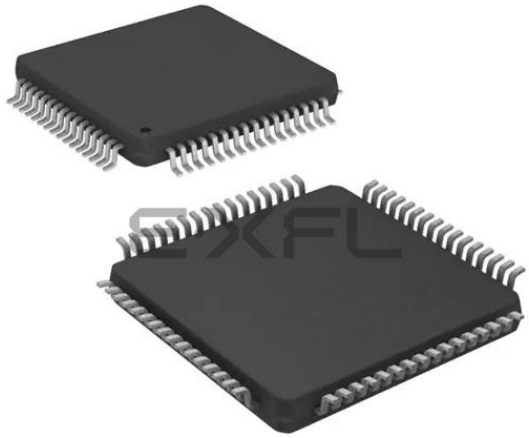
Microchip Technology - ATXMEGA64A3U-AN Datasheet



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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	AVR
Core Size	8/16-Bit
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	50
Program Memory Size	64KB (32K x 16)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.6V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atxmega64a3u-an

MCU are the two-wire interface address match interrupt, asynchronous port interrupts, and the USB resume interrupt.

11.3.3 Power-save Mode

Power-save mode is identical to power down, with one exception. If the real-time counter (RTC) is enabled, it will keep running during sleep, and the device can also wake up from either an RTC overflow or compare match interrupt.

11.3.4 Standby Mode

Standby mode is identical to power down, with the exception that the enabled system clock sources are kept running while the CPU, peripheral, and RTC clocks are stopped. This reduces the wake-up time.

11.3.5 Extended Standby Mode

Extended standby mode is identical to power-save mode, with the exception that the enabled system clock sources are kept running while the CPU and peripheral clocks are stopped. This reduces the wake-up time.

16. TC0/1 – 16-bit Timer/Counter Type 0 and 1

16.1 Features

- Seven 16-bit timer/counters
  - Four timer/counters of type 0
  - Three timer/counters of type 1
  - Split-mode enabling two 8-bit timer/counter from each timer/counter type 0
- 32-bit Timer/Counter support by cascading two timer/counters
- Up to four compare or capture (CC) channels
  - Four CC channels for timer/counters of type 0
  - Two CC channels for timer/counters of type 1
- Double buffered timer period setting
- Double buffered capture or compare channels
- Waveform generation:
  - Frequency generation
  - Single-slope pulse width modulation
  - Dual-slope pulse width modulation
- Input capture:
  - Input capture with noise cancelling
  - Frequency capture
  - Pulse width capture
  - 32-bit input capture
- Timer overflow and error interrupts/events
- One compare match or input capture interrupt/event per CC channel
- Can be used with event system for:
  - Quadrature decoding
  - Count and direction control
  - Capture
- Can be used with DMA and to trigger DMA transactions
- High-resolution extension
  - Increases frequency and waveform resolution by 4x (2-bit) or 8x (3-bit)
- Advanced waveform extension:
  - Low- and high-side output with programmable dead-time insertion (DTI)
- Event controlled fault protection for safe disabling of drivers

16.2 Overview

Atmel AVR XMEGA devices have a set of seven flexible 16-bit Timer/Counters (TC). Their capabilities include accurate program execution timing, frequency and waveform generation, and input capture with time and frequency measurement of digital signals. Two timer/counters can be cascaded to create a 32-bit timer/counter with optional 32-bit capture.

A timer/counter consists of a base counter and a set of compare or capture (CC) channels. The base counter can be used to count clock cycles or events. It has direction control and period setting that can be used for timing. The CC channels can be used together with the base counter to do compare match control, frequency generation, and pulse width waveform modulation, as well as various input capture operations. A timer/counter can be configured for either capture or compare functions, but cannot perform both at the same time.

32. Pinout and Pin Functions

The device pinout is shown in “Pinout/Block Diagram” on page 5. In addition to general purpose I/O functionality, each pin can have several alternate functions. This will depend on which peripheral is enabled and connected to the actual pin. Only one of the pin functions can be used at time.

32.1 Alternate Pin Function Description

The tables below show the notation for all pin functions available and describe its function.

32.1.1 Operation/Power Supply

V_{CC}	Digital supply voltage
AV_{CC}	Analog supply voltage
GND	Ground

32.1.2 Port Interrupt functions

SYNC	Port pin with full synchronous and limited asynchronous interrupt function
ASYNC	Port pin with full synchronous and full asynchronous interrupt function

32.1.3 Analog functions

ACn	Analog Comparator input pin n
ACnOUT	Analog Comparator n Output
ADCn	Analog to Digital Converter input pin n
DACn	Digital to Analog Converter output pin n
A_{REF}	Analog Reference input pin

32.1.4 Timer/Counter and AWEX functions

OCnxLS	Output Compare Channel x Low Side for Timer/Counter n
OCnxHS	Output Compare Channel x High Side for Timer/Counter n

32.1.5 Communication functions

SCL	Serial Clock for TWI
SDA	Serial Data for TWI
SCLIN	Serial Clock In for TWI when external driver interface is enabled
SCLOUT	Serial Clock Out for TWI when external driver interface is enabled
SDAIN	Serial Data In for TWI when external driver interface is enabled
SDAOUT	Serial Data Out for TWI when external driver interface is enabled
XCKn	Transfer Clock for USART n
RXDn	Receiver Data for USART n

Table 36-5. Current consumption for modules and peripherals.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition[1]		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
I_{CC}	ULP oscillator				1.0		µA
	32.768kHz int. oscillator				26		µA
	2MHz int. oscillator				85		µA
		DFLL enabled with 32.768kHz int. osc. as reference			115		
	32MHz int. oscillator				270		µA
		DFLL enabled with 32.768kHz int. osc. as reference			460		
	PLL	20x multiplication factor, 32MHz int. osc. DIV4 as reference			220		µA
	Watchdog Timer				1		µA
	BOD	Continuous mode			138		µA
		Sampled mode, includes ULP oscillator			1.2		
	Internal 1.0V reference				100		µA
	Temperature sensor				95		µA
	ADC	250ksps V_{REF} = Ext ref			3.0		mA
			CURRLIMIT = LOW		2.6		
			CURRLIMIT = MEDIUM		2.1		
			CURRLIMIT = HIGH		1.6		
	DAC	250ksps V_{REF} = Ext ref No load	Normal mode		1.9		mA
			Low Power mode		1.1		
	AC	High Speed Mode			330		µA
		Low Power Mode			130		
	DMA	615KBps between I/O registers and SRAM			115		µA
	Timer/Counter				16		µA
	USART	Rx and Tx enabled, 9600 BAUD			2.5		µA
	Flash memory and EEPROM programming				4		mA

Note: 1. All parameters measured as the difference in current consumption between module enabled and disabled. All data at V_{CC} = 3.0V, Clk_{SYS} = 1MHz external clock without prescaling, T = 25°C unless other conditions are given.

