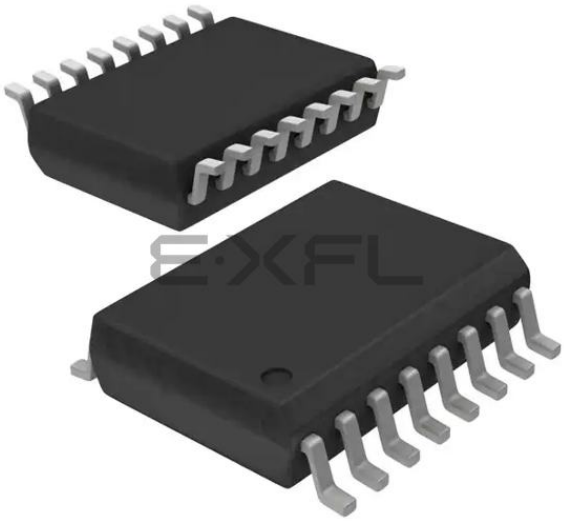

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ST7
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	8MHz
Connectivity	SPI
Peripherals	LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	11
Program Memory Size	2KB (2K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	256 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.7V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 5x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 125°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	16-SOIC (0.295", 7.50mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/stmicroelectronics/st7flit15by0m3

Table of Contents

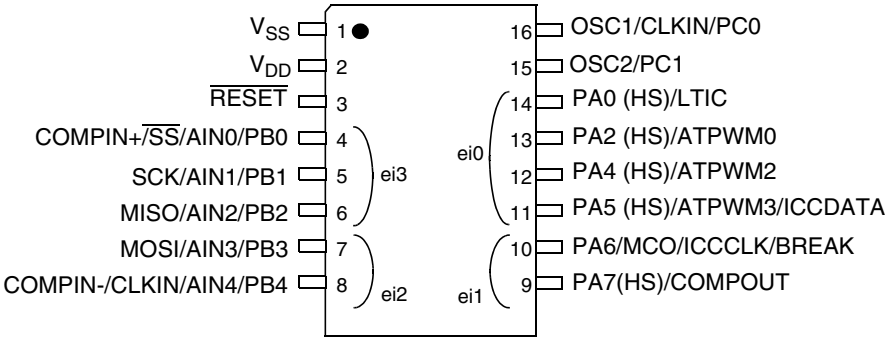
1 INTRODUCTION 4
2 PIN DESCRIPTION 5
3 REGISTER & MEMORY MAP 9
4 FLASH PROGRAM MEMORY 12
4.1 INTRODUCTION 12
4.2 MAIN FEATURES 12
4.3 PROGRAMMING MODES 12
4.4 ICC INTERFACE 13
4.5 MEMORY PROTECTION 14
4.6 RELATED DOCUMENTATION 14
4.7 REGISTER DESCRIPTION 14
5 DATA EEPROM 15
5.1 INTRODUCTION 15
5.2 MAIN FEATURES 15
5.3 MEMORY ACCESS 16
5.4 POWER SAVING MODES 18
5.5 ACCESS ERROR HANDLING 18
5.6 DATA EEPROM READ-OUT PROTECTION 18
5.7 REGISTER DESCRIPTION 19
6 CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT 20
6.1 INTRODUCTION 20
6.2 MAIN FEATURES 20
6.3 CPU REGISTERS 20
7 SUPPLY, RESET AND CLOCK MANAGEMENT 23
7.1 INTERNAL RC OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT 23
7.2 PHASE LOCKED LOOP 23
7.3 REGISTER DESCRIPTION 25
7.4 MULTI-OSCILLATOR (MO) 27
7.5 RESET SEQUENCE MANAGER (RSM) 28
7.6 SYSTEM INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT (SI) 31
8 INTERRUPTS 36
8.1 NON MASKABLE SOFTWARE INTERRUPT 36
8.2 EXTERNAL INTERRUPTS 36
8.3 PERIPHERAL INTERRUPTS 36
9 POWER SAVING MODES 40
9.1 INTRODUCTION 40
9.2 SLOW MODE 40
9.3 WAIT MODE 41
9.4 HALT MODE 42
9.5 ACTIVE-HALT MODE 43
9.6 AUTO WAKE UP FROM HALT MODE 44
10 I/O PORTS 48
10.1 INTRODUCTION 48
10.2 FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION 48
10.3 I/O PORT IMPLEMENTATION 52

Table of Contents

10.4 UNUSED I/O PINS 52
10.5 LOW POWER MODES 52
10.6 INTERRUPTS 52
10.7 DEVICE-SPECIFIC I/O PORT CONFIGURATION 53
10.8 MULTIPLEXED INPUT/OUTPUT PORTS 54
11 ON-CHIP PERIPHERALS 55
11.1 WATCHDOG TIMER (WDG) 55
11.2 DUAL 12-BIT AUTORELOAD TIMER 4 (AT4) 57
11.3 LITE TIMER 2 (LT2) 79
11.4 SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (SPI) 84
11.5 10-BIT A/D CONVERTER (ADC) 96
11.6 ANALOG COMPARATOR (CMP) 100
12 INSTRUCTION SET 104
12.1 ST7 ADDRESSING MODES 104
12.2 INSTRUCTION GROUPS 107
13 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS 110
13.1 PARAMETER CONDITIONS 110
13.2 ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS 111
13.3 OPERATING CONDITIONS 112
13.4 SUPPLY CURRENT CHARACTERISTICS 121
13.5 CLOCK AND TIMING CHARACTERISTICS 124
13.6 MEMORY CHARACTERISTICS 126
13.7 EMC CHARACTERISTICS 127
13.8 I/O PORT PIN CHARACTERISTICS 129
13.9 CONTROL PIN CHARACTERISTICS 135
13.10 COMMUNICATION INTERFACE CHARACTERISTICS 137
13.11 10-BIT ADC CHARACTERISTICS 139
13.12 ANALOG COMPARATOR CHARACTERISTICS 143
13.13 PROGRAMMABLE INTERNAL VOLTAGE REFERENCE CHARACTERISTICS 143
13.14 CURRENT BIAS CHARACTERISTICS (FOR COMPARATOR AND INTERNAL VOLTAGE REFERENCE) 143
14 PACKAGE CHARACTERISTICS 144
14.1 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA 144
14.2 SOLDERING INFORMATION 148
15 DEVICE CONFIGURATION AND ORDERING INFORMATION 149
15.1 OPTION BYTES 149
15.2 DEVICE ORDERING INFORMATION 151
15.3 DEVELOPMENT TOOLS 153
15.4 ST7 APPLICATION NOTES 154
16 REVISION HISTORY 157

PIN DESCRIPTION (Cont'd)

Figure 4. 16-Pin SO and DIP Package Pinout



(HS) 20mA high sink capability
eix associated external interrupt vector

7.3 REGISTER DESCRIPTION

MAIN CLOCK CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER (MCCSR)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
0	0	0	0	0	0	MCO	SMS

Bits 7:2 = Reserved, must be kept cleared.

