To use the pin as a GPIO, remove R137 and mount R136.
P5.3	CAN_TX1	GPIO in J24.33	To use the pin as a GPIO, remove R149 and mount R148.

(table continues...)

2 Kit details

Table 3 (continued) PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit board pinout

Pin	Primary onboard function	Secondary onboard function	Connection details
P6.0	UART_CTS_1 on J4.5 and J24.29	-	-
P6.1	UART_RTS_1 on J4.3 and J24.31	-	-
P6.2	UART_RX	UART_1_RX_EXP on J24.7	To use the pin as a GPIO, remove R56 and mount R58.
P6.3	UART_TX	UART_1_TX_EXP on J24.5	To use the pin as a GPIO, remove R63 and mount R65.
P7.0	SPI_CLK_ARD on J3.6, J16.4, J6.6, J18.6, and J5.18	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P7.1	SPI_MOSI_ARD on J3.4, J16.6, J6.7, J18.7, and J5.14	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P7.2	SPI_MISO_ARD on J3.5, J16.5, J6.8, J18.8, and J5.20	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P7.3	SPI_CS01_ARD on J3.3, and J5.16	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, and the expansion header.
P7.4	PERI_HRPWM_0	ETM_TRACE_CLK. GPIO on J5.4/SMA connector J13	To use as an ETM pin on the J14 header, remove R159 and mount R24. To use as a GPIO, remove R35 and mount R34. To use as an HRPWM output for probing, remove R35 and mount R32.
P7.5	PERI_HRPWM_1	GPIO on J5.6/SMA connector J7	To use the pin as a GPIO, remove R5 and mount R8. To use the pin as an HRPWM output for probing, remove R5 and mount R4.
P7.6	P7_6 on CAN FD STB pins, J3.1, and J5.22	-	-
P7.7	P7_7 on J12.2 and J24.4	-	-
AN_A0	AN_A0	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.1 and expansion header J24.23

(table continues...)

2 Kit details

Table 3 (continued) PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit board pinout

Pin	Primary onboard function	Secondary onboard function	Connection details
AN_A1	AN_A1	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.2 and expansion header J24.25
AN_A2	AN_A2	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.3 and expansion header J24.27
AN_A3	AN_A3	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.4 and expansion header J24.22
AN_A4	AN_A4	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.5, J16.1, J8.2, J21.2, and expansion header J24.24
AN_A5	AN_A5	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.6, J16.1, J8.3, J21.3, and expansion header J24.26
AN_A6	AN_A6	-	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.7 and expansion header J24.34
AN_A7	AN_A7	Expansion header J24.20	-
AN_B0	ARD_B0	Expansion header J24.16	To use the pin in the expansion header, remove R36 and mount R33.
AN_B1	ARD_B1	Expansion header J24.18	To use the pin in the expansion header, remove R6 and mount R7.
AN_B2	AN_B2	Expansion header J24.17	-
AN_B3	AN_B3	Expansion header J24.19	-
AN_B4	Potentiometer	Expansion header J24.21	To use the pin in the expansion header, remove R2 and mount R3.
AN_B5	AN_B5	Expansion header J24.28	-
AN_B6	AN_B6	Expansion header J24.30	-
AN_B7	AN_B7	Expansion header J24.32	Multiplexed with Arduino J2.8 and expansion header J24.32
P8.0	LPCOMP0_INP on J5.19	ETM_TRACE_D0. SPI_CS_FLASH(U3)	To use the pin as an ETM pin on the J14 header, remove R19 and mount R20. To test with U3, remove R113 and mount R114.
P8.1	LPCOMP0_INN on J5.13	ETM_TRACE_D1. SPI_MOSI_FLASH(U3)	To use the pin as an ETM pin on the J14 header, remove R15 and mount R16. To test with U3, remove R95 and mount R96.
P8.2	LPCOMP1_INP on J5.15	ETM_TRACE_D2. SPI_MISO_FLASH(U3)	To use the pin as an ETM pin on the J14 header, remove R11 and mount R12. To test with U3, remove R104 and mount R105.

(table continues...)

2 Kit details

Table 3 (continued) PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit board pinout

Pin	Primary onboard function	Secondary onboard function	Connection details
P8.3	LPCOMP1_INN on J5.17	ETM_TRACE_D3. SPI_CLK_FLASH(U3)	To use the pin as an ETM pin on the J14 header, remove R9 and mount R10. To test with U3, remove R100 and mount R101.
P8.4	User LED2	Expansion header J24.6	-
P8.5	User LED1	Expansion header J24.8	-
P9.0	I2C_SCL with KP3, J3.10, J12.5, J8.5, J21.5, and J5.21	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P9.1	TCPWM2_EXP_MCU on J5.25	-	-
P9.2	I2C_SDA with KP3, J3.9, J12.6, J8.4, J21.4, and J5.23	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the Arduino-compatible header, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P9.3	TCPWM2_COMPL_EXP_MCU on J24.3	-	-
P9.4	P9_4 on J6.5, J18.5, and J5.11	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the mikroBUS header, the S2GO header interface, and the expansion header.
P9.5	P9_5 on J16.3 and J5.9	-	The signal is multiplexed between PSC3M5, the mikroBUS interface, and the expansion header.

3 Kit operation

3 Kit operation

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit is built around the PSC3M5 MCU. The following section describes the block diagram and peripherals on the board.

For more information on device features, see the device datasheet.

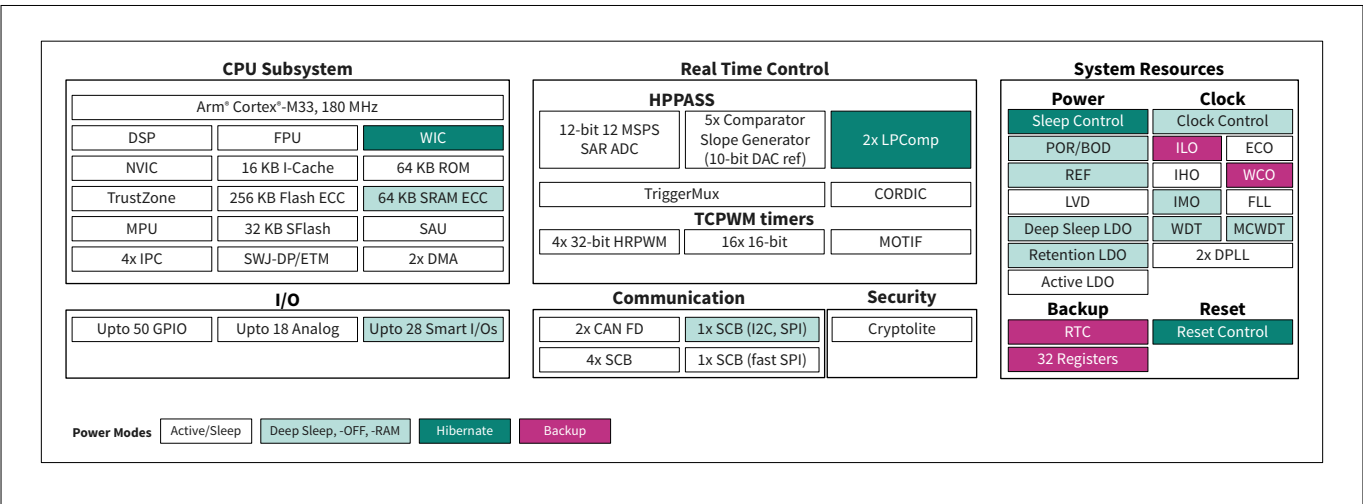


Figure 3 MCU block diagram

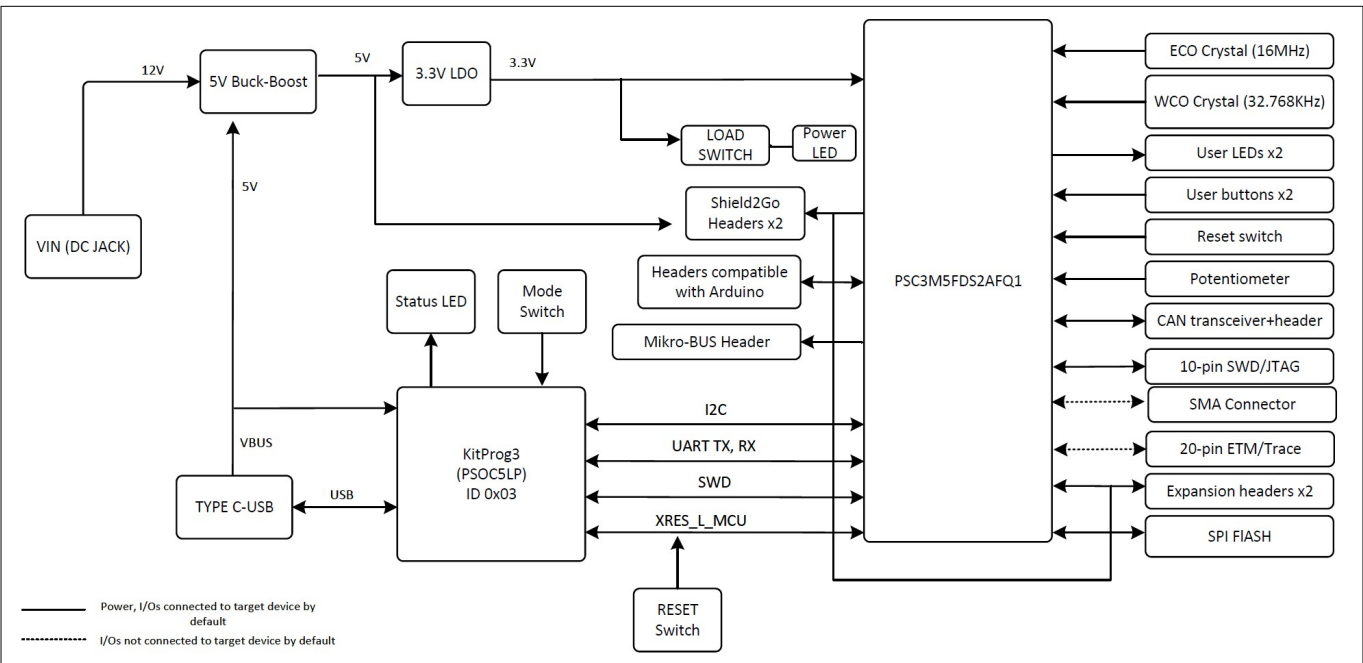


Figure 4 PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit block diagram

3 Kit operation

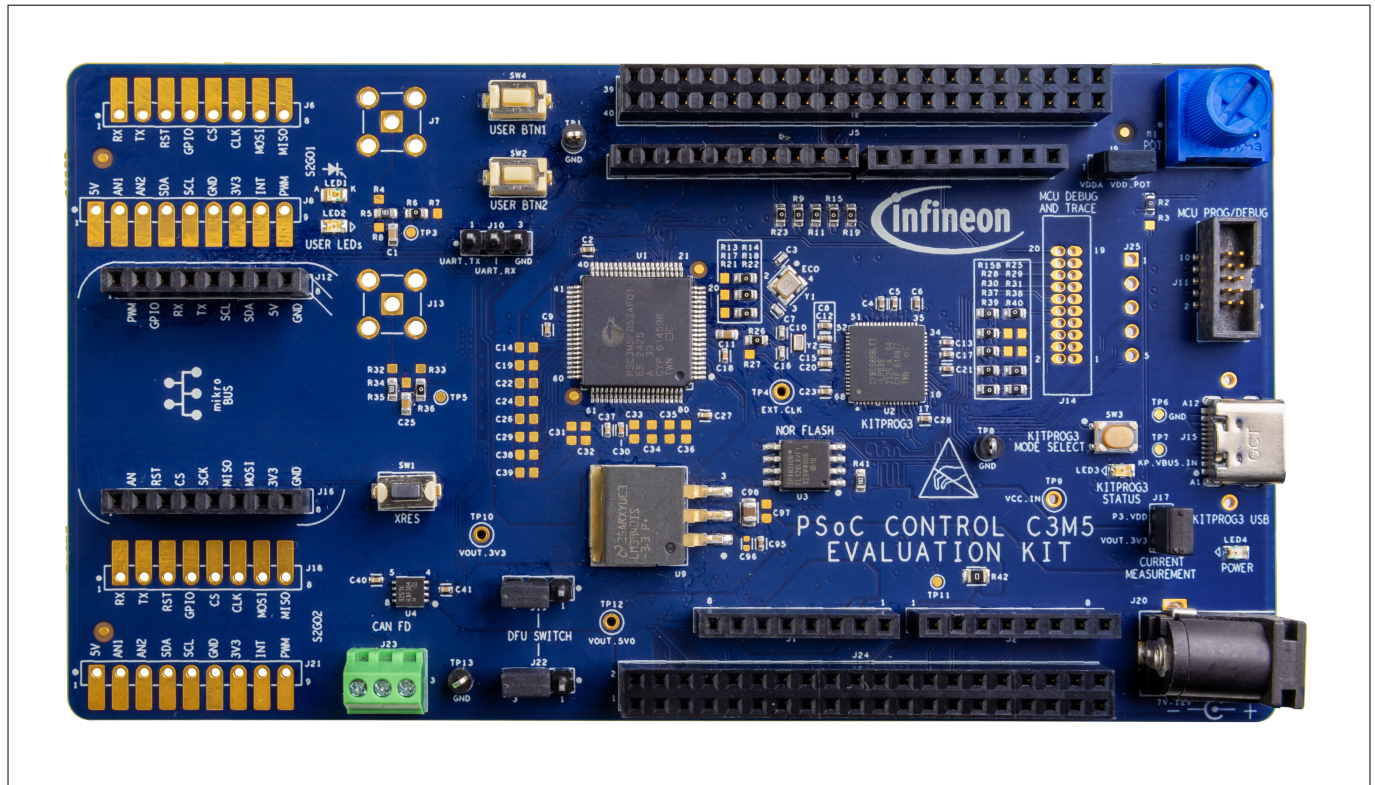


Figure 5 PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit top view

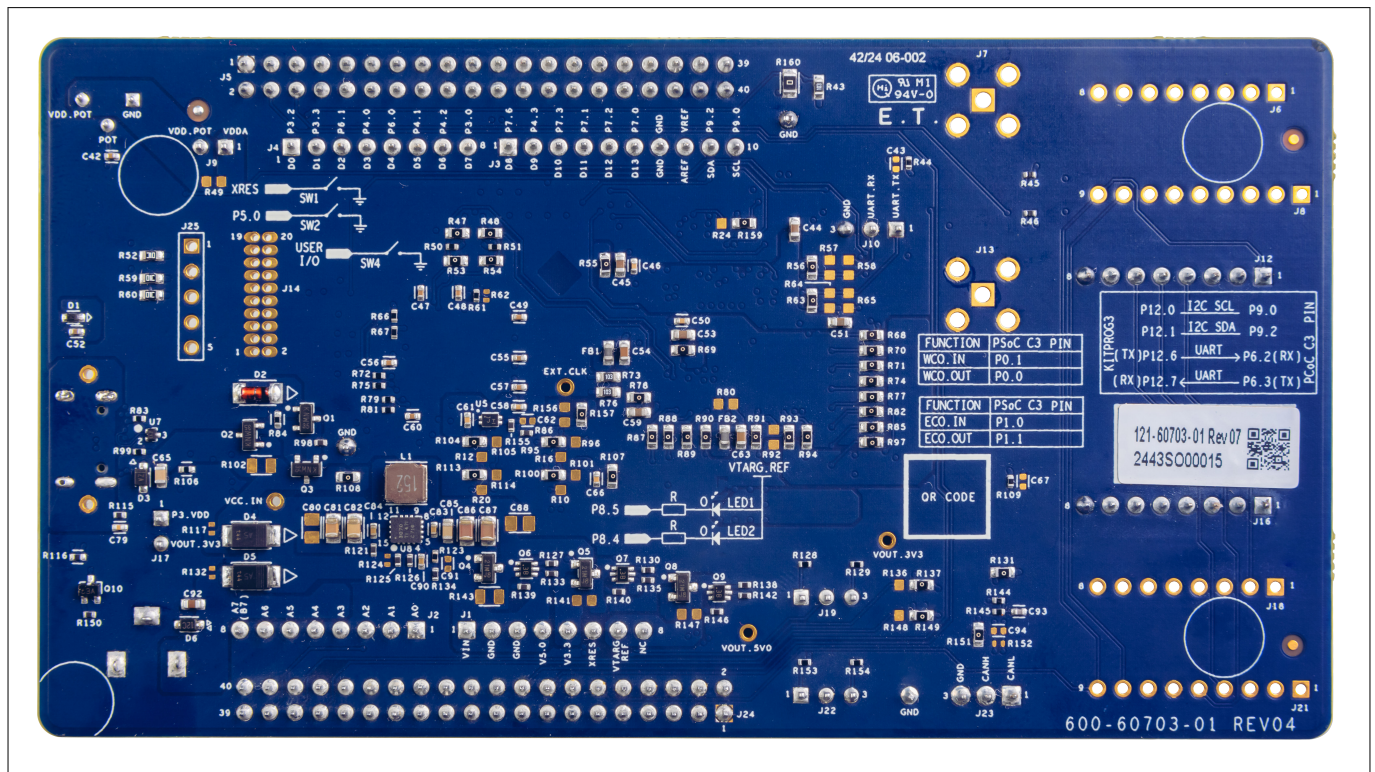


Figure 6 PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit bottom view

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit has the following peripherals:

