Introduction

Microchip’s MGC3140 is a 3D gesture and motion tracking controller based on Microchip’s patented GestIC® technology – suitable for consumer, industrial and automotive applications. It enables robust user interfaces with natural hand and finger movements utilizing the principles of electrical near-field sensing.

Implemented as a low-power mixed-signal configurable controller, the MGC3140 provides a compelling set of smart functional features such as gesture recognition while using adaptive working frequencies for robust performance in noisy environments. Microchip’s on-chip Colibri gesture suite removes the need for host post-processing and reduces system power consumption, resulting in low software development efforts for short time-to-market success.

The MGC3140 represents a unique and high-performance single-chip gesture solution focusing on automotive applications. MGC3140 provides proximity, gesture detection and driver recognition, thus enabling modern and compelling user interfaces to be created.

MGC3140 Applications

- Automotive Applications
- IoT
- Audio Products
- Notebooks/Keyboards/PC Peripherals
- Home Automation
- White Goods
- Switches
- Medical Products
- Game Controllers

Power Operation Modes

Several Power Operation Modes Including:
- Processing Mode: 29 mA, typical
- Deep Sleep: 85 μA, typical

Key Features

- Automotive Qualification AEC Q100 Grade 1
- Recognition of 3D Hand Gestures and x, y, z Positional Data
- Proximity and Touch Sensing
• Built-in Colibri Gesture Suite (running on-chip)
• Advanced 3D Signal Processing Unit
• Detection Range: 0 to 10 cm, typical
• Receiver Sensitivity: <1 fF
• Position Rate: 200 positions/sec.
• Spatial Resolution: up to 150 dpi
• Carrier Frequency: 42, 43, 44, 45, 100 kHz
• Channels Supported:
  – Five receive (Rx) channels
  – One transmit (Tx) channel
• On-chip Auto-Calibration
• Low-Noise Radiation due to Low-Transmit Voltage and Slew Rate Control
• Noise Susceptibility Reduction:
  – On-chip analog filtering
  – On-chip digital filtering
  – Automatic frequency hopping
• Enables the use of Low-Cost Electrode Material including:
  – Printed circuit board
  – Conductive paint
  – Conductive foil
  – Laser Direct Structuring (LDS)
  – Touch panel ITO structures
• Field Upgrade Capability
• Operating Voltage: $V_{DD} = 3.3V \pm 5\%$
• Operating Temperature Range: -40°C to +125°C

Peripheral Features

• $I^2C$ for Configuration and Sensor Output Streaming $I^2C$, speed up to 400 kHz

Packages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Available Package</th>
<th>Pins</th>
<th>Contact/Lead Pitch</th>
<th>Dimensions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MGC3030</td>
<td>SSOP</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>7.8x10.2x1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3130</td>
<td>QFN</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5x5x0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140</td>
<td>UQFN</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>6x6x0.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: All dimensions are in millimeters (mm), unless specified.
### MGC3140

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part Number</th>
<th>Gesture Recognition</th>
<th>Position Tracking</th>
<th>Raw Data Streaming</th>
<th>Wake-Up-On-Approach</th>
<th>Deep Sleep</th>
<th>Gesture Port Pins</th>
<th>Rx Receive Electrodes</th>
<th>I2C Ports</th>
<th>AEC-Q100 Qualified (PPAP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MGC3030</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3130</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. MGC3030 recommended for new Industrial designs.
2. MGC3130 recommended for new Industrial designs.
3. MGC3140 recommended for Automotive designs.
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1. Pin Diagram

Figure 1-1. MGC3140 48L Diagram UQFN

Related Links
2. 48-Pin Allocation and Pinout Description Table
### 48-Pin Allocation and Pinout Description Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin Name</th>
<th>Pin Number</th>
<th>Pin Type</th>
<th>Buffer Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GP5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Gesture Port 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYNC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Gesture device synchronization pulse (every 1 ms).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Analog</td>
<td>Analog GestIC® input channel 1: Receive electrode connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLR</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active-low Reset to the device.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ground reference for logic and I/O pins. This pin must be connected at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Positive supply for peripheral logic and I/O pins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Interface Selection Pin 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Interface Selection Pin 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Analog</td>
<td>Analog GestIC® input channel 2: Receive electrode connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVDD</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Positive supply for analog modules. This pin must be connected at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VSS</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ground reference for analog modules.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VANA</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Positive supply for analog front end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Analog</td>
<td>Analog GestIC® input channel 3: Receive electrode connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Analog</td>
<td>Analog GestIC® input channel 4: Receive electrode connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX0</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>GestIC® Transmit electrode connection 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>GestIC® Transmit electrode connection 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>GestIC® Transmit electrode connection 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX3</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>GestIC® Transmit electrode connection 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TX4</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>GestIC® Transmit electrode connection 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Synchronous serial data input/output for I²C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Synchronous serial clock input/output for I²C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin Name</td>
<td>Pin Number</td>
<td>Pin Type</td>
<td>Buffer Type</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V_DD</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Positive supply for peripheral logic and I/O pins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODE</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Gesture Devices Scan mode: High: 2D touch device measuring; Low: gesture device measuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Transfer Status. GestIC® message ready interrupt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V SS</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Ground reference for analog modules. This pin must be connected at all times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC 35</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC 36</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGD 37</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Programming Data line, connect to test pin in application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PGC 38</td>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>Programming Clock line, connect to test pin in application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC 39</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC 40</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RX0 41</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Analog</td>
<td>Analog GestIC® input channel 0: Receive electrode connection.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC 42</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNC 43</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>not connected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V CORECAP 44</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Capacitor for Internal Voltage Regulator.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP1 45</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Gesture Port 1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP2 46</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Gesture Port 2.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP3 47</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Gesture Port 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GP4 48</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>Gesture Port 4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**

- Analog = Analog input
- P = Power
- ST = Schmitt Trigger input with CMOS levels
- I = Input
- O = Output
- I/O = Input/Output
- — = N/A

---

**Important:** Exposed pad must be connected to V_SS.

---

**Related Links**

1. Pin Diagram
3. **Theory of Operation: Electrical Near-Field (E-Field) Sensing**

Microchip’s GestIC technology is a 3D sensor technology which utilizes an electric field (E-field) for advanced proximity sensing. It allows realization of new user interface applications by detection, tracking and classification of a user’s hand gestures in free space.

E-fields are generated by electrical charges and propagate three-dimensionally around the surface, carrying the electrical charge.

