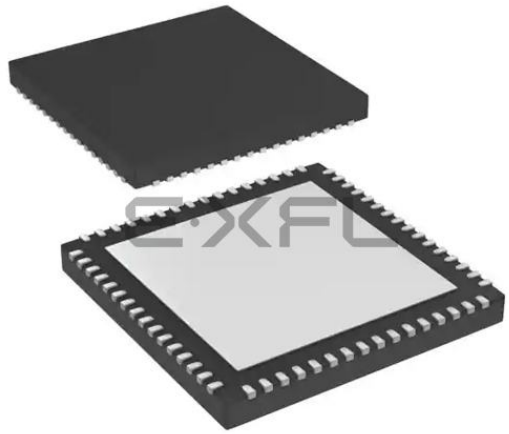


Welcome to E-XFL.COM

What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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	MSP430 CPU16
Core Size	16-Bit
Speed	16MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, LINbus, SCI, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	48
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8 + 256B)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-VFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	64-VQFN (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/texas-instruments/msp430f2471trgcr

1. SAM3S Description

Atmel's SAM3S series is a member of a family of Flash microcontrollers based on the high performance 32-bit ARM Cortex-M3 RISC processor. It operates at a maximum speed of 64 MHz and features up to 256 Kbytes of Flash and up to 48 Kbytes of SRAM. The peripheral set includes a Full Speed USB Device port with embedded transceiver, a High Speed MCI for SDIO/SD/MMC, an External Bus Interface featuring a Static Memory Controller providing connection to SRAM, PSRAM, NOR Flash, LCD Module and NAND Flash, 2x USARTs, 2x UARTs, 2x TWIs, 3x SPI, an I2S, as well as 1 PWM timer, 6x general-purpose 16-bit timers, an RTC, an ADC, a 12-bit DAC and an analog comparator.

The SAM3S series is ready for capacitive touch thanks to the QTouch library, offering an easy way to implement buttons, wheels and sliders

The SAM3S device is a medium range general purpose microcontroller with the best ratio in terms of reduced power consumption, processing power and peripheral set. This enables the SAM3S to sustain a wide range of applications including consumer, industrial control, and PC peripherals.

It operates from 1.62V to 3.6V and is available in 48-, 64- and 100-pin QFP, 48- and 64-pin QFN, and 100-pin BGA packages.

The SAM3S series is the ideal migration path from the SAM7S series for applications that require more performance. The SAM3S series is pin-to-pin compatible with the SAM7Sseries.

1.1 Configuration Summary

The SAM3S series devices differ in memory size, package and features list. Table 1-1 below summarizes the configurations of the device family

Table 1-1. Configuration Summary

Device	Flash	SRAM	Timer Counter Channels	GPIOs	UART/ USARTs	ADC	12-bit DAC Output	External Bus Interface	HSMCI	Package
SAM3S4C	256 Kbytes single plane	48 Kbytes	6	79	2/2(1)	16 ch.	2	8-bit data, 4 chip selects, 24-bit address	1 port 4 bits	LQFP100 BGA100
SAM3S4B	256 Kbytes single plane	48 Kbytes	3	47	2/2	10 ch.	2	-	1 port 4 bits	LQFP64 QFN 64
SAM3S4A	256 Kbytes single plane	48 Kbytes	3	34	2/1	8 ch.	-	-	-	LQFP48 QFN 48
SAM3S2C	128 Kbytes single plane	32 Kbytes	6	79	2/2(1)	16 ch.	2	8-bit data, 4 chip selects, 24-bit address	1 port 4 bits	LQFP100 BGA100
SAM3S2B	128 Kbytes single plane	32 Kbytes	3	47	2/2	10 ch.	2	-	1 port 4 bits	LQFP64 QFN 64
SAM3S2A	128 Kbytes single plane	32 Kbytes	3	34	2/1	8 ch.	-	-	-	LQFP48 QFN 48
SAM3S1C	64 Kbytes single plane	16 Kbytes	6	79	2/2(1)	16 ch.	2	8-bit data, 4 chip selects, 24-bit address	1 port 4 bits	LQFP100 BGA100
SAM3S1B	64 Kbytes single plane	16 Kbytes	3	47	2/2	10 ch.	2	-	1 port 4 bits	LQFP64 QFN 64
SAM3S1A	64 Kbytes single plane	16 Kbytes	3	34	2/1	8 ch.	-	-	-	LQFP48 QFN 48

Note: 1. Full Modem support on USART1.

