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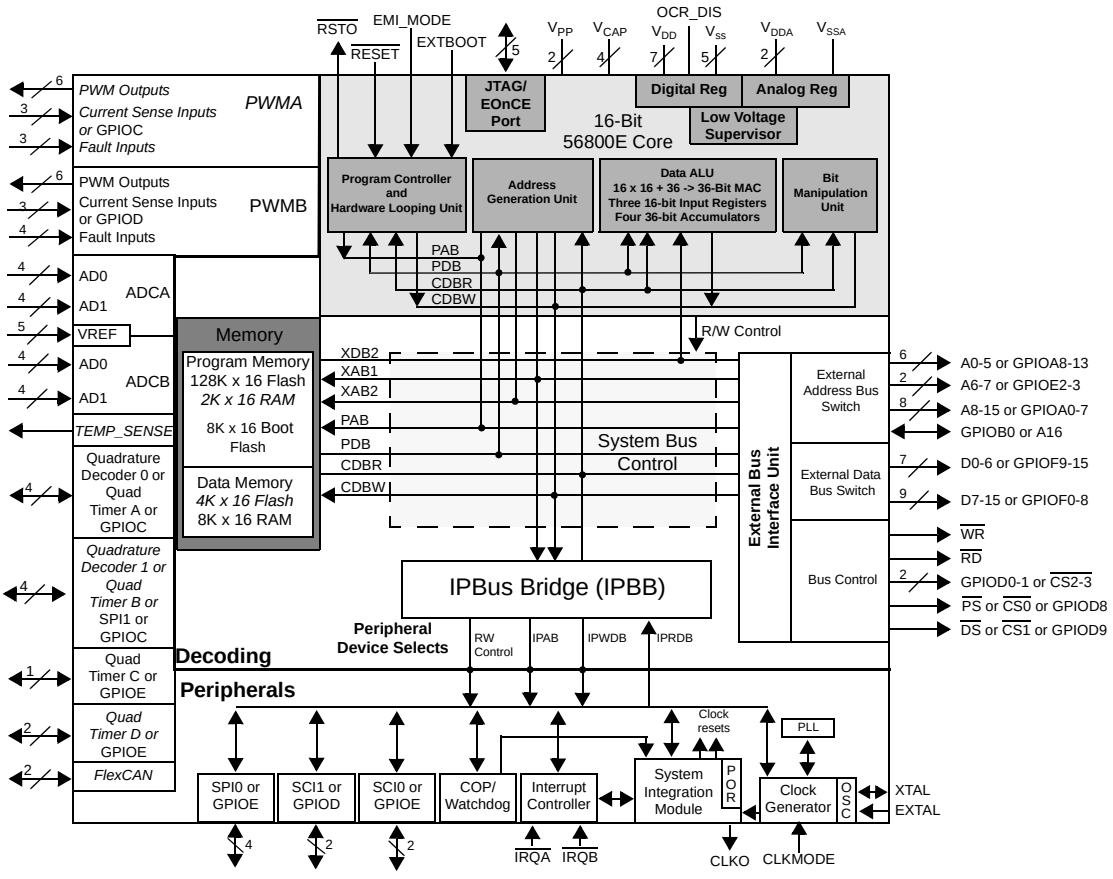
Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	56800E
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	40MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, SCI, SPI
Peripherals	POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	62
Program Memory Size	256KB (128K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 16
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.25V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b
Oscillator Type	External
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	144-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	144-LQFP (20x20)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/pro/item?MUrl=&PartUrl=mc56f8156vfve

56F8356/56F8156 General Description

Note: *Features in italics are NOT available in the 56F8156 device.*

- Up to 60 MIPS at 60MHz core frequency
- DSP and MCU functionality in a unified, C-efficient architecture
- Access up to 1MB of off-chip program and data memory
- Chip Select Logic for glueless interface to ROM and SRAM
- 256KB of Program Flash
- *4KB of Program RAM*
- *8KB of Data Flash*
- 16KB of Data RAM
- 16KB of Boot Flash
- Up to two 6-channel PWM modules
- Four 4-channel, 12-bit ADCs
- *Temperature Sensor*
- Up to two Quadrature Decoders
- Optional on-chip regulator
- *FlexCAN module*
- Two Serial Communication Interfaces (SCIs)
- Up to two Serial Peripheral Interfaces (SPIs)
- Up to four general-purpose Quad Timers
- Computer Operating Properly (COP) / Watchdog
- JTAG/Enhanced On-Chip Emulation (OnCE™) for unobtrusive, real-time debugging
- Up to 62 GPIO lines
- 144-pin LQFP Package