3 Kit operation

Table 4 **Peripherals**

Sl. No.	Peripheral	Description
1	VIN connector	External power supply via a DC jack. A DC adapter with 7 V–12 V and 1 A can be used as a power source for the kit.
2	Power LED (LED4)	Power supply ON/OFF LED status indicator.
3	KitProg3 USB connector (J15)	Connect to a PC to use the KitProg3 onboard programmer and debugger, and to provide power to the board.
4	KitProg3 status LED (LED3)	Indicates the status of KitProg3. For more details, see the KitProg3 user guide .
5	KitProg3 programming mode selection button (SW3)	Use this button to switch between various modes of operation of KitProg3. Note that this board supports only CMSIS-DAP BULK mode. For more details, see the KitProg3 user guide . Currently, this button function is reserved for future use.
6	Current measurement jumper (J17)	This jumper enables the user to measure the MCU's current consumption.
7	20-pin debug and trace header (J14)	Connects to an Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM)-compatible programmer and debugger.
8	10-pin SWD/JTAG program and debug header (J11)	This 10-pin header allows you to program and debug the PSC3M5 using an external programmer, such as the MiniProg4.
9	Reset button (SW1)	This button resets the PSC3M5 MCU by connecting the PSC3M5 reset (XRES) pin to ground.
10	Potentiometer (R1)	A 10 kΩ potentiometer is connected to the PSC3M5 pin AN_B4.
11	Potentiometer connection jumper (J9)	Connects the PSC3M5 VDDA supply to the potentiometer.
12	Power header compatible with Arduino Uno R3 (J1)	Power shields compatible with Arduino. It also has a provision to power the kit through the VIN input.
13	Analog-IN header compatible with Arduino Uno R3 (J2)	Brings out pins from the PSC3M5 MCU to interface with Arduino-compatible shields. Some of these pins are multiplexed with onboard peripherals and are not connected to the PSC3M5 MCU by default.

(table continues...)

3 Kit operation

Table 4 (continued) Peripherals

Sl. No.	Peripheral	Description
14	User buttons (SW2, SW4)	Provides an input to the PSC3M5 MCU. Note that, by default, the button connects the PSC3M5 pin to ground when pressed. Therefore, you need to configure the PSC3M5 pin as a digital input with a resistive pull-up to detect the button press.
15	User LEDs (LED1 and LED2)	The user LEDs can operate across the entire operating voltage range of the PSC3M5 MCU. The LEDs are active LOW; therefore, the pins must be driven to ground to turn ON the LEDs.
16	Shield2Go- S2GO21 (J6 and J8)	Infineon's Shield2Go-compatible header supports sensor functionality working with I ² C, UART, or SPI interfaces.
17	Shield2Go-S2GO2 (J18 and J21)	Infineon's Shield2Go-compatible header supports sensor functionality working with I ² C, UART, or SPI interfaces.
18	mikroBUS compatible headers (J12 and J16)	MIKROE's mikroBUS compatible header supports sensor functionality working with I ² C, UART, or SPI interface.
19	CAN FD interface connector (J23)	This connector is used to connect the kit to the CAN/CAN FD network.
20	CAN FD transceiver (TLE9251VLE-U4)	CAN FD transceiver
21	Digital I/O headers compatible with Arduino Uno R3 (J3, J4)	Brings out pins from the PSC3M5 MCU to interface with shields compatible with Arduino. Note that some of these pins are multiplexed with onboard peripherals and are not connected to the PSC3M5 by default.
22	KitProg3 (PSOC™ 5LP) programmer and debugger (CY8C5868LTI-LP039- U2)	The PSOC™ 5LP device (CY8C5868LTI-LP039) serving as KitProg3 is a multifunctional system that includes an SWD programmer, debugger, USB-I ² C bridge, and USB-UART bridge.
23	Expansion headers (J5, J24)	This is a 40-pin connector that has all the I/Os mapped from the MCU. Some of these I/Os are connected directly, while others require rework to access.
24	DFU headers (J19, J22)	This is a DFU selection header. This I/O is also routed to expansion headers.
25	UART header (J10)	This header is used to connect with external UART transceivers, which can communicate with the PSC3M5 MCU.
26	PSC3M5 (U1)	Target MCU

3 Kit operation

3.1 Board support package (BSP) selection

The PSOC™ Control C3 Evaluation Board comes with a KIT_PSC3M5_EVK board support package within the PSOC Control BSPs.

To build and run the code examples on the kit, follow the instructions provided in the *Create an application* section of the [ModusToolbox™ user guide](#).

3.2 KitProg3: Onboard programmer and debugger

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit can be programmed and debugged using the onboard KitProg3.

KitProg3 is an onboard programmer/debugger with USB-UART and USB-I²C bridge functionality. KitProg3 supports CMSIS-DAP only and does not support mass storage. The PSOC™ 5LP device is used to implement the KitProg3 functionality.

3.3 Programming and debugging using the ModusToolbox™

1. Connect the board to the PC using the provided USB cable through a KitProg3 USB connector. If you are connecting it to the PC for the first time, it enumerates as a USB composite device
2. On this kit, KitProg3 operates in CMSIS-DAP Bulk mode. The status LED (LED4) is always ON in the CMSIS-DAP Bulk mode. If you do not see the desired LED status, see the [KitProg3 user guide](#) for details on the KitProg3 status and troubleshooting instructions
3. In the Eclipse IDE for ModusToolbox™, import the desired code example (application) into a new workspace
 - a. Click on **New Application** from the **Quick Panel**

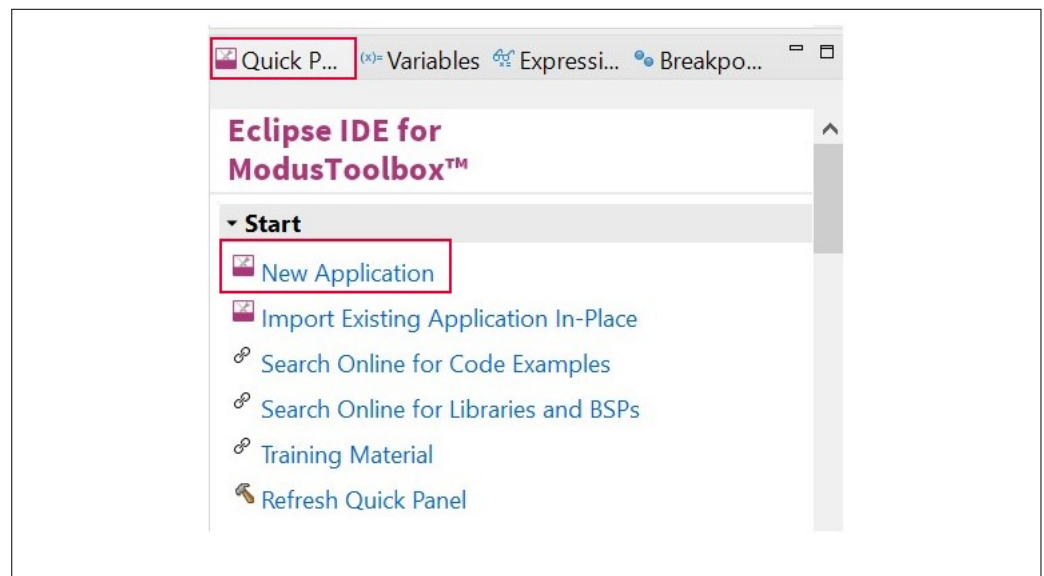


Figure 7 Create new application

- b. Select BSP in the **Choose Board Support Package** window

3 Kit operation

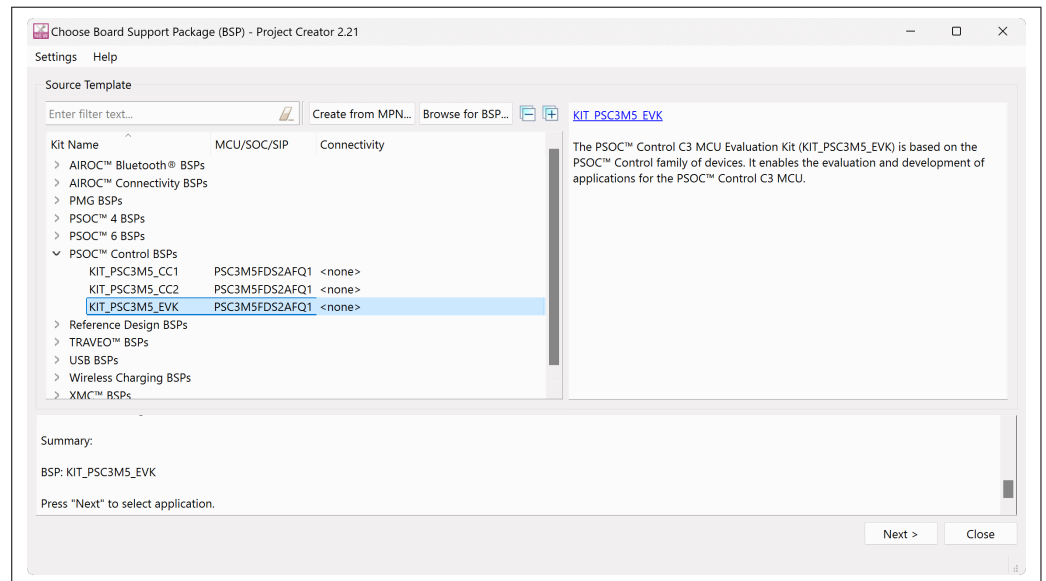


Figure 8 Board support package in the new application window

- c. Click **Next**
- d. Select the application in the **Select Application** window and click **Create**

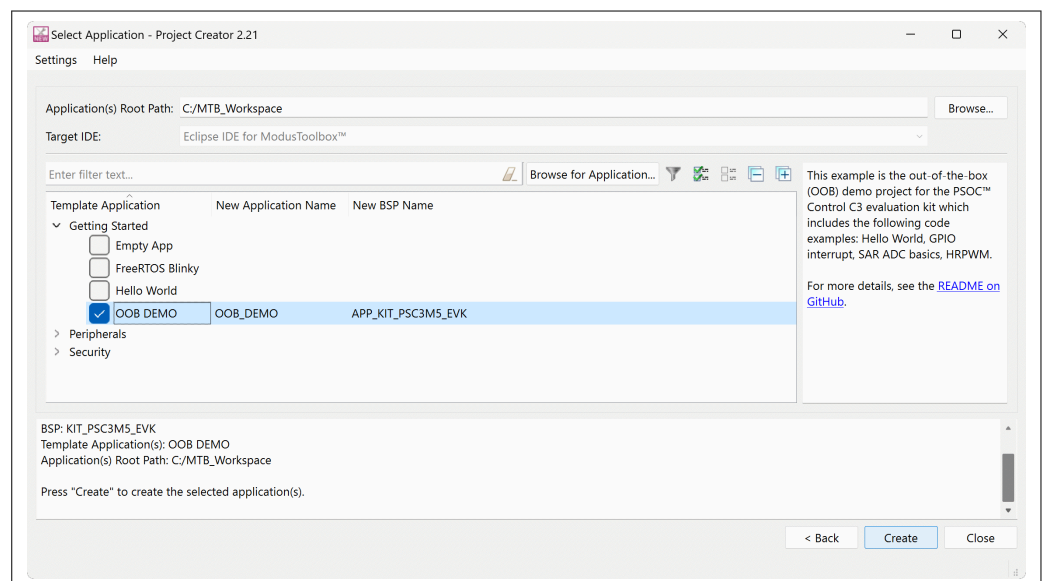


Figure 9 Select application window

4. To build and program an application in the Project Explorer, select a project. In the **Quick Panel**, scroll to the Launches section and click **Program (KitProg3_MiniProg4)** configuration

