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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	100MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	79
Program Memory Size	512KB (512K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	64K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.62V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 17x10b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TFBGA
Supplier Device Package	100-TFBGA (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsam4n8ca-cur

Table 10-1. Peripheral Identifiers (Continued)

Instance ID	Instance Name	NVIC Interrupt	PMC Clock Control	Instance Description
29	ADC	X	X	Analog-to-Digital Converter
30	DACC	X	X	Digital-to-Analog Converter Controller
31	PWM	X	X	Pulse Width Modulation

11.6.3.8 Instruction Width Selection

There are many instructions that can generate either a 16-bit encoding or a 32-bit encoding depending on the operands and destination register specified. For some of these instructions, the user can force a specific instruction size by using an instruction width suffix. The .W suffix forces a 32-bit instruction encoding. The .N suffix forces a 16-bit instruction encoding.

If the user specifies an instruction width suffix and the assembler cannot generate an instruction encoding of the requested width, it generates an error.

Note: In some cases, it might be necessary to specify the .W suffix, for example if the operand is the label of an instruction or literal data, as in the case of branch instructions. This is because the assembler might not automatically generate the right size encoding.

To use an instruction width suffix, place it immediately after the instruction mnemonic and condition code, if any. The example below shows instructions with the instruction width suffix.

```
BCS.W  label      ; creates a 32-bit instruction even for a short
                  ; branch
ADDS.W R0, R0, R1 ; creates a 32-bit instruction even though the same
                  ; operation can be done by a 16-bit instruction
```

11.6.7.6 UQASX and UQSAX

Saturating Add and Subtract with Exchange and Saturating Subtract and Add with Exchange, unsigned.

Syntax

op{cond} {*Rd*}, *Rm*, *Rn*

where:

type is one of:

UQASX Add and Subtract with Exchange and Saturate.

UQSAX Subtract and Add with Exchange and Saturate.

cond is an optional condition code, see “Conditional Execution” .

Rd is the destination register.

Rn, Rm are registers holding the first and second operands.

Operation

The UQASX instruction:

1. Adds the bottom halfword of the source operand with the top halfword of the second operand.
2. Subtracts the bottom halfword of the second operand from the top highword of the first operand.
3. Saturates the results of the sum and writes a 16-bit unsigned integer in the range $0 \le x \le 2^{16} - 1$, where *x* equals 16, to the top halfword of the destination register.
4. Saturates the result of the subtraction and writes a 16-bit unsigned integer in the range $0 \le x \le 2^{16} - 1$, where *x* equals 16, to the bottom halfword of the destination register.

The UQSAX instruction:

1. Subtracts the bottom halfword of the second operand from the top highword of the first operand.
2. Adds the bottom halfword of the first operand with the top halfword of the second operand.
3. Saturates the result of the subtraction and writes a 16-bit unsigned integer in the range $0 \le x \le 2^{16} - 1$, where *x* equals 16, to the top halfword of the destination register.
4. Saturates the results of the addition and writes a 16-bit unsigned integer in the range $0 \le x \le 2^{16} - 1$, where *x* equals 16, to the bottom halfword of the destination register.

Restrictions

Do not use SP and do not use PC.

Condition Flags

These instructions do not affect the condition code flags.

Examples

```
UQASX   R7, R4, R2  ; Adds top halfword of R4 with bottom halfword of R2,
                    ; saturates to 16 bits, writes to top halfword of R7
                    ; Subtracts top halfword of R2 from bottom halfword of
                    ; R4, saturates to 16 bits, writes to bottom halfword of R7
UQSAX   R0, R3, R5  ; Subtracts bottom halfword of R5 from top halfword of R3,
                    ; saturates to 16 bits, writes to top halfword of R0
                    ; Adds bottom halfword of R4 to top halfword of R5
                    ; saturates to 16 bits, writes to bottom halfword of R0.
```

11.6.11.2 CPS

Change Processor State.

Syntax

```
CPSeffect iflags
```

where:

effect is one of:

- IE Clears the special purpose register.
- ID Sets the special purpose register.

iflags is a sequence of one or more flags:

- i Set or clear PRIMASK.
- f Set or clear FAULTMASK.

Operation

CPS changes the PRIMASK and FAULTMASK special register values. See “Exception Mask Registers” for more information about these registers.

Restrictions

The restrictions are:

- Use CPS only from privileged software, it has no effect if used in unprivileged software
- CPS cannot be conditional and so must not be used inside an IT block.

Condition Flags

This instruction does not change the condition flags.

Examples

```
CPSID i  ; Disable interrupts and configurable fault handlers (set PRIMASK)
CPSID f  ; Disable interrupts and all fault handlers (set FAULTMASK)
CPSIE i  ; Enable interrupts and configurable fault handlers (clear PRIMASK)
CPSIE f  ; Enable interrupts and fault handlers (clear FAULTMASK)
```

11.8.3.2 Interrupt Clear-enable Registers

Name: NVIC_ICERx [x=0..7]

Access: Read-write

Reset: 0x000000000

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
CLRENA							

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
CLRENA							

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
CLRENA							

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CLRENA							

These registers disable interrupts, and show which interrupts are enabled.