Table 3-1. Signal Description List (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Type	Active Level	Voltage reference	Comments
Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter - UARTx					
URXDx	UART Receive Data	Input			
UTXDx	UART Transmit Data	Output			
PIO Controller - PIOA - PIOB - PIOC					
PA0 - PA31	Parallel IO Controller A	I/O		VDDIO	Reset State: - PIO or System IOs[2] - Internal pull-up enabled - Schmitt Trigger enabled[1]
PB0 - PB14	Parallel IO Controller B	I/O			
PC0 - PC31	Parallel IO Controller C	I/O			
PIO Controller - Parallel Capture Mode (PIOA Only)					
PIODC0-PIODC7	Parallel Capture Mode Data	Input		VDDIO	
PIODCCLK	Parallel Capture Mode Clock	Input			
PIODCEN1-2	Parallel Capture Mode Enable	Input			
External Bus Interface					
D0 - D7	Data Bus	I/O			
A0 - A23	Address Bus	Output			
NWAIT	External Wait Signal	Input	Low		
Static Memory Controller - SMC					
NCS0 - NCS3	Chip Select Lines	Output	Low		
NRD	Read Signal	Output	Low		
NWE	Write Enable	Output	Low		
NAND Flash Logic					
NANDOE	NAND Flash Output Enable	Output	Low		
NANDWE	NAND Flash Write Enable	Output	Low		
High Speed Multimedia Card Interface - HSMCI					
MCCK	Multimedia Card Clock	I/O			
MCCDA	Multimedia Card Slot A Command	I/O			
MCDA0 - MCDA3	Multimedia Card Slot A Data	I/O			
Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter USARTx					
SCKx	USARTx Serial Clock	I/O			
TXDx	USARTx Transmit Data	I/O			
RXDx	USARTx Receive Data	Input			
RTSx	USARTx Request To Send	Output			
CTSx	USARTx Clear To Send	Input			
DTR1	USART1 Data Terminal Ready	I/O			
DSR1	USART1 Data Set Ready	Input			
DCD1	USART1 Data Carrier Detect	Input			
RI1	USART1 Ring Indicator	Input			

4.2 SAM3S4/2/1B Package and Pinout

Figure 4-3. Orientation of the 64-pad QFN Package

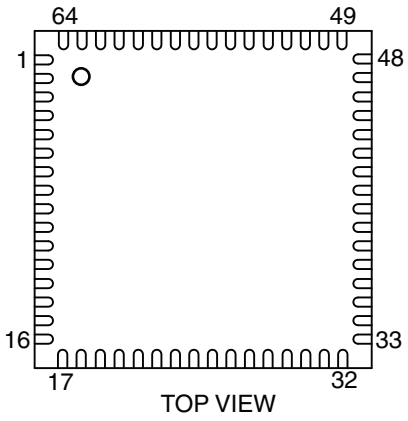
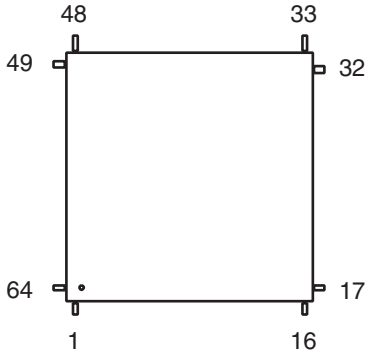


Figure 4-4. Orientation of the 64-lead LQFP Package



4.3 SAM3S4/2/1A Package and Pinout

Figure 4-5. Orientation of the 48-pad QFN Package

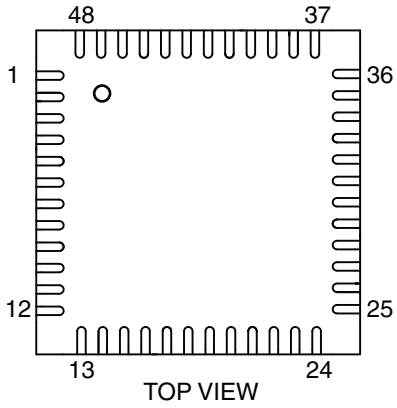
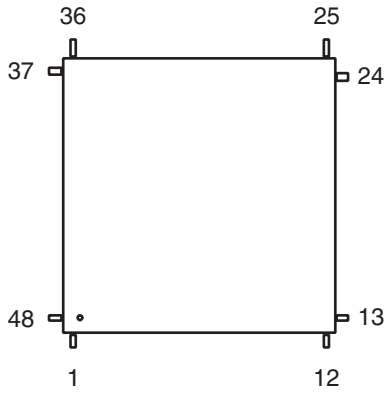


Figure 4-6. Orientation of the 48-lead LQFP Package



5.5.4 Low Power Mode Summary Table

The modes detailed above are the main low power modes. Each part can be set to on or off separately and wake up sources can be individually configured. Table 5-1 below shows a summary of the configurations of the low power modes.

Table 5-1. Low Power Mode Configuration Summary

Mode	SUPC, 32 kHz Oscillator RTC RTT Backup Registers, POR (Backup Region)	Regulator	Core Memory Peripherals	Mode Entry	Potential Wake Up Sources	Core at Wake Up	PIO State while in Low Power Mode	PIO State at Wake Up	Consumption (2) (3)	Wake-up Time(1)
Backup Mode	ON	OFF	OFF (Not powered)	WFE +SLEEPDEEP bit = 1	WUP0-15 pins SM alarm RTC alarm RTT alarm	Reset	Previous state saved	PIOA & PIOB & PIOC Inputs with pull ups	3 µA typ(4)	< 0.1 ms
Wait Mode	ON	ON	Powered (Not clocked)	WFE +SLEEPDEEP bit = 0 +LPM bit = 1	Any Event from: Fast startup through WUP0-15 pins RTC alarm RTT alarm USB wake-up	Clocked back	Previous state saved	Unchanged	5 µA/15 µA (5)	< 10 µs
Sleep Mode	ON	ON	Powered(7) (Not clocked)	WFE or WFI +SLEEPDEEP bit = 0 +LPM bit = 0	Entry mode =WFI Interrupt Only; Entry mode =WFE Any Enabled Interrupt and/or Any Event from: Fast start-up through WUP0-15 pins RTC alarm RTT alarm USB wake-up	Clocked back	Previous state saved	Unchanged	(6)	(6)