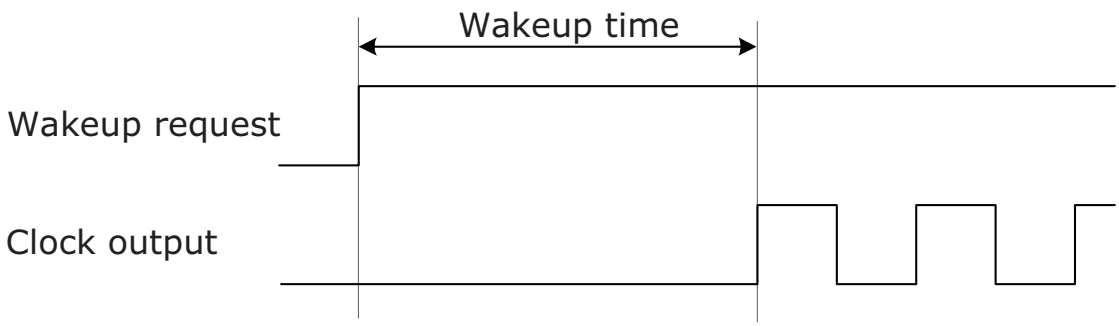
36.1.4 Wake-up time from sleep modes

Table 36-6. Device wake-up time from sleep modes with various system clock sources.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ. (1)	Max.	Units
t_{wakeup}	Wake-up time from Idle, Standby, and Extended Standby mode	External 2MHz clock		2		µs
		32.768kHz internal oscillator		120		
		2MHz internal oscillator		2		
		32MHz internal oscillator		0.2		
	Wake-up time from Power-save and Power-down mode	External 2MHz clock		4.5		µs
		32.768kHz internal oscillator		320		
		2MHz internal oscillator		9		
		32MHz internal oscillator		5		

Note: 1. The wake-up time is the time from the wake-up request is given until the peripheral clock is available on pin, see Figure 36-2. All peripherals and modules start execution from the first clock cycle, expect the CPU that is halted for four clock cycles before program execution starts.

Figure 36-2. Wake-up time definition.



36.1.16 Two-Wire Interface Characteristics

Table 36-32 describes the requirements for devices connected to the Two-Wire Interface Bus. The Atmel AVR XMEGA Two-Wire Interface meets or exceeds these requirements under the noted conditions. Timing symbols refer to Figure 36-7.

Figure 36-7. Two-wire interface bus timing.

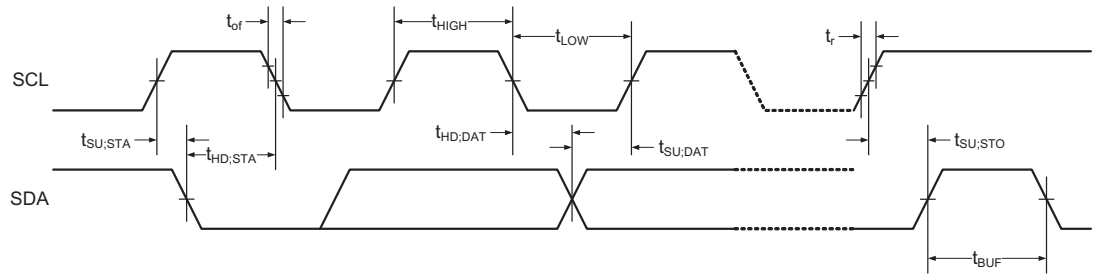


Table 36-32. Two-wire interface characteristics.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
V_{IH}	Input High Voltage		$0.7*V_{CC}$		$V_{CC}+0.5$	V
V_{IL}	Input Low Voltage		-0.5		$0.3*V_{CC}$	V
V_{hys}	Hysteresis of Schmitt Trigger Inputs		$0.05*V_{CC}$ (1)		0	V
V_{OL}	Output Low Voltage	3mA, sink current	0		0.4	V
t_r	Rise Time for both SDA and SCL		$20+0.1C_b$ (1)(2)		0	ns
t_{of}	Output Fall Time from V_{IHmin} to V_{ILmax}	$10pF < C_b < 400pF$ (2)	$20+0.1C_b$ (1)(2)		300	ns
t_{SP}	Spikes Suppressed by Input Filter		0		50	ns
I_I	Input Current for each I/O Pin	$0.1V_{CC} < V_I < 0.9V_{CC}$	-10		10	µA
C_I	Capacitance for each I/O Pin				10	pF
f_{SCL}	SCL Clock Frequency	f_{PER} (3)>max($10f_{SCL}$, 250kHz)	0		400	kHz
R_P	Value of Pull-up resistor	$f_{SCL} \leq 100kHz$	$\frac{V_{CC}-0.4V}{3mA}$		$\frac{100ns}{C_b}$	Ω
		$f_{SCL} > 100kHz$			$\frac{300ns}{C_b}$	
$t_{HD;STA}$	Hold Time (repeated) START condition	$f_{SCL} \leq 100kHz$	4.0			µs
		$f_{SCL} > 100kHz$	0.6			
t_{LOW}	Low Period of SCL Clock	$f_{SCL} \leq 100kHz$	4.7			µs
		$f_{SCL} > 100kHz$	1.3			
t_{HIGH}	High Period of SCL Clock	$f_{SCL} \leq 100kHz$	4.0			µs
		$f_{SCL} > 100kHz$	0.6			

Table 36-92. External clock with prescaler [1] for system clock.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
$1/t_{CK}$	Clock Frequency [2]	V_{CC} = 1.6 - 1.8V	0		90	MHz
		V_{CC} = 2.7 - 3.6V	0		142	
t_{CK}	Clock Period	V_{CC} = 1.6 - 1.8V	11			ns
		V_{CC} = 2.7 - 3.6V	7			
t_{CH}	Clock High Time	V_{CC} = 1.6 - 1.8V	4.5			ns
		V_{CC} = 2.7 - 3.6V	2.4			
t_{CL}	Clock Low Time	V_{CC} = 1.6 - 1.8V	4.5			ns
		V_{CC} = 2.7 - 3.6V	2.4			
t_{CR}	Rise Time (for maximum frequency)	V_{CC} = 1.6 - 1.8V			1.5	ns
		V_{CC} = 2.7 - 3.6V			1.0	
t_{CF}	Fall Time (for maximum frequency)	V_{CC} = 1.6 - 1.8V			1.5	ns
		V_{CC} = 2.7 - 3.6V			1.0	
Δt_{CK}	Change in period from one clock cycle to the next				10	%

Notes:
1. System Clock Prescalers must be set so that maximum CPU clock frequency for device is not exceeded.
2. The maximum frequency vs. supply voltage is linear between 1.6V and 2.7V, and the same applies for all other parameters with supply voltage conditions.

36.3.14.7 External 16MHz crystal oscillator and XOSC characteristics

Table 36-93. External 16MHz crystal oscillator and XOSC characteristics.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition		Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
	Cycle to cycle jitter	XOSCPWR=0	FRQRANGE=0		<10		ns
			FRQRANGE=1, 2, or 3		<1		
		XOSCPWR=1			<1		
	Long term jitter	XOSCPWR=0	FRQRANGE=0		<6		ns
			FRQRANGE=1, 2, or 3		<0.5		
		XOSCPWR=1			<0.5		
	Frequency error	XOSCPWR=0	FRQRANGE=0		<0.1		%
			FRQRANGE=1		<0.05		
			FRQRANGE=2 or 3		<0.005		
		XOSCPWR=1			<0.005		
	Duty cycle	XOSCPWR=0	FRQRANGE=0		40		%
			FRQRANGE=1		42		
			FRQRANGE=2 or 3		45		
		XOSCPWR=1			48		

Table 36-127. SPI timing characteristics and requirements.

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Units
t_{SCK}	SCK Period	Master		(See Table 21-4 in XMEGA AU Manual)		ns
t_{SCKW}	SCK high/low width	Master		0.5*SCK		
t_{SCKR}	SCK Rise time	Master		2.7		
t_{SCKF}	SCK Fall time	Master		2.7		
t_{MIS}	MISO setup to SCK	Master		10		
t_{MIH}	MISO hold after SCK	Master		10		
t_{MOS}	MOSI setup SCK	Master		0.5*SCK		
t_{MOH}	MOSI hold after SCK	Master		1		
t_{SSCK}	Slave SCK Period	Slave	4*t Clk_{PER}			
t_{SSCKW}	SCK high/low width	Slave	2*t Clk_{PER}			
t_{SSCKR}	SCK Rise time	Slave			1600	
t_{SSCKF}	SCK Fall time	Slave			1600	
t_{SIS}	MOSI setup to SCK	Slave	3			
t_{SIH}	MOSI hold after SCK	Slave	t Clk_{PER}			
t_{SSS}	$\overline{SS}$ setup to SCK	Slave	21			
t_{SSH}	$\overline{SS}$ hold after SCK	Slave	20			
t_{SOS}	MISO setup SCK	Slave		8		
t_{SOH}	MISO hold after SCK	Slave		13		
t_{SOSS}	MISO setup after $\overline{SS}$ low	Slave		11		
t_{SOSH}	MISO hold after $\overline{SS}$ high	Slave		8		

Figure 37-9. Idle mode supply current vs. frequency.

f_{SYS} = 1 - 32MHz external clock, T = 25°C.