- **CLRENA: Interrupt Clear-enable**

Write:

0: No effect.

1: Disables the interrupt.

Read:

0: Interrupt disabled.

1: Interrupt enabled.

13.4.4.4 Software Reset

The Reset Controller offers several commands used to assert the different reset signals. These commands are performed by writing the Control Register (RSTC_CR) with the following bits at 1:

- PROCRST: Writing PROCRST at 1 resets the processor and the watchdog timer
- PERRST: Writing PERRST at 1 resets all the embedded peripherals including the memory system, and, in particular, the Remap Command. The Peripheral Reset is generally used for debug purposes.
  Except for debug purposes, PERRST must always be used in conjunction with PROCRST (PERRST and PROCRST set both at 1 simultaneously).
- EXTRST: Writing EXTRST at 1 asserts low the NRST pin during a time defined by the field ERSTL in the Mode Register (RSTC_MR).

The software reset is entered if at least one of these bits is set by the software. All these commands can be performed independently or simultaneously. The software reset lasts 3 Slow Clock cycles.

The internal reset signals are asserted as soon as the register write is performed. This is detected on the Master Clock (MCK). They are released when the software reset is left, i.e.; synchronously to SLCK.

If EXTRST is set, the nrst_out signal is asserted depending on the programming of the field ERSTL. However, the resulting falling edge on NRST does not lead to a User Reset.

If and only if the PROCRST bit is set, the Reset Controller reports the software status in the field RSTTYP of the Status Register (RSTC_SR). Other Software Resets are not reported in RSTTYP.

As soon as a software operation is detected, the bit SRCMP (Software Reset Command in Progress) is set in the Status Register (RSTC_SR). It is cleared as soon as the software reset is left. No other software reset can be performed while the SRCMP bit is set, and writing any value in RSTC_CR has no effect.

Figure 13-5. Software Reset

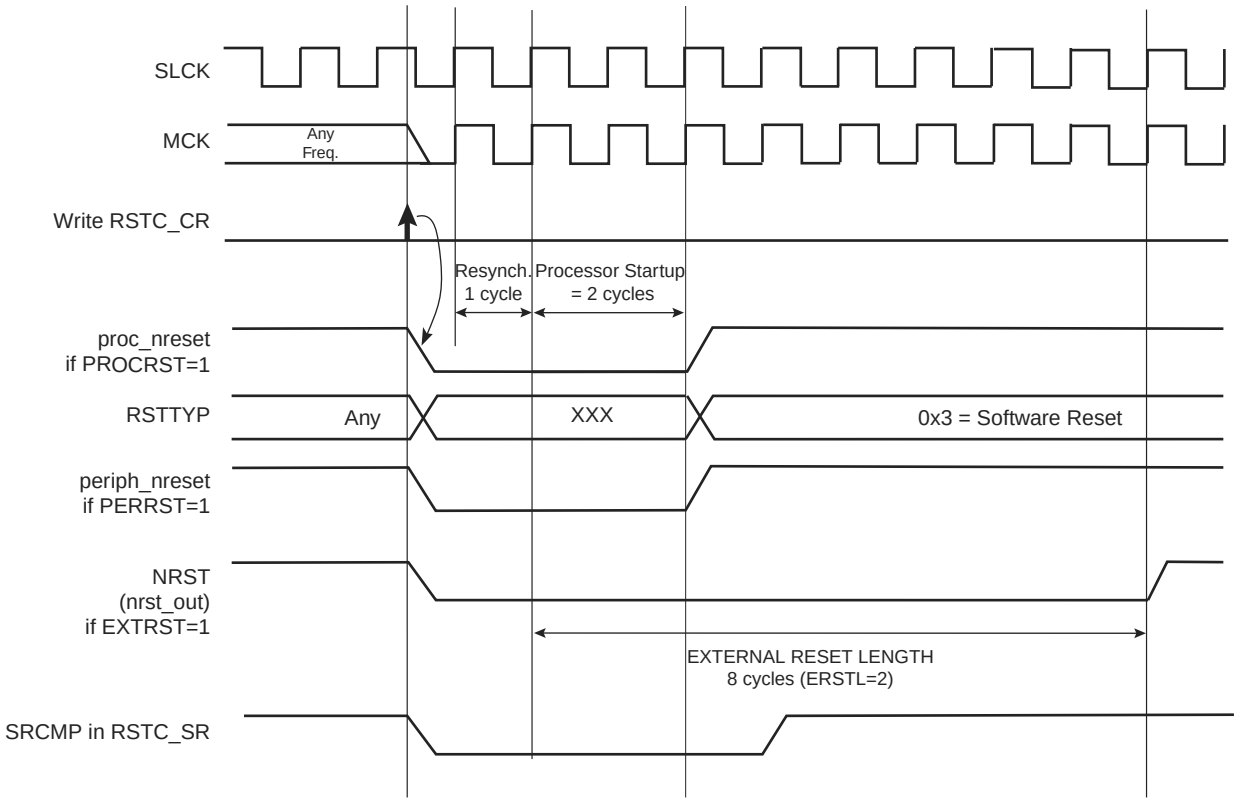
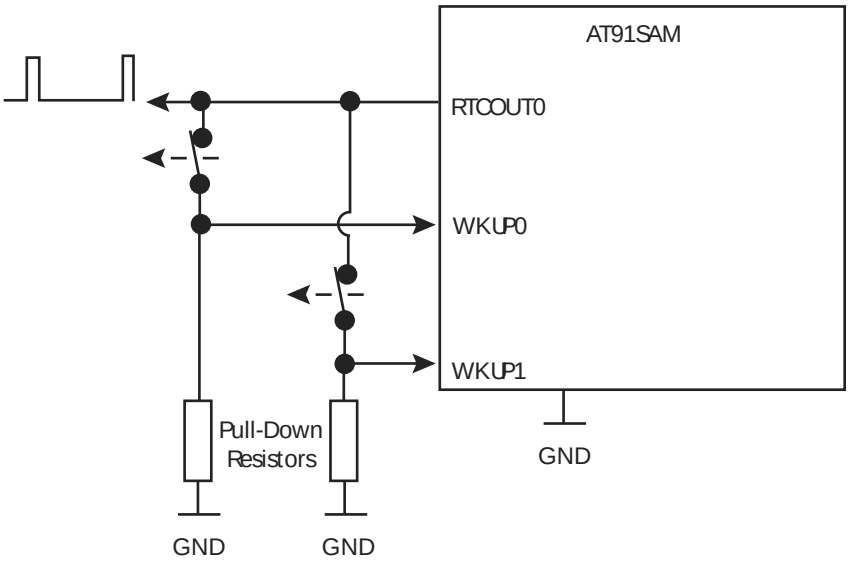