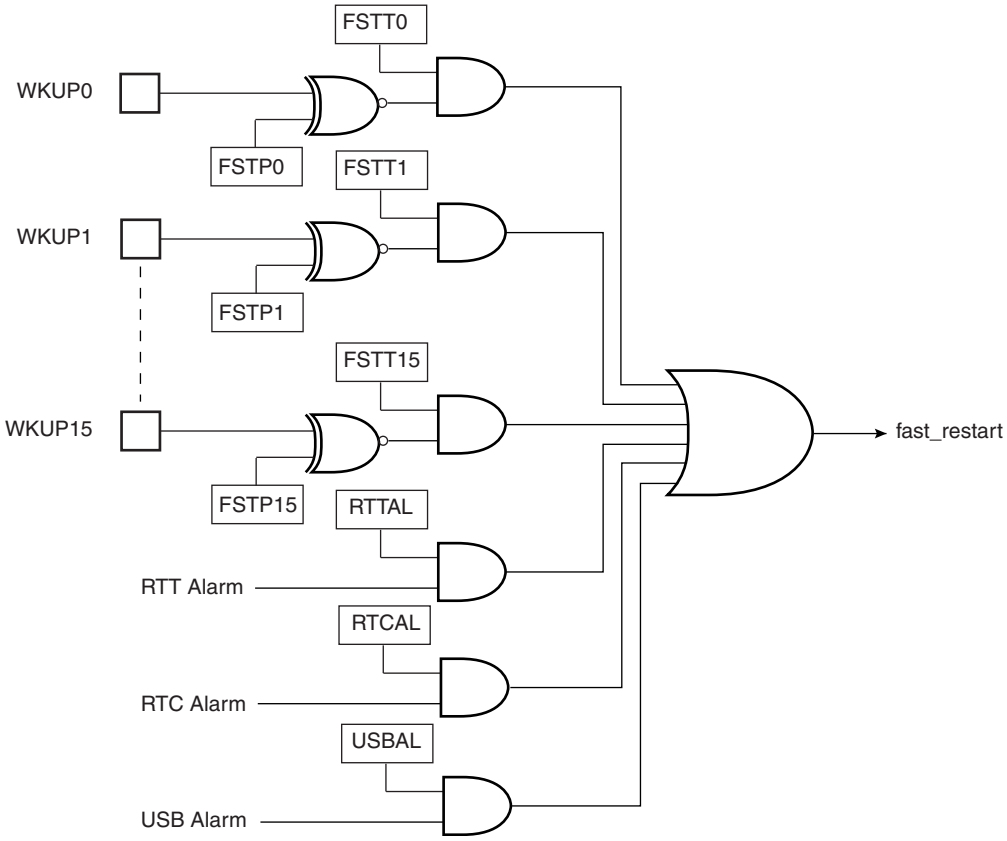
Notes:
1. When considering wake-up time, the time required to start the PLL is not taken into account. Once started, the device works with the 4/8/12 MHz fast RC oscillator. The user has to add the PLL start-up time if it is needed in the system. The wake-up time is defined as the time taken for wake up until the first instruction is fetched.
2. The external loads on PIOs are not taken into account in the calculation.
3. Supply Monitor current consumption is not included.
4. Total Current consumption.
5. 5 µA on VDDCORE, 15 µA for total current consumption (using internal voltage regulator), 8 µA for total current consumption (without using internal voltage regulator).
6. Depends on MCK frequency.
7. In this mode the core is supplied and not clocked but some peripherals can be clocked.

5.7 Fast Startup

The device allows the processor to restart in a few microseconds while the processor is in wait mode. A fast start up can occur upon detection of a low level on one of the 19 wake-up inputs (WKUP0 to 15 + SM + RTC + RTT).

The fast restart circuitry, as shown in Figure 5-5, is fully asynchronous and provides a fast start-up signal to the Power Management Controller. As soon as the fast start-up signal is asserted, the PMC automatically restarts the embedded 4/8/12 MHz fast RC oscillator, switches the master clock on this 4MHz clock and reenables the processor clock.

Figure 5-5. Fast Start-Up Circuitry



6. Input/Output Lines

The SAM3S has several kinds of input/output (I/O) lines such as general purpose I/Os (GPIO) and system I/Os. GPIOs can have alternate functionality due to multiplexing capabilities of the PIO controllers. The same PIO line can be used whether in IO mode or by the multiplexed peripheral. System I/Os include pins such as test pins, oscillators, erase or analog inputs.

6.1 General Purpose I/O Lines

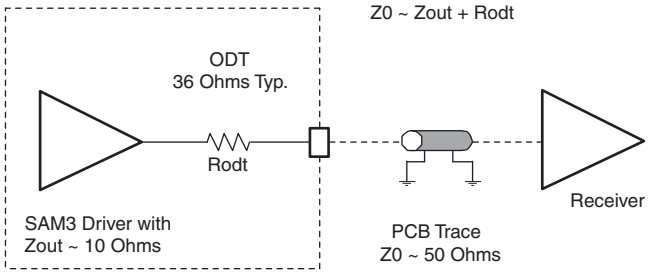
GPIO Lines are managed by PIO Controllers. All I/Os have several input or output modes such as pull-up or pull-down, input Schmitt triggers, multi-drive (open-drain), glitch filters, debouncing or input change interrupt. Programming of these modes is performed independently for each I/O line through the PIO controller user interface. For more details, refer to the product PIO controller section.

The input output buffers of the PIO lines are supplied through VDDIO power supply rail.

The SAM3S embeds high speed pads able to handle up to 32 MHz for HSMCI (MCK/2), 45 MHz for SPI clock lines and 35 MHz on other lines. See AC Characteristics Section in the Electrical Characteristics Section of the datasheet for more details. Typical pull-up and pull-down value is 100 kΩ for all I/Os.