56F8356 / 56F8156 Block Diagram

Table 2-2 Signal and Package Information for the 144-Pin LQFP (Continued)

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
DS **(CS1)** **(GPIOD9)**	47	Output Input/ Output	In reset, output is disabled, pull-up is enabled	**Data Memory Select** — This signal is actually CS1 in the EMI, which is programmed at reset for compatibility with the 56F80x DS signal. DS is asserted low for external data memory access. Depending upon the state of the DRV bit in the EMI bus control register (BCR), DS is tri-stated when the external bus is inactive. CS1 resets to provide the DS function as defined on the 56F80x devices. **Port D GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear bit 9 in the GPIOD_PUR register.
GPIOD0 **(CS2)**	48	Input/ Output Output	Input, pull-up enabled	**Port D GPIO** — These two GPIO pins can be individually programmed as input or output pins. **Chip Select** — CS2 - CS3 may be programmed within the EMI module to act as chip selects for specific areas of the external memory map. Depending upon the state of the DRV bit in the EMI bus control register (BCR), A0–A16 and EMI control signals are tri-stated when the external bus is inactive. Most designs will want to change the DRV state to DRV = 1 instead of using the default setting. At reset, these pins are configured as GPIO. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear the appropriate GPIO bit in the GPIOD_PUR register. Example: GPIOD0, clear bit 0 in the GPIOD_PUR register.
GPIOD1 **(CS3)**	49			
TXD0 **(GPIOE0)**	4	Output Input/ Output	In reset, output is disabled, pull-up is enabled	**Transmit Data** — SCI0 transmit data output **Port E GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. After reset, the default state is SCI output. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear bit 0 in the GPIOE_PUR register.

Table 2-2 Signal and Package Information for the 144-Pin LQFP (Continued)

Signal Name	Pin No.	Type	State During Reset	Signal Description
RXD0 **(GPIOE1)**	5	Input Input/ Output	Input, pull-up enabled	**Receive Data** — SCI0 receive data input **Port E GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. After reset, the default state is SCI output. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear bit 1 in the GPIOE_PUR register.
TXD1 **(GPIOD6)**	42	Output Input/ Output	In reset, output is disabled, pull-up is enabled	**Transmit Data** — SCI1 transmit data output **Port D GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. After reset, the default state is SCI output. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear bit 6 in the GPIOD_PUR register.
RXD1 **(GPIOD7)**	43	Input Input/ Output	Input, pull-up enabled	**Receive Data** — SCI1 receive data input **Port D GPIO** — This GPIO pin can be individually programmed as an input or output pin. After reset, the default state is SCI input. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, clear bit 7 in the GPIOD_PUR register.
TCK	121	Schmitt Input	Input, pulled low internally	**Test Clock Input** — This input pin provides a gated clock to synchronize the test logic and shift serial data to the JTAG/EOnCE port. The pin is connected internally to a pull-down resistor.
TMS	122	Schmitt Input	Input, pulled high internally	**Test Mode Select Input** — This input pin is used to sequence the JTAG TAP controller's state machine. It is sampled on the rising edge of TCK and has an on-chip pull-up resistor. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, set the JTAG bit in the SIM_PUDR register. **Note:** Always tie the TMS pin to V_{DD} through a 2.2K resistor.
TDI	123	Schmitt Input	Input, pulled high internally	**Test Data Input** — This input pin provides a serial input data stream to the JTAG/EOnCE port. It is sampled on the rising edge of TCK and has an on-chip pull-up resistor. To deactivate the internal pull-up resistor, set the JTAG bit in the SIM_PUDR register.

Table 4-10 External Memory Integration Registers Address Map (Continued) (EMI_BASE = $00 F020)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description	Reset Value
CSOR 0	$8	Chip Select Option Register 0	0x5FCB programmed for chip select for program space, word wide, read and write, 11 waits
CSOR 1	$9	Chip Select Option Register 1	0x5FAB programmed for chip select for data space, word wide, read and write, 11 waits
CSOR 2	$A	Chip Select Option Register 2	
CSOR 3	$B	Chip Select Option Register 3	
CSOR 4	$C	Chip Select Option Register 4	
CSOR 5	$D	Chip Select Option Register 5	
CSOR 6	$E	Chip Select Option Register 6	
CSOR 7	$F	Chip Select Option Register 7	
CSTC 0	$10	Chip Select Timing Control Register 0	
CSTC 1	$11	Chip Select Timing Control Register 1	
CSTC 2	$12	Chip Select Timing Control Register 2	
CSTC 3	$13	Chip Select Timing Control Register 3	
CSTC 4	$14	Chip Select Timing Control Register 4	
CSTC 5	$15	Chip Select Timing Control Register 5	
CSTC 6	$16	Chip Select Timing Control Register 6	
CSTC 7	$17	Chip Select Timing Control Register 7	
BCR	$18	Bus Control Register	0x016B sets the default number of wait states to 11 for both read and write accesses