Figure 17-6. Low Power Debouncer (Push-to-Break switch, pull-down resistors)



The debouncing parameters can be adjusted and are shared (except the wake-up input polarity) by both debouncers. The number of successive identical samples to wake up the core can be configured from 2 up to 8 in the LPDBC field of SUPC_WUMR. The period of time between 2 samples can be configured by programming the TPERIOD field in the RTC_MR register.

Power parameters can be adjusted by modifying the period of time in the THIGH field in RTC_MR.

The wake-up polarity of the inputs can be independently configured by writing WKUPT0 and WKUPT1 fields in SUPC_WUMR.

In order to determine which wake-up pin triggers the core wake-up or simply which debouncer triggers an event (even if there is no wake-up, so when VDDCORE is powered on), a status flag is associated for each low power debouncer. These 2 flags can be read in the SUPC_SR.

A debounce event can perform an immediate clear (0 delay) on first half the general purpose backup registers (GPBR). The LPDBCCLR bit must be set to 1 in SUPC_MR.

Please note that it is not mandatory to use the RTCOUT pins when using the WKUP0/WKUP1 pins as tampering inputs (TMP0/TMP1) in backup mode or any other modes. Using RTCOUT0 pins provides a “sampling mode” to further reduce the power consumption in low power modes. However the RTC must be configured in the same manner as RTCOUT0 is used in order to create a sampling point for the debouncer logic.
Figure 17-7 shows how to use WKUP0/WKUP1 without RTCOUT pins.

22. Bus Matrix (MATRIX)

22.1 Description

The Bus Matrix implements a multi-layer AHB that enables parallel access paths between multiple AHB masters and slaves in a system, which increases the overall bandwidth. Bus Matrix interconnects 3 AHB Masters to 4 AHB Slaves. The normal latency to connect a master to a slave is one cycle except for the default master of the accessed slave which is connected directly (zero cycle latency).

The Bus Matrix user interface also provides a Chip Configuration User Interface with Registers that allow to support application specific features.

22.2 Embedded Characteristics

22.2.1 Matrix Masters

The Bus Matrix of the SAM4N product manages 3 masters, which means that each master can perform an access concurrently with others, to an available slave.

Each master has its own decoder, which is defined specifically for each master. In order to simplify the addressing, all the masters have the same decodings.

Table 22-1. List of Bus Matrix Masters

Master 0	Cortex-M4 Instruction/Data
Master 1	Cortex-M4 System
Master 2	Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC)

22.2.2 Matrix Slaves

The Bus Matrix of the SAM4N product manages 4 slaves. Each slave has its own arbiter, allowing a different arbitration per slave.

Table 22-2. List of Bus Matrix Slaves

Slave 0	Internal SRAM
Slave 1	Internal ROM
Slave 2	Internal Flash
Slave 3	Peripheral Bridge

The following list gives an overview of how status register flags behave depending on the counters' values:

- ENDRX flag is set when the PERIPH_RCR register reaches zero.
- RXBUFF flag is set when both PERIPH_RCR and PERIPH_RNCR reach zero.
- ENDTX flag is set when the PERIPH_TCR register reaches zero.
- TXBUFE flag is set when both PERIPH_TCR and PERIPH_TNCR reach zero.

These status flags are described in the Peripheral Status Register.

23.4.4 Data Transfers

The serial peripheral triggers its associated PDC channels' transfers using transmit enable (TXEN) and receive enable (RXEN) flags in the transfer control register integrated in the peripheral's user interface.