3 Kit operation

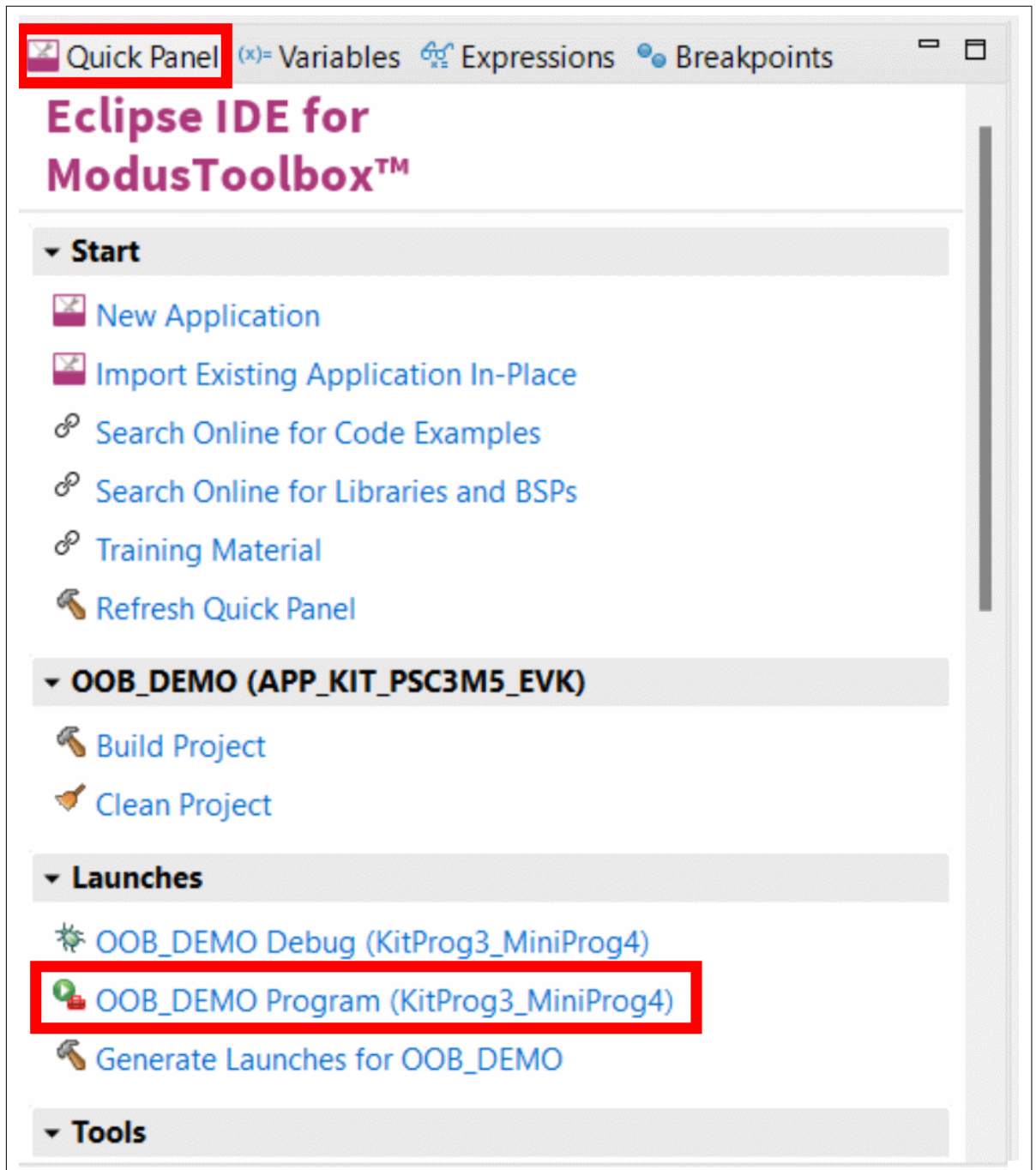


Figure 10 Programming in the ModusToolbox™ IDE

5. ModusToolbox™ software has an integrated debugger. To debug an application, in the Project Explorer, select the project. In the **Quick Panel**, scroll to the Launches section and click **Debug (KitProg3_MiniProg4)** configuration

3 Kit operation

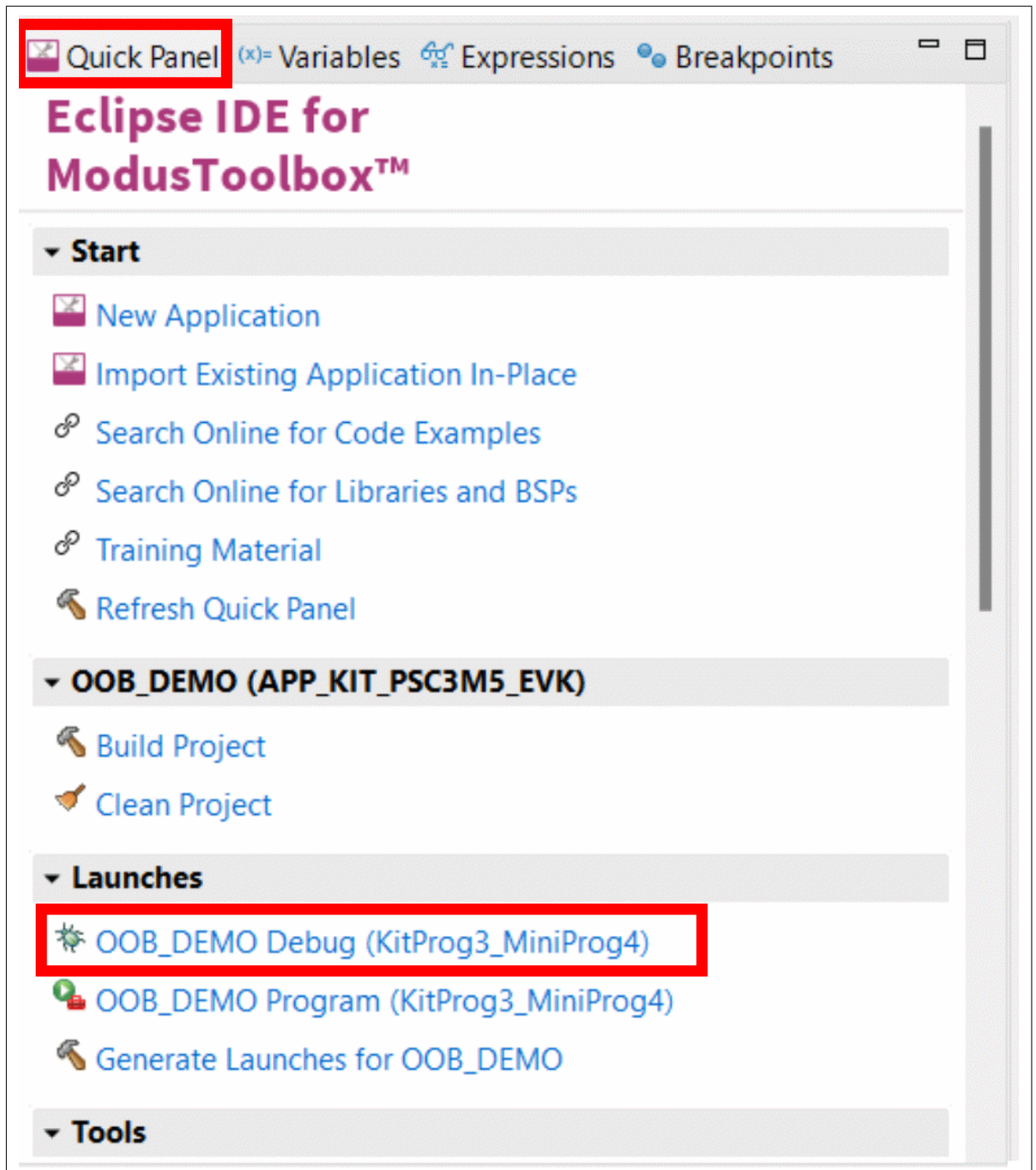


Figure 11 Debugging in ModusToolbox™ IDE

3.4 Using the out-of-the-box (OOB) example – PSOC™ Control C3 MCU: OOB demo

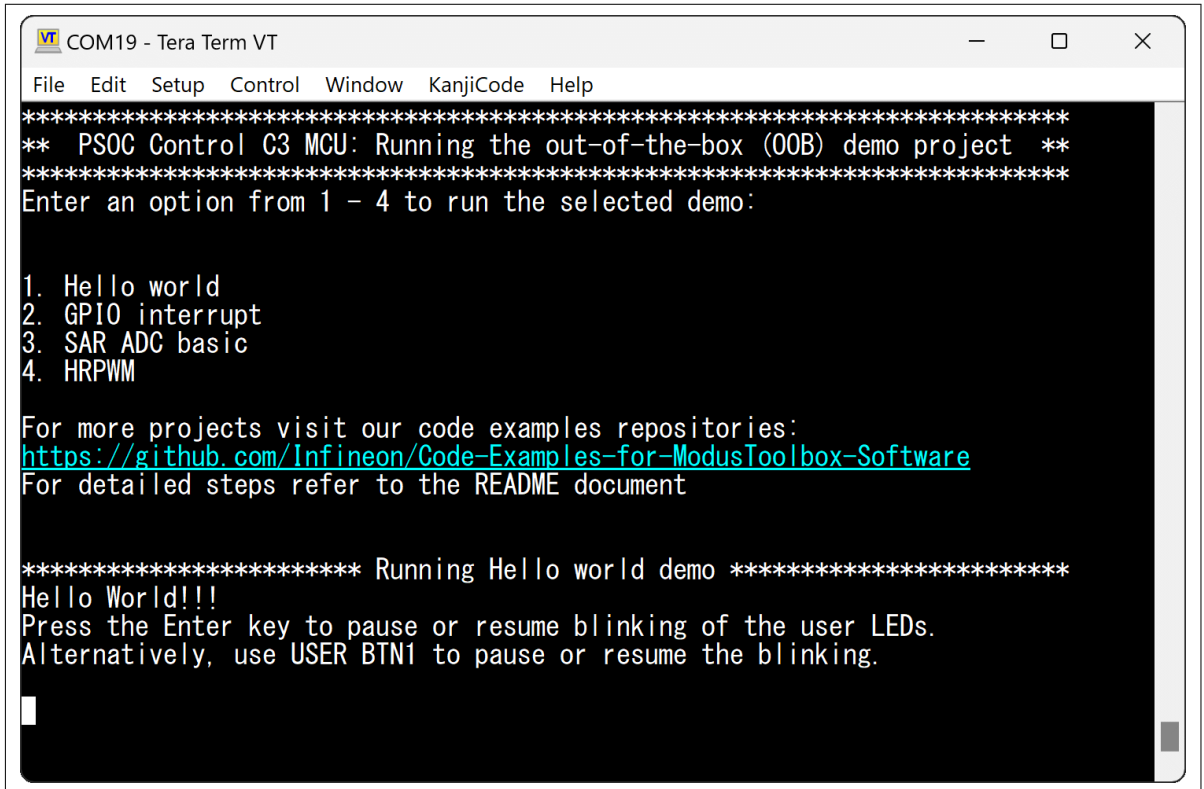
The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation board comes pre-programmed with the PSOC™ Control C3 MCU's OOB demo code example by default.

The following steps explain how to use the example. For a detailed description of the project, see the following example's README.md file. Once the application is created, check the application directory for the README.md file.

Note: At any point in time, if you overwrite the OOB demo example, you can restore it by programming the PSOC™ Control C3 MCU: OOB DEMO.

3 Kit operation

1. Connect the board's KitProg3 USB connector to the PC using the provided USB cable
2. Open a terminal program and select the KitProg3 COM port. Set the serial port parameters to 8N1 and 115200 baud
3. Press the **Reset** button (SW1) on the board and confirm that terminal application displays the code example title and other text as shown in [Figure 12](#)



```
COM19 - Tera Term VT
File Edit Setup Control Window KanjiCode Help
*****
** PSOC Control C3 MCU: Running the out-of-the-box (OOB) demo project **
*****
Enter an option from 1 - 4 to run the selected demo:

1. Hello world
2. GPIO interrupt
3. SAR ADC basic
4. HRPWM

For more projects visit our code examples repositories:
https://github.com/Infineon/Code-Examples-for-ModusToolbox-Software
For detailed steps refer to the README document

***** Running Hello world demo *****
Hello World!!!
Press the Enter key to pause or resume blinking of the user LEDs.
Alternatively, use USER BTN1 to pause or resume the blinking.
```

Figure 12 OOB demo project message in the terminal

4. Hello world demo runs by default. Confirm that the kit user LEDs blink sequentially at 1 Hz
5. Press the **Enter** key; the LEDs (LED1 and LED2) will stop blinking.
The terminal displays the message **LED blinking paused**
6. Repress the **Enter** key; the LEDs (LED1 and LED2) resume blinking at 1 Hz.
The terminal updates the message to **LED blinking resumed**. Alternatively, USER BTN1 can be used to pause or resume the blinking
7. To run the selected demos, select the options from 1 to 4 as shown in [Figure 12](#) and follow the instructions

4 Hardware

4 Hardware

The following section describes the hardware design.

4.1 Schematics

Schematic files are available in the [PSOC™ Control C3 M5 Evaluation Kit](#) webpage.

4.2 Hardware functional description

4.2.1 PSC3M5 (U1)

The PSC3P5xD and PSC3M5xD devices are based on the Arm® Cortex®-M33, running at up to 180 MHz with DSP and FPU capabilities. In addition to the CPU subsystem, the devices contain advanced real-time control peripherals, such as a high-performance programmable analog subsystem, comparators, advanced timers with high-resolution capabilities, up to six SCBs, and two CAN FDs for communication.

The devices support one active mode and five low-power modes to manage and reduce power consumption, depending on application requirements.

4 Hardware

Visit the [PSOC™ 5LP](#) webpage, and for more information, see the [CY8C58LPxx](#) family datasheet.

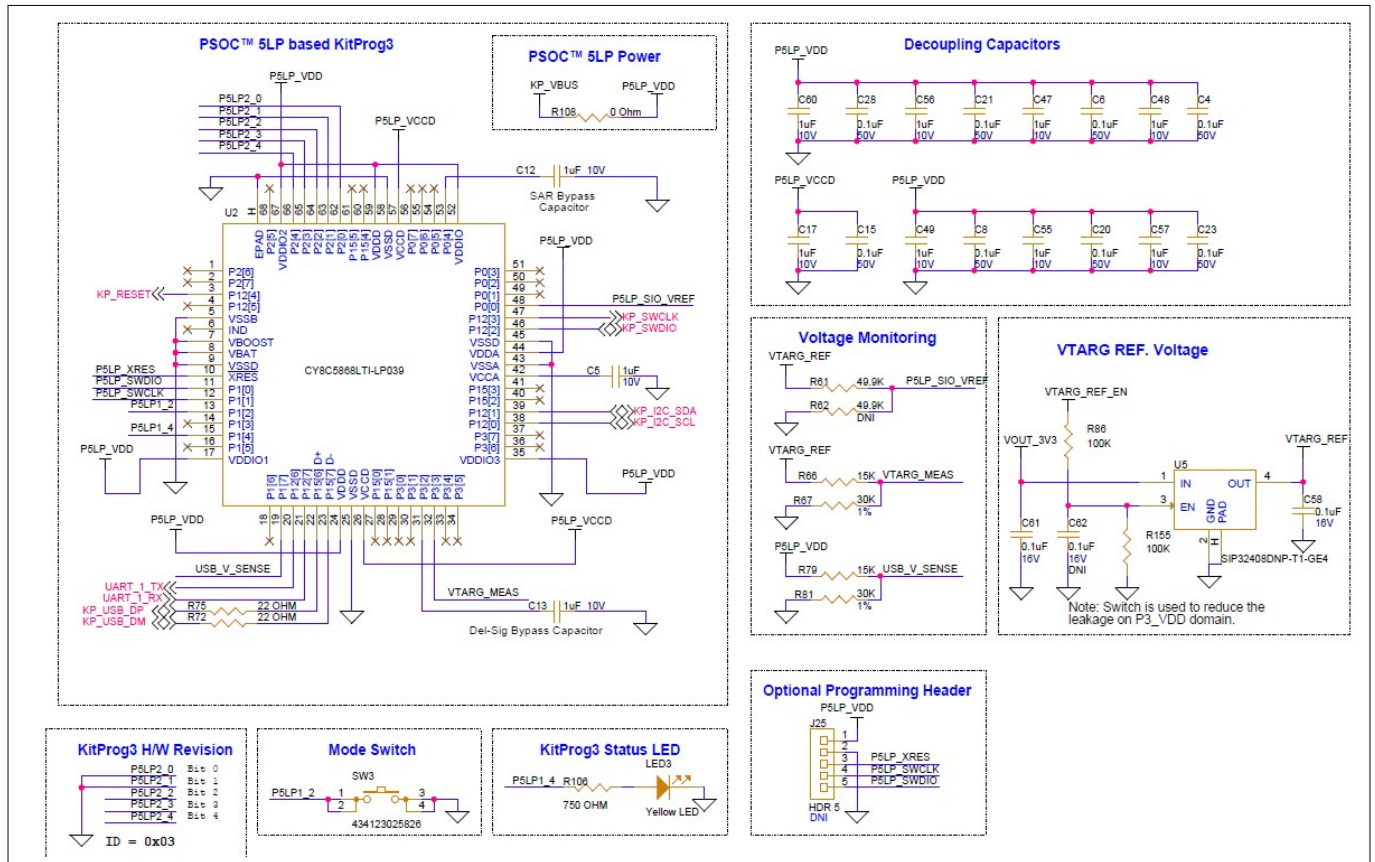


Figure 14 PSOC™ 5LP-based KitProg3 (U2)

4.2.3 Serial interconnection between PSOC™ 5LP and PSC3M5

The PSOC™ 5LP device functions as an interface for USB-UART and USB-I²C bridges in addition to being used as an onboard programmer.