Each I/O line also embeds an ODT (On-Die Termination), see Figure 6-1. It consists of an internal series resistor termination scheme for impedance matching between the driver output (SAM3S) and the PCB trace impedance preventing signal reflection. The series resistor helps to reduce IOs switching current (di/dt) thereby reducing in turn, EMI. It also decreases overshoot and undershoot (ringing) due to inductance of interconnect between devices or between boards. In conclusion ODT helps diminish signal integrity issues.

Figure 6-1. On-Die Termination



6.2 System I/O Lines

System I/O lines are pins used by oscillators, test mode, reset and JTAG to name but a few. Described below are the SAM3S system I/O lines shared with PIO lines:

These pins are software configurable as general purpose I/O or system pins. At startup the default function of these pins is always used.

Table 6-1. System I/O Configuration Pin List.

SYSTEM_IO bit number	Default function after reset	Other function	Constraints for normal start	Configuration
12	ERASE	PB12	Low Level at startup(1)	In Matrix User Interface Registers (Refer to the SystemIO Configuration Register in the Bus Matrix section of the product datasheet.)
10	DDM	PB10	-	
11	DDP	PB11	-	
7	TCK/SWCLK	PB7	-	
6	TMS/SWDIO	PB6	-	
5	TDO/TRACESWO	PB5	-	
4	TDI	PB4	-	
-	PA7	XIN32	-	See footnote (2) below
-	PA8	XOUT32	-	
-	PB9	XIN	-	See footnote (3) below
-	PB8	XOUT	-	

Notes:
1. If PB12 is used as PIO input in user applications, a low level must be ensured at startup to prevent Flash erase before the user application sets PB12 into PIO mode,
2. In the product Datasheet Refer to: Slow Clock Generator of the Supply Controller section.
3. In the product Datasheet Refer to: 3 to 20 MHZ Crystal Oscillator information in PMC section.

6.2.1 Serial Wire JTAG Debug Port (SWJ-DP) Pins

The SWJ-DP pins are TCK/SWCLK, TMS/SWDIO, TDO/SWO, TDI and commonly provided on a standard 20-pin JTAG connector defined by ARM. For more details about voltage reference and reset state, refer to Table 3-1 on page 6.

At startup, SWJ-DP pins are configured in SWJ-DP mode to allow connection with debugging probe. Please refer to the Debug and Test Section of the product datasheet.

SWJ-DP pins can be used as standard I/Os to provide users more general input/output pins when the debug port is not needed in the end application. Mode selection between SWJ-DP mode (System IO mode) and general IO mode is performed through the AHB Matrix Special Function Registers (MATRIX_SFR). Configuration of the pad for pull-up, triggers, debouncing and glitch filters is possible regardless of the mode.

The JTAGSEL pin is used to select the JTAG boundary scan when asserted at a high level. It integrates a permanent pull-down resistor of about 15 kΩ to GND, so that it can be left unconnected for normal operations.

By default, the JTAG Debug Port is active. If the debugger host wants to switch to the Serial Wire Debug Port, it must provide a dedicated JTAG sequence on TMS/SWDIO and TCK/SWCLK which disables the JTAG-DP and enables the SW-DP. When the Serial Wire Debug Port is active, TDO/TRACESWO can be used for trace.

The asynchronous TRACE output (TRACESWO) is multiplexed with TDO. So the asynchronous trace can only be used with SW-DP, not JTAG-DP. For more information about SW-DP and JTAG-DP switching, please refer to the Debug and Test Section.

7. Processor and Architecture

7.1 ARM Cortex-M3 Processor

- Version 2.0
- Thumb-2 (ISA) subset consisting of all base Thumb-2 instructions, 16-bit and 32-bit
- Harvard processor architecture enabling simultaneous instruction fetch with data load/store
- Three-stage pipeline
- Single cycle 32-bit multiply
- Hardware divide
- Thumb and Debug states
- Handler and Thread modes
- Low latency ISR entry and exit

7.2 APB/AHB bridge

The SAM3S product embeds one peripheral bridge:

The peripherals of the bridge are clocked by MCK.

7.3 Matrix Masters

The Bus Matrix of the SAM3S product manages 4 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 7-1. List of Bus Matrix Masters

Master 0	Cortex-M3 Instruction/Data
Master 1	Cortex-M3 System
Master 2	Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC)
Master 3	CRC Calculation Unit

7.4 Matrix Slaves

The Bus Matrix of the SAM3S product manages 5 slaves. Each slave has its own arbiter, allowing a different arbitration per slave.

Table 7-2. List of Bus Matrix Slaves

Slave 0	Internal SRAM
Slave 1	Internal ROM
Slave 2	Internal Flash
Slave 3	External Bus Interface
Slave 4	Peripheral Bridge

Table 7-4. Peripheral DMA Controller (Continued)