Applying direct voltages (DC) to an electrode results in a constant electric field. Applying alternating voltages (AC) makes the charges vary over time and, thus, the field. When the charge varies sinusoidally with frequency ‘f’, the resulting electromagnetic wave is characterized by wavelength $\lambda = c/f$, where ‘c’ is the wave propagation velocity — in vacuum, the speed of light. In cases where the wavelength is much larger than the electrode geometry, the magnetic component is practically zero and no wave propagation takes place. The result is quasi-static electrical near field that can be used for sensing conductive objects such as the human body.

Microchip’s GestIC technology uses five transmit (Tx) frequencies, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 100 kHz, with wavelengths of at least three kilometers. This wavelength is much larger than the typical range of electrode dimensions between 5 mm and 20 mm. GestIC systems work without wave propagation.

In case a person’s hand or finger intrudes the electrical field, the field becomes distorted. The field lines are drawn to the hand due to the conductivity of the human body itself and shunted to ground. The 3D electric field decreases locally. Microchip’s GestIC technology uses a minimum number of four receiver (Rx) electrodes to detect the E-field variations at different positions to measure the origin of the electric field distortion from the varying signals received. The information is used to calculate the position, track movements and classify movement patterns (gestures).

The two following figures show the influence of an earth-grounded body to the electric field. The proximity of the body causes a compression of the equipotential lines and shifts the Rx electrode signal levels to a lower potential which is measured.

**Figure 3-1. Equipotential Lines of an Undistorted E-Field**

![Equipotential Lines of an Undistorted E-Field](image)
3.1 GestIC Technology Benefits

- GestIC E-field sensors are not impacted by ambient influences such as light or sound, which have a negative impact to the majority of other 3D technologies.
- GestIC technology allows gesture/position tracking processing on-chip – no host processing needed. Algorithms are included in the Colibri Gesture Suite which runs on-chip and is provided by Microchip.
- The GestIC technology has a high immunity to noise, provides high update rates and resolution, low latency and is also not affected by clothing, surface texture or reflectivity.
- Five carrier frequencies of 42, 43, 44, 45 and 100 kHz are utilized by the GestIC with minimal impact on the regulated radio frequency range.
- Usage of thin low-cost materials as electrodes allow low system cost at slim Industrial designs.
- The further use of existing capacitive sensor structures, such as a touch panel’s ITO coating, allows additional cost savings and ease the integration of the technology.
- Electrodes are invisible to the user’s eye since they are implemented underneath the housing surface or integrated into a touch panel’s ITO structure.
- GestIC works centrically over the full sensing space. Thus, it provides full surface coverage without any detection blind spots.
- Only one GestIC transmitter electrode is used for E-field generations. The benefit is an overall low power consumption and low radiated EMC noise.
- Since GestIC is basically processing raw electrode signals and computes them in real time into preprocessed gestures and x, y, z positional data, it provides a highly-flexible user interface technology for any kind of electronic devices.
4. Feature Description

4.1 Gesture Definition
A hand gesture is the movement of the hand to express an idea or meaning. The GestIC technology accurately allows sensing of a user’s free space hand motion for contact free position tracking, as well as 3D gesture recognition based on classified movement patterns.

4.2 GestIC Library
MGC3140 is being provided with a GestIC Library loader (bootloader) which is stored on the chip’s Flash memory. Using this loader, a GestIC Library can be flashed on the MGC3140 via I2C using, for example, an embedded host controller or Microchip’s Aurea GUI. The GestIC Library includes:
- Colibri Suite: Digital Signal Processing (DSP) algorithms and feature implementations.
- System Control: MGC3140 hardware control.

Related Links
9.1 Aurea Software Package

4.2.1 Colibri Suite
The Colibri Suite combines data acquisition, digital signal processing and interpretation.

The Colibri Suite functional features are illustrated below and described in the following sections.

Figure 4-1. Colibri Suite Core Elements

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Digital Signal Processing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Approach Detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position Tracking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gesture Recognition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

4.2.1.1 Position Tracking
The Colibri Suite’s Position Tracking feature provides 3D hand position over time and area. The absolute position data is provided according to the defined origin of the Cartesian coordinate system (x, y, z). Position Tracking data is continuously acquired in parallel to Gesture Recognition. With a position rate of up to 200 positions/sec., a maximum spatial resolution of 150 dpi is achieved.

4.2.1.2 Gesture Recognition
The Colibri Suite’s gesture recognition model detects and classifies hand movement patterns performed inside the sensing area.

Using advanced random classification based on Hidden Markov Model (HMM), industry best gesture recognition rate is being achieved.
The Colibri Suite includes a set of predefined hand gestures which contains Flick, Circular and Symbol gestures as the ones outlined below:

**Flick Gestures**

**Figure 4-2. Flick Gestures**

A Flick gesture is a unidirectional gesture in a quick flicking motion. An example may be a hand movement from West to East within the sensing area, from South to North, etc.

**Circular Gestures**

**Figure 4-3. Circle Gestures**

A circular gesture is a round-shaped hand movement defined by direction (clockwise/counterclockwise) without any specific start position of the user’s hand. Two types of circular gestures are distinguished by GestIC technology:

1. **AirWheel**
   - An AirWheel is the recognition of continuously-performed rotations inside the sensing area and provides information about the rotational movement in real time. It provides continuously counter information which increments/decrements according to the movement’s direction (clockwise/counterclockwise). The AirWheel can be adjusted for convenient usage in various applications (e.g., volume control, sensitivity adjustment or light dimming).

2. **Discrete Circles**
   - Discrete Circles are recognized after performing a hand movement inside the sensing area. The recognition result (direction: clockwise/counterclockwise) is provided after the hand movement stops or the hand exits the detection area. The Discrete Circles are typically used as dedicated application control commands.

**Hold and Presence Gestures**

Hold/Presence gestures are recognized through the detection of a hand within a configurable detection area. After the hand is detected as being present in this area, a timer will be started. If the hand stays
within the detection area until a certain timer value is reached, the Presence gesture is detected. The timer value is configurable. The Presence gesture is typically used for lighting up back-lights as if the hand is in the detection area and does not move; a second timer is started.

Presence and Hold gestures are triggered upon a time-out in a defined Status flag. If a Status flag is active during a certain amount of time, after its last rising edge, the corresponding gesture is triggered.

The Status flags that can trigger one of these gestures are:

- **Hand Presence** flag is active while the user's hand is in the sensing space.
- **Hand Inside** flag is active while the user's hand is in the sensing space approximately centered above the sensor.
- **Hand Hold** flag is active while the hand is not moving and one of the above Status flags is active, the selection depends on ActiveOutside.