The USB-serial pins of the PSOC™ 5LP device are hard-wired to the I²C/UART pins of the PSC3M5 device. These pins are also available on the I/O headers compatible with the Arduino Uno.

4 Hardware

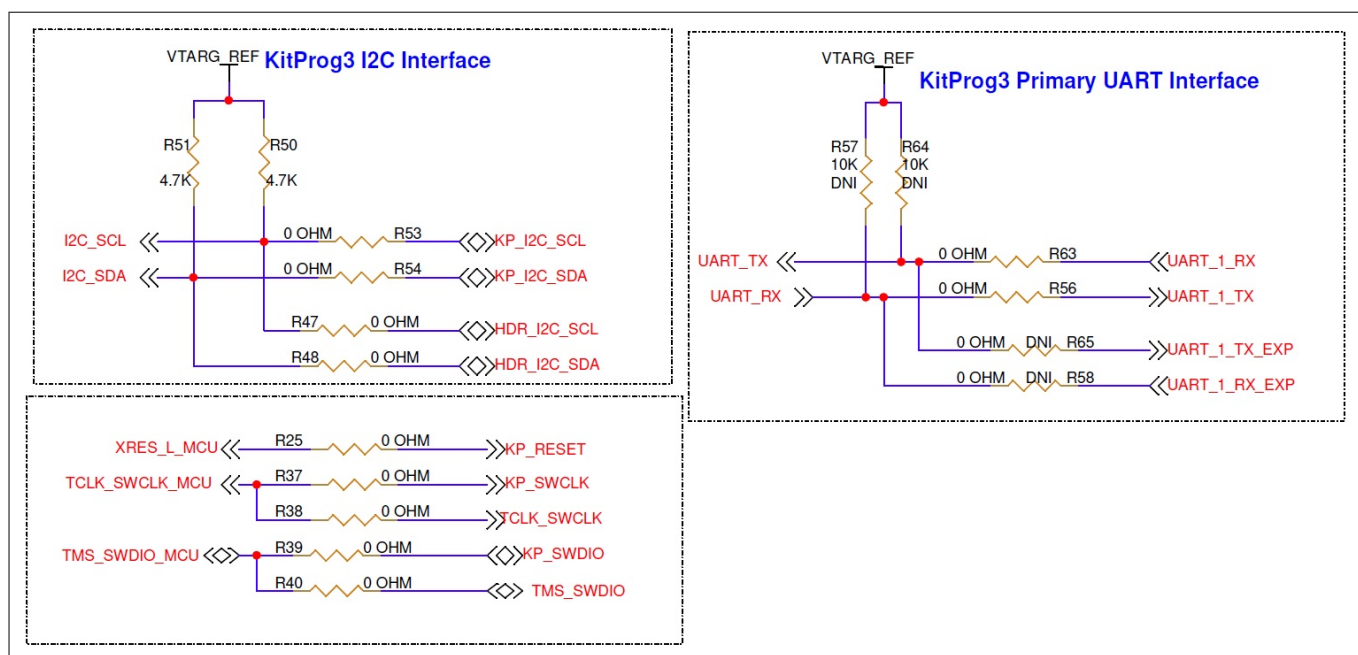


Figure 15 KP3 serial communication

4.2.4 Programming/debugging headers

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit is designed with dedicated headers for programming the PSC3M5 device.

A 10-pin SWD/JTAG header (J11) allows you to program the target device using the SWD or JTAG interface. A 20-pin ETM standard header (J14) is provided for trace debugging. Trace output from the PSC3M5 device can be used for debugging purposes.

This 20-pin header is also connected to the SWD and JTAG signals, and this helps a create a single programming header concept for the programming and debugging of the PSC3M5 device.

By default, JTAG debug over the J11 is not enabled. See the following table to rework:

Table 5 JTAG rework on J11

Reference designator	Assembly
R29	Stuff
R31	Stuff
R28	DNI
R30	DNI

By default, TRACE debug over J14 is not enabled. See the following table to rework:

Table 6 ETM trace rework J14

Reference designator	Assembly
R20	Stuff
R16	Stuff
R12	Stuff

(table continues...)

4 Hardware

Table 6 (continued) ETM trace rework J14

Reference designator	Assembly
R10	Stuff
R24	Stuff
R113	DNI
R95	DNI
R104	DNI
R100	DNI
R159	DNI

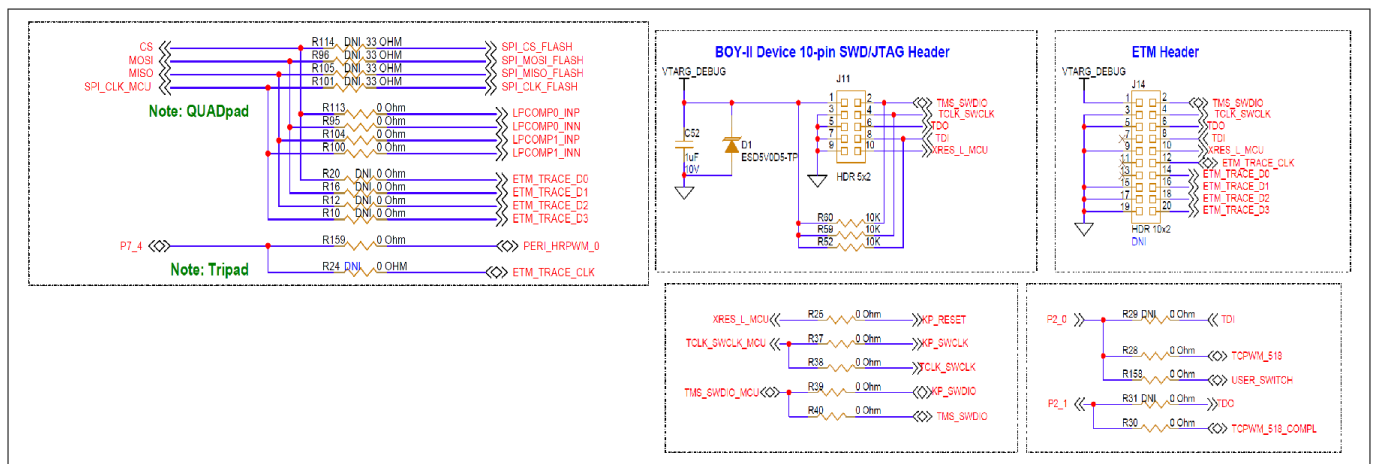


Figure 16 Programming headers

4.2.5 Power supply system

The power supply system on this board is versatile, allowing the input supply to come from the following sources:

- 5 V from the onboard USB Type-C connector (**J15**)
- 7 V–24 V from the external power supply through the VIN barrel jack (**J20**) or from a (**J1**) header compatible with Arduino

4 Hardware

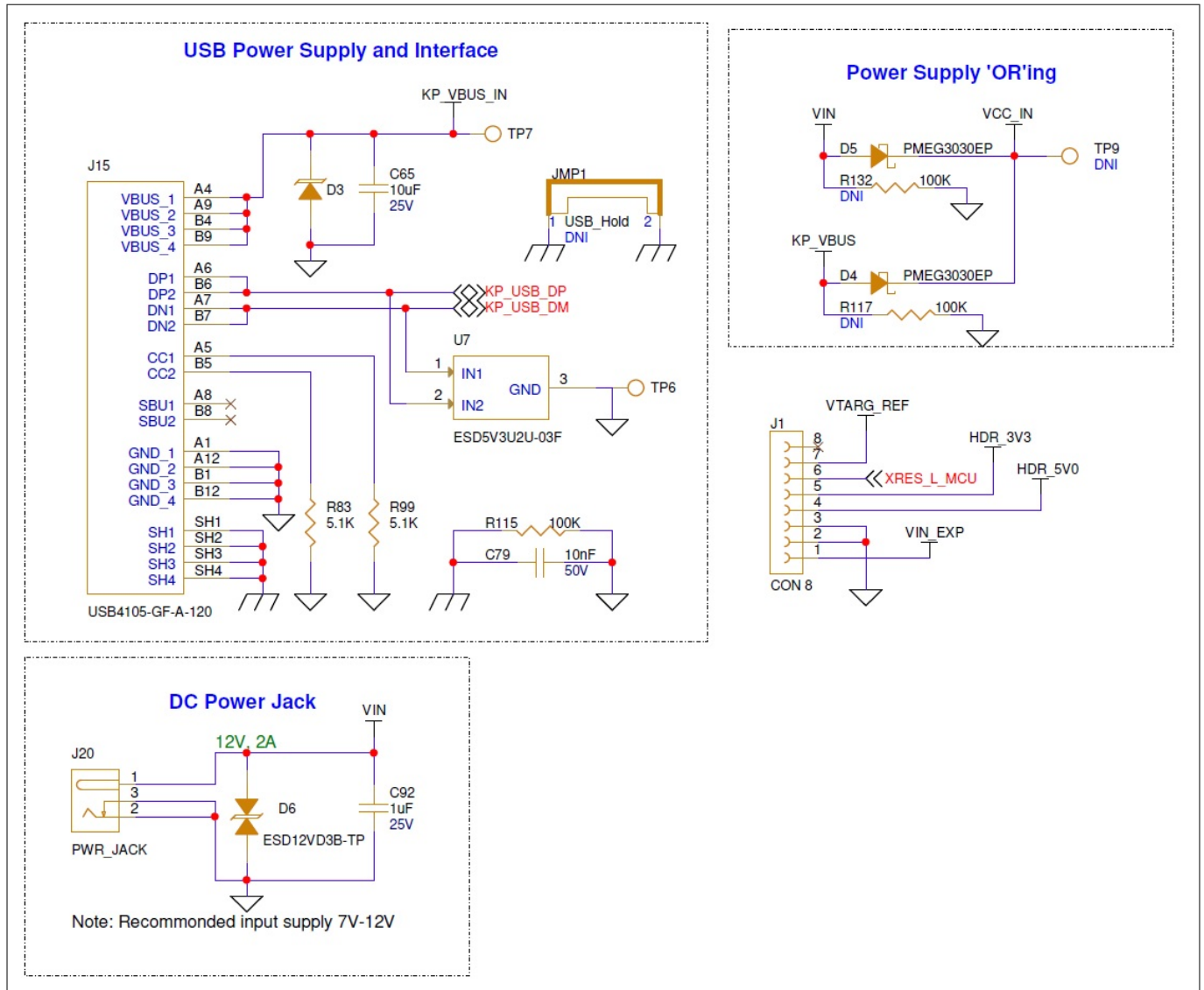


Figure 17 Power supply input

4.2.6 Voltage regulators

The power supply system is designed for the following voltage configurations:

The evaluation kit has two switching regulators:

- 3.3 V LDO regulator (U9)
 - 3.3 V regulator (U9) output provides the supply to overall peripherals, including the MCU
- 5 V buck boost regulator (U8)
 - It is used to power the CAN transceiver and the Arduino headers

4 Hardware

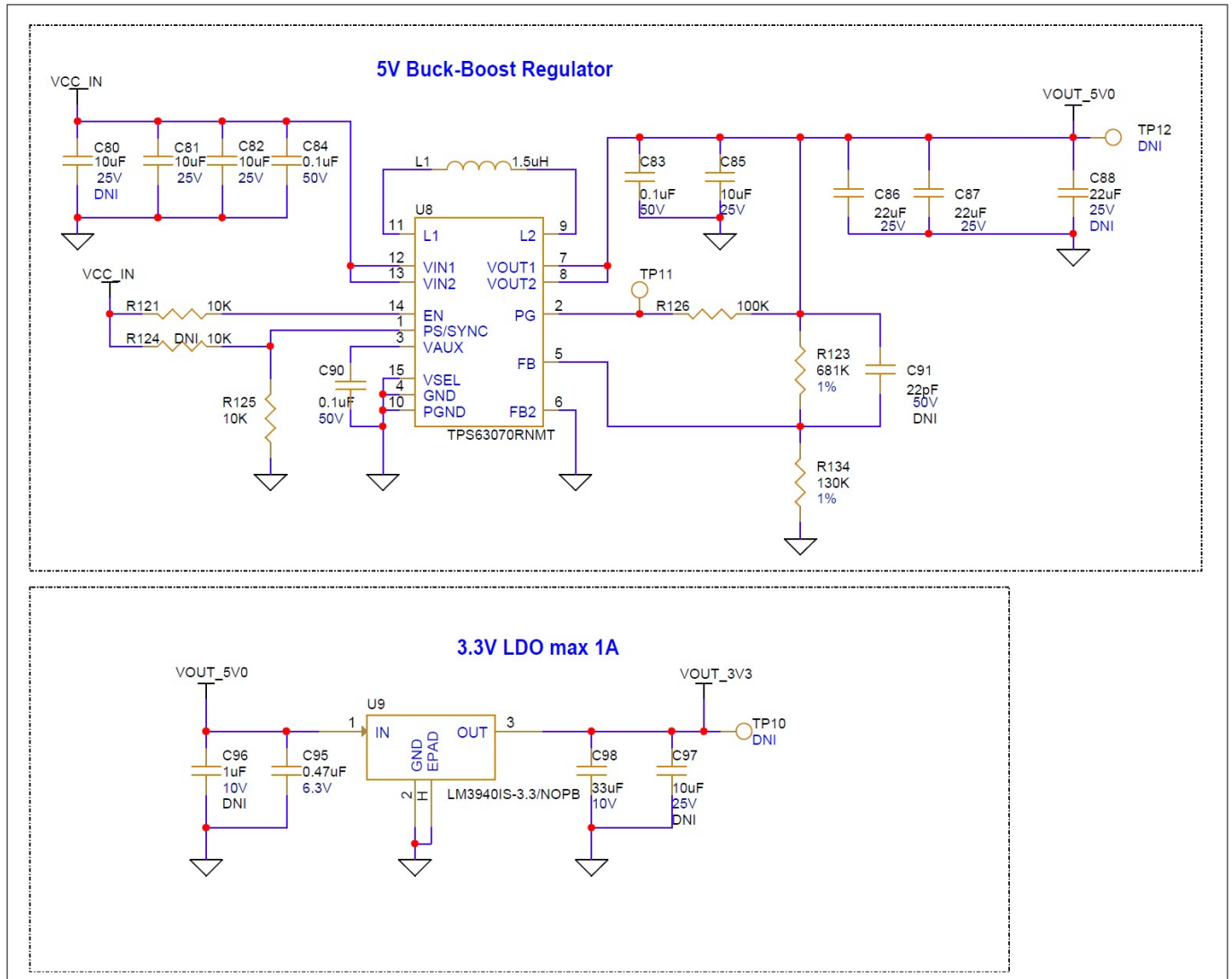


Figure 18 Voltage regulator

4.2.7 Current measurement headers

The current of the following domains have dedicated 2-pin headers to facilitate easy current measurement using an ammeter across the pins.

The 2-pin header (J17) is used for checking the MCU current consumption.