Bit 1 = **MCO** *Main Clock Out enable*
This bit is read/write by software and cleared by hardware after a reset. This bit allows to enable the MCO output clock.
0: MCO clock disabled, I/O port free for general purpose I/O.
1: MCO clock enabled.

Bit 0 = **SMS** *Slow Mode select*
This bit is read/write by software and cleared by hardware after a reset. This bit selects the input clock f_{OSC} or $f_{OSC}/32$.
0: Normal mode ($f_{CPU} = f_{OSC}$
1: Slow mode ($f_{CPU} = f_{OSC}/32$)

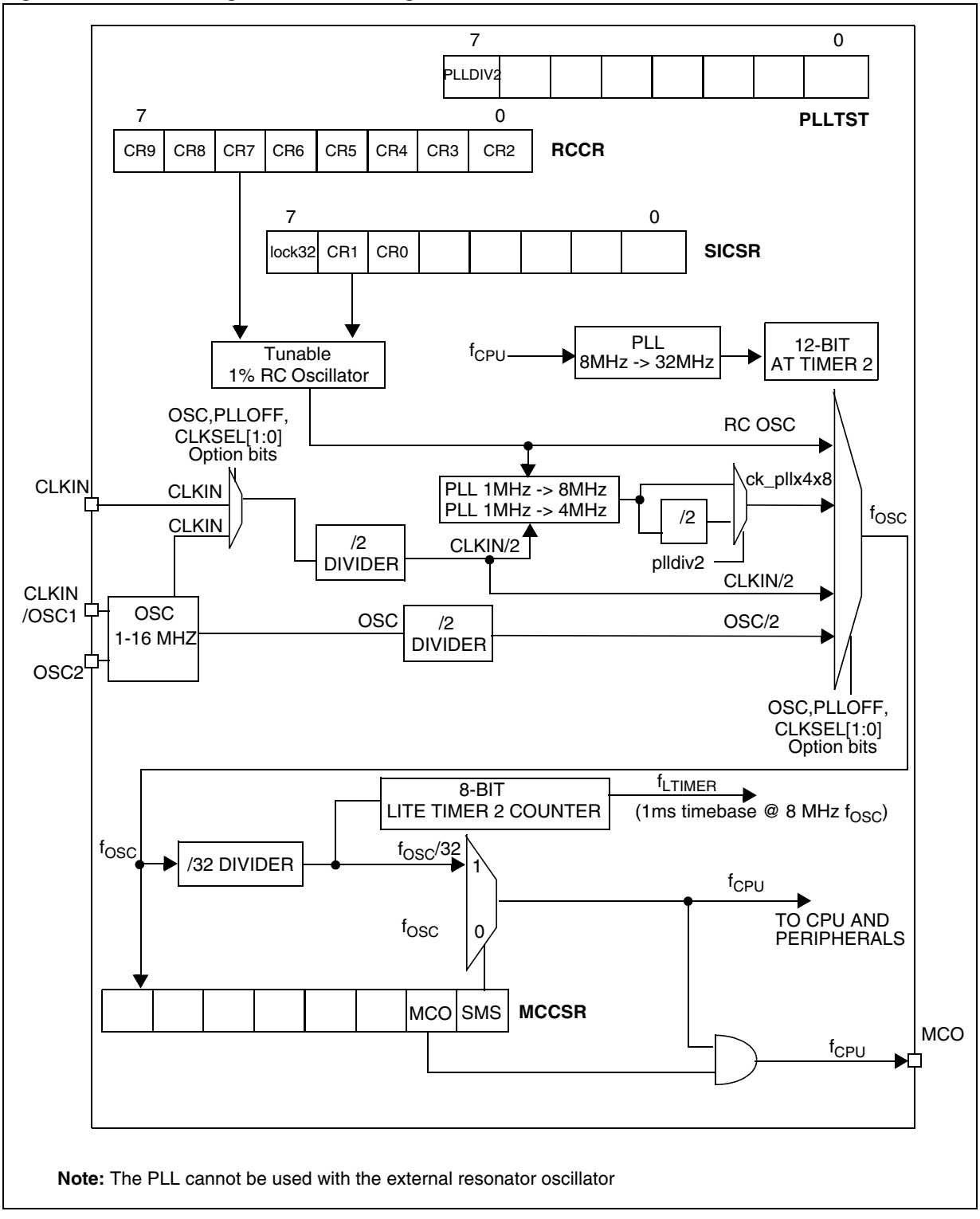
RC CONTROL REGISTER (RCCR)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 1111 1111 (FFh)

7							0
CR9	CR8	CR7	CR6	CR5	CR4	CR3	CR2

Bits 7:0 = **CR[9:2]** *RC Oscillator Frequency Adjustment Bits*
These bits must be written immediately after reset to adjust the RC oscillator frequency and to obtain an accuracy of 1%. The application can store the correct value for each voltage range in EEPROM and write it to this register at start-up.
00h = maximum available frequency
FFh = lowest available frequency
These bits are used with the CR[1:0] bits in the SICSR register. Refer to section 7.6.4 on page 35.

Note: To tune the oscillator, write a series of different values in the register until the correct frequency is reached. The fastest method is to use a dichotomy starting with 80h.

Figure 14. Clock Management Block Diagram



Note: The PLL cannot be used with the external resonator oscillator

7.5 RESET SEQUENCE MANAGER (RSM)

7.5.1 Introduction

The reset sequence manager includes three RESET sources as shown in Figure 16:

- External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ source pulse
- Internal LVD RESET (Low Voltage Detection)
- Internal WATCHDOG RESET

Note: A reset can also be triggered following the detection of an illegal opcode or prebyte code. Refer to section 12.2.1 on page 107 for further details.

These sources act on the $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin and it is always kept low during the delay phase.

The RESET service routine vector is fixed at addresses FFFEh-FFFFh in the ST7 memory map.

The basic RESET sequence consists of 3 phases as shown in Figure 15:

- Active Phase depending on the RESET source
- 256 or 4096 CPU clock cycle delay (see table below)
- RESET vector fetch

Caution: When the ST7 is unprogrammed or fully erased, the Flash is blank and the RESET vector is not programmed. For this reason, it is recommended to keep the RESET pin in low state until programming mode is entered, in order to avoid unwanted behavior.

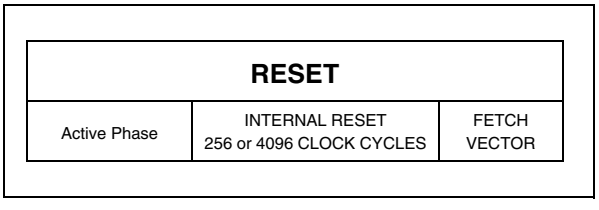
The 256 or 4096 CPU clock cycle delay allows the oscillator to stabilise and ensures that recovery has taken place from the Reset state. The shorter or longer clock cycle delay is automatically selected depending on the clock source chosen by option byte:

The RESET vector fetch phase duration is 2 clock cycles.