When the peripheral receives an external data, it sends a Receive Ready signal to its PDC receive channel which then requests access to the Matrix. When access is granted, the PDC receive channel starts reading the peripheral Receive Holding Register (RHR). The read data are stored in an internal buffer and then written to memory.

When the peripheral is about to send data, it sends a Transmit Ready to its PDC transmit channel which then requests access to the Matrix. When access is granted, the PDC transmit channel reads data from memory and puts them to Transmit Holding Register (THR) of its associated peripheral. The same peripheral sends data according to its mechanism.

23.4.5 PDC Flags and Peripheral Status Register

Each peripheral connected to the PDC sends out receive ready and transmit ready flags and the PDC sends back flags to the peripheral. All these flags are only visible in the Peripheral Status Register.

Depending on the type of peripheral, half or full duplex, the flags belong to either one single channel or two different channels.

23.4.5.1 Receive Transfer End

This flag is set when PERIPH_RCR register reaches zero and the last data has been transferred to memory.

It is reset by writing a non zero value in PERIPH_RCR or PERIPH_RNCR.

23.4.5.2 Transmit Transfer End

This flag is set when PERIPH_TCR register reaches zero and the last data has been written into peripheral THR.

It is reset by writing a non zero value in PERIPH_TCR or PERIPH_TNCR.

23.4.5.3 Receive Buffer Full

This flag is set when PERIPH_RCR register reaches zero with PERIPH_RNCR also set to zero and the last data has been transferred to memory.

It is reset by writing a non zero value in PERIPH_TCR or PERIPH_TNCR.

23.4.5.4 Transmit Buffer Empty

This flag is set when PERIPH_TCR register reaches zero with PERIPH_TNCR also set to zero and the last data has been written into peripheral THR.

It is reset by writing a non zero value in PERIPH_TCR or PERIPH_TNCR.

Value	Name	Description
13	256K	256 Kbytes
14	96K	96 Kbytes
15	512K	512 Kbytes

- **ARCH: Architecture Identifier**

Value	Name	Description
0x19	AT91SAM9xx	AT91SAM9xx Series
0x29	AT91SAM9XExx	AT91SAM9XExx Series
0x34	AT91x34	AT91x34 Series
0x37	CAP7	CAP7 Series
0x39	CAP9	CAP9 Series
0x3B	CAP11	CAP11 Series
0x40	AT91x40	AT91x40 Series
0x42	AT91x42	AT91x42 Series
0x45	AT91SAM4SH2	AT91SAM4SH2 Series
0x55	AT91x55	AT91x55 Series
0x60	AT91SAM7Axx	AT91SAM7Axx Series
0x61	AT91SAM7AQxx	AT91SAM7AQxx Series
0x63	AT91x63	AT91x63 Series
0x64	SAM4CxxC	SAM4CxC Series (100-pin version)
0x66	SAM4CxxE	SAM4CxE Series (144-pin version)
0x70	AT91SAM7Sxx	AT91SAM7Sxx Series
0x71	AT91SAM7XCxx	AT91SAM7XCxx Series
0x72	AT91SAM7SExx	AT91SAM7SExx Series
0x73	AT91SAM7Lxx	AT91SAM7Lxx Series
0x75	AT91SAM7Xxx	AT91SAM7Xxx Series
0x76	AT91SAM7SLxx	AT91SAM7SLxx Series
0x80	SAM3UxC	SAM3UxC Series (100-pin version)
0x81	SAM3UxE	SAM3UxE Series (144-pin version)
0x83	SAM3AxC	SAM3AxC Series (100-pin version)
0x84	SAM3XxC	SAM3XxC Series (100-pin version)
0x85	SAM3XxE	SAM3XxE Series (144-pin version)
0x86	SAM3XxG	SAM3XxG Series (208/217-pin version)
0x92	AT91x92	AT91x92 Series
0x93	SAM4NxA	SAM4NxA Series (48-pin version)
0x94	SAM4NxB	SAM4NxB Series (64-pin version)
0x95	SAM4NxC	SAM4NxC Series (100-pin version)
0x99	SAM3SDxB	SAM3SDxB Series (64-pin version)

27.7.1 PIO Enable Register

Name: PIO_PER

Address: 0x400E0E00 (PIOA), 0x400E1000 (PIOB), 0x400E1200 (PIOC)

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
P31	P30	P29	P28	P27	P26	P25	P24
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
P23	P22	P21	P20	P19	P18	P17	P16
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	P9	P8
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

This register can only be written if the WPEN bit is cleared in “PIO Write Protect Mode Register” .

- **P0-P31: PIO Enable**

0: No effect.

1: Enables the PIO to control the corresponding pin (disables peripheral control of the pin).