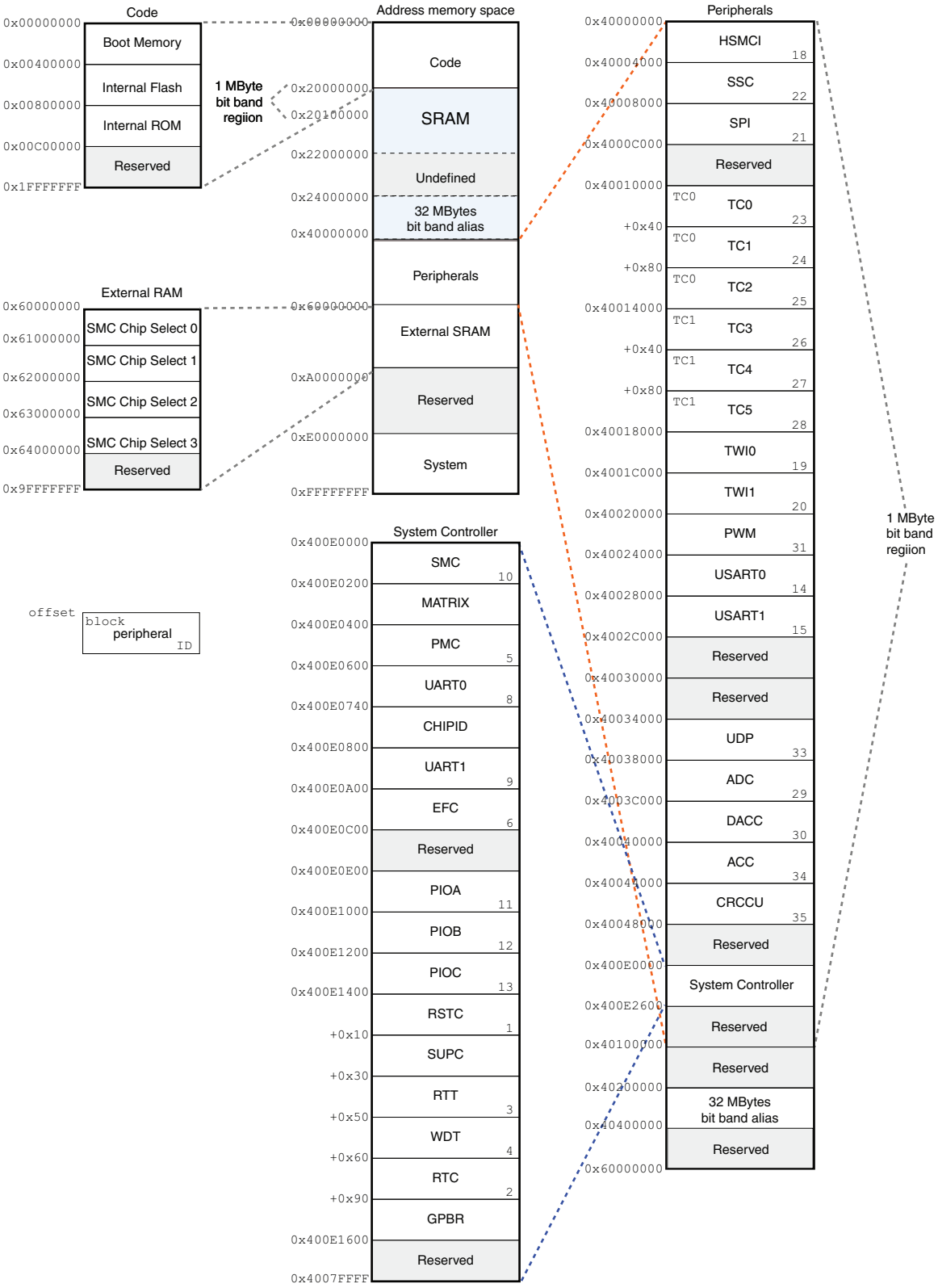
Instance Name	Channel T/R	100 & 64 Pins	48 Pins
UART0	Receive	x	x
USART1	Receive	x	x
USART0	Receive	x	x
ADC	Receive	x	x
SPI	Receive	x	x
SSC	Receive	x	x
HSMCI	Receive	x	N/A
PIOA	Receive	x	x

7.7 Debug and Test Features

- Debug access to all memory and registers in the system, including Cortex-M3 register bank when the core is running, halted, or held in reset.
- Serial Wire Debug Port (SW-DP) and Serial Wire JTAG Debug Port (SWJ-DP) debug access
- Flash Patch and Breakpoint (FPB) unit for implementing breakpoints and code patches
- Data Watchpoint and Trace (DWT) unit for implementing watchpoints, data tracing, and system profiling
- Instrumentation Trace Macrocell (ITM) for support of printf style debugging
- IEEE1149.1 JTAG Boundary-can on All Digital Pins

8. Product Mapping

Figure 8-1. SAM3S Product Mapping



  - Asynchronous read in Page Mode supported (4- up to 32-byte page size)
- Multiple device adaptability
  - Control signals programmable setup, pulse and hold time for each Memory Bank
- Multiple Wait State Management
  - Programmable Wait State Generation
  - External Wait Request
  - Programmable Data Float Time
- Slow Clock mode supported
- Additional Logic for NAND Flash

10.1 System Controller and Peripherals Mapping

Please refer to Section 8-1 “SAM3S Product Mapping” on page 30.

All the peripherals are in the bit band region and are mapped in the bit band alias region.

10.2 Power-on-Reset, Brownout and Supply Monitor

The SAM3S embeds three features to monitor, warn and/or reset the chip:

- Power-on-Reset on VDDIO
- Brownout Detector on VDDCORE
- Supply Monitor on VDDIO

10.2.1 Power-on-Reset

The Power-on-Reset monitors VDDIO. It is always activated and monitors voltage at start up but also during power down. If VDDIO goes below the threshold voltage, the entire chip is reset. For more information, refer to the Electrical Characteristics section of the datasheet.