Clock Source	CPU clock cycle delay
Internal RC Oscillator	256
External clock (connected to CLKIN pin)	256
External Crystal/Ceramic Oscillator (connected to OSC1/OSC2 pins)	4096

If the PLL is enabled by option byte, it outputs the clock after an additional delay of $t_{STARTUP}$ (see Figure 13).

Figure 15. RESET Sequence Phases



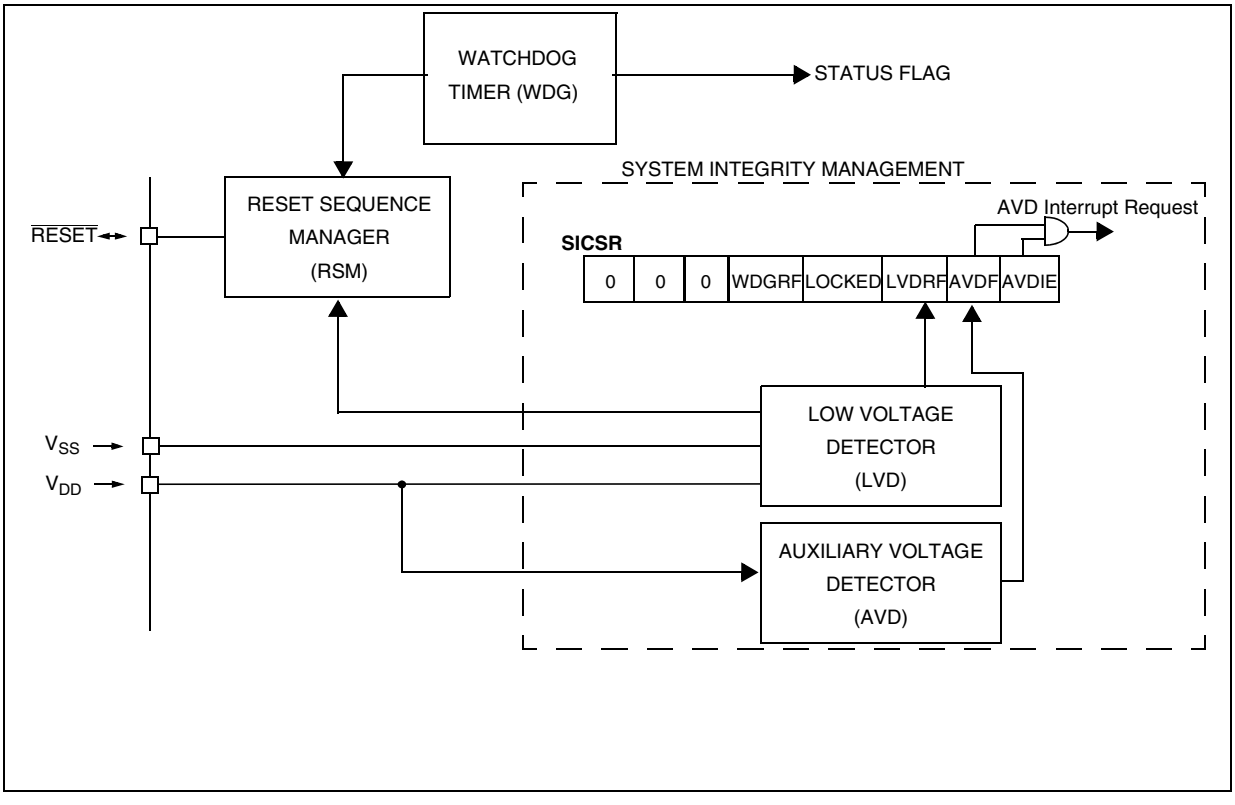
7.5.2 Asynchronous External $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin

The $\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin is both an input and an open-drain output with integrated R_{ON} weak pull-up resistor. This pull-up has no fixed value but varies in accordance with the input voltage. It can be pulled low by external circuitry to reset the device. See Electrical Characteristic section for more details.

A RESET signal originating from an external source must have a duration of at least $t_{h(RSTL)in}$ in order to be recognized (see Figure 17). This detection is asynchronous and therefore the MCU can enter reset state even in HALT mode.

SYSTEM INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT (Cont'd)

Figure 19. Reset and Supply Management Block Diagram



INTERRUPTS (Cont'd)

EXTERNAL INTERRUPT CONTROL REGISTER (EICR)

Read/Write

Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
IS31	IS30	IS21	IS20	IS11	IS10	IS01	IS00

Bits 7:6 = **IS3[1:0]** *ei3 sensitivity*
These bits define the interrupt sensitivity for ei3 (Port B0) according to Table 6.

Bits 5:4 = **IS2[1:0]** *ei2 sensitivity*
These bits define the interrupt sensitivity for ei2 (Port B3) according to Table 6.

Bits 3:2 = **IS1[1:0]** *ei1 sensitivity*
These bits define the interrupt sensitivity for ei1 (Port A7) according to Table 6.

Bits 1:0 = **IS0[1:0]** *ei0 sensitivity*
These bits define the interrupt sensitivity for ei0 (Port A0) according to Table 6.

Notes:

1. These 8 bits can be written only when the I bit in the CC register is set.

2. Changing the sensitivity of a particular external interrupt clears this pending interrupt. This can be used to clear unwanted pending interrupts. Refer to section "External Interrupt Function" on page 48.

Table 6. Interrupt Sensitivity Bits

ISx1	ISx0	External Interrupt Sensitivity
0	0	Falling edge & low level
0	1	Rising edge only
1	0	Falling edge only
1	1	Rising and falling edge

EXTERNAL INTERRUPT SELECTION REGISTER (EISR)

Read/Write

Reset Value: 0000 1100 (0Ch)

7							0
ei31	ei30	ei21	ei20	ei11	ei10	ei01	ei00

Bits 7:6 = **ei3[1:0]** *ei3 pin selection*
These bits are written by software. They select the Port B I/O pin used for the ei3 external interrupt according to the table below.

External Interrupt I/O pin selection

ei31	ei30	I/O Pin
0	0	PB0 [1]
0	1	PB1
1	0	PB2

Note:

1. Reset State

Bits 5:4 = **ei2[1:0]** *ei2 pin selection*
These bits are written by software. They select the Port B I/O pin used for the ei2 external interrupt according to the table below.