4 Hardware

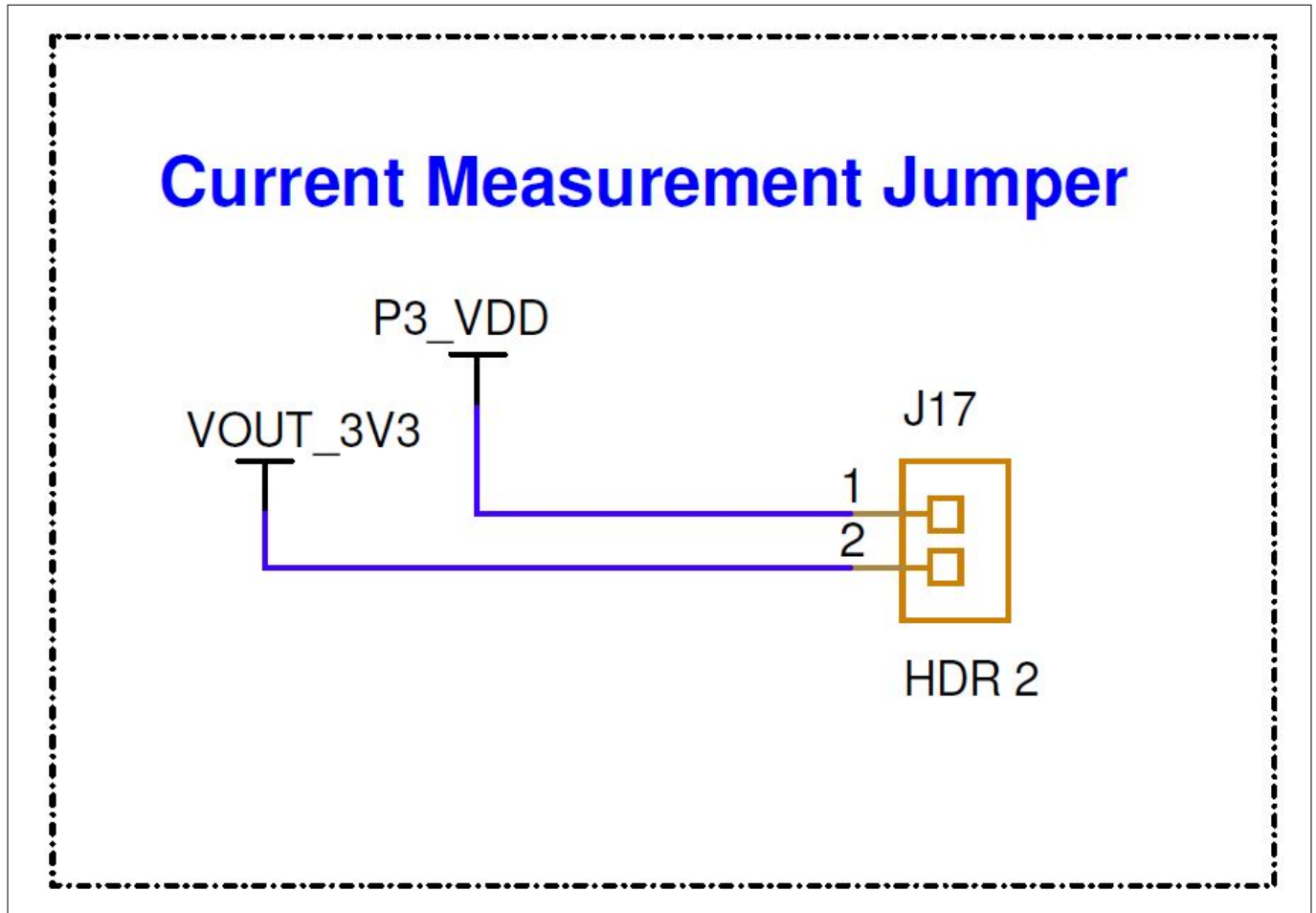


Figure 19 Current measurement header

4.2.8 I/O headers

The evaluation kit (EVK) is provided with header interfaces to evaluate sensors and shields with different form factors, such as Arduino, mikroBUS from MIKROE, and Shield2Go from Infineon, which are supported on the EVK.

A few of the I/O signals from the PSC3M5 device are multiplexed by sharing between Arduino, mikroBUS, and the shield2Go headers.

4.2.8.1 Headers compatible with Arduino Uno R3 (J1, J2, J3, J4)

The board has four headers (J1, J2, J3, and J4) compatible with Arduino Uno R3. Connect 3.3 V or 5 V shields compatible with Arduino Uno R3 to develop applications based on the shield's hardware.

Note that the kit does not support 5 V and 1.8 V shields.

4 Hardware

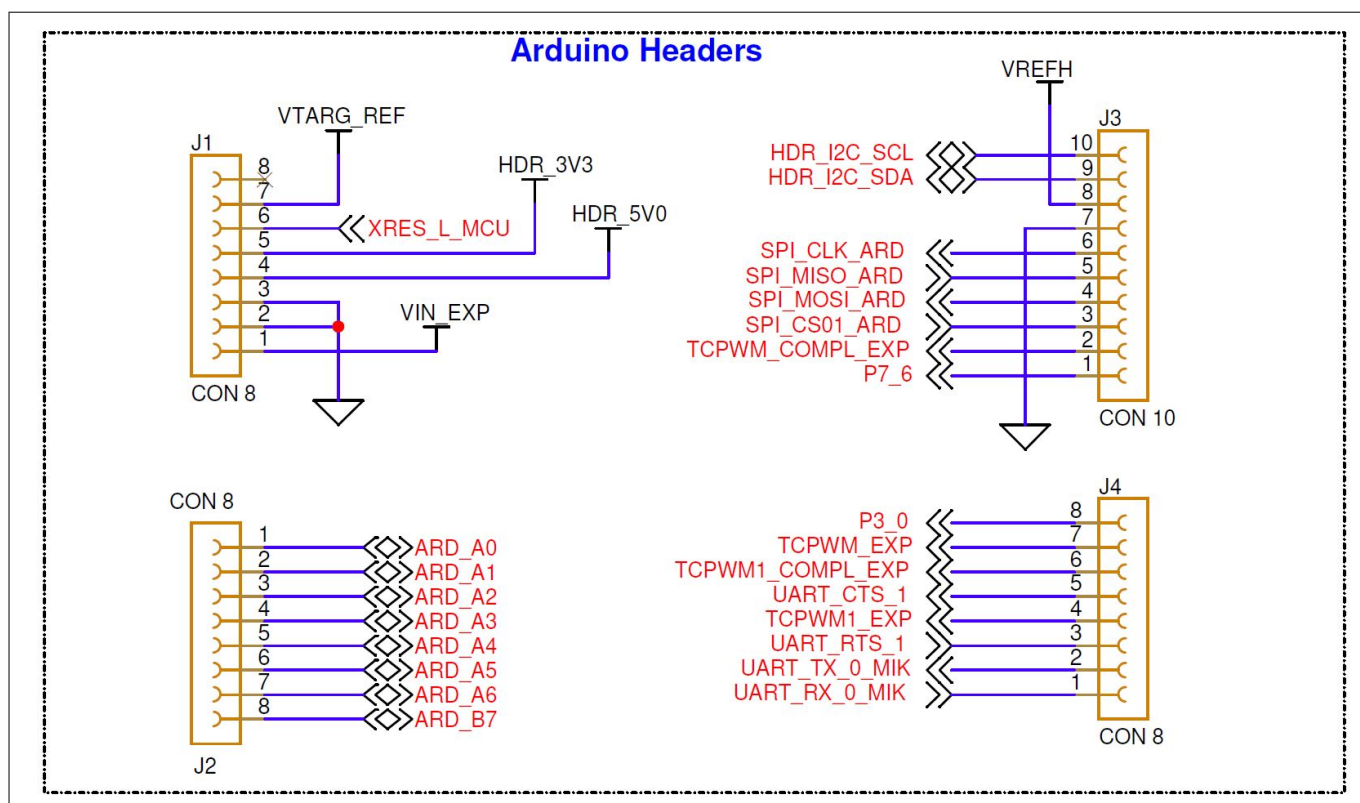


Figure 20 Arduino headers

4.2.8.2 Infineon's Shield2Go sensor shield compatible headers

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit is featured with a footprint compatible to Infineon's Shield2Go sensor shields.

User can have these shields mounted directly on the board or this can be mounted on headers by having suitable connectors assembled on the board.

4 Hardware

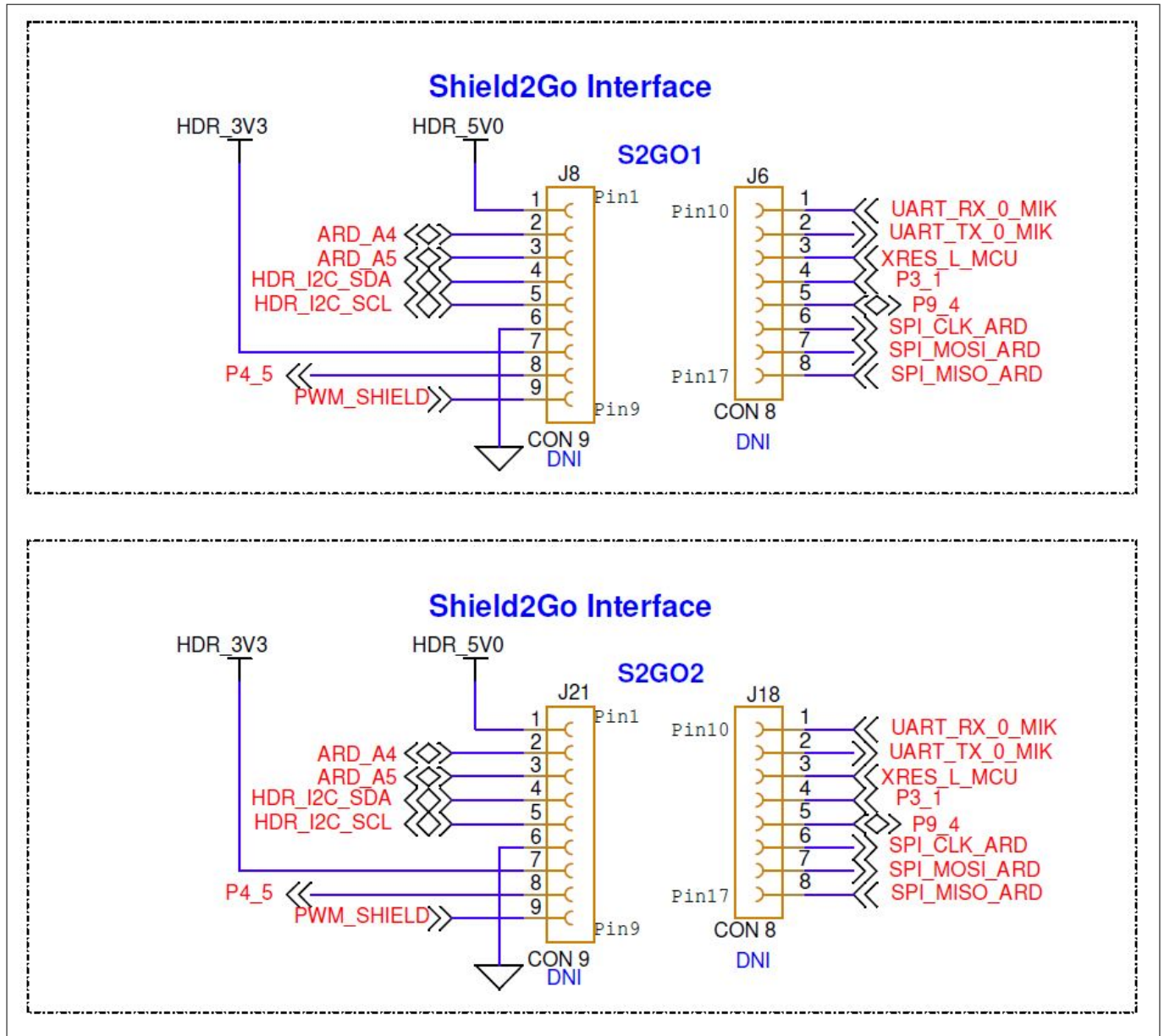


Figure 21 Shield2Go compatible headers

4.2.8.3 mikroBUS shield compatible headers

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit has headers populated to interface with MIKROE standard mikroBUS sensor shields.

You can directly mount the respective mikroBUS sensor shields to evaluate the functionality. The mikroBUS shields are available with different working voltage levels, such as 3.3 V and 5 V. Based on the operating voltage, a shield needs to be selected, and in this kit, only 3.3 V is supported.

4 Hardware

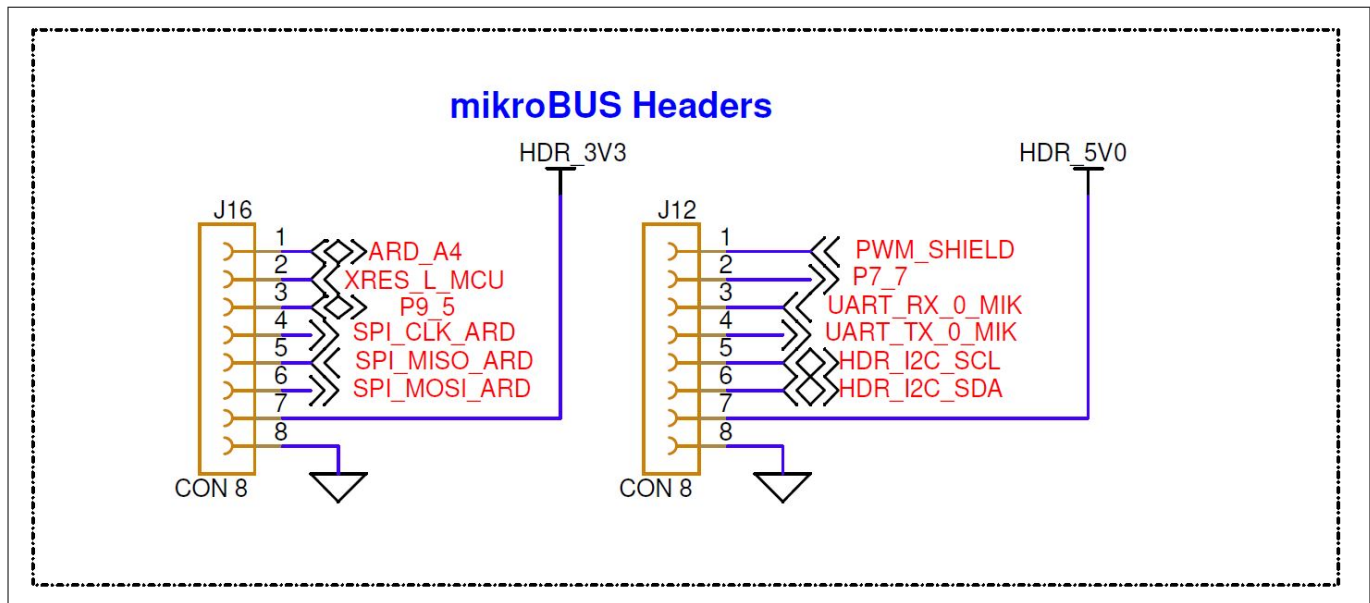


Figure 22 mikroBUS headers

4.2.8.4 I/O expansion headers

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit has two expansion headers with 40-pins each, which are J5 and J24. These headers are made compatible with Infineon's latest motor control lite kit.