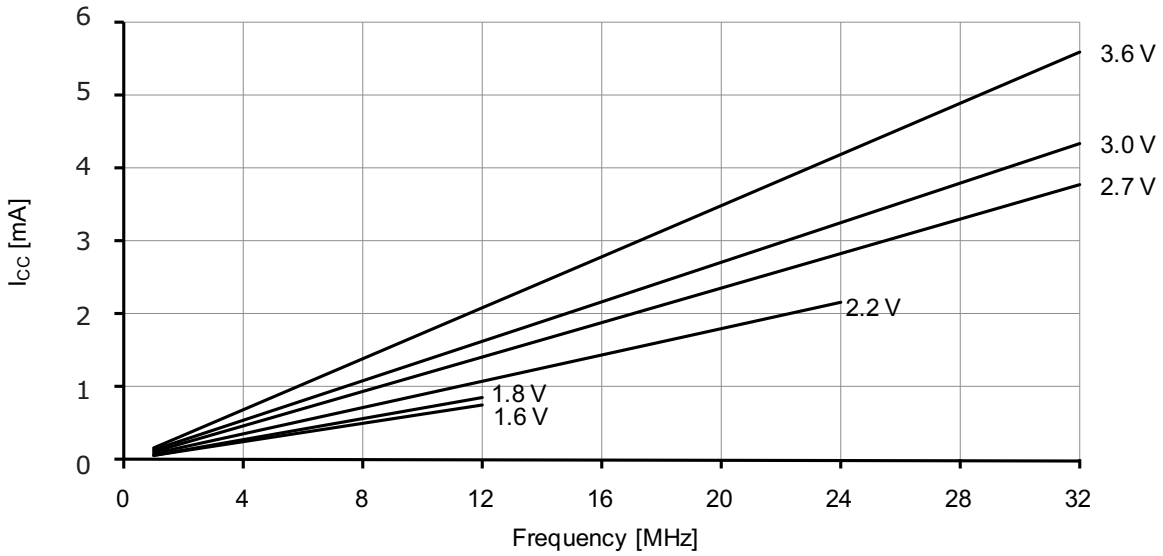


Figure 37-10. Idle mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 32.768kHz internal oscillator.

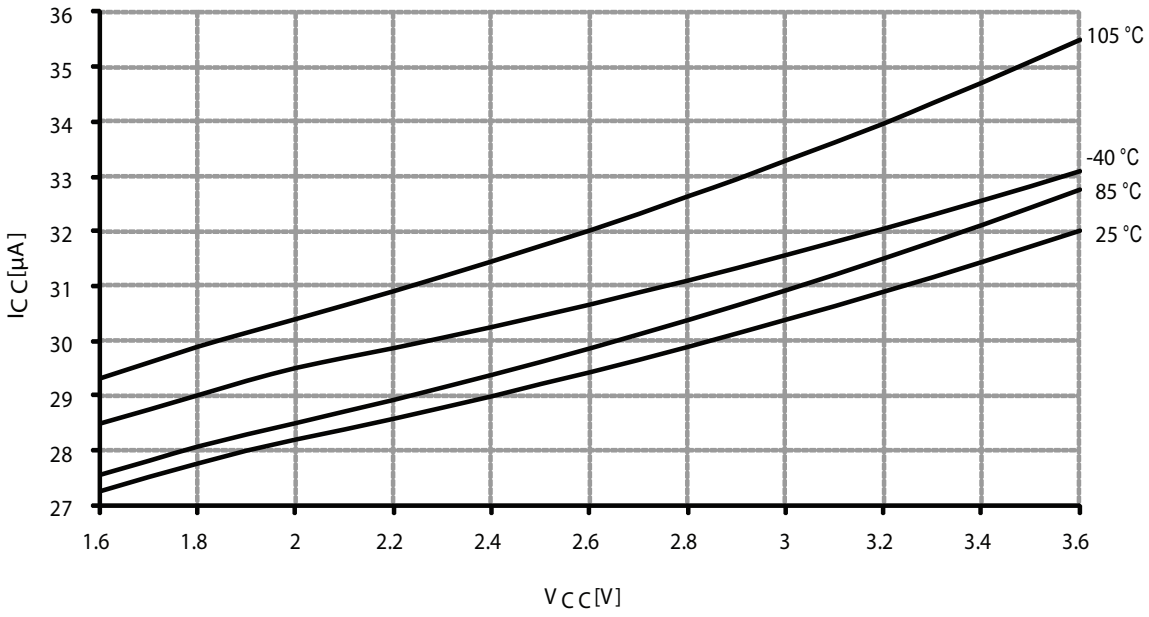


Figure 37-39. DNL error vs. sample rate.

T = 25°C, V_{CC} = 2.7V, V_{REF} = 1.0V external.

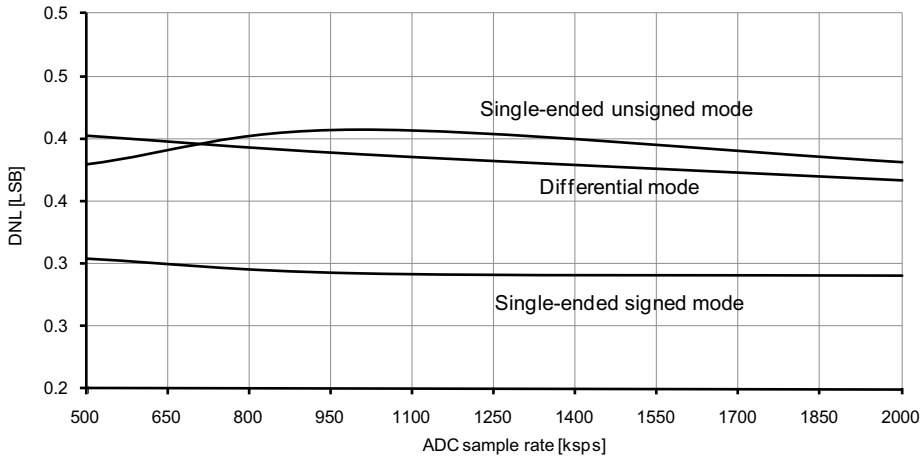


Figure 37-40. DNL error vs. input code.

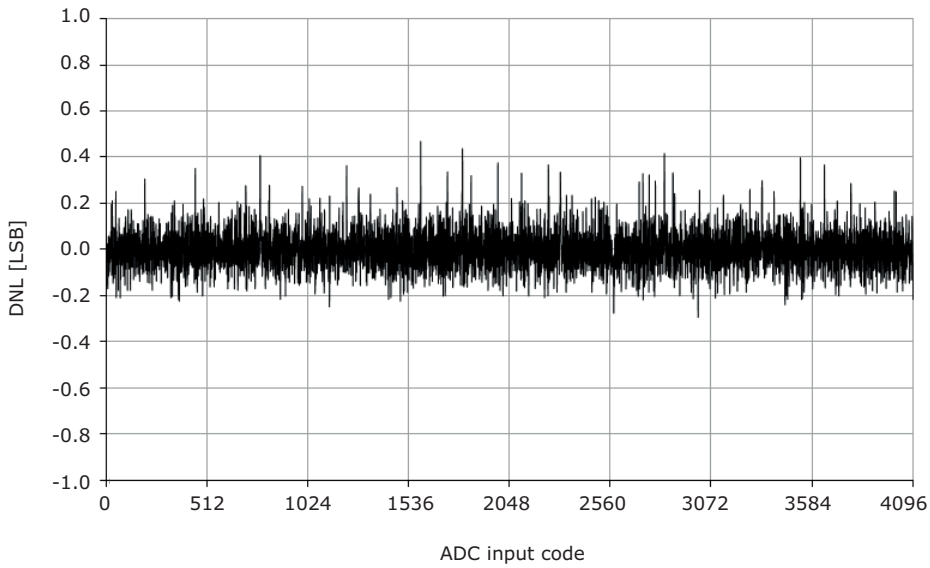


Figure 37-88. Active mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 2MHz internal oscillator.