External Interrupt I/O pin selection

ei21	ei20	I/O Pin
0	0	PB3 [1]
0	1	PB4 [2]
1	0	PB5
1	1	PB6

Notes:

1. Reset State

2. PB4 cannot be used as an external interrupt in HALT mode.

POWER SAVING MODES (Cont'd)

Similarities with Halt mode

The following AWUFH mode behaviour is the same as normal Halt mode:

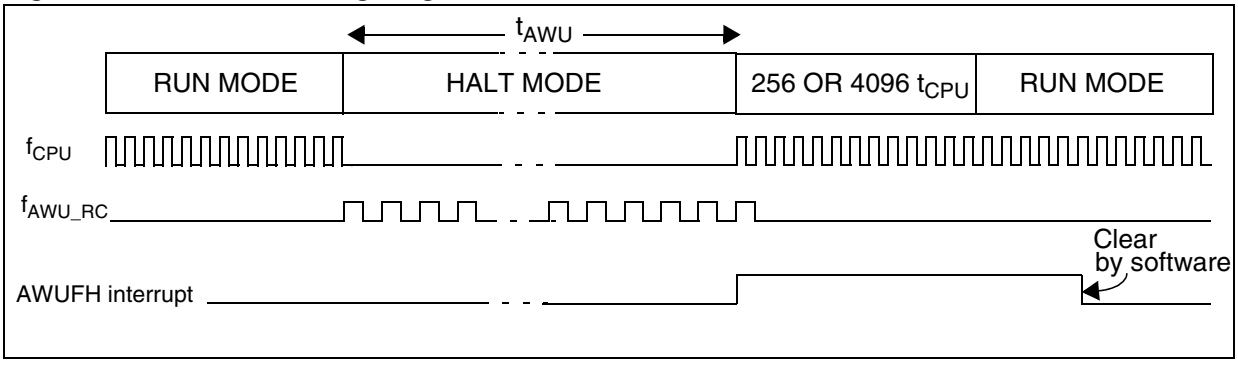
– The MCU can exit AWUFH mode by means of any interrupt with exit from Halt capability or a reset (see Section 9.4 HALT MODE).

– When entering AWUFH mode, the I bit in the CC register is forced to 0 to enable interrupts. Therefore, if an interrupt is pending, the MCU wakes up immediately.

– In AWUFH mode, the main oscillator is turned off causing all internal processing to be stopped, including the operation of the on-chip peripherals. None of the peripherals are clocked except those which get their clock supply from another clock generator (such as an external or auxiliary oscillator like the AWU oscillator).

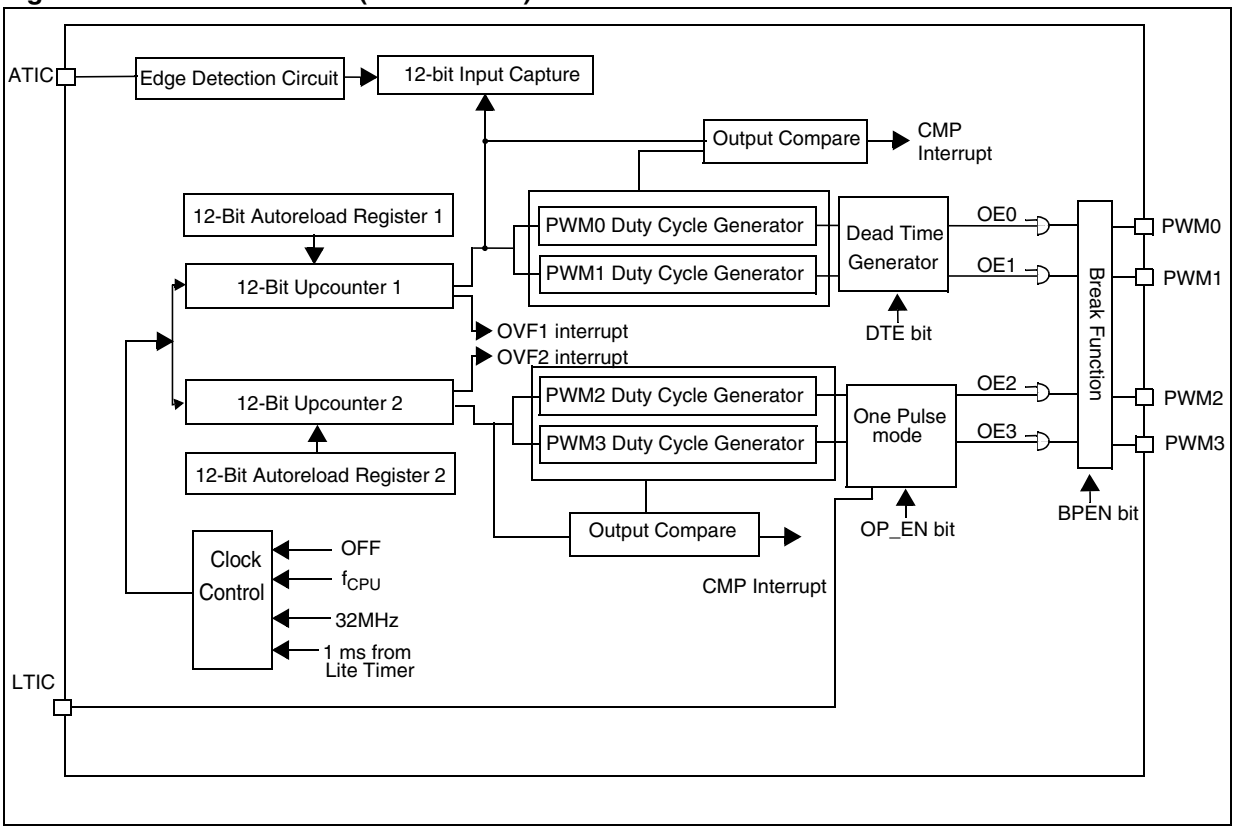
– The compatibility of Watchdog operation with AWUFH mode is configured by the WDGHALT option bit in the option byte. Depending on this setting, the HALT instruction when executed while the Watchdog system is enabled, can generate a Watchdog RESET.

Figure 30. AWUF Halt Timing Diagram



DUAL 12-BIT AUTORELOAD TIMER 4 (Cont'd)

Figure 36. Dual Timer Mode (ENCNTR2=1)



DUAL 12-BIT AUTORELOAD TIMER 4 (Cont'd)

AUTORELOAD REGISTER (ATR1H)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

15							8
0	0	0	0	ATR11	ATR10	ATR9	ATR8

AUTORELOAD REGISTER (ATR1L)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
ATR7	ATR6	ATR5	ATR4	ATR3	ATR2	ATR1	ATR0

Bits 11:0 = **ATR1[11:0]** *Autoreload Register 1.*
This is a 12-bit register which is written by software. The ATR1 register value is automatically loaded into the upcounter CNTR1 when an overflow occurs. The register value is used to set the PWM frequency.