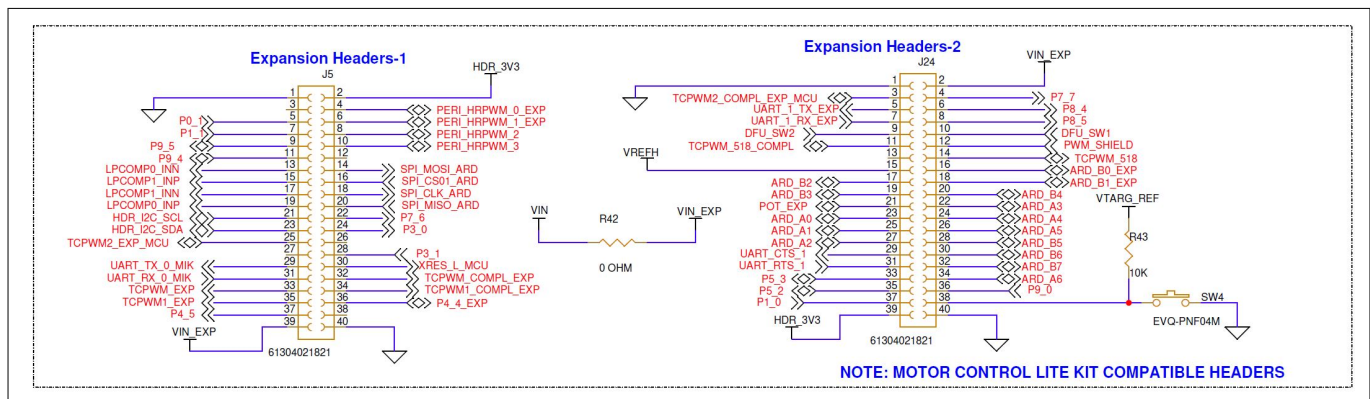


Figure 23 I/O expansion headers

4.2.9 CAN FD transceiver

The TLE9251V is a high-speed CAN transceiver, operating as an interface between the CAN controller and the physical bus medium.

A high-speed CAN network is a two-wire, differential network that allows data transmission rates up to 5 Mbps. The CANH and CANL pins are the interfaces to the CAN bus; both pins operate as an input and an output. The RxD and TxD pins are the interfaces to the MCU. The TxD pin is the serial data input from the CAN controller(U4) and the RxD pin is the serial data output from the CAN controller(U4). The voltage level on the digital input TxD and the digital output RxD is determined by the power supply level at the VIO pin. The signal levels on the logic pins (STB, TxD, and RxD) are compatible with MCUs having a 3.3 V I/O supply.

The CAN transceiver will operate accordingly (3.3 V or 5 V).

4 Hardware

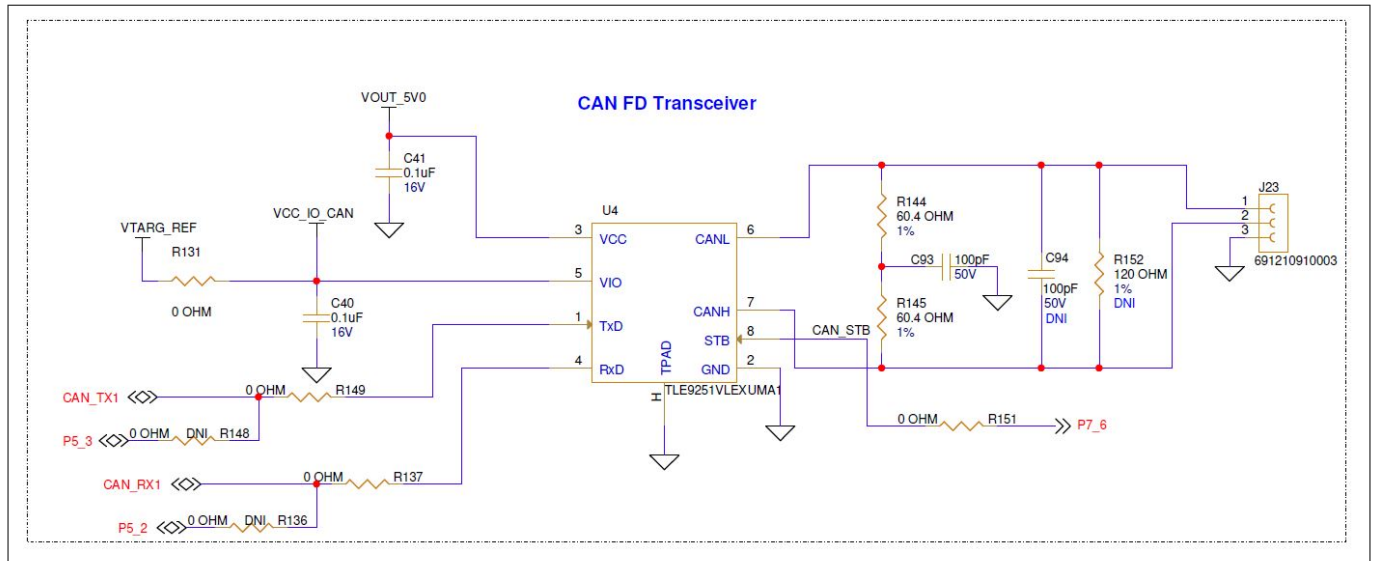


Figure 24 **CAN FD transceiver**

4.2.10 LEDs

The evaluation kit (EVK) has four LEDs:

- LED3 (Yellow) indicates the status of Kitprog3
- LED4 (Red) indicates the power status of the evaluation kit
- Two user LEDs (LED1 and LED2) connected directly for user applications

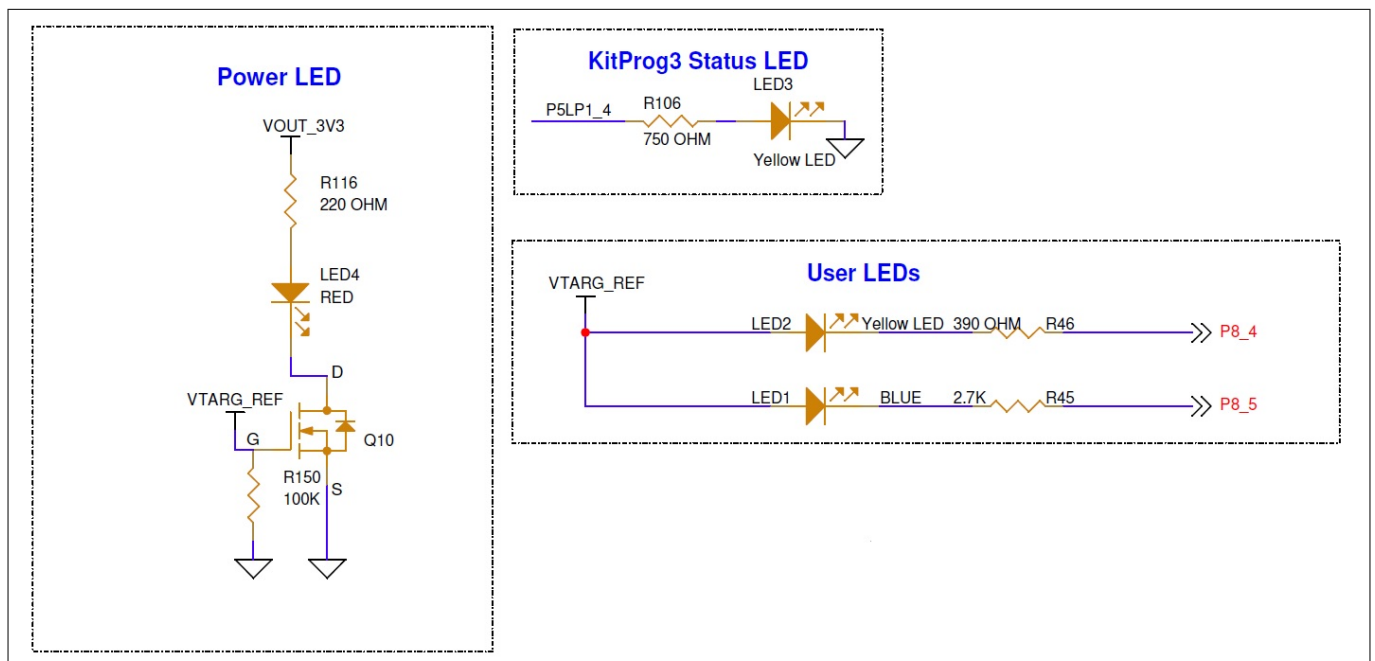


Figure 25 **LEDs**

4.2.11 Push buttons

The board has the following buttons:

- A reset button (SW1) is connected to the XRES pin of the PSC3M5 device and is used to reset the device
- One user-controllable buttons (SW2) connected to pin P2.0 of the MCU

4 Hardware

- One user switch SW4 is connected to P5.0 and can be used to connect any I/O through jumper by removing R160 which can be connected to the J24.38.
- A KitProg3 mode selection button (SW3) is connected to the PSOC™ 5LP device for programming mode selection. This button function is reserved for future use (see the [KitProg3 user guide](#) for details)

All buttons are in the ACTIVE LOW configuration and short to GND when pressed.

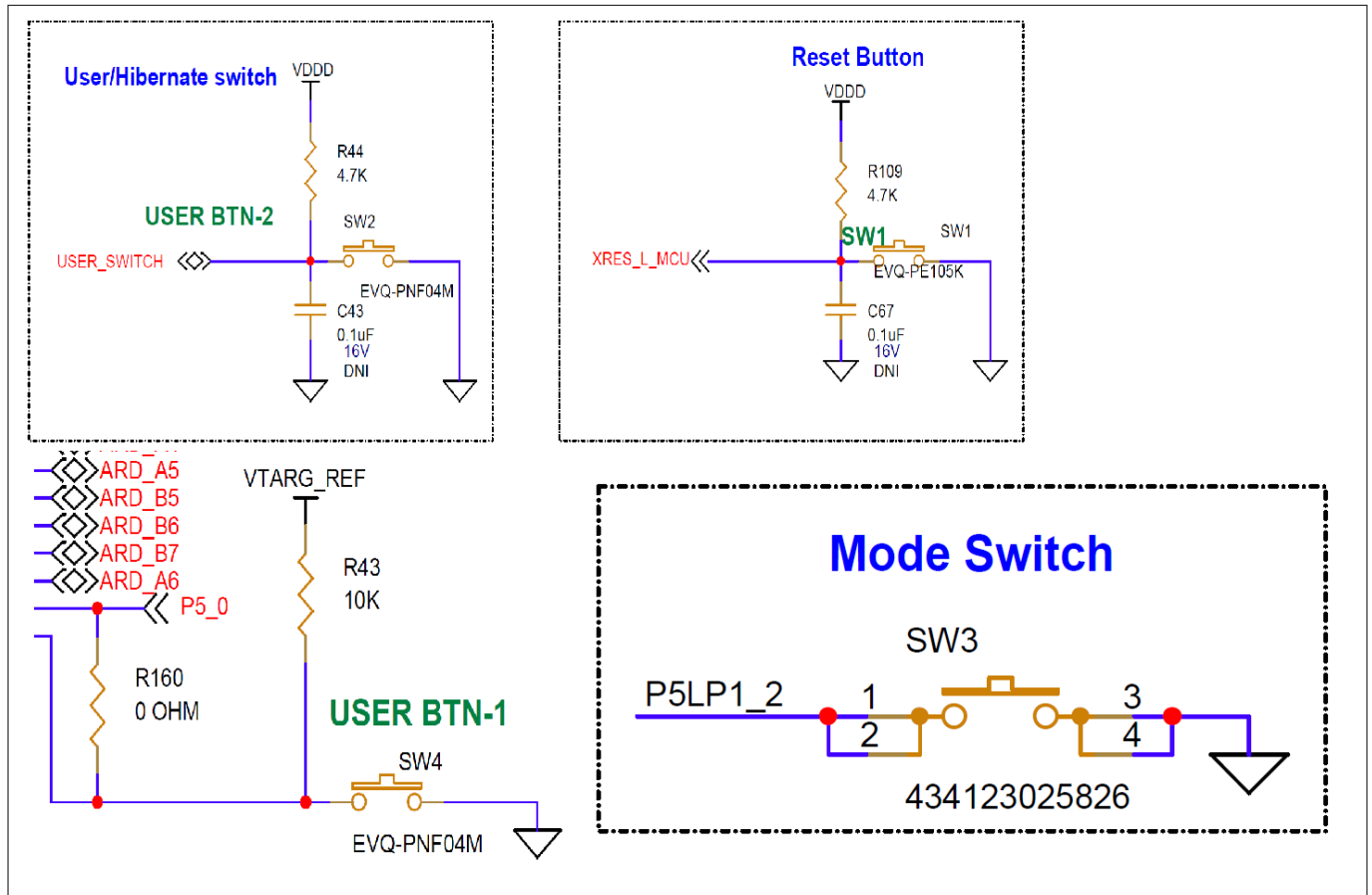


Figure 26 Push buttons

4.2.12 Crystals and oscillators

The evaluation kit has two crystals for clock source:

- 16 MHz crystal is connected to P1.0 and P1.1 as an External Crystal Oscillator (ECO)
- 32.768 KHz crystal connected to P0.0 and P0.1 as Watch Crystal Oscillator (WCO)

4 Hardware

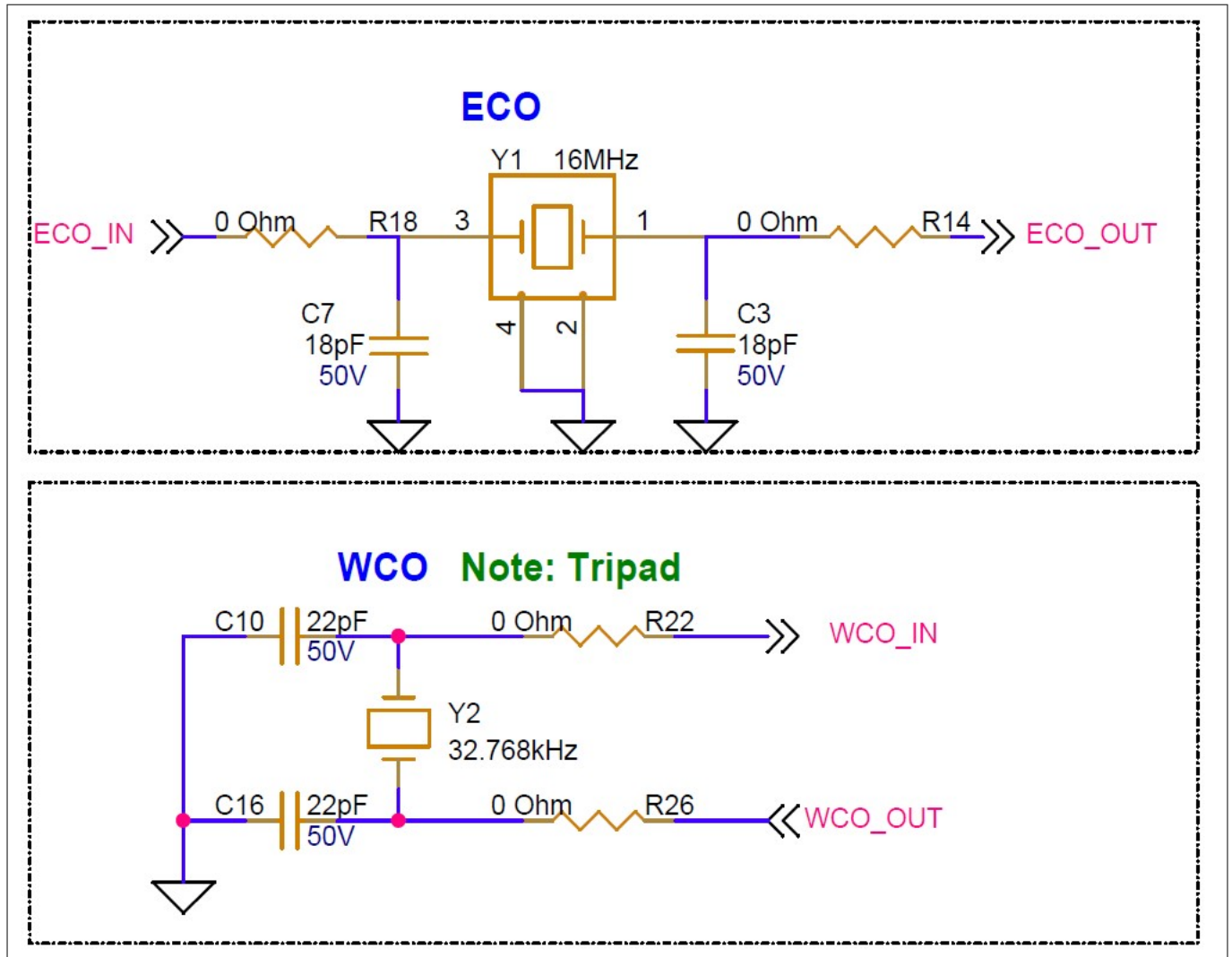


Figure 27 Crystal oscillator

4.2.13 Potentiometer

By default, the board contains a 10K potentiometer connected to AN_B4 pin of MCU.