10.2.2 Brownout Detector on VDDCORE

The Brownout Detector monitors VDDCORE. It is active by default. It can be deactivated by software through the Supply Controller (SUPC_MR). It is especially recommended to disable it during low-power modes such as wait or sleep modes.

If VDDCORE goes below the threshold voltage, the reset of the core is asserted. For more information, refer to the Supply Controller (SUPC) and Electrical Characteristics sections of the datasheet.

10.2.3 Supply Monitor on VDDIO

The Supply Monitor monitors VDDIO. It is not active by default. It can be activated by software and is fully programmable with 16 steps for the threshold (between 1.9V to 3.4V). It is controlled by the Supply Controller (SUPC). A sample mode is possible. It allows to divide the supply monitor power consumption by a factor of up to 2048. For more information, refer to the SUPC and Electrical Characteristics sections of the datasheet.

10.3 Reset Controller

The Reset Controller is based on a Power-on-Reset cell, and a Supply Monitor on VDDCORE.

The Reset Controller is capable to return to the software the source of the last reset, either a general reset, a wake-up reset, a software reset, a user reset or a watchdog reset.

The Reset Controller controls the internal resets of the system and the NRST pin input/output. It is capable to shape a reset signal for the external devices, simplifying to a minimum connection of a push-button on the NRST pin to implement a manual reset.

The configuration of the Reset Controller is saved as supplied on VDDIO.

10.4 Supply Controller (SUPC)

The Supply Controller controls the power supplies of each section of the processor and the peripherals (via Voltage regulator control)

The Supply Controller has its own reset circuitry and is clocked by the 32 kHz Slow clock generator.

11. Peripherals

11.1 Peripheral Identifiers

Table 11-1 defines the Peripheral Identifiers of the SAM3S. A peripheral identifier is required for the control of the peripheral interrupt with the Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller and for the control of the peripheral clock with the Power Management Controller.

Table 11-1. Peripheral Identifiers

Instance ID	Instance Name	NVIC Interrupt	PMC Clock Control	Instance Description
0	SUPC	X		Supply Controller
1	RSTC	X		Reset Controller
2	RTC	X		Real Time Clock
3	RTT	X		Real Time Timer
4	WDT	X		Watchdog Timer
5	PMC	X		Power Management Controller
6	EEFC	X		Enhanced Embedded Flash Controller
7	-	-		Reserved
8	UART0	X	X	UART 0
9	UART1	X	X	UART 1
10	SMC	X	X	SMC
11	PIOA	X	X	Parallel I/O Controller A
12	PIOB	X	X	Parallel I/O Controller B
13	PIOC	X	X	Parallel I/O Controller C
14	USART0	X	X	USART 0
15	USART1	X	X	USART 1
16	-	-	-	Reserved
17	-	-	-	Reserved
18	HSMCI	X	X	High Speed Multimedia Card Interface
19	TWI0	X	X	Two Wire Interface 0
20	TWI1	X	X	Two Wire Interface 1
21	SPI	X	X	Serial Peripheral Interface
22	SSC	X	X	Synchronous Serial Controller
23	TC0	X	X	Timer/Counter 0
24	TC1	X	X	Timer/Counter 1
25	TC2	X	X	Timer/Counter 2
26	TC3	X	X	Timer/Counter 3
27	TC4	X	X	Timer/Counter 4
28	TC5	X	X	Timer/Counter 5
29	ADC	X	X	Analog-to-Digital Converter
30	DACC	X	X	Digital-to-Analog Converter
31	PWM	X	X	Pulse Width Modulation
32	CRCCU	X	X	CRC Calculation Unit
33	ACC	X	X	Analog Comparator
34	UDP	X	X	USB Device Port

11.2.3 PIO Controller C Multiplexing

Table 11-4. Multiplexing on PIO Controller C (PIOC)

I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Peripheral C	Extra Function	System Function	Comments
PC0	D0	PWML0				100-pin version
PC1	D1	PWML1				100-pin version
PC2	D2	PWML2				100-pin version
PC3	D3	PWML3				100-pin version
PC4	D4	NPCS1				100-pin version
PC5	D5					100-pin version
PC6	D6					100-pin version
PC7	D7					100-pin version
PC8	NWE					100-pin version
PC9	NANDOE					100-pin version
PC10	NANDWE					100-pin version
PC11	NRD					100-pin version
PC12	NCS3			AD12		100-pin version
PC13	NWAIT	PWML0		AD10		100-pin version
PC14	NCS0					100-pin version
PC15	NCS1	PWML1		AD11		100-pin version
PC16	A21/NANDALE					100-pin version
PC17	A22/NANDCLE					100-pin version
PC18	A0	PWMH0				100-pin version
PC19	A1	PWMH1				100-pin version
PC20	A2	PWMH2				100-pin version
PC21	A3	PWMH3				100-pin version
PC22	A4	PWML3				100-pin version
PC23	A5	TIOA3				100-pin version
PC24	A6	TIOB3				100-pin version
PC25	A7	TCLK3				100-pin version
PC26	A8	TIOA4				100-pin version
PC27	A9	TIOB4				100-pin version
PC28	A10	TCLK4				100-pin version
PC29	A11	TIOA5		AD13		100-pin version
PC30	A12	TIOB5		AD14		100-pin version
PC31	A13	TCLK5				100-pin version

- Programmable gain: 1, 2, 4

12.11 Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)