The behavior of the Status flags and corresponding gestures can be adjusted to suit a specific application. The Gesture and Presence/Hold state visualization windows offer immediate feedback upon adjustment.

The adjustable parameters are:

1. **ActiveOutside**
   - Chooses if Hand Hold flag and Presence gesture can be active when the user is outside the sensor, but still in sensing space.
     - **ActiveOutside checked** (default) means that Hand Presence is required to set Hand Hold and that Presence Duration starts counting on the rising edge of Hand Presence Status flag;
     - **ActiveOutside unchecked** means that Hand Inside is required to set Hand Hold and that Presence Duration starts counting on the rising edge of Hand Inside Status flag.

2. **Presence Duration**
   - This is the time during which the selected Status flag must be active to trigger a Presence gesture. This time starts counting on the last rising edge of the selected Status flag. The gesture is only triggered once for each rising edge of the flag.

3. **Hold Duration**
   - This is the time during which the Holding Hand flag must be active to trigger a Hold gesture. This time starts counting on the last rising edge of the Holding Hand flag. The gesture is only triggered once for each rising edge of the flag.

4. **Hold Tremble Threshold**
   - This value specifies how much the hand can move and still be considered as holding. For high values, the hand can move while the Hand Hold flag is still high. For low values, only a slight movement is necessary to clear the Hand Hold flag.
A Sensor Touch is a multi-zone gesture that reports up to five concurrently-performed touches on the system’s electrodes.

The Sensor Touch provides information about touch and tapping:

1. The Sensor Touch indicates an event during which a GestIC electrode is touched. This allows distinction between short and long touches.
2. The Tap and Double Tap signalize short taps and double taps on each system electrode. The tap length and double tap interval are adjustable.
   - **Single Tap Delay:** A single tap is detected when touching the surface of an electrode first and after the hand is pulled out of the touch area. The Single Tap is only detected when the timing between the touch and the release of the touch event is smaller than the adjusted delay. Increasing the time allows the user more time to perform the tap. The range for the adjusted delay can range between 0s and 1s.
   - **Double Tap Delay:** The double tap is detected when two taps are performed within the adjusted delay. The range for the adjusted delay can range between 0s and 1s. The smaller the selected delay is, the faster the two taps have to be executed.
4.2.1.3 Approach Detection

Approach Detection is an embedded power-saving feature of Microchip’s Colibri Suite. It sends MGC3140 to Sleep mode and scans periodically the sensing area to detect the presence of a human hand. Utilizing the built-in Self Wake-up mode, Approach Detection alternates between Sleep and Scan phase. During the Scan phase, the approach of a human hand can be detected while very low power is consumed.

A detected approach of a user exceeding configured threshold criteria will alternate the MGC3140 from Self Wake-up to Processing mode or even the application host in the overall system.

Within the Approach Detection sequence, the following scans are performed:

- Approach Scan
An Approach scan is performed during the scan phase of the device’s Self Wake-up mode. Typically, one Rx channel is active but more channels can be activated via the GestIC Library. The time interval (scan interval) between two consecutive Approach scans is configurable. For typical applications, the scan cycle is in a range of 20 ms to 150 ms. During the Approach scan, the activated Rx channels are monitored for signal changes which are caused by, for example, an approaching human hand and exceeding the defined threshold. This allows an autonomous wake-up of the MGC3140 and host applications at very low-power consumption.

- **AFA Scan**
  - During Wake-up-on-Approach, periodic Automatic Frequency Adaptation (AFA) scans are performed. During this scan, the environmental noise is measured and a new Tx frequency will be selected from the five preset frequencies available, if necessary. The AFA scan is usually performed in configurable intervals from 120s to 600s (120s typical). The timing sequence of the Approach Detection feature is illustrated below:

**Figure 4-7. Approach Detection Sequence**

![Approach Detection Sequence Diagram](image)

Related Links

6.4.3 Wake-up-on-Approach Mode
5. **System Architecture**

MGC3140 is a mixed-signal configurable controller. The entire system solution is composed of the following main building blocks (see diagram below):

- MGC3140 Controller
- GestIC Library
- External Electrodes

![MGC3140 Controller System Architecture](image)

**Figure 5-1. MGC3140 Controller System Architecture**

5.1 **MGC3140 Controller**

The MGC3140 features the following main building blocks:

- Low-Noise Analog Front End (AFE)
- Digital Signal Processing Unit (SPU)
- Communication Interfaces

The MGC3140 provides a transmit signal to generate the E-field, conditions the analog signals from the receiving electrodes and processes these data digitally on the SPU. Data exchange between the MGC3140 and a host is conducted via the controller’s I²C interface.

**Related Links**

6. **Functional Description**

5.2 **GestIC® Library**

The embedded GestIC Library is optimized to ensure continuous and Real-Time Free-Space gesture recognition and motion tracking concurrently. It is fully-configurable and allows required parametrization for individual application and external electrodes.
5.3 **External Rx Electrodes**

Rx electrodes are connected to the MGC3140. An electrode needs to be individually designed following the guidelines from the “GestIC Design Guide” (DS40001716), for optimal E-field distribution and detection of E-field variations inflicted by a user.

5.3.1 **Electrode Equivalent Circuit**

The hand position tracking and gesture recognition capabilities of a GestIC system depend on the electrode design and their material characteristics.

A simplified equivalent circuit model of a generic GestIC electrode system is illustrated in the following figure:

*Figure 5-2. Electrodes Capacitive Equivalent Circuitry Earth Grounded*

![Diagram](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

- **$V_{Tx}$**: Tx electrode voltage
- **$V_{RxBuf}$**: MGC3140 Rx input voltage
- **$C_H$**: Capacitance between receive electrode and hand (earth ground). The user’s hand can always be considered as earth-grounded due to the comparable large size of the human body.
- **$C_{RxTx}$**: Capacitance between receive and transmit electrodes
- **$C_{RxG}$**: Capacitance of the receive (Rx) electrode to system ground + input capacitance of the MGC3140 receiver circuit
- **$C_{TxG}$**: Capacitance of the transmit (Tx) electrode to system ground
- **$e_{Rx}$**: Rx electrode
- **$e_{Tx}$**: Tx electrode

The Rx and Tx electrodes in a GestIC electrode system build a capacitance voltage divider with the capacitances $C_{RxTx}$ and $C_{RxG}$ which are determined by the electrode design. $C_{TxG}$ represents the Tx electrode capacitance to system ground driven by the Tx signal. The Rx electrode measures the potential of the generated E-field. If a conductive object (e.g., a hand) approaches the Rx electrode, $C_H$ changes its capacitance. Femtofarad changes are detected by the MGC3140 receiver. The equivalent circuit formula for the earth-grounded circuitry is described in the following equation:
Equation 5-1. Electrodes Equivalent Circuit

\[ V_{RxBuf} = V_{Tx} \times \frac{C_{RxTx}}{C_{RxTx} + C_{RxG} + C_H} \]

A common example of an earth-grounded device is a notebook, even with no ground connection via power supply or Ethernet connection. Due to its larger form factor, it presents a high earth-ground capacitance in the range of 50 pF and, thus, it can be assumed as an earth-grounded GestIC system. For further information on sensor designs with earth-grounded as well as nonearth-grounded devices, see "GestIC Design Guide" (DS40001716).