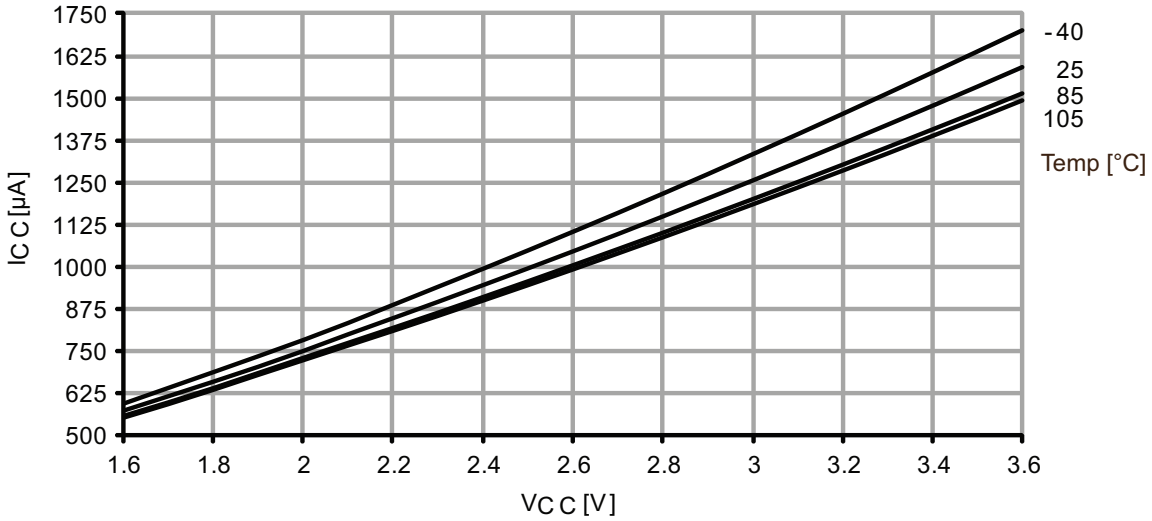


Figure 37-89. Active mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 32MHz internal oscillator prescaled to 8MHz.

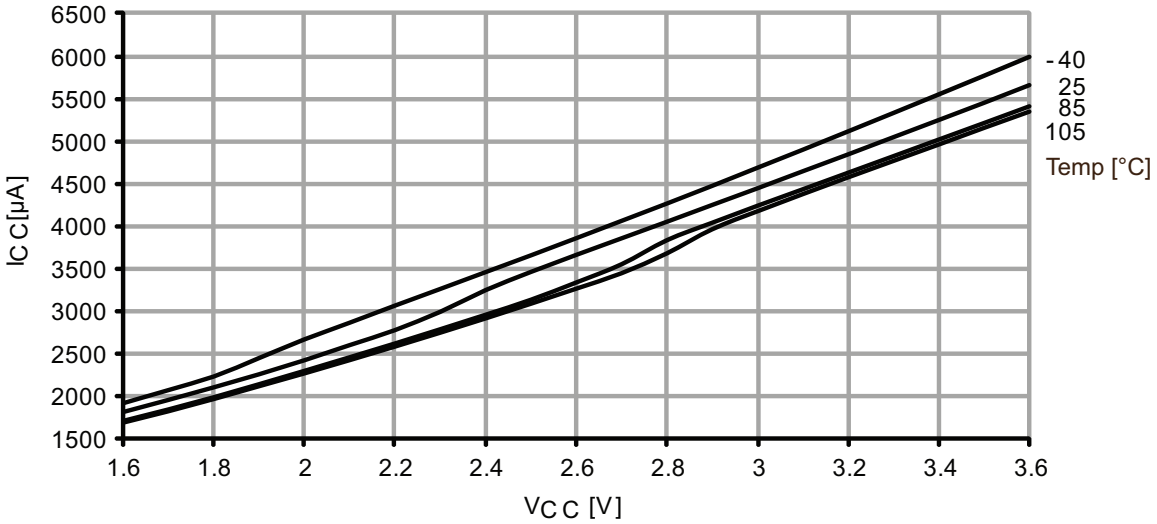
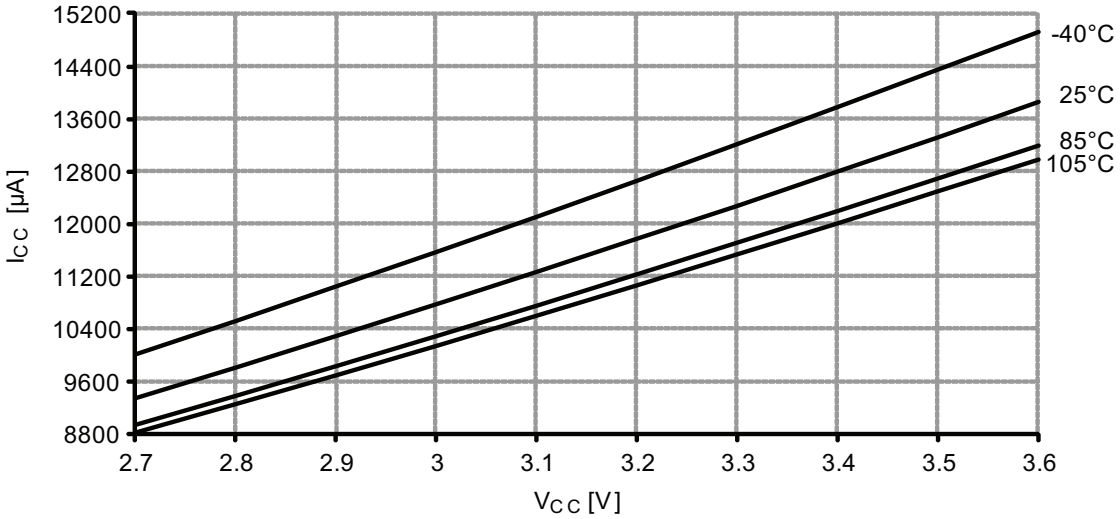


Figure 37-173. Active mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 32MHz internal oscillator.



37.3.1.2 Idle mode supply current

Figure 37-174. Idle mode supply current vs. frequency.

f_{SYS} = 0 - 1MHz external clock, T = 25°C.