27.7.20 PIO Multi-driver Status Register

Name: PIO_MDSR

Address: 0x400E0E58 (PIOA), 0x400E1058 (PIOB), 0x400E1258 (PIOC)

Access: Read-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
P31	P30	P29	P28	P27	P26	P25	P24
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
P23	P22	P21	P20	P19	P18	P17	P16
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	P9	P8
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

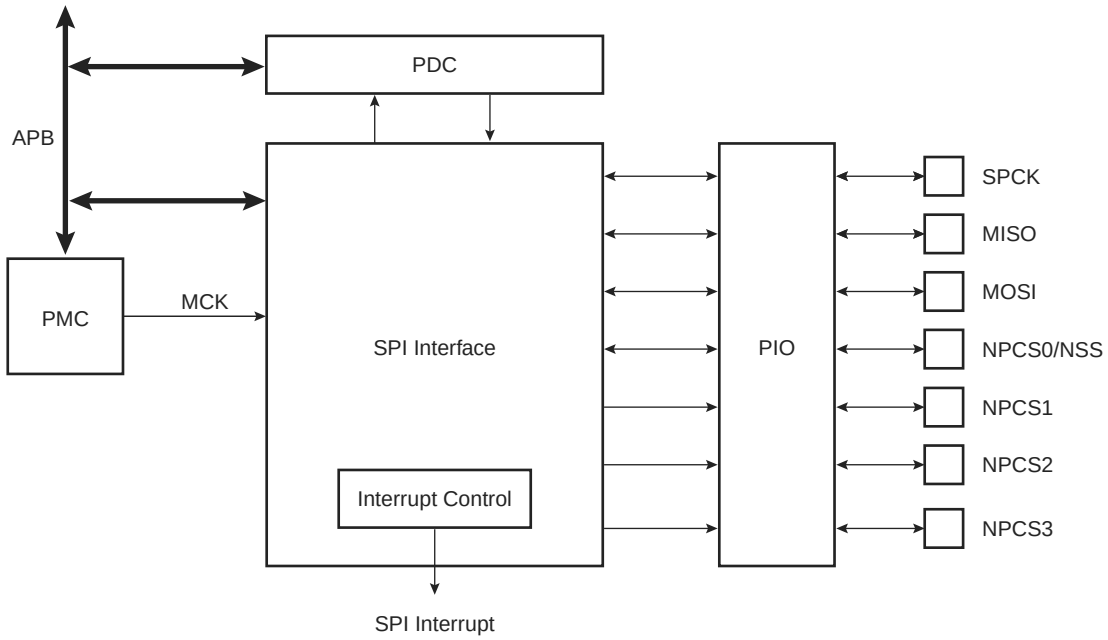
- **P0-P31: Multi Drive Status.**

0: The Multi Drive is disabled on the I/O line. The pin is driven at high and low level.

1: The Multi Drive is enabled on the I/O line. The pin is driven at low level only.

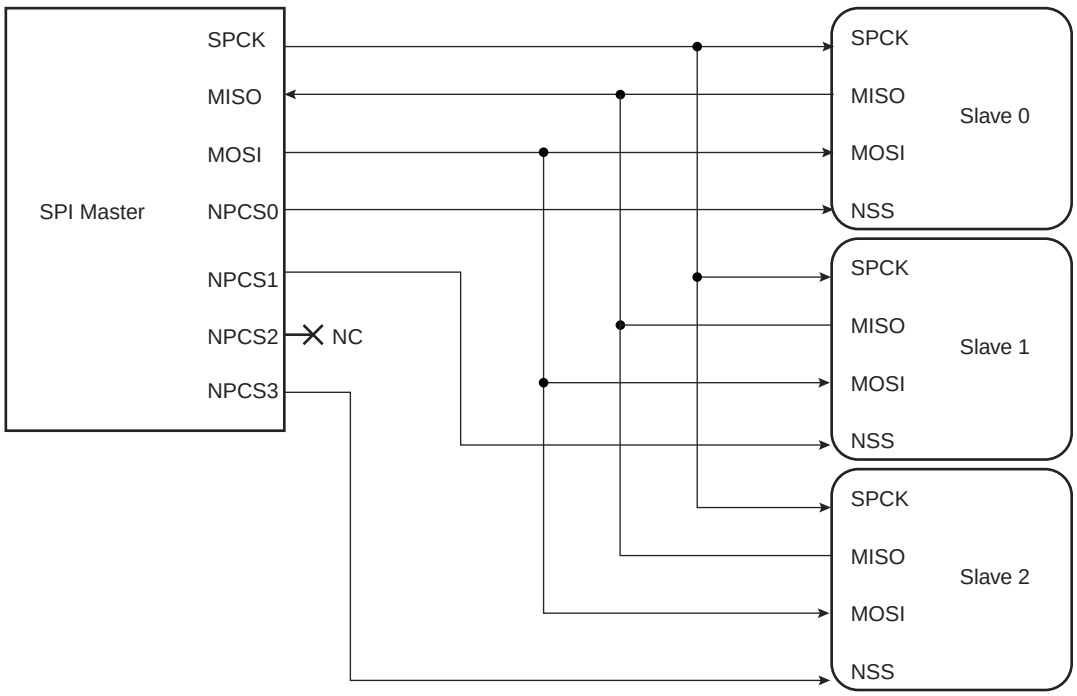
28.3 Block Diagram

Figure 28-1. Block Diagram



28.4 Application Block Diagram

Figure 28-2. Application Block Diagram: Single Master/Multiple Slave Implementation



28.8.9 SPI Chip Select Register

Name: SPI_CSRx[x=0..3]

Address: 0x40008030

Access: Read/Write

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
DLYBCT							
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
DLYBS							
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
SCBR							
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BITS				CSAAT	CSNAAT	NCPHA	CPOL

This register can only be written if the WPEN bit is cleared in ”SPI Write Protection Mode Register”.