PWM OUTPUT CONTROL REGISTER (PWMCR)
Read/Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
0	OE3	0	OE2	0	OE1	0	OE0

Bits 7:0 = **OE[3:0]** *PWMx output enable*.
These bits are set and cleared by software and cleared by hardware after a reset.
0: PWM mode disabled. PWMx Output Alternate Function disabled (I/O pin free for general purpose I/O)
1: PWM mode enabled

PWMx CONTROL STATUS REGISTER (PWMxCSR)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
0	0	0	0	OP_EN	OPEDGE	OPx	CMPFx

Bits 7:4= Reserved, must be kept cleared.

Bit 3 = OP_EN *One Pulse Mode Enable*

This bit is read/write by software and cleared by hardware after a reset. This bit enables the One Pulse feature for PWM2 and PWM3. **(Only available for PWM3CSR)**

0: One Pulse mode disabled for PWM2/3.

1: One Pulse mode enabled for PWM2/3.

Bit 2 = OPEDGE *One Pulse Edge Selection.*

This bit is read/write by software and cleared by hardware after a reset. This bit selects the polarity of the LTIC signal for One Pulse feature. This bit will be effective only if OP_EN bit is set. **(Only available for PWM3CSR)**

0: Falling edge of LTIC is selected.

1: Rising edge of LTIC is selected.

Bit 1 = **OPx** *PWMx Output Polarity.*
This bit is read/write by software and cleared by hardware after a reset. This bit selects the polarity of the PWM signal.
0: The PWM signal is not inverted.
1: The PWM signal is inverted.

Bit 0 = **CMPFx** PWMx *Compare Flag.*
This bit is set by hardware and cleared by software by reading the PWMxCSR register. It indicates that the upcounter value matches the Active DCRx register value.
0: Upcounter value does not match DCRx value.
1: Upcounter value matches DCRx value.

DUAL 12-BIT AUTORELOAD TIMER 4 (Cont'd)

Bit 1= **TRAN2** *Transfer enable2*
This bit is read/write by software, cleared by hardware after each completed transfer and set by hardware after reset. It controls the transfers on CNTR2.

It allows the value of the Preload DCRx registers to be transferred to the Active DCRx registers after the next overflow event.

The OPx bits are transferred to the shadow OPx bits in the same way.

Notes:

1. DCR2/3 transfer will be controlled using this bit if ENCNTR2 bit is set.
2. This bit must not be reset by software

Bit 0 = **TRAN1** *Transfer enable* 1
This bit is read/write by software, cleared by hardware after each completed transfer and set by hardware after reset. It controls the transfers on CNTR1. It allows the value of the Preload DCRx registers to be transferred to the Active DCRx registers after the next overflow event.

The OPx bits are transferred to the shadow OPx bits in the same way.

Notes:

1. DCR0,1 transfers are always controlled using this bit.

2. DCR2/3 transfer will be controlled using this bit if ENCNTR2 is reset.

3.This bit must not be reset by software

AUTORELOAD REGISTER2 (ATR2H)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

15							8
0	0	0	0	ATR11	ATR10	ATR9	ATR8

AUTORELOAD REGISTER (ATR2L)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
ATR7	ATR6	ATR5	ATR4	ATR3	ATR2	ATR1	ATR0

Bits 11:0 = **ATR2[11:0]** *Autoreload Register 2.*
This is a 12-bit register which is written by software. The ATR2 register value is automatically loaded into the upcounter CNTR2 when an overflow of CNTR2 occurs. The register value is used to set the PWM2/PWM3 frequency when ENCNTR2 is set.

DEAD TIME GENERATOR REGISTER (DTGR)

Read/Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
DTE	DT6	DT5	DT4	DT3	DT2	DT1	DT0

Bit 7 = **DTE** *Dead Time Enable*
This bit is read/write by software. It enables a dead time generation on PWM0/PWM1.
0: No Dead time insertion.
1: Dead time insertion enabled.

Bits 6:0 = **DT[6:0]** *Dead Time Value*

These bits are read/write by software. They define the dead time inserted between PWM0/PWM1. Dead time is calculated as follows:

Dead Time = DT[6:0] x Tcounter1

Note:

1. If DTE is set and DT[6:0]=0, PWM output signals will be at their reset state.

11.3 LITE TIMER 2 (LT2)

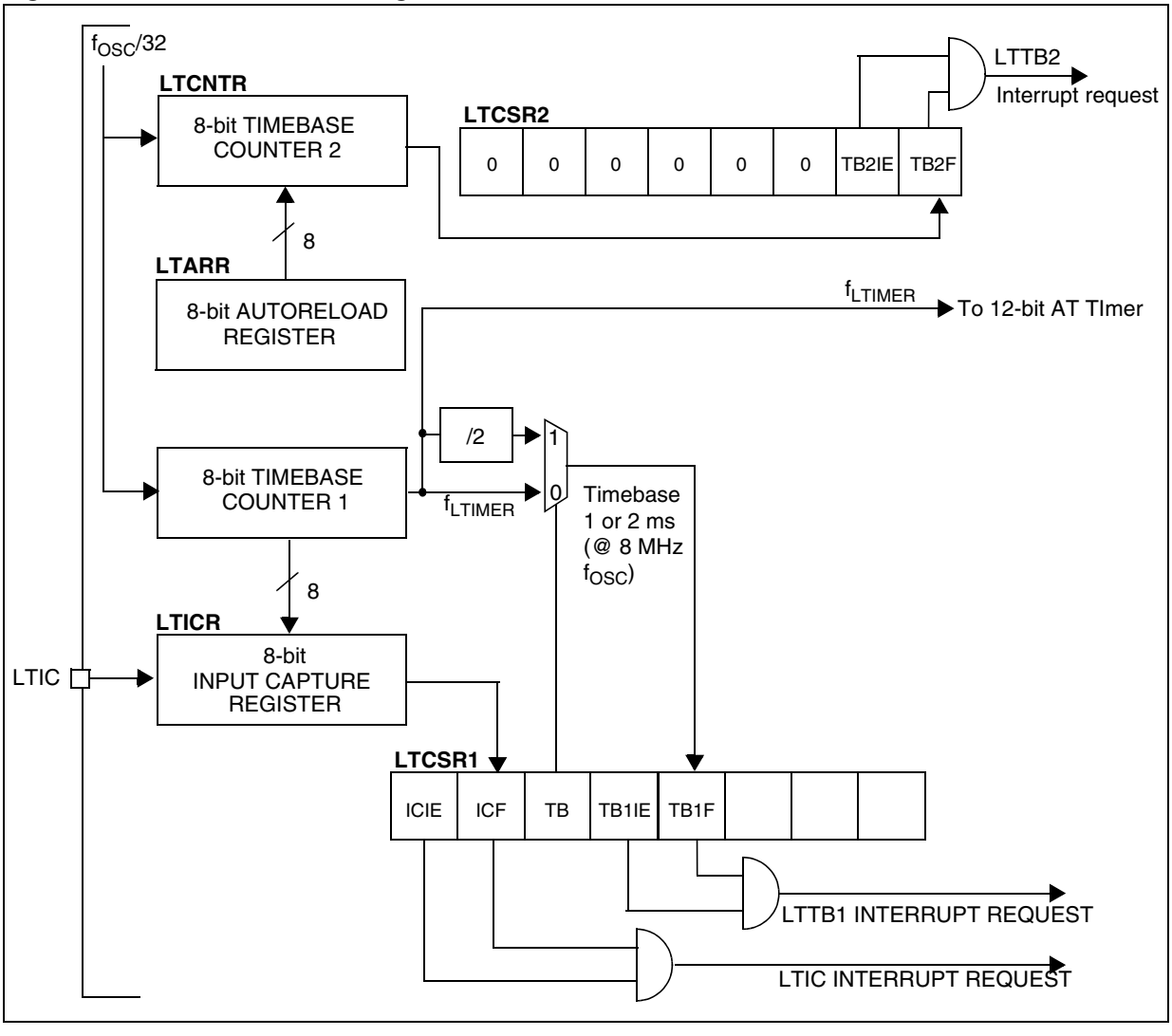
11.3.1 Introduction

The Lite Timer can be used for general-purpose timing functions. It is based on two free-running 8-bit upcounters and an 8-bit input capture register.

11.3.2 Main Features

- Realtime Clock
  - One 8-bit upcounter 1 ms or 2 ms timebase period (@ 8 MHz f_{OSC})
  - One 8-bit upcounter with autoreload and programmable timebase period from 4µs to 1.024ms in 4µs increments (@ 8 MHz f_{OSC})
  - 2 Maskable timebase interrupts
- Input Capture
  - 8-bit input capture register (LTICR)
  - Maskable interrupt with wake-up from Halt mode capability

Figure 51. Lite Timer 2 Block Diagram



LITE TIMER (Cont'd)

11.3.4 Low Power Modes

Mode	Description
SLOW	No effect on Lite timer (this peripheral is driven directly by $f_{OSC}/32$)
WAIT	No effect on Lite timer
ACTIVE HALT	No effect on Lite timer
HALT	Lite timer stops counting

11.3.5 Interrupts

Interrupt Event	Event Flag	Enable Control Bit	Exit from Wait	Exit from Active Halt	Exit from Halt
Timebase 1 Event	TB1F	TB1IE	Yes	Yes	No
Timebase 2 Event	TB2F	TB2IE		No	
IC Event	ICF	ICIE		No	

Note: The TBxF and ICF interrupt events are connected to separate interrupt vectors (see Interrupts chapter).

They generate an interrupt if the enable bit is set in the LTCSR1 or LTCSR2 register and the interrupt mask in the CC register is reset (RIM instruction).

11.3.6 Register Description

LITE TIMER CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER 2 (LTCSR2)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
0	0	0	0	0	0	TB2IE	TB2F

Bits 7:2 = Reserved, must be kept cleared.

Bit 1 = **TB2IE** *Timebase 2 Interrupt enable*
This bit is set and cleared by software.
0: Timebase (TB2) interrupt disabled
1: Timebase (TB2) interrupt enabled

Bit 0 = **TB2F** *Timebase 2 Interrupt Flag*
This bit is set by hardware and cleared by software reading the LTCSR register. Writing to this bit has no effect.
0: No Counter 2 overflow
1: A Counter 2 overflow has occurred

LITE TIMER AUTORELOAD REGISTER (LTARR)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
AR7	AR6	AR5	AR4	AR3	AR2	AR1	AR0

Bits 7:0 = **AR[7:0]** *Counter 2 Reload Value*
These bits register is read/write by software. The LTARR value is automatically loaded into Counter 2 (LTCNTR) when an overflow occurs.

LITE TIMER COUNTER 2 (LTCNTR)
Read only
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
CNT7	CNT6	CNT5	CNT4	CNT3	CNT2	CNT1	CNT0

Bits 7:0 = **CNT[7:0]** *Counter 2 Reload Value*
This register is read by software. The LTARR value is automatically loaded into Counter 2 (LTCNTR) when an overflow occurs.

LITE TIMER CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER (LTCSR1)
Read / Write
Reset Value: 0x00 0000 (x0h)

7							0
ICIE	ICF	TB	TB1IE	TB1F	-	-	-

Bit 7 = **ICIE** *Interrupt Enable*
This bit is set and cleared by software.
0: Input Capture (IC) interrupt disabled
1: Input Capture (IC) interrupt enabled

SERIAL PERIPHERAL INTERFACE (cont'd)

SPI CONTROL/STATUS REGISTER (SPICSR)
Read/Write (some bits Read Only)
Reset Value: 0000 0000 (00h)

7							0
SPIF	WCOL	OVR	MODF	-	SOD	SSM	SSI

Bit 7 = **SPIF** *Serial Peripheral Data Transfer Flag (Read only)*
This bit is set by hardware when a transfer has been completed. An interrupt is generated if SPIE = 1 in the SPICR register. It is cleared by a software sequence (an access to the SPICSR register followed by a write or a read to the SPIDR register).
0: Data transfer is in progress or the flag has been cleared.
1: Data transfer between the device and an external device has been completed.

Note: While the SPIF bit is set, all writes to the SPIDR register are inhibited until the SPICSR register is read.

Bit 6 = **WCOL** *Write Collision status (Read only)*
This bit is set by hardware when a write to the SPIDR register is done during a transmit sequence. It is cleared by a software sequence (see Figure 6).
0: No write collision occurred
1: A write collision has been detected

Bit 5 = **OVR** *SPI Overrun error (Read only)*
This bit is set by hardware when the byte currently being received in the shift register is ready to be transferred into the SPIDR register while SPIF = 1 (See Section 0.1.5.2). An interrupt is generated if SPIE = 1 in the SPICR register. The OVR bit is cleared by software reading the SPICSR register.
0: No overrun error
1: Overrun error detected

Bit 4 = **MODF** *Mode Fault flag (Read only)*
This bit is set by hardware when the $\overline{SS}$ pin is pulled low in master mode (see Section 0.1.5.1 Master Mode Fault (MODF)). An SPI interrupt can be generated if SPIE = 1 in the SPICR register. This bit is cleared by a software sequence (An access to the SPICSR register while MODF = 1 followed by a write to the SPICR register).
0: No master mode fault detected
1: A fault in master mode has been detected

Bit 3 = Reserved, must be kept cleared.