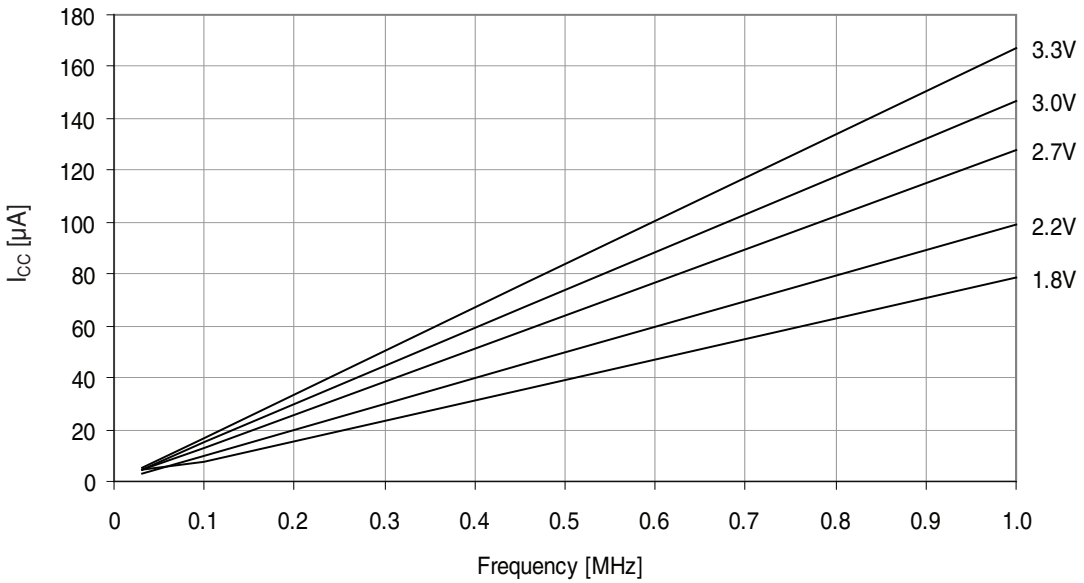


Figure 37-211. Offset error vs. V_{CC}.

T = 25°C, V_{REF} = external 1.0V, ADC sampling speed = 500ksps.

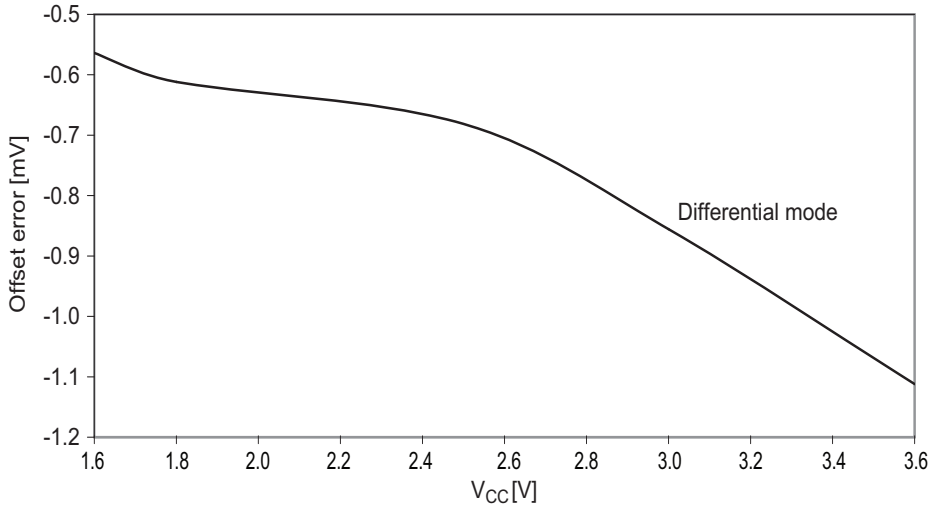


Figure 37-212. Noise vs. V_{REF}.

T = 25°C, V_{CC} = 3.6V, ADC sampling speed = 500ksps.

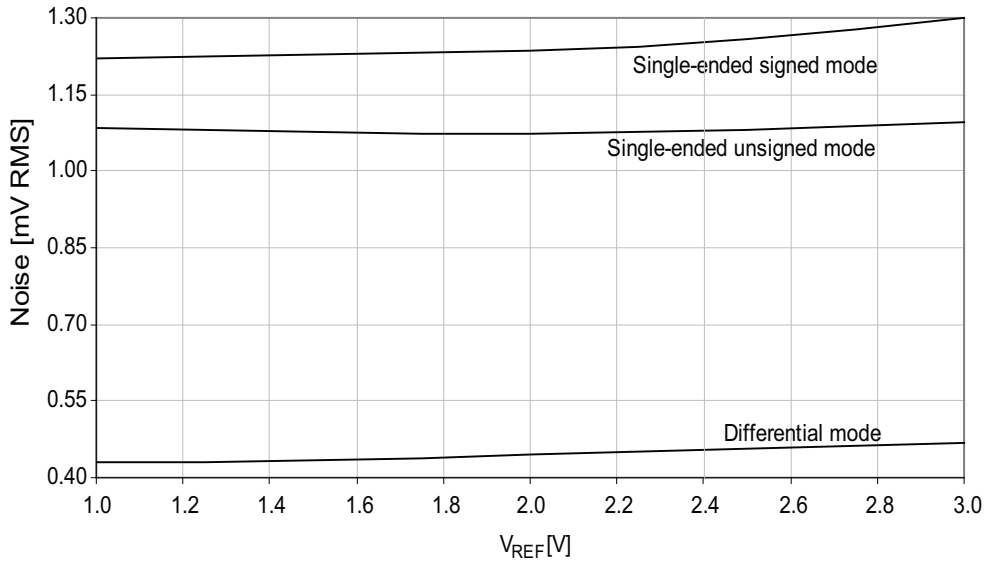


Figure 37-219. Analog comparator hysteresis vs. V_{CC}.

High-speed mode, large hysteresis.

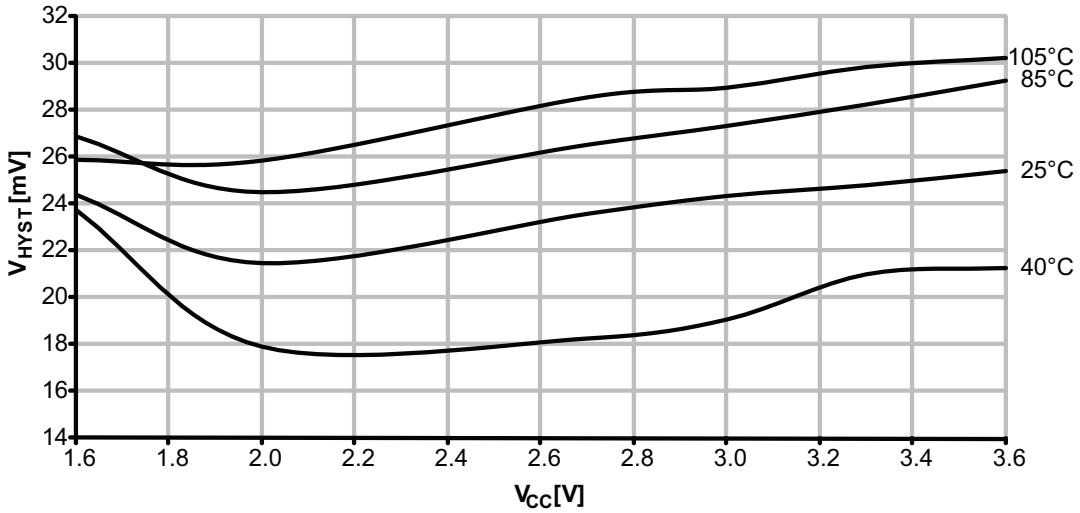


Figure 37-220. Analog comparator hysteresis vs. V_{CC}.

Low power, large hysteresis.