A brief overview of the typical values of the electrode capacitances is summarized in the table below:

Table 5-1. Electrode Capacitances Typical Values

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity</th>
<th>Typical value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( C_{RxTx} )</td>
<td>10...30 pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_{TxG} )</td>
<td>10...1000 pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_{RxG} )</td>
<td>10...30 pF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( C_H )</td>
<td>&lt;1 pF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Important: Ideal designs have low \( C_{RxTx} \) and \( C_{RxG} \) to ensure higher sensitivity of the electrode system. Optimal results are achieved with \( C_{RxTx} \) and \( C_{RxG} \) values being in the same range.

5.3.2 Standard Electrode Design

The MGC3140 electrode system is typically a double-layer design with a Tx transmit electrode at the bottom layer to shield against device ground and, thus, ensure high-receive sensitivity. Up to five comparably smaller Rx electrodes are placed above the Tx layer providing the spatial resolution of the GestIC system. Tx and Rx are separated by a thin isolating layer. The Rx electrodes are typically arranged in a frame configuration as shown in the following electrode diagrams.

The frame defines the inside sensing area.

Larger dimensions yield in higher sensitivity of the system.

For more information on sensor design as well as the function of the center electrode, see "GestIC Design Guide" (DS40001716).

The electrode shapes can be designed solid or structured. In addition to the distance and the material between the Rx and Tx electrodes, the shape structure density also controls the capacitance \( C_{RxTx} \) and thus, the sensitivity of the system.
Figure 5-3. Frame Shape Electrodes

- Transmit Electrode - Bottom Layer
- Edge Receive Electrodes - Top Layer
- Centre Receive Electrode - Top Layer
6. **Functional Description**

Microchip Technology’s GestIC technology utilizes electrical near-field (E-field) sensing. The chip is connected to electrodes that are sensing the E-field variance. The GestIC device then calculates the user’s hand motion relatively to the sensing area in x, y, z position data, and classifies the movement pattern into gestures in real time. In addition, by utilizing the principles of E-field sensing, the GestIC system is immune to ambient influences such as light or sound, which have a negative impact on the majority of other 3D technologies. Also, it allows full-surface coverage of the electrode area with no detection blind spots of a user’s action.

Microchip Technology’s MGC3140 is a configurable controller. Featuring a Signal Processing Unit (SPU), a wide range of 3D gesture applications are being processed on the MGC3140, which allows short development cycles. Always-on 3D sensing is enabled, even for battery-driven devices, by the chip’s low-power design and the variety of programmable power modes. GestIC sensing electrodes are driven by a low-voltage signal with frequencies of 42, 43, 44, 45, and 100 kHz, allowing their electrical conductive structure to be made of any low-cost material. **Figure 6-1** provides an overview of the main building blocks of MGC3140.

**Figure 6-1. MGC3140 Block Diagram**

6.1 **Reset**

The Reset block combines all Reset sources. It controls the device system’s Reset signal (SYSRST). The following is a list of device Reset sources:

- **MCLR**: Master Clear Reset pin
- **SWR**: Software Reset available through GestIC Library Loader
- **Power-on Reset (POR)**
- **Brown-out Reset (BOR)**
- **Watchdog Timer Reset (WDTR)**
A simplified block diagram of the Reset block is illustrated in the following figure.

A pull-up resistor of 10 kΩ must be connected at all times to the MCLR pin.

**Figure 6-2. System Reset Block Diagram**

Timing Diagrams for POR and BOR are shown below:

**Figure 6-3. Power-on Reset Timing**

**Note:**

1. The power-up period will be extended if the power-up sequence completes before the device exits from BOR (V_{DD} < V_{DDMIN}).
2. Includes interval voltage regulator stabilization delay.
6.2 Power Management Unit (PMU)

6.2.1 Basic Connection Requirements
The device requires a nominal 3.3V supply voltage. The following pins need to be connected:

- All VDD and VSS pins need connection to the supply voltage and decoupling capacitors
- VCORECAP: The devices’ core and digital logic is designed to operate at a nominal 1.8V, which is provided by an on-chip regulator. The required core logic voltage is derived from VDD and is outputted on the VCORECAP pin. A low-ESR capacitor (such as tantalum) must be connected to the VCORECAP pin. This helps to maintain the stability of the regulator.
- AVDD: Analog voltage references for the ADC needs to be connected to the supply voltage and a decoupling capacitor
- VANA: Analog supply for GestIC analog front end must be connected to the supply voltage

Figure 6-5. Connections for Vcore Regulator

Note:
1. These are typical operating voltages.
2. It is important that the low-ESR capacitor is placed as close as possible to the V\textsubscript{CAP} pin.
3. The typical voltage on the V\textsubscript{CAP} is 1.8V.

### 6.2.2 Decoupling Capacitors

The use of decoupling capacitors on power supply pins, such as V\textsubscript{DD}, V\textsubscript{SS}, and AV\textsubscript{DD} is required.

Consider the following criteria when using decoupling capacitors:

- **Value and type of capacitor:** A value of 0.1 μF (100 nF), 10-20V is recommended. The capacitor should be a low Equivalent Series Resistance (low-ESR) capacitor and have resonance frequency in the range of 20 MHz and higher. It is further recommended that ceramic capacitors be used.

- **Placement on the printed circuit board:** The decoupling capacitors should be placed as close to the pins as possible. It is recommended that the capacitors be placed on the same side of the board as the device. If space is constricted, the capacitor can be placed on another layer on the PCB using a via; however, ensure that the trace length from the pin to the capacitor is within 6 mm in length.

- **Handling high-frequency noise:** If the board is experiencing high-frequency noise, upward of tens of MHz, add a second ceramic-type capacitor in parallel to the above described decoupling capacitor. The value of the second capacitor can be in the range of 0.01 μF to 0.001 μF. Place this second capacitor next to the primary decoupling capacitor. In high-speed circuit designs, consider implementing a decade pair of capacitances as close to the power and ground pins as possible. For example, 0.1 μF in parallel with 0.001 μF.