Bit 2 = **SOD** *SPI Output Disable*
This bit is set and cleared by software. When set, it disables the alternate function of the SPI output (MOSI in master mode / MISO in slave mode)
0: SPI output enabled (if SPE = 1)
1: SPI output disabled

Bit 1 = **SSM** $\overline{SS}$ *Management*
This bit is set and cleared by software. When set, it disables the alternate function of the SPI $\overline{SS}$ pin and uses the SSI bit value instead. See Section 0.1.3.2 Slave Select Management.
0: Hardware management ($\overline{SS}$ managed by external pin)
1: Software management (internal $\overline{SS}$ signal controlled by SSI bit. External $\overline{SS}$ pin free for general-purpose I/O)

Bit 0 = **SSI** $\overline{SS}$ *Internal Mode*
This bit is set and cleared by software. It acts as a 'chip select' by controlling the level of the $\overline{SS}$ slave select signal when the SSM bit is set.
0: Slave selected
1: Slave deselected

SPI DATA I/O REGISTER (SPIDR)
Read/Write
Reset Value: Undefined

7							0
D7	D6	D5	D4	D3	D2	D1	D0

The SPIDR register is used to transmit and receive data on the serial bus. In a master device, a write to this register will initiate transmission/reception of another byte.

Notes: During the last clock cycle the SPIF bit is set, a copy of the received data byte in the shift register is moved to a buffer. When the user reads the serial peripheral data I/O register, the buffer is actually being read.

While the SPIF bit is set, all writes to the SPIDR register are inhibited until the SPICSR register is read.

Warning: A write to the SPIDR register places data directly into the shift register for transmission.

A read to the SPIDR register returns the value located in the buffer and not the content of the shift register (see Figure 1).

10-BIT A/D CONVERTER (ADC) (Cont'd)

Bit 2 = **AMPSEL** *Amplifier Selection Bit*
This bit is set and cleared by software.
0: Amplifier is not selected
1: Amplifier is selected

Note: When AMPSEL=1 it is mandatory that f_{ADC} be less than or equal to 2 MHz.

Bits 1:0 = **D[1:0]** *LSB of Analog Converted Value*

Table 18. ADC Register Map and Reset Values

Address (Hex.)	Register Label	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0034h	**ADCCSR** Reset Value	EOC 0	SPEED 0	ADON 0	0 0	0 0	CH2 0	CH1 0	CH0 0
0035h	**ADCDRH** Reset Value	D9 x	D8 x	D7 x	D6 x	D5 x	D4 x	D3 x	D2 x
0036h	**ADCDRL** Reset Value	0 0	0 0	0 0	AMPCAL 0	SLOW 0	AMPSEL 0	D1 x	D0 x

13 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

13.1 PARAMETER CONDITIONS

Unless otherwise specified, all voltages are referred to V_{SS}.

13.1.1 Minimum and Maximum values

Unless otherwise specified the minimum and maximum values are guaranteed in the worst conditions of ambient temperature, supply voltage and frequencies by tests in production on 100% of the devices with an ambient temperature at T_A=25°C and T_A=$T_A$max (given by the selected temperature range).

Data based on characterization results, design simulation and/or technology characteristics are indicated in the table footnotes and are not tested in production. Based on characterization, the minimum and maximum values refer to sample tests and represent the mean value plus or minus three times the standard deviation (mean±3Σ).

13.1.2 Typical values

Unless otherwise specified, typical data are based on T_A=25°C, V_{DD}=5V (for the 4.5V≤V_{DD}≤5.5V voltage range) and V_{DD}=3.3V (for the 3V≤V_{DD}≤3.6V voltage range). They are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

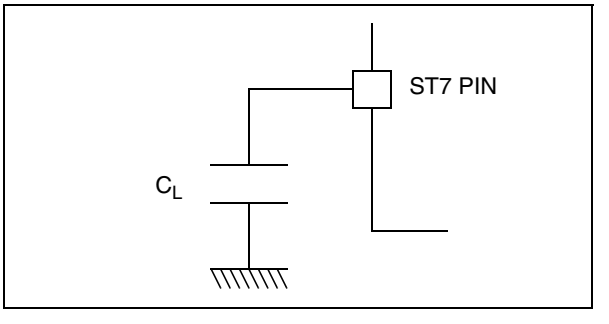
13.1.3 Typical curves

Unless otherwise specified, all typical curves are given only as design guidelines and are not tested.

13.1.4 Loading capacitor

The loading conditions used for pin parameter measurement are shown in Figure 63.

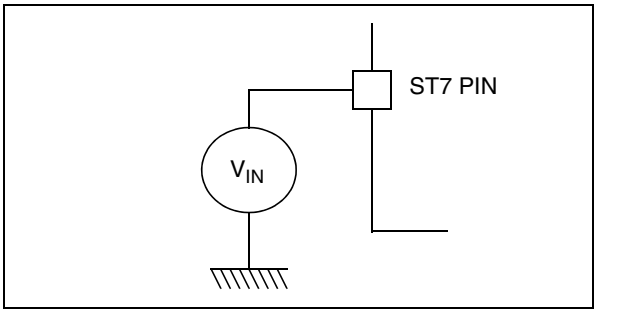
Figure 63. Pin loading conditions



13.1.5 Pin input voltage

The input voltage measurement on a pin of the device is described in Figure 64.

Figure 64. Pin input voltage



OPERATING CONDITIONS (Cont'd)

13.3.5.2 Devices with '"6" or "3" order code suffix (tested for T_A = -40 to +125°C) @ V_{DD} = 3.0 to 3.6V

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
f_{RC}	Internal RC oscillator frequency [1]	RCCR = FF (reset value), T_A=25°C, V_{DD}= 3.3V		700		kHz
		RCCR=RCCR1[2] ,T_A=25°C,V_{DD}= 3.3V	992	1000	1008	
ACC_{RC}	Accuracy of Internal RC oscillator when calibrated with RCCR=RCCR1[2]	T_A=25°C,V_{DD}=3.3V	-0.8		+0.8	%
		T_A=25°C,V_{DD}=3.0 to 3.6V [3]	-1		+1	%
		T_A=25 to +85°C,V_{DD}=3.3V	-3		+3	%
		T_A=25 to +85°C,V_{DD}=3.0 to 3.6V [3]	-3.5		+3.5	%
		T_A=25 to +125°C,V_{DD}=3.0 to 3.6V [3]	-5		+6.5	%
		T_A=-40 to +25°C,V_{DD}=3.0 to 3.6V [3]	-3.5		+4	%
$I_{DD(RC)}$	RC oscillator current consumption	T_A=25°C,V_{DD}=3.3V		400[3]		µA
$t_{su(RC)}$	RC oscillator setup time	T_A=25°C,V_{DD}=3.3V			10[2]	µs
f_{PLL}	x4 PLL input clock			0.7[3]		MHz
t_{LOCK}	PLL Lock time[5]			2		ms
t_{STAB}	PLL Stabilization time[5]			4		ms
ACC_{PLL}	x4 PLL Accuracy	f_{RC} = 1MHz@T_A=25°C, V_{DD}=2.7 to 3.3V		0.1[4]		%
		f_{RC} = 1MHz@T_A=40 to +85°C, V_{DD}= 3.3V		0.1[4]		%
$t_{w(JIT)}$	PLL jitter period [6]	f_{RC} = 1MHz		120		µs
JIT_{PLL}	PLL jitter ($\Delta f_{CPU}/f_{CPU}$)			1[7]		%
$I_{DD(PLL)}$	PLL current consumption	T_A=25°C		190[3]		µA

Notes:

1. If the RC oscillator clock is selected, to improve clock stability and frequency accuracy, it is recommended to place a decoupling capacitor, typically 100nF, between the V_{DD} and V_{SS} pins as close as possible to the ST7 device.