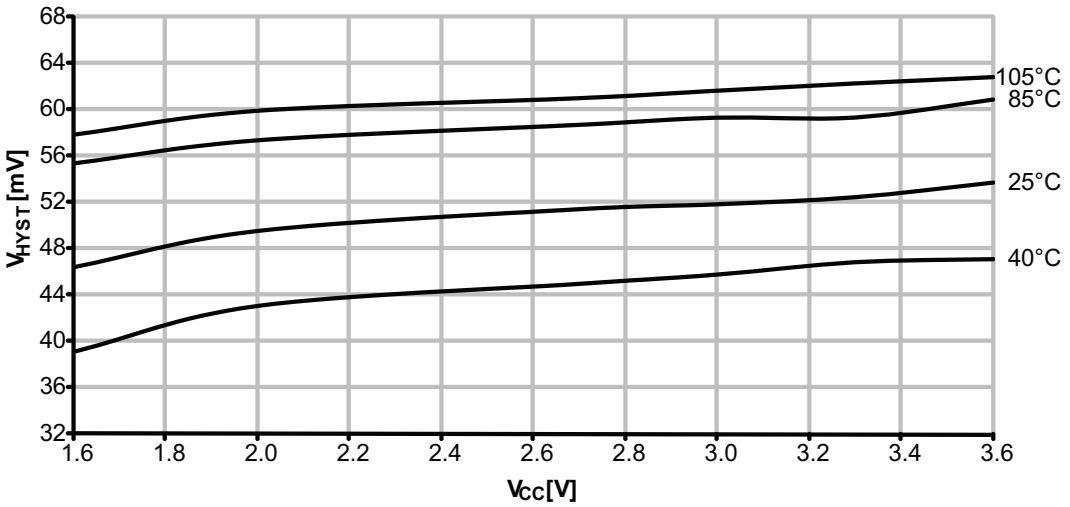


Figure 37-242. 32MHz internal oscillator CALA calibration step size.

V_{CC} = 3.0V.

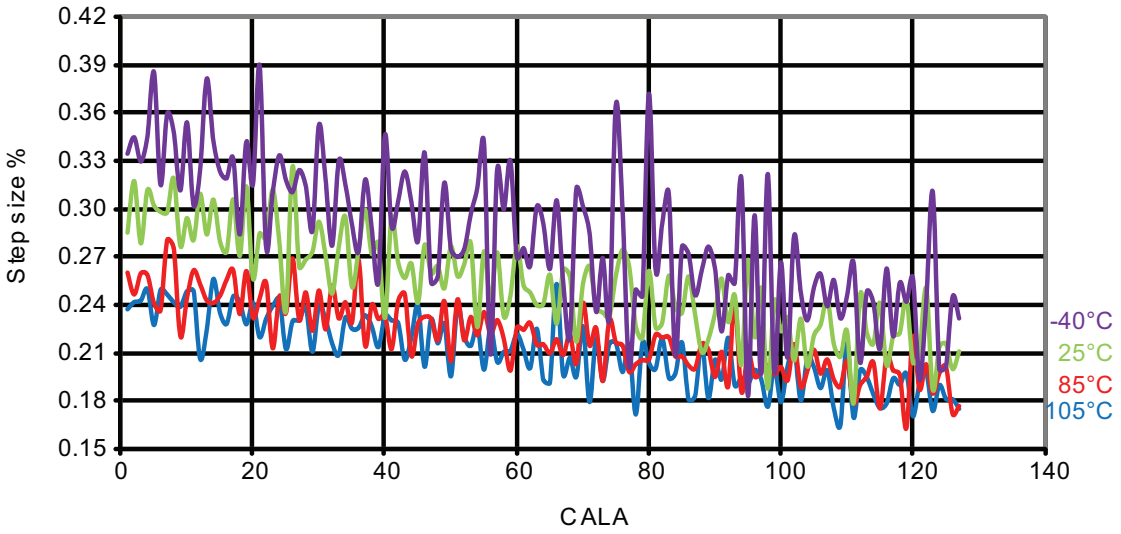
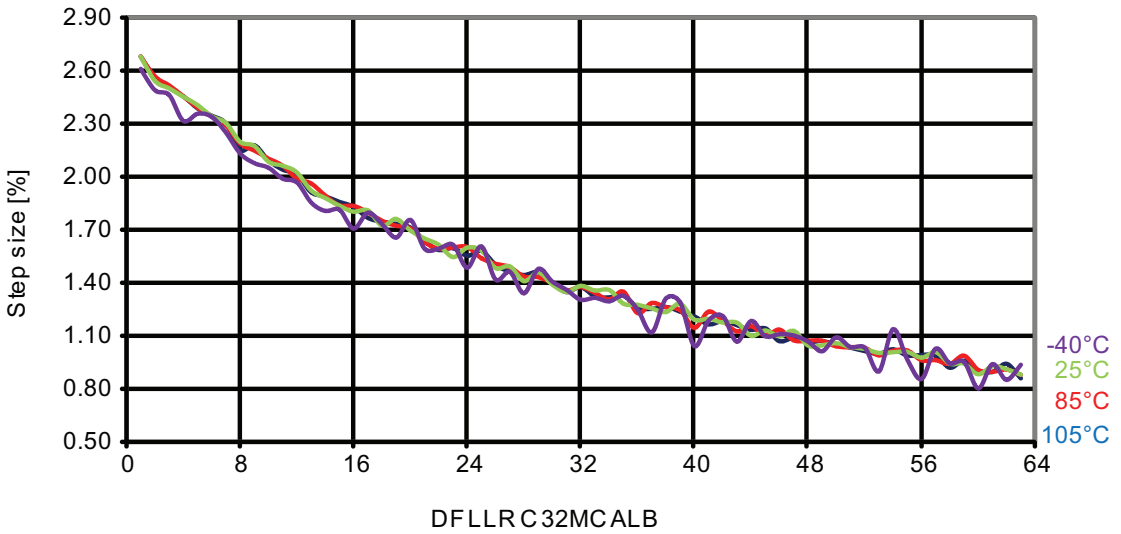


Figure 37-243. 32MHz internal oscillator frequency vs. CALB calibration value.

V_{CC} = 3.0V.



37.4 ATxmega256A3U

37.4.1 Current consumption

37.4.1.1 Active mode supply current

Figure 37-250. Active supply current vs. frequency.
f_{SYS} = 0 - 1MHz external clock, T = 25°C.

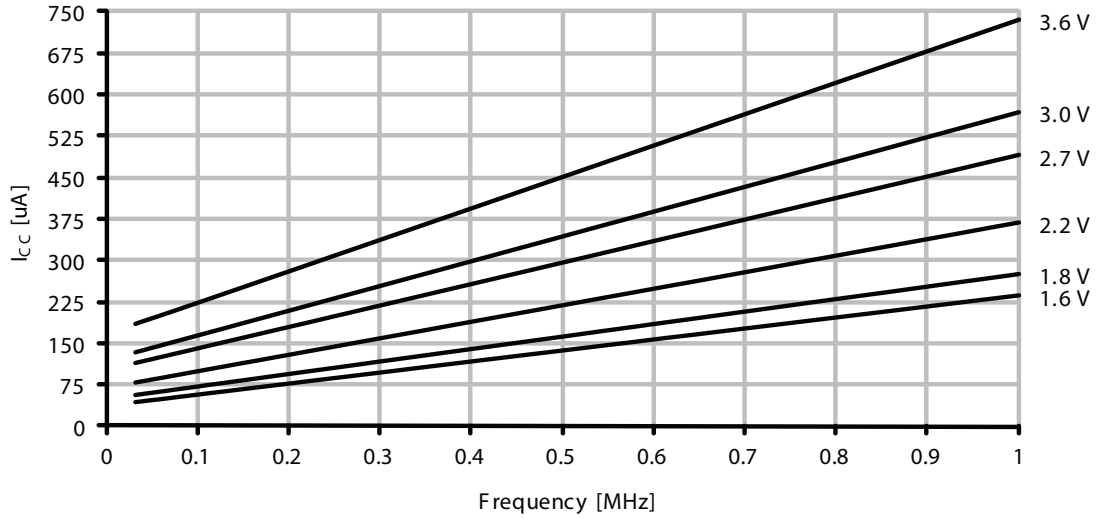


Figure 37-251. Active supply current vs. frequency.
f_{SYS} = 1 - 32MHz external clock, T = 25°C.