Table 4-11 Quad Timer A Registers Address Map (TMRA_BASE = $00 F040)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
TMRA0_CMP1	$0	Compare Register 1
TMRA0_CMP2	$1	Compare Register 2
TMRA0_CAP	$2	Capture Register
TMRA0_LOAD	$3	Load Register
TMRA0_HOLD	$4	Hold Register
TMRA0_CNTR	$5	Counter Register
TMRA0_CTRL	$6	Control Register

Table 4-12 Quad Timer B Registers Address Map (Continued)
(TMRB_BASE = $00 F080)
Quad Timer B is NOT available in the 56F8156 device

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
TMRB1_SCR	$17	Status and Control Register
TMRB1_CMPLD1	$18	Comparator Load Register 1
TMRB1_CMPLD2	$19	Comparator Load Register 2
TMRB1_COMSCR	$1A	Comparator Status and Control Register
		Reserved
TMRB2_CMP1	$20	Compare Register 1
TMRB2_CMP2	$21	Compare Register 2
TMRB2_CAP	$22	Capture Register
TMRB2_LOAD	$23	Load Register
TMRB2_HOLD	$24	Hold Register
TMRB2_CNTR	$25	Counter Register
TMRB2_CTRL	$26	Control Register
TMRB2_SCR	$27	Status and Control Register
TMRB2_CMPLD1	$28	Comparator Load Register 1
TMRB2_CMPLD2	$29	Comparator Load Register 2
TMRB2_COMSCR	$2A	Comparator Status and Control Register
		Reserved
TMRB3_CMP1	$30	Compare Register 1
TMRB3_CMP2	$31	Compare Register 2
TMRB3_CAP	$32	Capture Register
TMRB3_LOAD	$33	Load Register
TMRB3_HOLD	$34	Hold Register
TMRB3_CNTR	$35	Counter Register
TMRB3_CTRL	$36	Control Register
TMRB3_SCR	$37	Status and Control Register
TMRB3_CMPLD1	$38	Comparator Load Register 1
TMRB3_CMPLD2	$39	Comparator Load Register 2
TMRB3_COMSCR	$3A	Comparator Status and Control Register

Table 4-13 Quad Timer C Registers Address Map (Continued)
(TMRC_BASE = $00 F0C0)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
TMRC2_SCR	$27	Status and Control Register
TMRC2_CMPLD1	$28	Comparator Load Register 1
TMRC2_CMPLD2	$29	Comparator Load Register 2
TMRC2_COMSCR	$2A	Comparator Status and Control Register
		Reserved
TMRC3_CMP1	$30	Compare Register 1
TMRC3_CMP2	$31	Compare Register 2
TMRC3_CAP	$32	Capture Register
TMRC3_LOAD	$33	Load Register
TMRC3_HOLD	$34	Hold Register
TMRC3_CNTR	$35	Counter Register
TMRC3_CTRL	$36	Control Register
TMRC3_SCR	$37	Status and Control Register
TMRC3_CMPLD1	$38	Comparator Load Register 1
TMRC3_CMPLD2	$39	Comparator Load Register 2
TMRC3_COMSCR	$3A	Comparator Status and Control Register

Table 4-14 Quad Timer D Registers Address Map
(TMRD_BASE = $00 F100)
Quad Timer D is NOT available in the 56F8156 device

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
TMRD0_CMP1	$0	Compare Register 1
TMRD0_CMP2	$1	Compare Register 2
TMRD0_CAP	$2	Capture Register
TMRD0_LOAD	$3	Load Register
TMRD0_HOLD	$4	Hold Register
TMRD0_CNTR	$5	Counter Register
TMRD0_CTRL	$6	Control Register
TMRD0_SCR	$7	Status and Control Register
TMRD0_CMPLD1	$8	Comparator Load Register 1
TMRD0_CMPLD2	$9	Comparator Load Register 2
TMRD0_COMSCR	$A	Comparator Status and Control Register

Table 4-23 Serial Communication Interface 0 Registers Address Map (SCI0_BASE = $00 F280)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
SCI0_SCIBR	$0	Baud Rate Register
SCI0_SCICR	$1	Control Register
		Reserved
SCI0_SCISR	$3	Status Register
SCI0_SCIDR	$4	Data Register