- **Maximizing performance:** On the board layout from the power supply circuit, run the power and return traces to the decoupling capacitors first, and then to the device pins. This ensures that the decoupling capacitors are first in the power chain. Equally important is to keep the trace length between the capacitor and the power pins to a minimum, thereby reducing PCB track inductance.

**Related Links**

8.5 Reference Schematic

### 6.3 Clocks

The MGC3140 is embedding two internal oscillators, high speed and low speed. The High-Speed Oscillator (HSO) is factory-trimmed, achieving high accuracy.

- **High-Speed Oscillator (HSO):** The MGC3140 is clocked by an internal HSO running at 40 MHz (+/- 2%). This clock is used to generate the Tx signal, to trigger the ADC conversions and to run the SPU. During Deep Sleep mode, the HSO clock is switched off.

- **Low-Speed Oscillator (LSO):** This low-speed and ultra-low-power oscillator is typically 32 kHz (+/- 15%). It is used during power-saving modes.

### 6.4 Operation Modes

MGC3140 offers three operation modes that allow the user to balance power consumption with device functionality. In all of the modes described in this section, power saving is configured by GestIC Library messages. A summary of the operation modes, as well as their respective current consumption values are given in the table below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Exit</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processing</td>
<td>$I^2C$/Approach/ MCLR/WDTR/SW Reset</td>
<td>GestIC® Library Message/ Non-Activity Time-out/ WDTR</td>
<td>Processing mode with up to five electrodes continuously running Full positioning and Gesture Recognition capabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wake-up on Approach</td>
<td>Hand not present Time-out/GestIC® Library Message</td>
<td>$I^2C$ Message/ MCLR/WDTR/ Hand Detected</td>
<td>Scan phase with a configurable number of Rx active channels, wake-up timer is used to resume the system Approach detection capability Fast wake-up time Very low-power consumption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Sleep</td>
<td>GestIC® Library Message</td>
<td>$I^2C$ Message/ MCLR</td>
<td>SPU halted, Watchdog OFF No positioning or gesture detection Extreme low-power consumption: Needs trigger from application host to switch into Wake-up on Approach or Processing mode</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.4.1 Processing Mode
In this mode, all power domains are enabled and the SPU is running continuously. All peripheral digital blocks are active. Gesture recognition and position tracking require the Processing Operation mode.

6.4.2 Deep Sleep Mode
The Deep Sleep mode includes the following characteristics:
- The SPU is halted
- The High-Speed Oscillator is shut down
- The Low-Speed Oscillator is running
- The Watchdog is switched off
- Host interface pins are active for wake-up

This leads to the lowest possible power consumption of MGC3140. The device will resume from Deep Sleep if one of the following events occurs:
• I²C Start bit detection
• On MCLR Reset

The Deep Sleep mode can be enabled by GestIC Library messages.

6.4.3 Wake-up-on-Approach Mode

The Wake-up-on-Approach mode is a low power mode allowing an autonomous wake-up of the MGC3140 and application host. In this mode, the MGC3140 is automatically and periodically alternating between Deep Sleep and scan phases.

During the approach scan phase, the sensor will be able to detect an approach of the human hand and change to Processing mode accordingly.

The MGC3140’s fast wake-up, typically below 1 ms, allows the performance of scans in very efficient periods and to maximize the Sleep phase.

Additionally, the sensor will perform periodic AFA scans in which the sensor will scan through all available Tx frequencies and select an optimal frequency depending on the signals' noise level.

The periodic wake-up sequence is triggered by a programmable wake-up timer running at the low-speed Oscillator 32 kHz frequency. The repetition rate of the scan can be adjusted via the host, affecting the sensitivity and current consumption during Wake-up-on-Approach.

The MGC3140 enters the Self Wake-up mode by a GestIC Library message or by a non-activity time-out. Non-activity means no user detection within the sensing area.

The MGC3140 will resume from Self Wake-up on one of the following events:
• Detection of a human hand approaching the sensor
• I²C Start bit detection
• On MCLR or WDTR

6.4.4 Transmit Signal Generation

The Tx signal generation block provides five bandwidth limited square wave signals for the transmit electrode. The five Tx signals are combined through a resistive network to provide a single Tx signal to the Tx electrode. This provides slew control to the rising and falling Tx signal edges in order to reduce radiated emissions. Frequency hopping automatically adjusts the Tx carrier frequency choosing one of the five transmit frequencies, depending on the environmental noise conditions. GestIC Library automatically selects the lowest noise working frequency in case the sensor signal is compromised. Frequencies can be enabled/disabled via the GestIC Library.

6.4.5 Receive (Rx) Channels

There are five identical Rx channels that can be used for five respective receive electrodes. Four receive electrodes are required for Position Tracking and Gesture Recognition. A fifth electrode can be used for touch detection and for approach detection in Wake-up on Approach mode. Every Rx input pin is connected to its own dedicated ADC. The Rx input signal is sampled at a sampling rate equal to double the Tx frequency, providing a high and low ADC sample.

The electrodes can be connected in any order to the external electrodes. The channel assignment is then done in a parameterization step in Aurea GUI or alliteratively using I²C commands.
**Important:** It is recommended to assign Rx channels 1 to 4 in most application designs, only using RX0 if a fifth Rx electrode is required.

6.4.6 **Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)**
As outlined in the previous section, each Rx channel features a dedicated ADC with a trigger derived from the internal clock. ADC samples are synchronous with twice the Tx transmit frequency.

6.4.7 **Signal Processing Unit (SPU)**
The MGC3140 features a Signal Processing Unit (SPU) to control the hardware blocks and process the advanced DSP algorithms included in the GestIC Library. It provides filtered sensor data, continuous position information and recognized gestures to the application host. The host combines the information and controls its application.

6.4.8 **Parameters Storage**
The MGC3140 provides an embedded 128 kB Flash memory which is dedicated for the GestIC Library and storage of the individual configuration parameters. These parameters have to be set according to the individual electrode design and application. The GestIC Library and parameters are loaded into MGC3140 with the provided software tools or, alternatively, via GestIC Library messages by the application host.

**Related Links**
9. Development Support
7. **Interface Description**

The MGC3140 supports an I²C interface in Slave mode. For further information on the I²C interface as well as a list of the I²C commands, see "MGC3140 - GestIC Library Interface Description User's Guide" (DS40001875).