The same signal is connected to a 40-pin expansion header (J24.21). Remove R2 and mount R3 resistor to isolate the signal from the potentiometer. The fixed ends are connected to VDDA (VDD_POT through J9) and GND which may contribute to leakage current on the P3_VDD supply. Remove the jumper J9 to disconnect power from the potentiometer when measuring the P3_VDD current.

ADC output readings must increase when the potentiometer is rotated in a clockwise direction and conversely.

4 Hardware

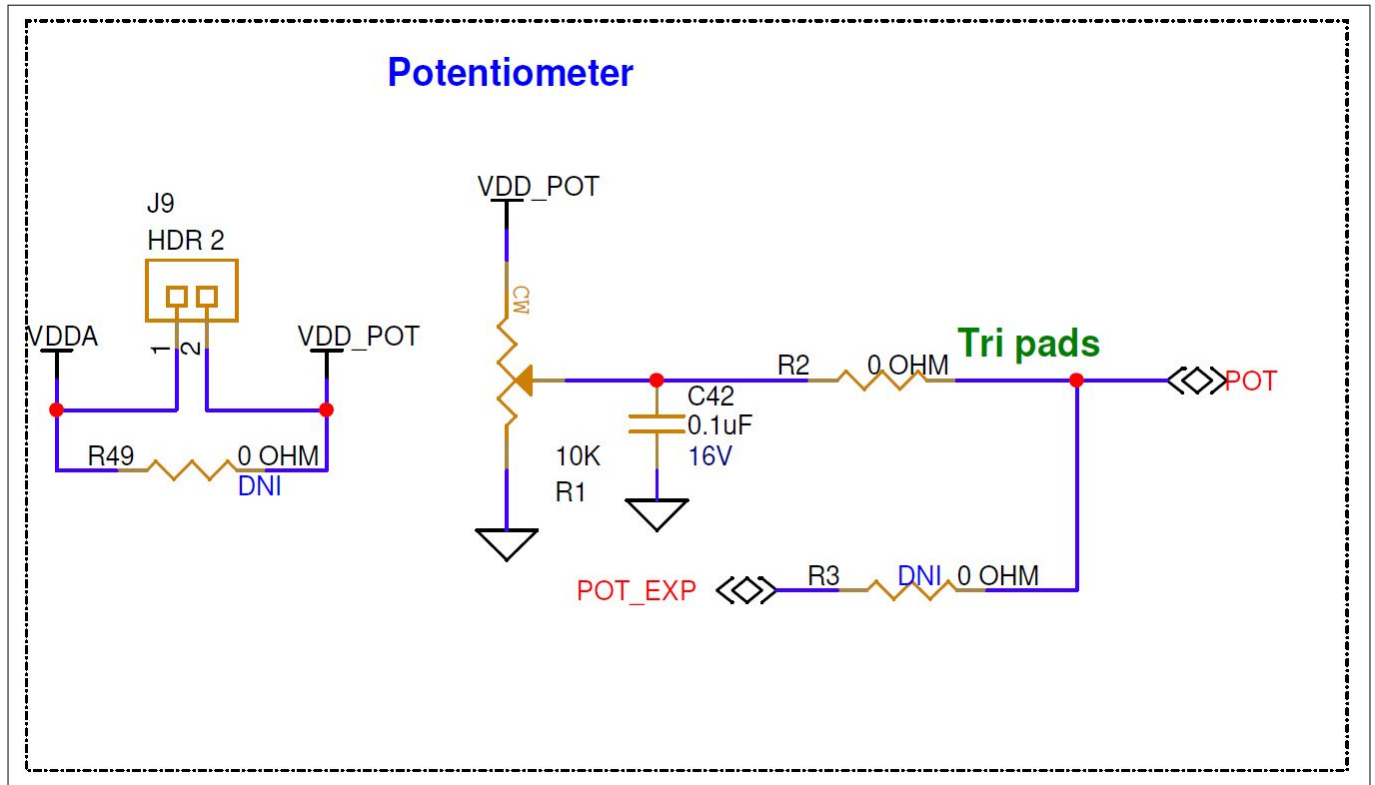


Figure 28 Potentiometer

4.2.14 Reverse voltage protection

The following circuit is used to protect the device from reverse supply.

The kit includes a necessary reverse voltage protection circuit to prevent damage from the reverse supply to the board. The circuit protecting the PSC3M5 device will prevent any accidental supply from coming in as input to the board. The board uses a FET-based diode circuit for reverse voltage protection.

The corresponding reverse voltage protection circuit protects the power supply pins from all the headers, such as Arduino, Shield2Go, mikroBUS, and expansion headers. Programming headers are restricted to powering the PSOC™ Control C3 Evaluation Kit. To protect the target device from accidental power fluctuations from the external world, a reverse voltage protection circuit is added to the design.

4 Hardware

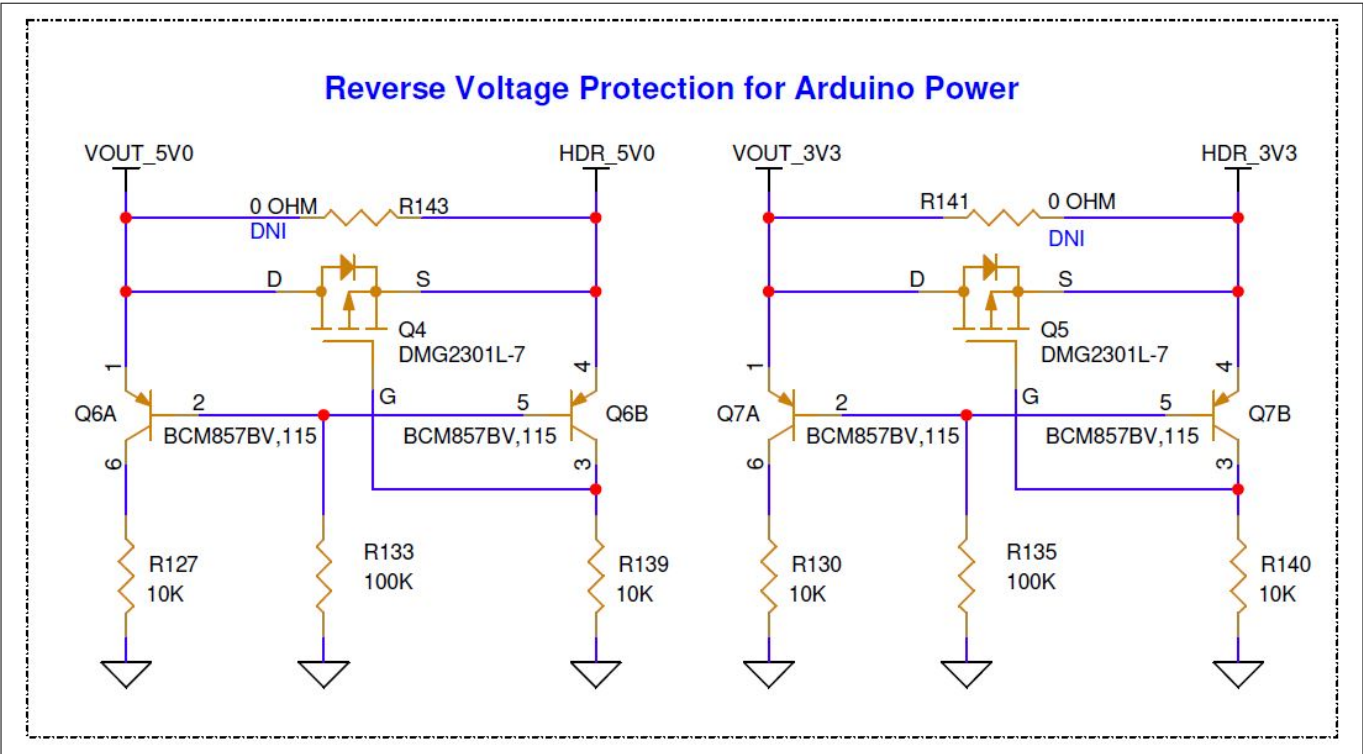


Figure 29 Reverse voltage protection

5 Kit rework

5 Kit rework

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit needs to have the following rework to access the peripherals, which are not supported by default.

See [Table 3](#) for more details.

5.1 SPI NOR flash

The NOR flash U3 (S25FL128LAGMFV013) is accessible through SCB5 by performing the following rework as shown in [Table 7](#).

By default, the SCB5 pins are used as LPCOMP pins, which are routed to the 40-pin expansion headers. To test this memory device (50 MHz), perform the following rework:

Table 7 Rework instruction

Reference designator	Assembly
R96	Stuff
R105	Stuff
R101	Stuff
R114	Stuff
R113	DNI
R95	DNI
R104	DNI
R100	DNI

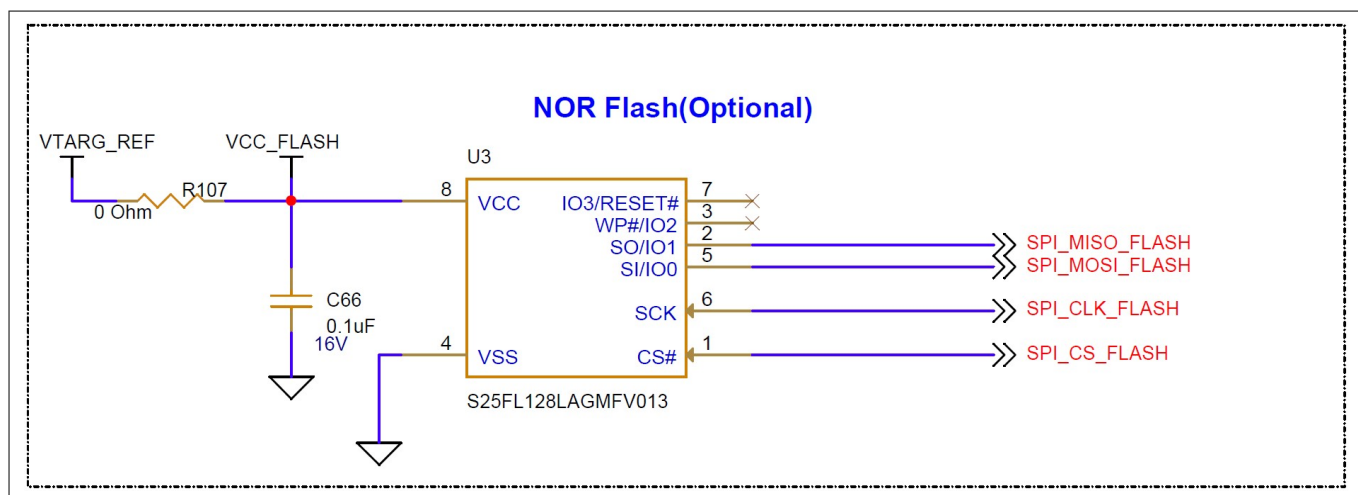


Figure 30 NOR flash

5 Kit rework

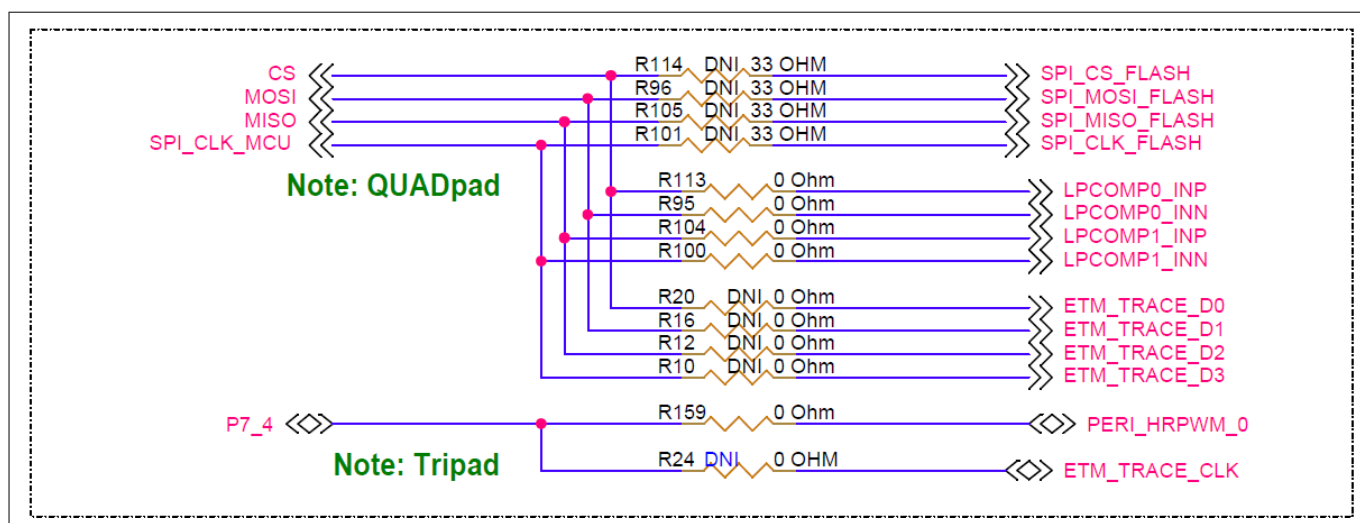


Figure 31 Flash rework

5.2 Shield2Go sensor shield assembly

The PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit is featured with a footprint compatible to Infineon's Shield2go sensor shields. User can have these shields mounted directly on the board or this can be mounted on headers by having suitable connectors assembled on the board.

Note: Infineon's standard S2GO sensors are voltage tolerant up to 4 V. User should configure the target voltage to 3.3 V (J8, J21) before working with sensor shields on S2GO headers (S2GO1 and S2GO2).