Table 4-24 Serial Communication Interface 1 Registers Address Map (SCI1_BASE = $00 F290)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
SCI1_SCIBR	$0	Baud Rate Register
SCI1_SCICR	$1	Control Register
		Reserved
SCI1_SCISR	$3	Status Register
SCI1_SCIDR	$4	Data Register

Table 4-25 Serial Peripheral Interface 0 Registers Address Map (SPI0_BASE = $00 F2A0)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
SPI0_SPSCR	$0	Status and Control Register
SPI0_SPDSR	$1	Data Size Register
SPI0_SPDRR	$2	Data Receive Register
SPI0_SPDTR	$3	Data Transmitter Register

Table 4-29 GPIOA Registers Address Map (Continued) (GPIOA_BASE = $00 F2E0)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description	Reset Value
GPIOA_IENR	$5	Interrupt Enable Register	0 x 0000
GPIOA_IPOLR	$6	Interrupt Polarity Register	0 x 0000
GPIOA_IPR	$7	Interrupt Pending Register	0 x 0000
GPIOA_IESR	$8	Interrupt Edge-Sensitive Register	0 x 0000
GPIOA_PPMODE	$9	Push-Pull Mode Register	0 x 3FFF
GPIOA_RAWDATA	$A	Raw Data Input Register	—

Table 4-30 GPIOB Registers Address Map (GPIOB_BASE = $00F300)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description	Reset Value
GPIOB_PUR	$0	Pull-up Enable Register	0 x 00FF
GPIOB_DR	$1	Data Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_DDR	$2	Data Direction Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_PER	$3	Peripheral Enable Register	0 x 000F for 20-bit EMI address at reset. 0 x 0000 for all other cases. See **Table 4-4** for details.
GPIOB_IAR	$4	Interrupt Assert Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IENR	$5	Interrupt Enable Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IPOLR	$6	Interrupt Polarity Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IPR	$7	Interrupt Pending Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_IESR	$8	Interrupt Edge-Sensitive Register	0 x 0000
GPIOB_PPMODE	$9	Push-Pull Mode Register	0 x 00FF
GPIOB_RAWDATA	$A	Raw Data Input Register	—

Table 4-31 GPIOC Registers Address Map (GPIOC_BASE = $00 F310)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description	Reset Value
GPIOC_PUR	$0	Pull-up Enable Register	0 x 07FF
GPIOC_DR	$1	Data Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_DDR	$2	Data Direction Register	0 x 0000
GPIOC_PER	$3	Peripheral Enable Register	0 x 07FF

Table 4-35 System Integration Module Registers Address Map (SIM_BASE = $00 F350)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
SIM_CONTROL	$0	Control Register
SIM_RSTSTS	$1	Reset Status Register
SIM_SCR0	$2	Software Control Register 0
SIM_SCR1	$3	Software Control Register 1
SIM_SCR2	$4	Software Control Register 2
SIM_SCR3	$5	Software Control Register 3
SIM_MSH_ID	$6	Most Significant Half JTAG ID
SIM_LSH_ID	$7	Least Significant Half JTAG ID
SIM_PUDR	$8	Pull-up Disable Register
		Reserved
SIM_CLKOSR	$A	Clock Out Select Register
SIM_GPS	$B	Quad Decoder 1 / Timer B / SPI 1 Select Register
SIM_PCE	$C	Peripheral Clock Enable Register
SIM_ISALH	$D	I/O Short Address Location High Register
SIM_ISALL	$E	I/O Short Address Location Low Register

Table 4-36 Power Supervisor Registers Address Map (LVI_BASE = $00 F360)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
LVI_CONTROL	$0	Control Register
LVI_STATUS	$1	Status Register

Table 4-37 Flash Module Registers Address Map (FM_BASE = $00 F400)

Register Acronym	Address Offset	Register Description
FMCLKD	$0	Clock Divider Register
FMMCR	$1	Module Control Register
		Reserved
FMSECH	$3	Security High Half Register
FMSECL	$4	Security Low Half Register

- Programmable priority levels for each IRQ
- Two programmable Fast Interrupts
- Notification to SIM module to restart clocks out of Wait and Stop modes
- Drives initial address on the address bus after reset

For further information, see **Table 4-5**, Interrupt Vector Table Contents.