7.1 **Interface Address Selection**

The MGC3140 interface selection pins IS1 and IS2 are used to select the MGC3140 interface.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IS2</th>
<th>IS1</th>
<th>Mode (Address)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>I²C Slave Mode (Address 0x42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>Reserved</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2 **I²C Slave Mode**

7.2.1 **I²C Hardware Interface**

A summary of the hardware interface pins is shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SCL</td>
<td>Serial Clock to Master I²C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDA</td>
<td>Serial Data to Master I²C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>Transfer Status Line</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The MGC3140 requires a dedicated Transfer Status line (TS). The MGC3140 (I²C Slave) uses this line to inform the host controller (I²C Master) that there is data available which can be transferred. The TS line is electrically open-drain and requires a pull-up resistor of typically 10 kΩ from the TS line to VDD. The TS Idle state is high.

The MGC3140 uses an internal I²C message buffer. If after a read operation there are remaining messages in the buffer, the TS will only go high for a short time period and then be driven low again.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device</th>
<th>TS Line</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Released (H)</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>No new pending message from the device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asserted (L)</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>New message from device available; Host can start reading I²C message</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The TS line handling of the MGC3140 is different to MGC3x30 devices. With the MGC3140 there is no need for the host to assert the TS line.

7.2.2 I2C Message Buffer
The MGC3140 has an internal FIFO I2C message buffer for a total of five messages. After a I2C message read process is started by the host, the message will be deleted from the buffer. Also if the I2C transfer of a message is read by the host and the transfer is interrupted, the message will be deleted. For further information, refer to "MGC3140 - GestIC Library Interface Description User’s Guide"(DS40001875).

7.2.3 I2C Addressing
The MGC3140 Device ID 7-bit address is: 0x42 (0b1000010) depending on the interface selection pin configuration. Refer to the table below:

Table 7-4. I2C Device ID Address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Address offset</th>
<th>A7</th>
<th>A6</th>
<th>A5</th>
<th>A4</th>
<th>A3</th>
<th>A2</th>
<th>A1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x43</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.2.4 Timing Descriptions
I2C Clock - The I2C clock operates up to 400 kHz.
**I²C Master Read Bit Timing**

Master read is to receive position data, gesture reports and command responses from the MGC3140. The timing diagram is shown below:

*Figure 7-2. I²C Master Read Bit Timing Diagram*

- Address bits are latched into the MGC3140 on the rising edges of SCL.
- Data bits are latched out of the MGC3140 on the rising edges of SCL.
- ACK bit:
  - MGC3140 presents the ACK bit on the ninth clock for address acknowledgment
  - I²C master presents the ACK bit on the ninth clock for data acknowledgment
- The I²C master must monitor the SCL pin prior to asserting another clock pulse, as the MGC3140 may be holding off the I²C master by stretching the clock.

**I²C Communication Steps**

1. SCL and SDA lines are Idle high.
2. I²C master presents Start bit to the MGC3140 by taking SDA high-to-low, followed by taking SCL high-to-low.
3. I²C master presents 7-bit address, followed by a R/W = 1 (Read mode) bit to the MGC3140 on SDA, at the rising edge of eight master clock (SCL) cycles.
4. MGC3140 compares the received address to its Device ID. If they match, the MGC3140 acknowledges (ACK) the master sent address by presenting a low on SDA, followed by a low-high-low on SCL.
5. I²C master monitors SCL, as the MGC3140 may be clock-stretching, holding SCL low to indicate that the I²C master should wait.
6. I²C master receives eight data bits (MSB first) presented on SDA by the MGC3140, at eight sequential I²C master clock (SCL) cycles. The data is latched out on SCL falling edges to ensure it is valid during the subsequent SCL high time.
7. If data transfer is not complete, then:
   - I²C master acknowledges (ACK) reception of the eight data bits by presenting a low on SDA, followed by a low-high-low on SCL.
   - Go to Step 5.
8. If data transfer is complete, then:
   - I²C master acknowledges (ACK) reception of the eight data bits and a completed data transfer by presenting a high on SDA, followed by a low-high-low on SCL.

**I²C Master Write Bit Timing**

I²C master write is to send supported commands to the MGC3140. The timing diagram is shown below:
Address bits are latched into the MGC3140 on the rising edges of SCL.

Data bits are latched into the MGC3140 on the rising edges of SCL.

ACK bit:
- MGC3140 presents the ACK bit on the ninth clock for address acknowledgment
- I2C master presents the ACK bit on the ninth clock for data acknowledgment

The master must monitor the SCL pin prior to asserting another clock pulse, as the MGC3140 may be holding off the master by stretching the clock.

I2C Communication Steps
1. SCL and SDA lines are Idle high.
2. I2C master presents Start bit to the MGC3140 by taking SDA high-to-low, followed by taking SCL high-to-low.
3. I2C master presents 7-bit address, followed by a R/W = 0 (Write mode) bit to the MGC3140 on SDA, at the rising edge of eight master clock (SCL) cycles.
4. MGC3140 compares the received address to its Device ID. If they match, the MGC3140 acknowledges (ACK) the I2C master sent address by presenting a low on SDA, followed by a low-high-low on SCL.
5. I2C master monitors SCL, as the MGC3140 may be clock stretching, holding SCL low to indicate the I2C master should wait.
6. I2C master presents eight data bits (MSB first) to the MGC3140 on SDA, at the rising edge of eight master clock (SCL) cycles.
7. MGC3140 acknowledges (ACK) receipt of the eight data bits by presenting a low on SDA, followed by a low-high-low on SCL.
8. If data transfer is not complete, then go to Step 5.
9. Master presents a Stop bit to the MGC3140 by taking SCL low-high, followed by taking SDA low-to-high.

Important: The Stop condition after an I2C data transmission is generated by the host controller (I2C master) after the data transfer is completed. Thus, it is recommended to verify the number of bytes to be read in the message header (Size field).

7.3 Gesture Port
The MGC3140 provides five output pins which can be used to indicate gesture events. These pins are controlled by GestIC Library to signal that an event occurred. The host does not need to monitor the I2C bus to get GestIC Library events, but only has to monitor the Gesture Port pins. This feature can be used in parallel to I2C communication.
Up to 20 event outputs can be mapped to any Gesture port (1, 2, 3, 4 or 5). To activate this feature contact Microchip support. It is also possible to map more than one event output to one Gesture port.
8. **Application Architecture**

The standard MGC3140 application architecture consists of a MGC3140 controller connected to external electrodes and an application host. For further information on the electrode design, refer to "GestIC Design Guide" (DS40001716). Details on the I²C interface can be found in "MGC3140 - GestIC Library Interface Description User’s Guide" (DS40001875).