2. See "INTERNAL RC OSCILLATOR ADJUSTMENT" on page 23.

3. Data based on characterization results, not tested in production

4. Averaged over a 4ms period. After the LOCKED bit is set, a period of t_{STAB} is required to reach ACC_{PLL} accuracy

5. After the LOCKED bit is set ACC_{PLL} is max. 10% until t_{STAB} has elapsed. See Figure 13 on page 24.

6. This period is the PLL servoing period. During this period, the frequency remains unchanged.

7. Guaranteed by design.

I/O PORT PIN CHARACTERISTICS (Cont'd)

Figure 81. Typical V_{OL} at V_{DD}=2.7V (standard)

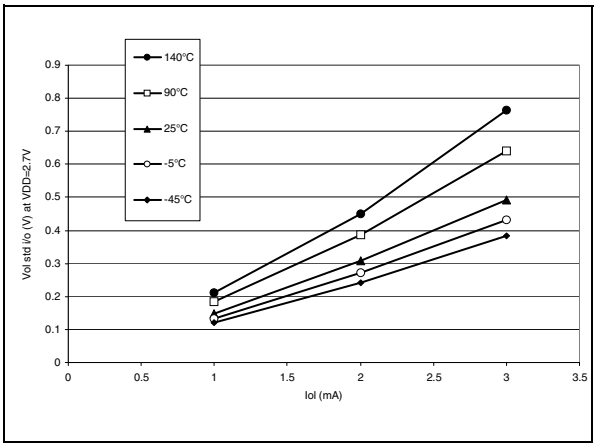


Figure 82. Typical V_{OL} at V_{DD}=3.3V (standard)

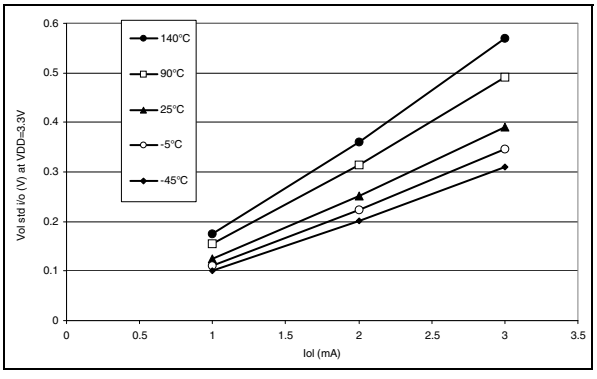


Figure 83. Typical V_{OL} at V_{DD}=5V (standard)

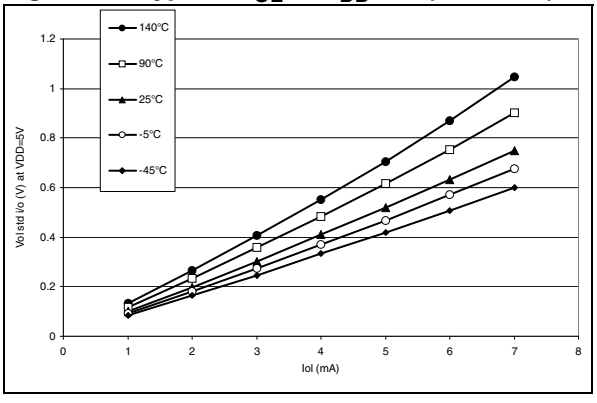


Figure 84. Typical V_{OL} at V_{DD}=2.7V (Port C)

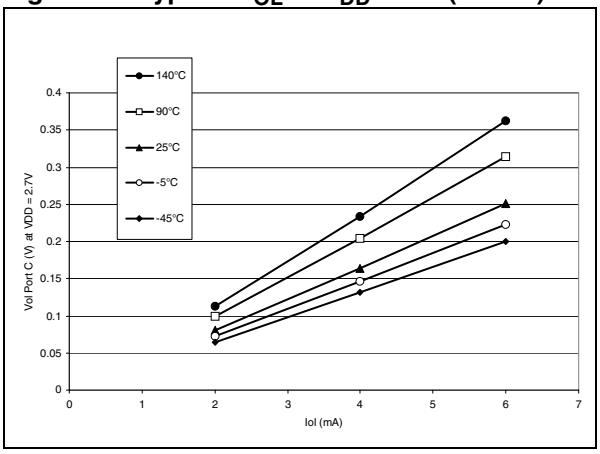


Figure 85. Typical V_{OL} at V_{DD}=3.3V (Port C)

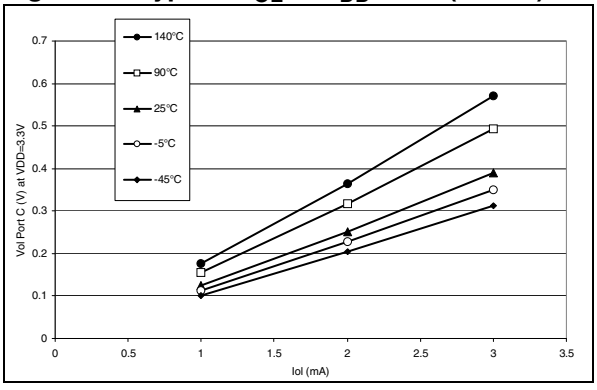
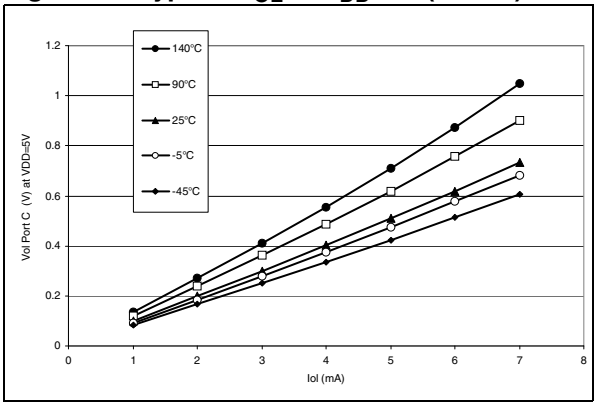


Figure 86. Typical V_{OL} at V_{DD}=5V (Port C)



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