- Up to 2 channel 12-bit DAC
- Up to 2 mega-samples conversion rate in single channel mode
- Flexible conversion range
- Multiple trigger sources for each channel
- 2 Sample/Hold (S/H) outputs
- Built-in offset and gain calibration
- Possibility to drive output to ground
- Possibility to use as input to analog comparator or ADC (as an internal wire and without S/H stage)
- Two PDC channels
- Power reduction mode

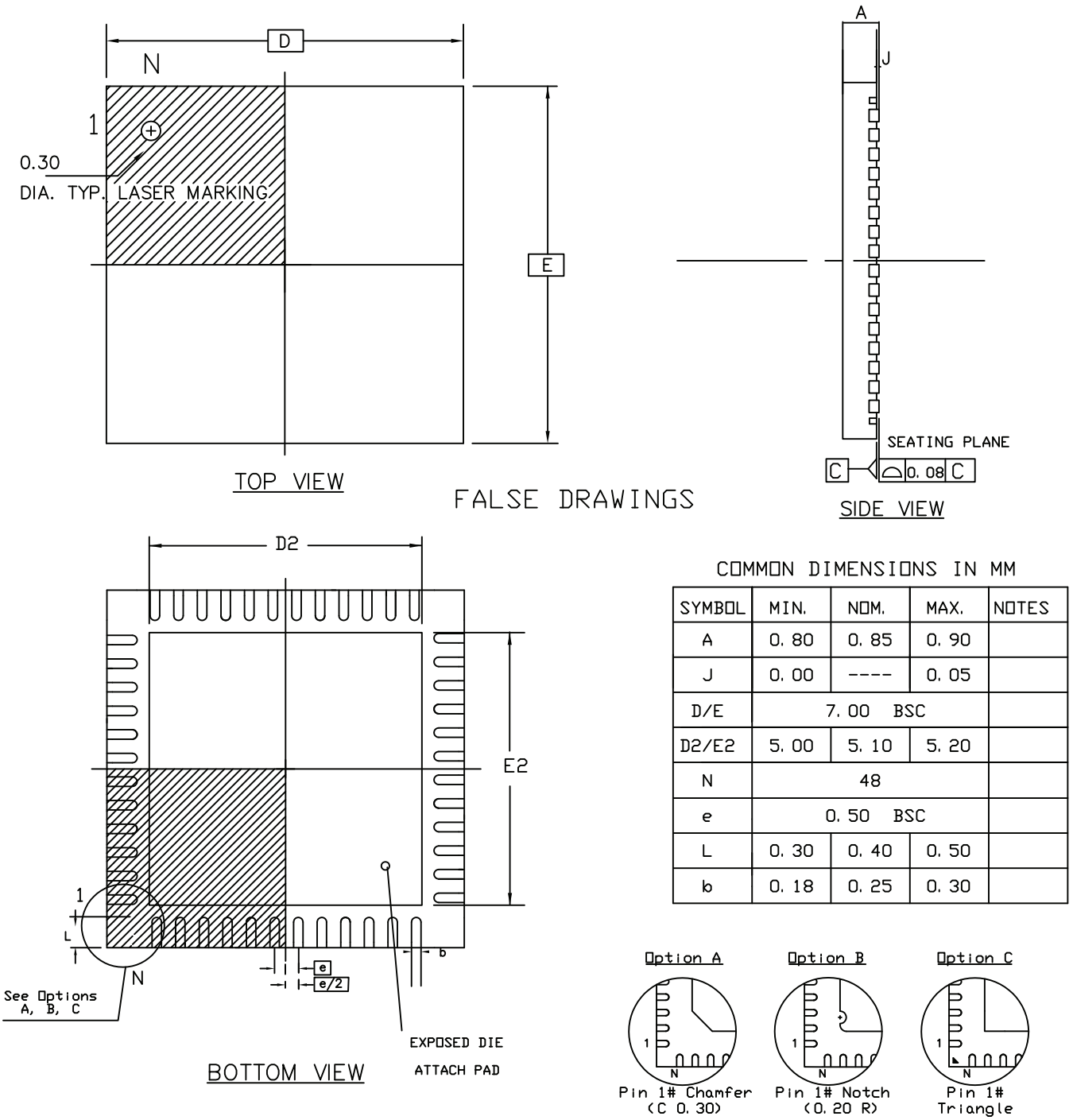
12.12 Static Memory Controller

- 16-Mbyte Address Space per Chip Select
- 8- bit Data Bus
- Word, Halfword, Byte Transfers
- Programmable Setup, Pulse And Hold Time for Read Signals per Chip Select
- Programmable Setup, Pulse And Hold Time for Write Signals per Chip Select
- Programmable Data Float Time per Chip Select
- External Wait Request
- Automatic Switch to Slow Clock Mode
- Asynchronous Read in Page Mode Supported: Page Size Ranges from 4 to 32 Bytes
- NAND FLASH additional logic supporting NAND Flash with Multiplexed Data/Address buses
- Hardware Configurable number of chip select from 1 to 4
- Programmable timing on a per chip select basis

12.13 Analog Comparator

- One analog comparator
- High speed option vs. low power option
- Selectable input hysteresis:
  - 0, 20 mV, 50 mV
- Minus input selection:
  - DAC outputs
  - Temperature Sensor
  - ADVREF
  - AD0 to AD3 ADC channels
- Plus input selection:
  - All analog inputs