8.1 **ESD Considerations**

The MGC3140 provides Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) voltage protection up to 4 kV (HBM) and Charge Device Model (CDM) 750V on corner pins; 500V on all other pins. Additional ESD countermeasures may be implemented individually to meet application-specific requirements.

8.2 **Power Noise Considerations**

MGC3140 filtering capacitors are included in the reference design schematic.

8.3 **High-Frequency Noise Immunity**

In order to suppress irradiated high-frequency signals, the five Rx channels of the chip are connected to the electrodes via serial 10 kΩ resistors, as close as possible to MGC3140. The 10 kΩ resistor and the MGC3140 input capacitance are building a low-pass filter with a corner frequency of 3 MHz. An additional ferrite bead is recommended to suppress the coupling of RF noise to the Tx channel (e.g., 600Ω at 100 MHz).

8.4 **RF Emission**

The Tx pins are used to shape the Tx signal and reduce emission in relevant frequency bands. The slope of the Tx signal is randomized using dithering techniques while the sampling point is kept constant for further reduction of emission. In addition, a RC network on the Tx output will reduce the emission even further. For further support on reduction of RF emission, contact your local Microchip representative.
8.5 Reference Schematic

8.6 Layout Recommendation

This section provides a brief description of layout hints for a proper system design.

The PCB layout requirements for MGC3140 follow the general rules for a mixed signal design. In addition, there are certain requirements to be considered for the sensor signals and electrode feeding lines.

The chip should be placed as close as possible to the electrodes to keep their feeding lines as short as possible. Furthermore, it is recommended to keep MGC3140 away from electrical and thermal sources within the system.

A two layer PCB layout is sufficient to enable analog and digital signals to be separated from each other to minimize crosstalk.

The individual electrode feeding lines should be kept as far as possible apart from each other. \(V_{\text{DD}}\) lines should be routed as wide as possible.

MGC3140 requires a proper ground connection on all \(V_{\text{SS}}\) pins which can be connected together.
9. Development Support
Microchip provides software and hardware development tools for the MGC3140:

- Software:
  - Aurea Software Package
  - MGC3140 Linux Driver
- Schematics:
  - GestIC Hardware References

9.1 Aurea Software Package
The Aurea evaluation software demonstrates Microchip’s GestIC technology and its features and applications. Aurea provides visualization of the MGC3140 generated data and access to GestIC Library controls and configuration parameters.

That contains the following:

- Visualization of hand position and user gestures
- Visualization of sensor data
- Real-time control of sensor features
- MGC3140 GestIC Library update
- Analog front-end parameterization
- Advanced sensor parameterization
- Logging of sensor values and storage in a log file

9.2 MGC3140 Linux Driver
Microchip provides a reference Linux driver which is available on: [https://github.com/MicrochipTech/linux_at91_GestIC](https://github.com/MicrochipTech/linux_at91_GestIC).

9.3 GestIC Hardware References
The GestIC Hardware References package contains the PCB Layouts (Gerber files) for the MGC development kits (Emerald, Hillstar and Woodstar) and a collection of electrode reference designs fitting all kits. In addition, the package includes designs, parameter files and host code of various demonstrators which represent complete systems for embedded or PC-based applications. The GestIC Hardware Reference package can be downloaded from Microchip’s website via [www.microchip.com/GestICResources](http://www.microchip.com/GestICResources).

9.4 Evaluation Kits
10. Electrical Specifications

10.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambient temperature</td>
<td>-40°C to +125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>-65°C to +150°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage on ( V_{DD} ) with respect to ( V_{SS} )</td>
<td>4V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage on non ( I^2C ) pins with respect to ( V_{SS} )</td>
<td>-0.3V to +3.6V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voltage on ( I^2C ) pins relative to ( V_{SS} )</td>
<td>-0.3V to +5.5V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice: (†) Stresses above those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at those or any other conditions above those indicated in the operation listings of this specification is not implied. Exposure above maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.

Notice: (†) This device is sensitive to ESD damage and must be handled appropriately. Failure to properly handle and protect the device in an application may cause partial to complete failure of the device.

10.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating temperature</td>
<td>-40°C to +125°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage temperature</td>
<td>-65°C to +150°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{DD} )</td>
<td>3.3V ± 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( V_{ANA} )</td>
<td>3.3V ± 5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( A_{VDD} )</td>
<td>3.3V ± 5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.3 I/O Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DC Input Characteristics</th>
<th>Operating temperature: -40°C ≤ TA ≤ 125°C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Characteristic</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input low voltage</td>
<td>( V_{IL} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Input high voltage</td>
<td>( V_{IH} )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DC Input Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pin Function</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Input leakage current</td>
<td>$I_{IL}$</td>
<td>Rx pins</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>uA</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$V_{SS} \leq V_{pin} \leq V_{DD}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MCLR</td>
<td>±1</td>
<td>uA</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>$V_{SS} \leq V_{pin} \leq V_{DD}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Parameters are characterized, but not tested.

### DC Output Characteristics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Pin Function</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
<th>Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output low voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IL}$</td>
<td>Tx, SDA, SCL, SYNC</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OL} \leq 10 , mA , V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output high voltage</td>
<td>$V_{IH}$</td>
<td>Tx, SDA, SCL, SYNC</td>
<td>1.5(1)</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OH} \geq -14 , mA , V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.0(1)</td>
<td>V</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OH} \geq -12 , mA , V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2.4(1)</td>
<td>uA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OH} \geq -10 , mA , V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3.0(1)</td>
<td>uA</td>
<td></td>
<td>$I_{OH} \geq -7 , mA , V_{DD} = 3.3V$</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. Parameters are characterized, but not tested.

### 10.4 Current Consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating mode</th>
<th>Current Consumption mA</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Processing mode</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Approach mode</td>
<td>0.23-2.4(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deep Sleep mode</td>
<td>0.085</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
1. Approach mode current consumption is dependent on the Approach mode scan time. Figure 10-1 below shows the variation of current consumption with scan period.
10.4.1 Approach scan current consumption

Figure 10-1. MGC3140 Power Consumption Vs Approach Scan Period

10.5 Timing Characteristics

10.5.1 Power-on and Reset Timing

Table 10-1. Power-on and Reset Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic(1)</th>
<th>Parameter Symbol</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Typical(2)</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Power-up period:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal voltage regulator enabled</td>
<td>TPU</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System delay period:</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time required to reload device configuration fuses</td>
<td>TSYSDLY</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before first instruction is fetched</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MCLR minimum pulse width</td>
<td>TMCLR</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOR pulse width</td>
<td>TBOR</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
1. These parameters are characterized, but not tested in manufacture.
2. Data in Typical column is at 3.3V, 25°C, unless otherwise stated.
Figure 10-2. Power-On Timings

MGC3140 will respond to I²C messages after the Firmware Version message has been transmitted to the host.