Note: SPI_CSRx registers must be written even if the user wants to use the defaults. The BITS field will not be updated with the translated value unless the register is written.

- **CPOL: Clock Polarity**

0 = The inactive state value of SPCK is logic level zero.

1 = The inactive state value of SPCK is logic level one.

CPOL is used to determine the inactive state value of the serial clock (SPCK). It is used with NCPHA to produce the required clock/data relationship between master and slave devices.

- **NCPHA: Clock Phase**

0 = Data is changed on the leading edge of SPCK and captured on the following edge of SPCK.

1 = Data is captured on the leading edge of SPCK and changed on the following edge of SPCK.

NCPHA determines which edge of SPCK causes data to change and which edge causes data to be captured. NCPHA is used with CPOL to produce the required clock/data relationship between master and slave devices.

- **CSNAAT: Chip Select Not Active After Transfer (Ignored if CSAAT = 1)**

0 = The Peripheral Chip Select does not rise between two transfers if the SPI_TDR is reloaded before the end of the first transfer and if the two transfers occur on the same Chip Select.

1 = The Peripheral Chip Select rises systematically after each transfer performed on the same slave. It remains active after the end of transfer for a minimal duration of:

– $\frac{DLYBCT}{MCK}$ (if DLYBCT field is different from 0)

– $\frac{DLYBCT + 1}{MCK}$ (if DLYBCT field equals 0)

- **CSAAT: Chip Select Active After Transfer**

0 = The Peripheral Chip Select Line rises as soon as the last transfer is achieved.

1 = The Peripheral Chip Select does not rise after the last transfer is achieved. It remains active until a new transfer is requested on a different chip select.

31.7.7.5 Character Transmission

The characters are sent by writing in the Transmit Holding Register (US_THR). An additional condition for transmitting a character can be added when the USART is configured in SPI master mode. In the USART_MR register, the value configured on INACK field can prevent any character transmission (even if US_THR has been written) while the receiver side is not ready (character not read). When WRDBT equals 0, the character is transmitted whatever the receiver status. If WRDBT is set to 1, the transmitter waits for the receiver holding register to be read before transmitting the character (RXRDY flag cleared), thus preventing any overflow (character loss) on the receiver side.

The transmitter reports two status bits in the Channel Status Register (US_CSR): TXRDY (Transmitter Ready), which indicates that US_THR is empty and TXEMPTY, which indicates that all the characters written in US_THR have been processed. When the current character processing is completed, the last character written in US_THR is transferred into the Shift Register of the transmitter and US_THR becomes empty, thus TXRDY rises.

Both TXRDY and TXEMPTY bits are low when the transmitter is disabled. Writing a character in US_THR while TXRDY is low has no effect and the written character is lost.

If the USART is in SPI Slave Mode and if a character must be sent while the Transmit Holding Register (US_THR) is empty, the UNRE (Underrun Error) bit is set. The TXD transmission line stays at high level during all this time. The UNRE bit is cleared by writing the Control Register (US_CR) with the RSTSTA (Reset Status) bit to 1.

In SPI Master Mode, the slave select line (NSS) is asserted at low level 1 Tbit (Time bit) before the transmission of the MSB bit and released at high level 1 Tbit after the transmission of the LSB bit. So, the slave select line (NSS) is always released between each character transmission and a minimum delay of 3 Tbits always inserted. However, in order to address slave devices supporting the CSAAT mode (Chip Select Active After Transfer), the slave select line (NSS) can be forced at low level by writing the Control Register (US_CR) with the RTSEN bit to 1. The slave select line (NSS) can be released at high level only by writing the Control Register (US_CR) with the RTSDIS bit to 1 (for example, when all data have been transferred to the slave device).

In SPI Slave Mode, the transmitter does not require a falling edge of the slave select line (NSS) to initiate a character transmission but only a low level. However, this low level must be present on the slave select line (NSS) at least 1 Tbit before the first serial clock cycle corresponding to the MSB bit.

31.7.7.6 Character Reception

When a character reception is completed, it is transferred to the Receive Holding Register (US_RHR) and the RXRDY bit in the Status Register (US_CSR) rises. If a character is completed while RXRDY is set, the OVRE (Overrun Error) bit is set. The last character is transferred into US_RHR and overwrites the previous one. The OVRE bit is cleared by writing the Control Register (US_CR) with the RSTSTA (Reset Status) bit to 1.

To ensure correct behavior of the receiver in SPI Slave Mode, the master device sending the frame must ensure a minimum delay of 1 Tbit between each character transmission. The receiver does not require a falling edge of the slave select line (NSS) to initiate a character reception but only a low level. However, this low level must be present on the slave select line (NSS) at least 1 Tbit before the first serial clock cycle corresponding to the MSB bit.