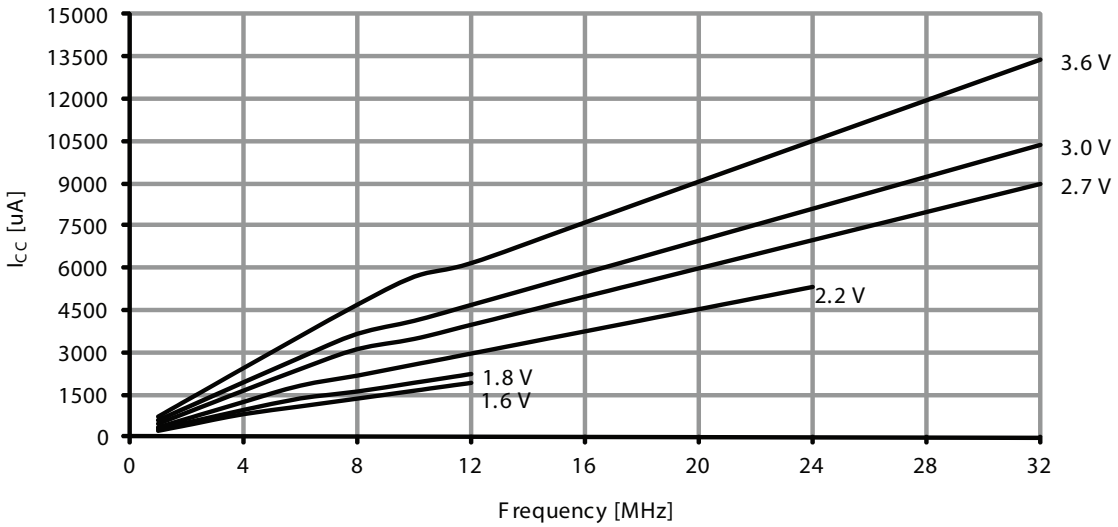


Figure 37-260. Idle mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 1MHz external clock.

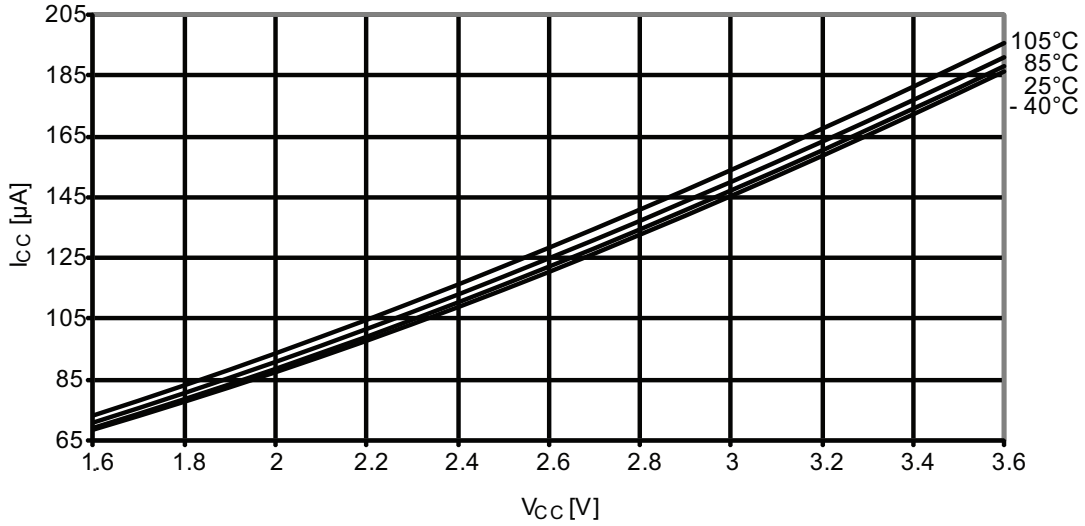


Figure 37-261. Idle mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 2MHz internal oscillator.

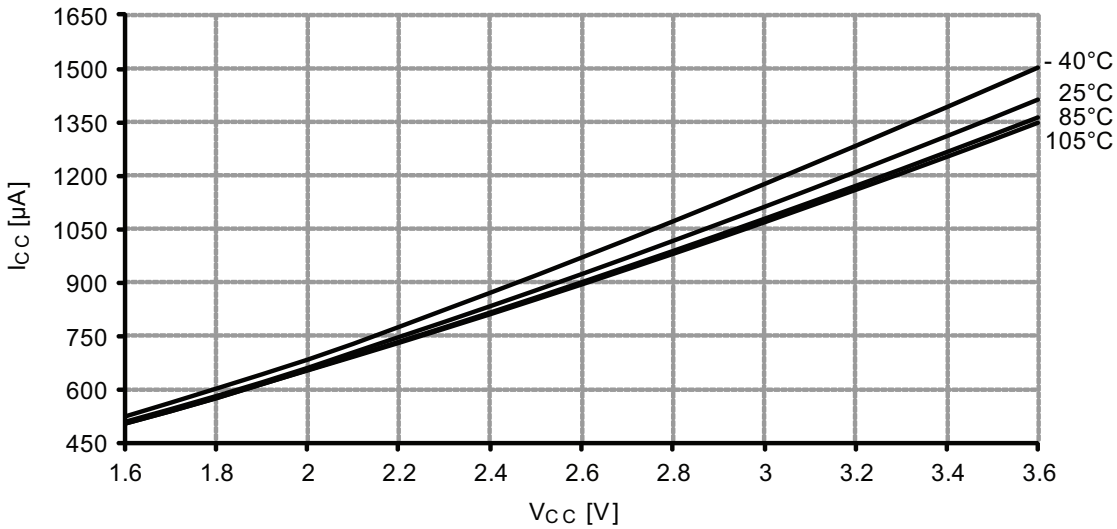


Figure 37-262. Idle mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 32MHz internal oscillator prescaled to 8MHz.

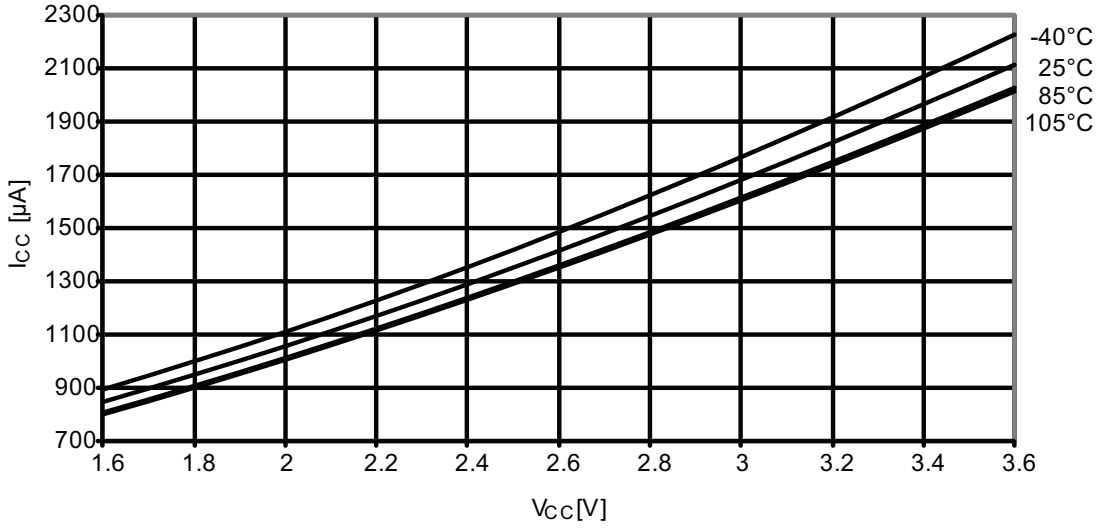
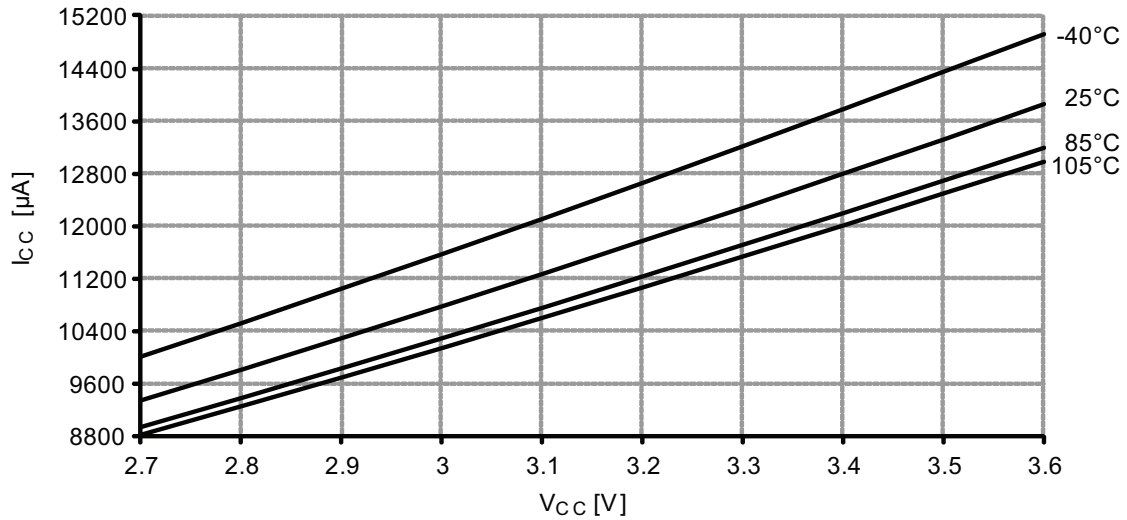