5.3 Functional Description

The Interrupt Controller is a slave on the IPBus. It contains registers allowing each of the 82 interrupt sources to be set to one of four priority levels, excluding certain interrupts of fixed priority. Next, all of the interrupt requests of a given level are priority encoded to determine the lowest numerical value of the active interrupt requests for that level. Within a given priority level, zero is the highest priority, while number 81 is the lowest.

5.3.1 Normal Interrupt Handling

Once the ITCN has determined that an interrupt is to be serviced and which interrupt has the highest priority, an interrupt vector address is generated. Normal interrupt handling concatenates the VBA and the vector number to determine the vector address. In this way, an offset is generated into the vector table for each interrupt.

5.3.2 Interrupt Nesting

Interrupt exceptions may be nested to allow an IRQ of higher priority than the current exception to be serviced. The following tables define the nesting requirements for each priority level.

Table 5-1 Interrupt Mask Bit Definition

SR[9][1]	SR[8][1]	Permitted Exceptions	Masked Exceptions
0	0	Priorities 0, 1, 2, 3	None
0	1	Priorities 1, 2, 3	Priority 0
1	0	Priorities 2, 3	Priorities 0, 1
1	1	Priority 3	Priorities 0, 1, 2

1. Core status register bits indicating current interrupt mask within the core.

Table 5-2 Interrupt Priority Encoding

IPIC_LEVEL[1:0][1]	Current Interrupt Priority Level	Required Nested Exception Priority
00	No Interrupt or SWILP	Priorities 0, 1, 2, 3
01	Priority 0	Priorities 1, 2, 3
10	Priority 1	Priorities 2, 3
11	Priorities 2 or 3	Priority 3

Add. Offset	Register Name		15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
$0	IPR0	R	0	0	BKPT_U0 IPL		STPCNT IPL		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		W																
$1	IPR1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	RX_REG IPL		TX_REG IPL		TRBUF IPL	
		W																
$2	IPR2	R	FMCBE IPL		FMCC IPL		FMERR IPL		LOCK IPL		LVI IPL		0	0	IRQB IPL		IRQA IPL	
		W																
$3	IPR3	R	GPIOD IPL		GPIOE IPL		GPIOF IPL		FCMSGBUF IPL		FCWKUP IPL		FCERR IPL		FCBOFF IPL		0	0
		W																
$4	IPR4	R	SPI0_RCV IPL		SPI1_XMIT IPL		SPI1_RCV IPL		0	0	0	0	GPIOA IPL		GPIOB IPL		GPIOC IPL	
		W																
$5	IPR5	R	DEC1_XIRQ IPL		DEC1_HIRQ IPL		SCI1_RCV IPL		SCI1_RERR IPL		0	0	SCI1_TIDL IPL		SCI1_XMIT IPL		SPI0_XMIT IPL	
		W																
$6	IPR6	R	TMRC0 IPL		TMRD3 IPL		TMRD2 IPL		TMRD1 IPL		TMRD0 IPL		0	0	DEC0_XIRQ IPL		DEC0_HIRQ IPL	
		W																
$7	IPR7	R	TMRA0 IPL		TMRB3 IPL		TMRB2 IPL		TMRB1 IPL		TMRB0 IPL		TMRC3 IPL		TMRC2 IPL		TMRC1 IPL	
		W																
$8	IPR8	R	SCI0_RCV IPL		SCI0_RERR IPL		0	0	SCI0_TIDL IPL		SCI0_XMIT IPL		TMRA3 IPL		TMRA2 IPL		TMRA1 IPL	
		W																
$9	IPR9	R	PWMA F IPL		PWMB F IPL		PWMA_RL IPL		PWMB_RL IPL		ADCA_ZC IPL		ABCB_ZC IPL		ADCA_CC IPL		ADCB_CC IPL	
		W																
$A	VBA	R	0	0	0	VECTOR BASE ADDRESS												
		W																
$B	VBA0	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAST INTERRUPT 0						
		W																
$C	FIVAL0	R	FAST INTERRUPT 0 VECTOR ADDRESS LOW															
		W																
$D	FIVAH0	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAST INTERRUPT 0 VECTOR ADDRESS HIGH				
		W																
$E	FIM1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAST INTERRUPT 1						
		W																
$F	FIVAL1	R	FAST INTERRUPT 1 VECTOR ADDRESS LOW															
		W																
$10	FIVAH1	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FAST INTERRUPT 1 VECTOR ADDRESS HIGH				
		W																
$11	IRQP0	R	PENDING [16:2]															1
		W																
$12	IRQP1	R	PENDING [32:17]															
		W																
$13	IRQP2	R	PENDING [48:33]															
		W																
$14	IRQP3	R	PENDING [64:49]															
		W																
$15	IRQP4	R	PENDING [80:65]															
		W																
$16	IRQP5	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	PEND-ING [81]
		W																
	Reserved																	
$1D	ICTL	R	INT	IPIC			VAB						INT_DIS	1	IRQB STATE	IRQA STATE	IRQB EDG	IRQA EDG
		W																