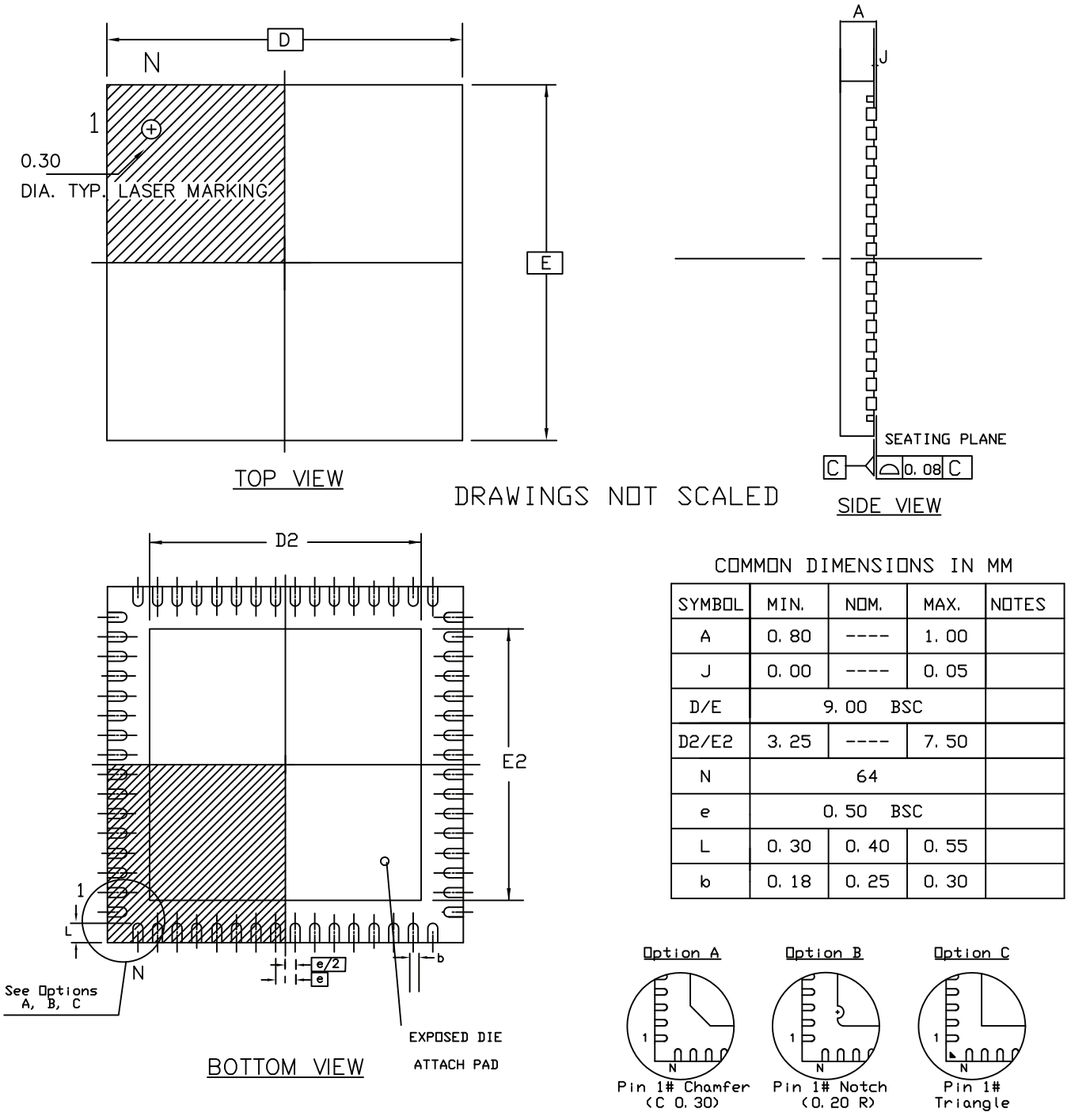
Figure 13-4. 48-pad QFN Package



COMMON DIMENSIONS IN MM

SYMBOL	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	NOTES
A	0.80	0.85	0.90	
J	0.00	----	0.05	
D/E	7.00 BSC			
D2/E2	5.00	5.10	5.20	
N	48			
e	0.50 BSC			
L	0.30	0.40	0.50	
b	0.18	0.25	0.30	

Figure 13-5. 64-pad QFN Package Drawing



COMMON DIMENSIONS IN MM

SYMBOL	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	NOTES
A	0.80	----	1.00	
J	0.00	----	0.05	
D/E	9.00 BSC			
D2/E2	3.25	----	7.50	
N	64			
e	0.50 BSC			
L	0.30	0.40	0.55	
b	0.18	0.25	0.30	

14. Ordering Information

Table 14-1. Ordering Codes for SAM3S Devices

Ordering Code	MRL	Flash (Kbytes)	Package (Kbytes)	Package Type	Temperature Operating Range
ATSAM3S4CA-AU	A	256	QFP100	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S4CA-CU	A	256	BGA100	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S4BA-AU	A	256	QFP64	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S4BA-MU	A	256	QFN64	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S4AA-AU	A	256	QFP48	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S4AA-MU	A	256	QFN48	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S2CA-AU	A	128	QFP100	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S2CA-CU	A	128	BGA100	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S2BA-AU	A	128	QFP64	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S2BA-MU	A	128	QFN64	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S2AA-AU	A	128	QFP48	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S2AA-MU	A	128	QFN48	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S1CA-AU	A	64	QFP100	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S1CA-CU	A	64	BGA100	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S1BA-AU	A	64	QFP64	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S1BA-MU	A	64	QFN64	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S1AA-AU	A	64	QFP48	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C
ATSAM3S1AA-MU	A	64	QFN48	Green	Industrial -40°C to 85°C