Figure 37-263. Idle mode current vs. V_{CC}.

f_{SYS} = 32MHz internal oscillator.



37.4.1.3 Power-down mode supply current

Figure 37-264. Power-down mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.
All functions disabled.

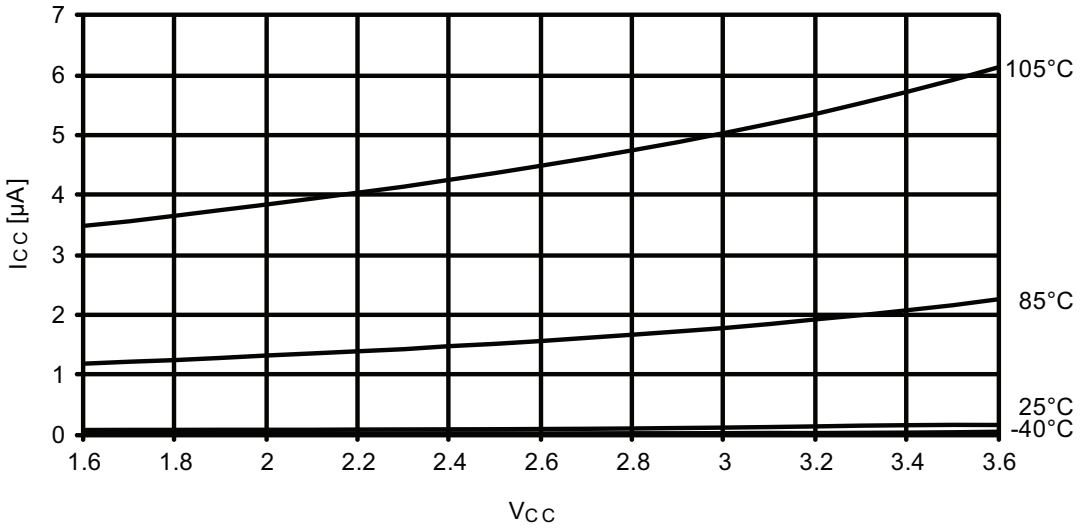


Figure 37-265. Power-down mode supply current vs. V_{CC}.
Watchdog and sampled BOD enabled.

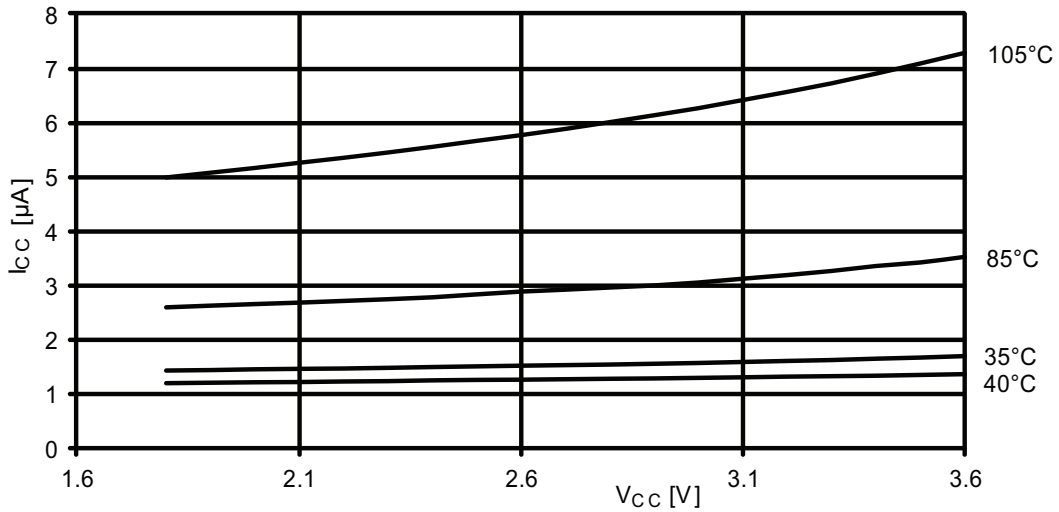


Figure 37-314. Reset pin input threshold voltage vs. V_{CC}.

V_{IH} - Reset pin read as "1".

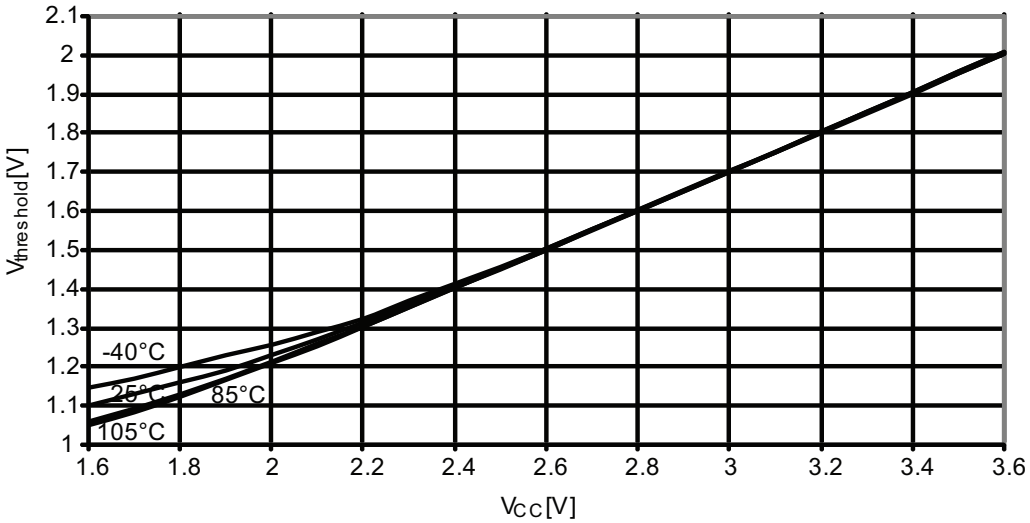


Figure 37-315. Reset pin input threshold voltage vs. V_{CC}.

V_{IL} - Reset pin read as "0".