= Reserved

Figure 5-2 ITCN Register Map Summary

5.6.5 Interrupt Priority Register 4 (IPR4)

Base + $4	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	SPI0_RCV IPL		SPI1_XMIT IPL		SPI1_RCV IPL		0	0	0	0	GPIOA IPL		GPIOB IPL		GPIOC IPL	
Write																
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 5-7 Interrupt Priority Register 4 (IPR4)

5.6.5.1 SPI0 Receiver Full Interrupt Priority Level (SPI0_RCV IPL)—Bits 15–14

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

5.6.5.2 SPI1 Transmit Empty Interrupt Priority Level (SPI1_XMIT IPL)—Bits 13–12

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

5.6.5.3 SPI1 Receiver Full Interrupt Priority Level (SPI1_RCV IPL)—Bits 11–10

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1

- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

5.6.8.5 Timer B, Channel 0 Interrupt Priority Level (TMRB0 IPL)—Bits 7–6

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

5.6.8.6 Timer C, Channel 3 Interrupt Priority Level (TMRC3 IPL)—Bits 5–4

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

5.6.8.7 Timer C, Channel 2 Interrupt Priority Level (TMRC2 IPL)—Bits 3–2

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

5.6.8.8 Timer C, Channel 1 Interrupt Priority Level (TMRC1 IPL)—Bits 1–0

This field is used to set the interrupt priority level for IRQs. This IRQ is limited to priorities 0 through 2. They are disabled by default.

- 00 = IRQ disabled (default)
- 01 = IRQ is priority level 0
- 10 = IRQ is priority level 1
- 11 = IRQ is priority level 2

6.5 Register Descriptions

Table 6-1 SIM Registers (SIM_BASE = $00 F350)

Address Offset	Address Acronym	Register Name	Section Location
Base + $0	SIM_CONTROL	Control Register	6.5.1
Base + $1	SIM_RSTSTS	Reset Status Register	6.5.2
Base + $2	SIM_SCR0	Software Control Register 0	6.5.3
Base + $3	SIM_SCR1	Software Control Register 1	6.5.3
Base + $4	SIM_SCR2	Software Control Register 2	6.5.3
Base + $5	SIM_SCR3	Software Control Register 3	6.5.3
Base + $6	SIM_MSH_ID	Most Significant Half of JTAG ID	6.5.4
Base + $7	SIM_LSH_ID	Least Significant Half of JTAG ID	6.5.5
Base + $8	SIM_PUDR	Pull-up Disable Register	6.5.6
		Reserved	
Base + $A	SIM_CLKOSR	CLKO Select Register	6.5.7
Base + $B	SIM_GPS	GPIO Peripheral Select Register	6.5.7
Base + $C	SIM_PCE	Peripheral Clock Enable Register	6.5.8
Base + $D	SIM_ISALH	I/O Short Address Location High Register	6.5.9
Base + $E	SIM_ISALL	I/O Short Address Location Low Register	6.5.10

Add. Offset	Register Name		15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
$0	SIM_ CONTROL	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMI_ MODE	ONCE EBL	SW RST	STOP_ DISABLE		WAIT_ DISABLE	
		W																
$1	SIM_ RSTSTS	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SWR	COPR	EXTR	POR	0	0
		W																
$2	SIM_SCR0	R	FIELD															
		W																
$3	SIM_SCR1	R	FIELD															
		W																
$4	SIM_SCR2	R	FIELD															
		W																
$5	SIM_SCR3	R	FIELD															
		W																
$6	SIM_MSH_ ID	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
		W																
$7	SIM_LSH_ID	R	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
		W																
$8	SIM_PUDR	R	0	PWMA 1	CAN	EMI_ MODE	$\overline{\text{RESET}}$	IRQ	XBOOT	PWMB	PWMA 0	0	CTRL	0	JTAG	0	0	0
		W	0															
	Reserved																	
$A	SIM_ CLKOSR	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\overline{\text{A23}}$	$\overline{\text{A22}}$	$\overline{\text{A21}}$	$\overline{\text{A20}}$	CLKDIS	CLKOSEL				
		W																
$B	SIM_GPS	R	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	C3	C2	C1	C0
		W																
$C	SIM_PCE	R	EMI	ADCB	ADCA	CAN	DEC1	DEC0	TMRD	TMRC	TMRB	TMRA	SCI1	SCI0	SPI1	SPI0	PWM B	PWM A
		W																
$D	SIM_ISALH	R	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	ISAL[23:22]	
		W																
$E	SIM_ISALL	R	ISAL[21:6]															
		W																