**Power on to “Firmware Version” message**
- VDD
- TS goes high
- 600 ms

**TS line low for duration of transfer**
- 470 ms

**“SensorDataOutput” messages every 5 ms**
- 4.9 ms

**“Firmware Version” message**
- 1.1 ms

**Figure 10-3. Reset Timings**

MGC3140 will respond to I²C messages after the Firmware Version message has been transmitted to the host.

**MCLR**
- 500 ms

**TS line low for duration of message**
- 22 ms

**TS line low for duration of transfer**
- 0.44 ms

**“SensorDataOutput” messages every 5 ms**
- 4.9 ms

**“Firmware Version” message**
- 1.1 ms
11. Packaging Information

Package Marking Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legend</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XX...X</td>
<td>Customer-specific information or Microchip part number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Year code (last digit of calendar year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>Year code (last 2 digits of calendar year)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WW</td>
<td>Week code (week of January 1 is week '01')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNN</td>
<td>Alphanumeric traceability code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>®</td>
<td>b- free JEDEC ® designator for Matte Tin (Sn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>This package is Pb-free. The Pb-free JEDEC designator (®️) can be found on the outer packaging for this package.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In the event the full Microchip part number cannot be marked on one line, it will be carried over to the next line, thus limiting the number of available characters for customer-specific information.

48-Lead UQFN (6x6x0.5 mm)

Example

11.1 Package Details

The following sections give the technical details of the packages.
48-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) – 6x6x0.5 mm Body [UQFN]

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at [http://www.microchip.com/packaging](http://www.microchip.com/packaging)
48-Lead Plastic Ultra Thin Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) – 6x6x0.5 mm Body [UQFN]

Note: For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MILLIMETERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension Limits</td>
<td>MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of Pins</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitch</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Height</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standoff</td>
<td>A1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Thickness</td>
<td>A3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Width</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Pad Width</td>
<td>E2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Length</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exposed Pad Length</td>
<td>D2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Width</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Length</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact-to-Exposed Pad</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1. Pin 1 visual index feature may vary, but must be located within the hatched area.
2. Package is saw singulated.
3. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M.
   BSC: Basic Dimension, Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.
   REF: Reference Dimension, usually without tolerance, for information purposes only.
48-Lead Ultra Thin Plastic Quad Flat, No Lead Package (MV) - 6x6 mm Body [UQFN]
With 0.40 mm Contact Length

**Note:** For the most current package drawings, please see the Microchip Packaging Specification located at http://www.microchip.com/packaging

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
<th>MILLIMETERS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dimension Limits</td>
<td>MIN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pitch</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Center Pad Width</td>
<td>W2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional Center Pad Length</td>
<td>T2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Spacing</td>
<td>C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Spacing</td>
<td>C2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Width (X28)</td>
<td>X1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact Pad Length (X28)</td>
<td>Y1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance Between Pads</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

1. Dimensioning and tolerancing per ASME Y14.5M
   BSC: Basic Dimension. Theoretically exact value shown without tolerances.

Microchip Technology Drawing No. C04-2153A
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- Technical Support

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To order or obtain information, e.g., on pricing or delivery, refer to the factory or the listed sales office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PART NO.</th>
<th>Device</th>
<th>Tape and Reel</th>
<th>Temperature Range</th>
<th>Package</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[X] /XX</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Device:
- MGC3140

### Tape & Reel Option:
- Blank = Tube
- T = Tape & Reel

### Temperature Range:
- I = -40°C to +85°C (Industrial)
- E = -40°C to +125°C (Extended)

### Package:
- MV = 48-lead UQFN 6x6x0.5mm

### Pattern
- QTP, SQTP, Code or Special Requirements (blank otherwise)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Orderable Part Number</th>
<th>Firmware Revision</th>
<th>Industrial/Automotive</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140-E/MV (supplied in tubes)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>48-pin UQFN48 6x6x0.5 RoHS compliant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140-I/MV (supplied in tubes)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>Industrial grade, PPAP requests are not supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140T-E/MV (supplied in tape and reel)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140T-I/MV (supplied in tape and reel)</td>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140-E/MVVAO (supplied in tubes)</td>
<td>3.0.04 Automotive</td>
<td>48-pin UQFN48 6x6x0.5 RoHS compliant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140-I/MVVAO (supplied in tubes)</td>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>Automotive grade; suitable for automotive characterization, PPAP requests are supported</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140T-E/MVVAO (supplied in tape and reel)</td>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MGC3140T-I/MVVAO (supplied in tape and reel)</td>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples:
- MGC3140-E/MV: Extended temperature, UQFN package.
- MGC3140-I/MV: Industrial temperature, UQFN package

### Note:
1. Tape and Reel identifier only appears in the catalog part number description. This identifier is used for ordering purposes and is not printed on the device package. Check with your Microchip Sales Office for package availability with the Tape and Reel option.

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- Microchip is willing to work with the customer who is concerned about the integrity of their code.
- Neither Microchip nor any other semiconductor manufacturer can guarantee the security of their code. Code protection does not mean that we are guaranteeing the product as “unbreakable.”

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<th>ASIA/PACIFIC</th>
<th>ASIA/PACIFIC</th>
<th>EUROPE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate Office&lt;br&gt;2355 West Chandler Blvd.&lt;br&gt;Chandler, AZ 85224-6199&lt;br&gt;Tel: 480-792-7200&lt;br&gt;Fax: 480-792-7277&lt;br&gt;Technical Support: <a href="http://www.microchip.com/">http://www.microchip.com/</a> support&lt;br&gt;Web Address: <a href="http://www.microchip.com">www.microchip.com</a></td>
<td>Australia - Sydney&lt;br&gt;Tel: 61-2-9868-6733</td>
<td>India - Bangalore&lt;br&gt;Tel: 91-80-3090-4444</td>
<td>Austria - Wels&lt;br&gt;Tel: 43-7242-2244-39&lt;br&gt;Fax: 43-7242-2244-393</td>
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<td>Denmark - Copenhagen&lt;br&gt;Tel: 45-4450-2828&lt;br&gt;Fax: 45-4485-2829</td>
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<td>France - Paris&lt;br&gt;Tel: 33-1-69-53-63-20&lt;br&gt;Fax: 33-1-69-30-90-79</td>
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