31.7.7.7 Receiver Timeout

Because the receiver baudrate clock is active only during data transfers in SPI Mode, a receiver timeout is impossible in this mode, whatever the Time-out value is (field TO) in the Time-out Register (US_RTOR).

31.7.8 Test Modes

The USART can be programmed to operate in three different test modes. The internal loopback capability allows on-board diagnostics. In the loopback mode the USART interface pins are disconnected or not and reconfigured for loopback internally or externally.

31.8.2 USART Control Register (SPI_MODE)

Name: US_CR (SPI_MODE)

Address: 0x40024000 (0), 0x40028000 (1), 0x4002C000 (2)

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	RCS	FCS	–	–
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	RSTSTA
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
TXDIS	TXEN	RXDIS	RXEN	RSTTX	RSTRX	–	–

This configuration is relevant only if USART_MODE=0xE or 0xF in “USART Mode Register” on page 633.

- **RSTRX: Reset Receiver**

0: No effect.

1: Resets the receiver.

- **RSTTX: Reset Transmitter**

0: No effect.

1: Resets the transmitter.

- **RXEN: Receiver Enable**

0: No effect.

1: Enables the receiver, if RXDIS is 0.

- **RXDIS: Receiver Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the receiver.

- **TXEN: Transmitter Enable**

0: No effect.

1: Enables the transmitter if TXDIS is 0.

- **TXDIS: Transmitter Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the transmitter.

- **RSTSTA: Reset Status Bits**

0: No effect.

1: Resets the status bits OVRE, UNRE in US_CSR.

33.7.12 PWM Channel Counter Register

Name: PWM_CCNT[0..3]

Address: 0x4002020C [0], 0x4002022C [1], 0x4002024C [2], 0x4002026C [3]

Access: Read-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
CNT							

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
CNT							

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
CNT							

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CNT							

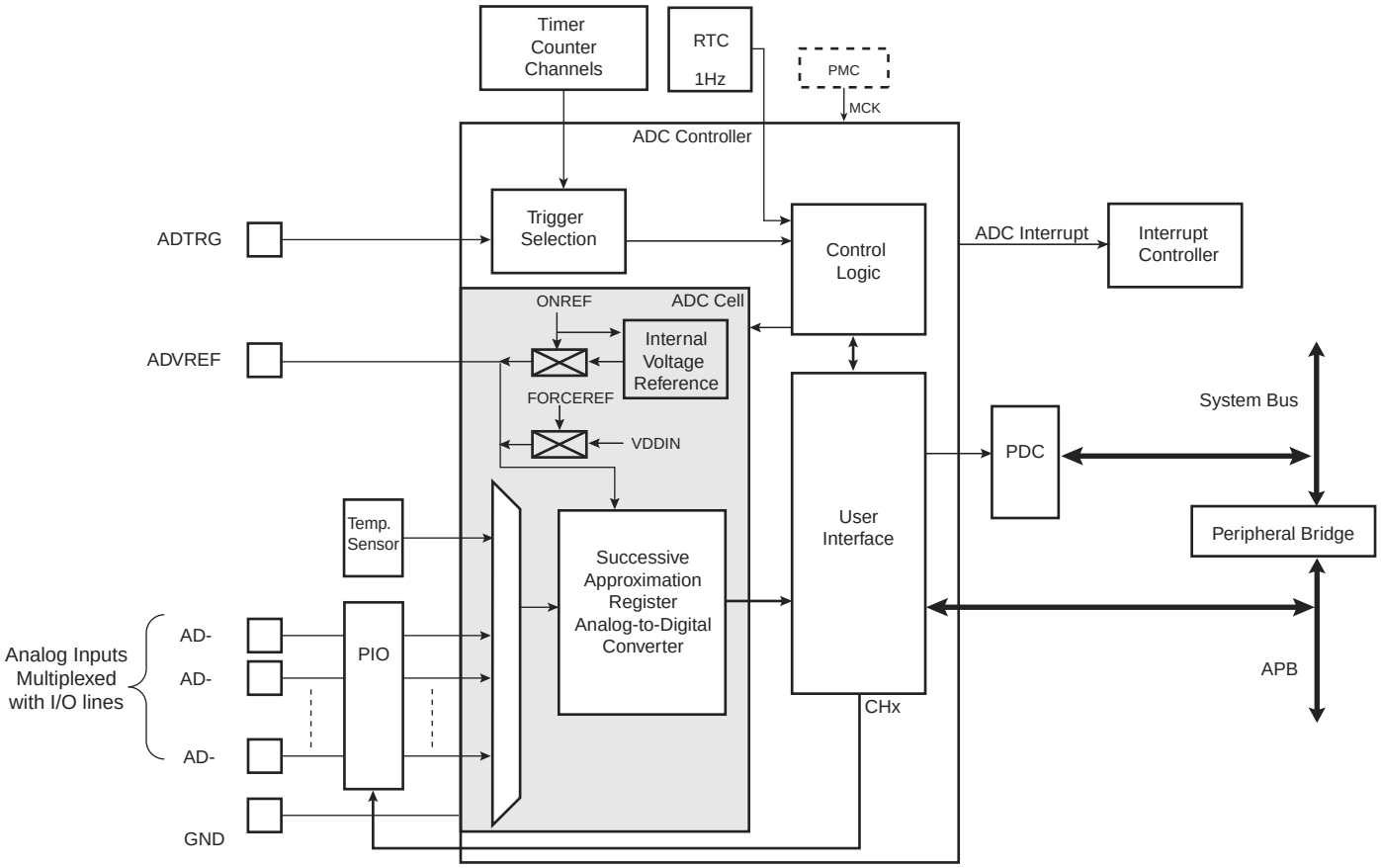
- **CNT: Channel Counter Register**

Internal counter value. This register is reset when:

- the channel is enabled (writing CHIDx in the PWM_ENA register).
- the counter reaches CPRD value defined in the PWM_CPRDx register if the waveform is left aligned.

34.3 Block Diagram

Figure 34-1. Analog-to-Digital Converter Block Diagram



34.4 Signal Description

Table 34-1. ADC Pin Description

Pin Name	Description
ADVREF	External Reference voltage
AD0 - AD16[1]	Analog input channels
ADTRG	External trigger

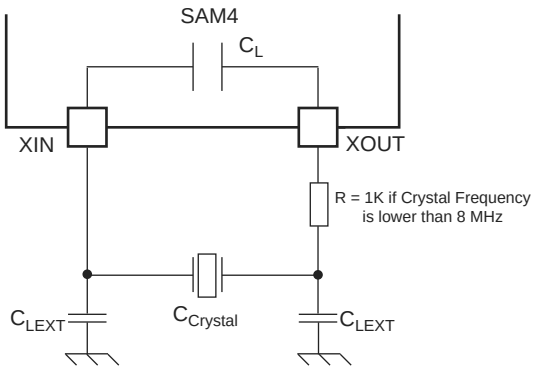
Note: 1. AD16 is not an actual pin but is internally connected to a temperature sensor.

36.4.5 3 to 20 MHz Crystal Oscillator Characteristics

Table 36-23. 3 to 20 MHz Crystal Oscillator Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{OSC}	Operating Frequency	Normal mode with crystal	3	16	20	MHz
$V_{rip(VDDPLL)}$	Supply Ripple Voltage (on VDDPLL)	RMS value, 10 kHz to 10 MHz			30	mV
	Duty Cycle		40	50	60	%
t_{START}	Startup Time	3 MHz, C_{SHUNT} = 3 pF 8 MHz, C_{SHUNT} = 7 pF 16 MHz, C_{SHUNT} = 7 pF with C_m = 8 fF 16 MHz, C_{SHUNT} = 7 pF with C_m = 1.6 fF 20 MHz, C_{SHUNT} = 7 pF			14.5 4 1.4 2.5 1	ms
I_{DDON}	Current Consumption (on VDDIO)	3 MHz 8 MHz 16 MHz 20 MHz		230 300 390 450	350 400 470 560	µA
P_{ON}	Drive Level	3 MHz 8 MHz 16 MHz, 20 MHz			15 30 50	µW
R_f	Internal Resistor	Between XIN and XOUT		0.5		MΩ
C_{LEXT}	Maximum External Capacitor on XIN and XOUT				17	pF
$C_{INTLOAD}$	Internal Load Capacitance	Integrated load capacitance ((XIN) (GND) and (XOUT)(GND) in series)	7.5	9	10.5	pF
C_{LOAD}	Internal Equivalent Load Capacitance	Integrated Load Capacitance (XIN and XOUT in series)	7.5	9	10.5	pF

Figure 36-11. 3 to 20 MHz Crystal Oscillator Schematics



$C_{LEXT} = 2 \times (C_{crystal} - C_L - C_{PCB})$

where:

C_{PCB} is the capacitance of the printed circuit board (PCB) track layout from the crystal to the SAM4 pin.

Table 41-1. SAM4N Datasheet Rev. 11158B Revision History (Continued)

Issue Date	Comments
23-Mar-15	Section 36. “SAM4N Electrical Characteristics” (cont’d) Section 36.10.6 “Embedded Flash Characteristics”: inserted content about erasing flash content prior to programming an application; corrected instance of “field FWS of the MC_FMR” to “field FWS in the EEFC_FMR”; replaced four “Embedded Flash Wait State” tables with single Table 36-45 ”Embedded Flash Wait State at 85°C” Table 36-46 ”AC Flash Characteristics”: added parameter “Erase Pin Assertion Time”; added Program Cycle Time values for Write Page Mode
	Section 37. “SAM4N Mechanical Characteristics” Figure 37-2 “100-ball TFBGA Package Drawing”: corrected ‘A’ maximum dimension in inches from 0.0575 to 0.0433
	Added Section 38. “Marking”
	Section 39. “Ordering Information” Table 39-1 ”Ordering Codes for SAM4N Devices”: updated column headers; removed “Package Type” column (this information is provided on the Atmel website)
	Added Section 40. “Errata”

Doc. Rev. 11158A	Comments	Change Request Ref.
	First Issue	