= Reserved

Figure 6-2 SIM Register Map Summary

6.5.1 SIM Control Register (SIM_CONTROL)

Base + $0	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	EMI_ MODE	ONCE EBL	SW RST	STOP_ DISABLE		WAIT_ DISABLE	
Write																
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-3 SIM Control Register (SIM_CONTROL)

6.5.1.1 Reserved—Bits 15–7

This bit field is reserved or not implemented. It is read as 0 and cannot be modified by writing.

Base + $2	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	FIELD															
Write																
POR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 6-5 SIM Software Control Register 0 (SIM_SCR0)

6.5.3.1 Software Control Data 1 (FIELD)—Bits 15–0

This register is reset only by the Power-On Reset (POR). It has no part-specific functionality and is intended for use by a software developer to contain data that will be unaffected by the other reset sources ($\overline{\text{RESET}}$ pin, software reset, and COP reset).

6.5.4 Most Significant Half of JTAG ID (SIM_MSH_ID)

This read-only register displays the most significant half of the JTAG ID for the chip. This register reads $01F4.

Base + $6	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Write																
RESET	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Figure 6-6 Most Significant Half of JTAG ID (SIM_MSH_ID)

6.5.5 Least Significant Half of JTAG ID (SIM_LSH_ID)

This read-only register displays the least significant half of the JTAG ID for the chip. This register reads $601D.

Base + $7	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Read	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Write																
RESET	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1

Figure 6-7 Least Significant Half of JTAG ID (SIM_LSH_ID)

Note: Once the lockout recovery sequence has completed, the user must reset both the JTAG TAP controller (by asserting $\overline{\text{TRST}}$) and the device (by asserting external chip reset) to return to normal unsecured operation.

7.2.4 Product Analysis

The recommended method of unsecuring a programmed device for product analysis of field failures is via the backdoor key access. The customer would need to supply Technical Support with the backdoor key and the protocol to access the backdoor routine in the Flash. Additionally, the KEYEN bit that allows backdoor key access must be set.

An alternative method for performing analysis on a secured hybrid controller would be to mass-erase and reprogram the Flash with the original code, but modify the security bytes.

To insure that a customer does not inadvertently lock himself out of the device during programming, it is recommended that he program the backdoor access key first, his application code second, and the security bytes within the FM configuration field last.

Part 8 General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO)

8.1 Introduction

This section is intended to supplement the GPIO information found in the **56F8300 Peripheral User Manual** and contains only chip-specific information. This information supercedes the generic information in the **56F8300 Peripheral User Manual**.

8.2 Memory Maps

The width of the GPIO port defines how many bits are implemented in each of the GPIO registers. Based on this and the default function of each of the GPIO pins, the reset values of the GPIOx_PUR and GPIOx_PER registers change from port to port. Tables **4-29** through **4-34** define the actual reset values of these registers.

8.3 Configuration

There are six GPIO ports defined on the 56F8356/56F8156. The width of each port and the associated peripheral function is shown in **Table 8-1** and **Table 8-2**. The specific mapping of GPIO port pins is shown in **Table 8-3**.

10.10 Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI) Timing

Table 10-18 SPI Timing[1]

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	See Figure
Cycle time Master Slave	t_C	 50 50	 — —	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13
Enable lead time Master Slave	t_{ELD}	 — 25	 — —	 ns ns	10-13
Enable lag time Master Slave	t_{ELG}	 — 100	 — —	 ns ns	10-13
Clock (SCK) high time Master Slave	t_{CH}	 17.6 25	 — —	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13
Clock (SCK) low time Master Slave	t_{CL}	 24.1 25	 — —	 ns ns	10-13
Data set-up time required for inputs Master Slave	t_{DS}	 20 0	 — —	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13
Data hold time required for inputs Master Slave	t_{DH}	 0 2	 — —	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13
Access time (time to data active from high-impedance state) Slave	t_A	4.8	15	ns	10-13
Disable time (hold time to high-impedance state) Slave	t_D	3.7	15.2	ns	10-13
Data Valid for outputs Master Slave (after enable edge)	t_{DV}	 — —	 4.5 20.4	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13
Data invalid Master Slave	t_{DI}	 0 0	 — —	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12
Rise time Master Slave	t_R	 — —	 11.5 10.0	 ns ns	10-10, 10-11, 10-12, 10-13