5 Kit rework

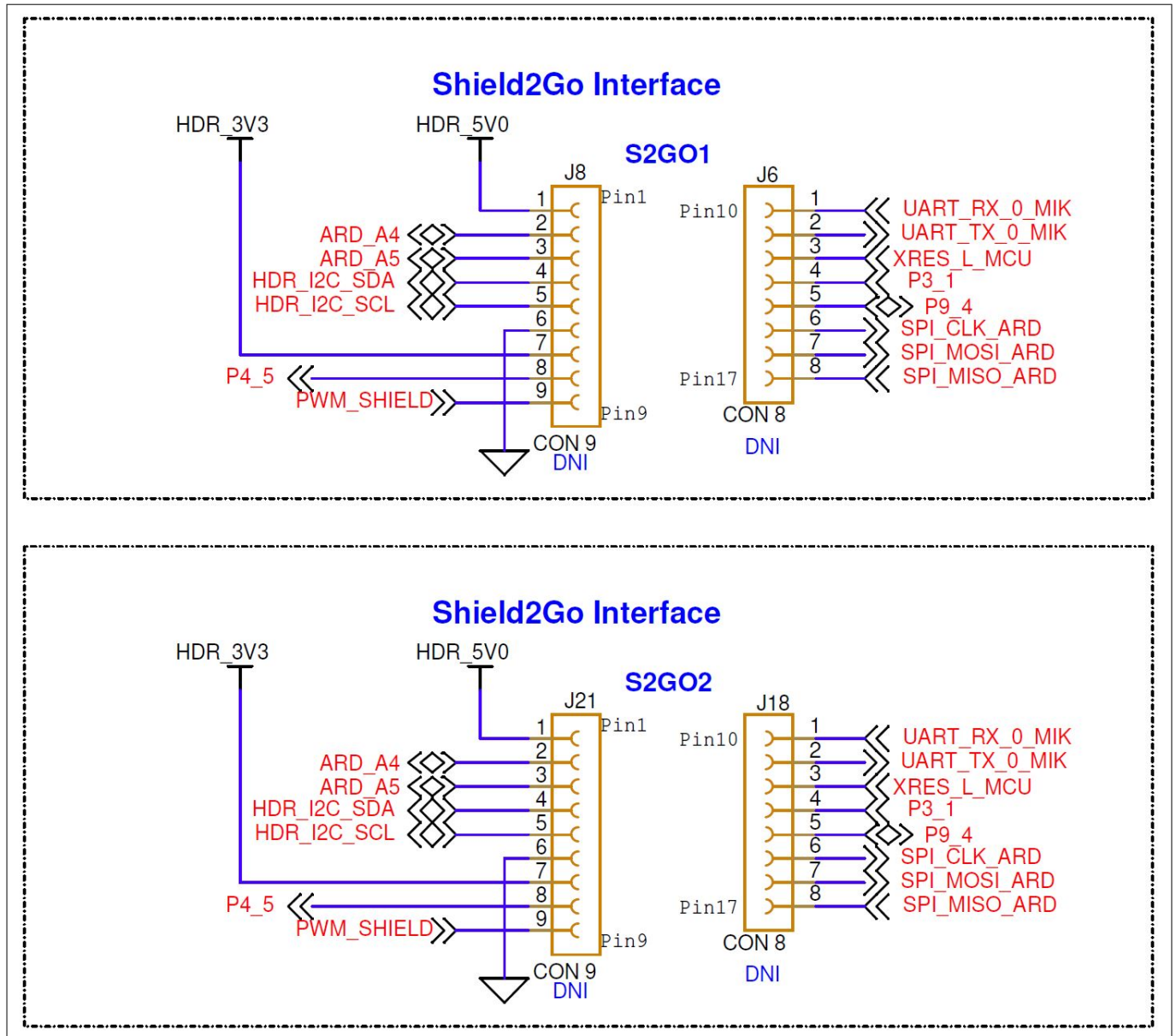


Figure 32 Shield2Go headers

5.3 ETM trace and debug header

By default, the ETM trace and debug headers are not populated on the kit. Populate the 20-pin ETM standard connector before using a third-party programmer for trace programming.

Assemble the Trace, JTAG, and SWD respective resistor pins for functional validation of the ETM trace header interface. Mount J14, R20, R16, R12, R10, and R24, and remove R113, R95, R104, R100, and R159 to test this interface.

5 Kit rework

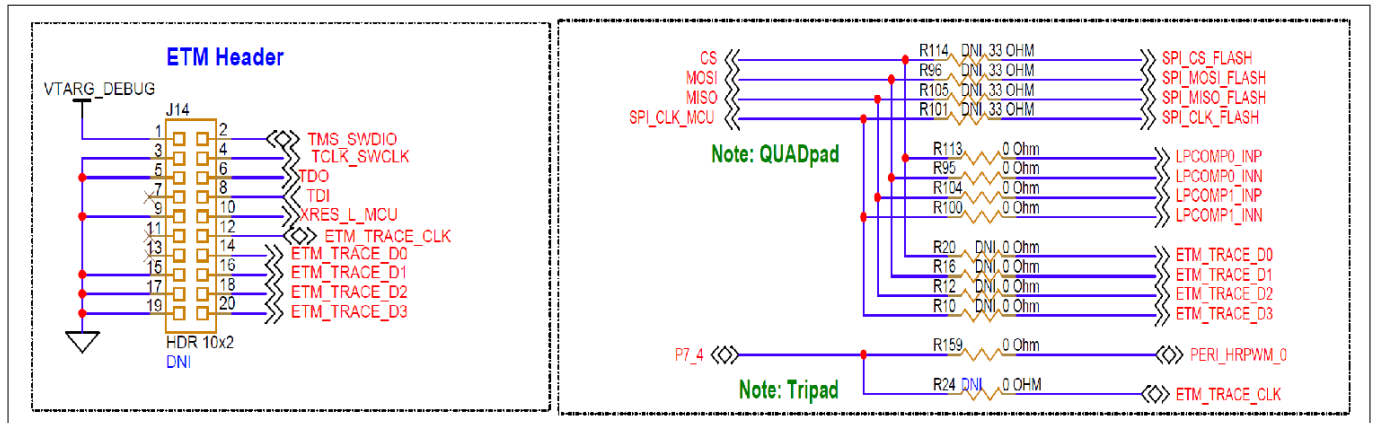


Figure 33 ETM debug header

5.4 Antialiasing filter for ADC input

To evaluate the ADC pin functionality on the PSOC™ Control C3M5 Evaluation Kit, an antialiasing filter provision is given for analog signals that are connected to J2 of the Arduino compatible header, J16 of the mikroBUS header, and J8 and J21 of the Shield2Go headers and 40-pin expansion header J24.

By default, the PSC3M5 has only default function as an analog series resistor (0 Ω) and an optional capacitor acting as an antialiasing filter. Assemble the necessary capacitors for this operation. To optimize the filtering option, modify the respective resistor value (0 Ω) to a suitable value specific to the user application.

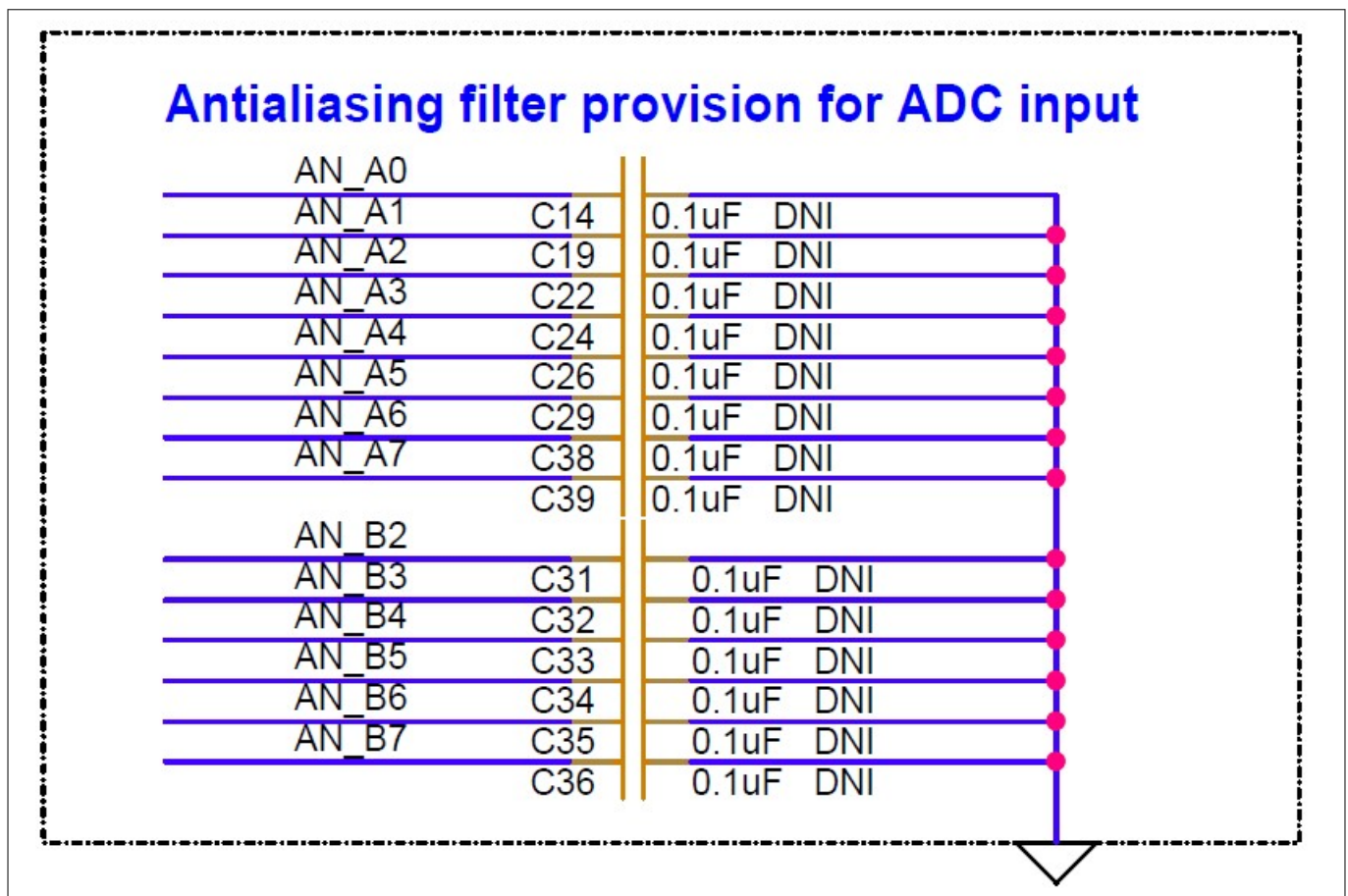


Figure 34 Antialiasing filter capacitors

5 Kit rework

5.5 SMA connector (J7, J13)

These connectors are used to probe the HRPWM output from the MCU.

PERI_HRPWM0 and PERI_HRPWM1 are routed to the SMA connector for better measurement of the signal over the oscilloscope. Do the following rework on this test:

Table 8 HRPWM output rework

Reference designator	Assembly
R32	Stuff
R4	Stuff
R35	DNI
R5	DNI

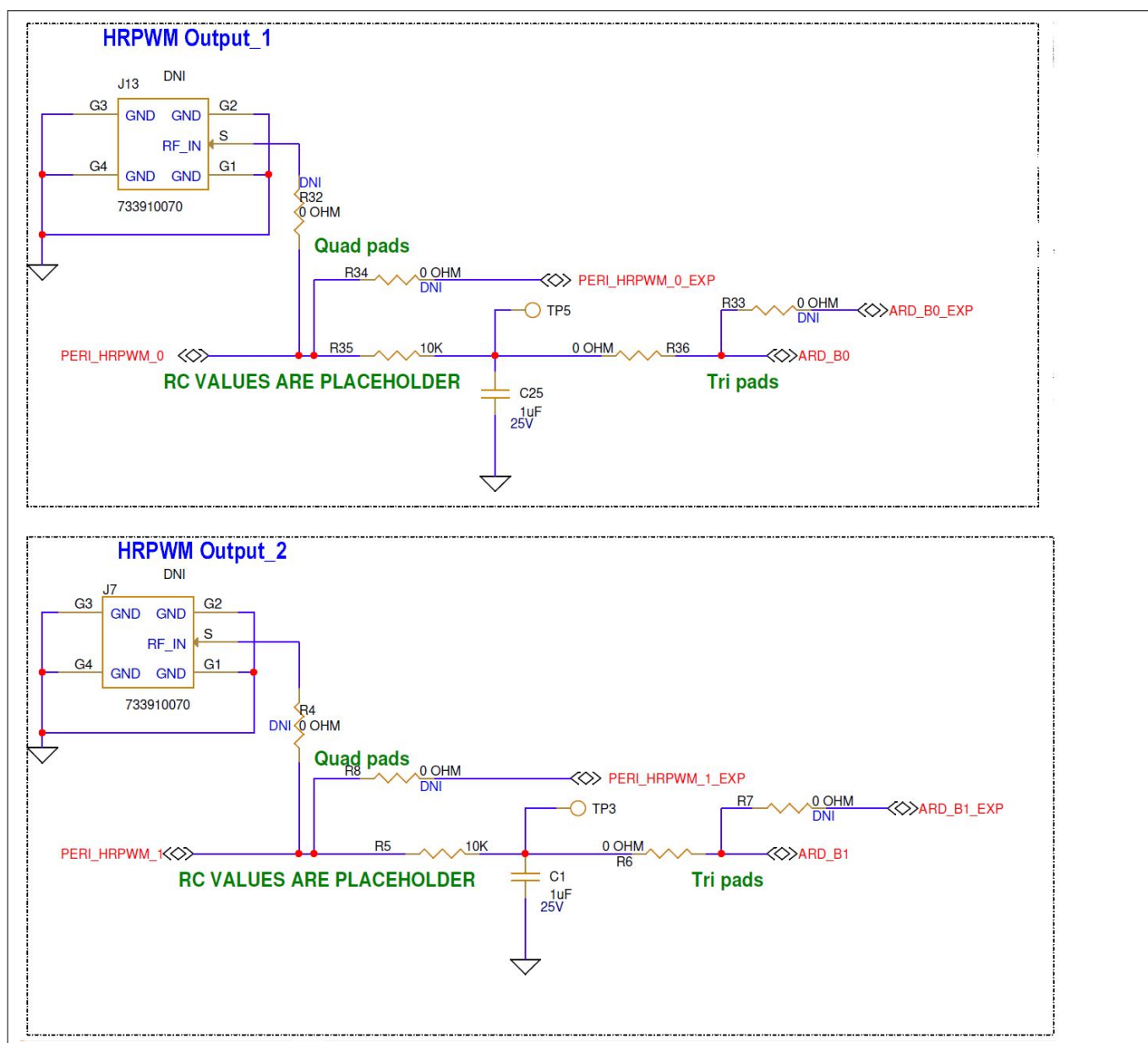


Figure 35 HRPWM output on SMA connector

6 Frequently asked questions

6 Frequently asked questions

1. Can the evaluation kit be programmed or debugged through the JTAG interface using an external programmer/debugger through a 10-pin SWD/JTAG (J11) header or a 20-pin ETM/Trace header (J14)?
 - To make the JTAG work using an external programmer/debugger, remove the resistors R28 and R30, and mount R29 and R31
2. Why is the Deep Sleep current for the PSOC™ Control MCU on the evaluation kit higher due to a leakage path in the MCU power domain?
 - Before measuring the MCU current, remove the shunt on the J9 header and resistor R115 from the evaluation kit to isolate the leakage path
3. Why does UART communication using an external USB-UART bridge over header J10 on the evaluation kit not work until the onboard KitProg3 is power cycled by unplugging the USB cable and powering it back on after the external USB-to-UART bridge is connected and powered?
 - Power the evaluation kit using a DC jack instead of KitProg3 USB power while using an external USB-UART bridge. Note that the onboard KitProg3 programmer and bridge will not work with this setup. Remove resistors R63 and R56, and mount resistors R65 and R58 on the evaluation kit to disable the onboard KitProg3 USB-UART bridge while using an external USB-UART bridge

Revision history

Revision history

Document revision	Date	Description of changes
**	2024-05-27	Initial release
*A	2024-12-04	Updated the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Safety precautions• Block diagrams in Kit contents and Board details section• Board images have been updated to 05 revision, and the board pinout has been revised as per the latest design in the Kit operation section• Schematics updated as per the latest design

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