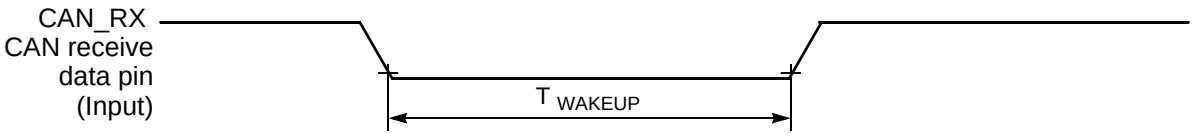


Figure 10-18 Bus Wake Up Detection

10.15 JTAG Timing

Table 10-23 JTAG Timing

Characteristic	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	See Figure
TCK frequency of operation using EOnCE[1]	f_{OP}	DC	SYS_CLK/8	MHz	10-19
TCK frequency of operation not using EOnCE[1]	f_{OP}	DC	SYS_CLK/4	MHz	10-19
TCK clock pulse width	t_{PW}	50	—	ns	10-19
TMS, TDI data set-up time	t_{DS}	5	—	ns	10-20
TMS, TDI data hold time	t_{DH}	5	—	ns	10-20
TCK low to TDO data valid	t_{DV}	—	30	ns	10-20
TCK low to TDO tri-state	t_{TS}	—	30	ns	10-20
$\overline{\text{TRST}}$ assertion time	t_{TRST}	2T[2]	—	ns	10-21

1. TCK frequency of operation must be less than 1/8 the processor rate.
2. T = processor clock period (nominally 1/60MHz)

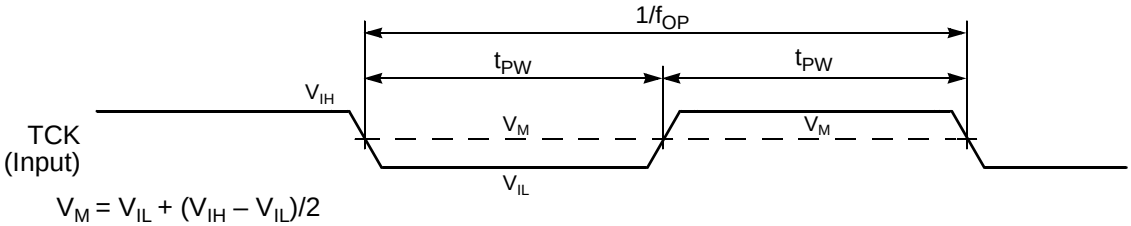


Figure 10-19 Test Clock Input Timing Diagram

where:

T_T = Thermocouple temperature on top of package (^oC)
Ψ_{JT} = Thermal characterization parameter (^oC)/W
P_D = Power dissipation in package (W)

The thermal characterization parameter is measured per JESD51-2 specification using a 40-gauge type T thermocouple epoxied to the top center of the package case. The thermocouple should be positioned so that the thermocouple junction rests on the package. A small amount of epoxy is placed over the thermocouple junction and over about 1mm of wire extending from the junction. The thermocouple wire is placed flat against the package case to avoid measurement errors caused by cooling effects of the thermocouple wire.

When heat sink is used, the junction temperature is determined from a thermocouple inserted at the interface between the case of the package and the interface material. A clearance slot or hole is normally required in the heat sink. Minimizing the size of the clearance is important to minimize the change in thermal performance caused by removing part of the thermal interface to the heat sink. Because of the experimental difficulties with this technique, many engineers measure the heat sink temperature and then back-calculate the case temperature using a separate measurement of the thermal resistance of the interface. From this case temperature, the junction temperature is determined from the junction-to-case thermal resistance.

12.2 Electrical Design Considerations

CAUTION

This device contains protective circuitry to guard against damage due to high static voltage or electrical fields. However, normal precautions are advised to avoid application of any voltages higher than maximum-rated voltages to this high-impedance circuit. Reliability of operation is enhanced if unused inputs are tied to an appropriate voltage level.

Use the following list of considerations to assure correct device operation:

- Provide a low-impedance path from the board power supply to each V_{DD} pin on the device, and from the board ground to each V_{SS} (GND) pin
- The minimum bypass requirement is to place six 0.01–0.1µF capacitors positioned as close as possible to the package supply pins. The recommended bypass configuration is to place one bypass capacitor on each of the V_{DD}/V_{SS} pairs, including $V_{DDA}/V_{SSA.}$ Ceramic and tantalum capacitors tend to provide better performance tolerances.