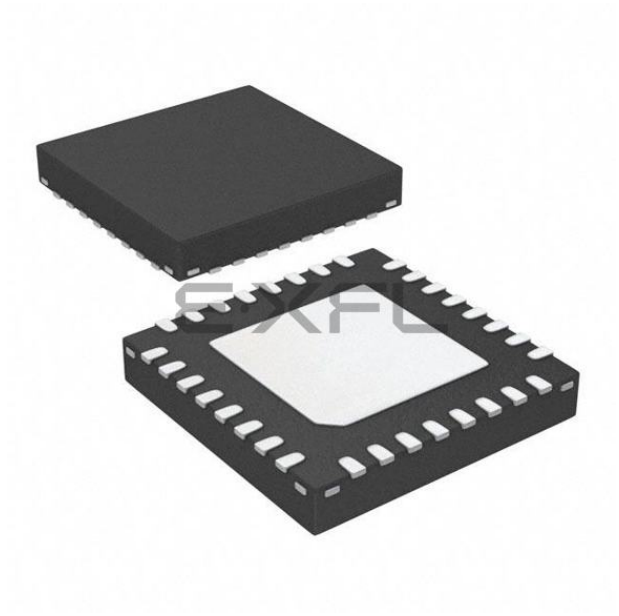

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"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable 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	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	50MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, LVD, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	24
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	2.5V ~ 5.5V
Data Converters	A/D 5x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-WFQFN Exposed Pad
Supplier Device Package	-
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nuvoton-technology-corporation-america/m058zan

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- Push-Pull output
- Open-Drain output
- Input only with high impendence

- TTL/Schmitt trigger input selectable
- I/O pin can be configured as interrupt source with edge/level setting
- Supports high driver and high sink IO mode

- Timer
  - Provides four channel 32-bit timers, one 8-bit pre-scale counter with 24-bit up-timer for each timer.
  - Independent clock source for each timer.
  - 24-bit timer value is readable through TDR (Timer Data Register)
  - Provides one-shot, periodic and toggle operation modes.
- Watchdog Timer
  - Multiple clock sources
  - Supports wake-up from power down or idle mode
  - Interrupt or reset selectable on watchdog time-out
- PWM
  - Built-in up to four 16-bit PWM generators; providing eight PWM outputs or four complementary paired PWM outputs
  - Individual clock source, clock divider, 8-bit pre-scalar and dead-zone generator for each PWM generator
  - PWM interrupt synchronized to PWM period
  - 16-bit digital Capture timers (shared with PWM timers) with rising/falling capture inputs
  - Supports capture interrupt
- UART
  - Up to two sets of UART device

4 SELECTION TABLE

NuMicro M051™ Series Selection Guide

Part No.	APROM	RAM	Data Flash	LDROM	I/O	Timer	Connectivity			PWM	ADC	EBI	ISP ICP	Package
							UART	SPI	I2C					
M058LAN	32KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	40	4x32-bit	2	2	1	8	8x12-bit	v	v	LQFP48
M058ZAN	32KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	24	4x32-bit	2	1	1	5	5x12-bit		v	QFN 33
M0516LAN	64KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	40	4x32-bit	2	2	1	8	8x12-bit	v	v	LQFP48
M0516ZAN	64KB	4KB	4KB	4KB	24	4x32-bit	2	1	1	5	5x12-bit		v	QFN 33

Table 4–1 NuMicro™ M051 Series Product Selection Guide

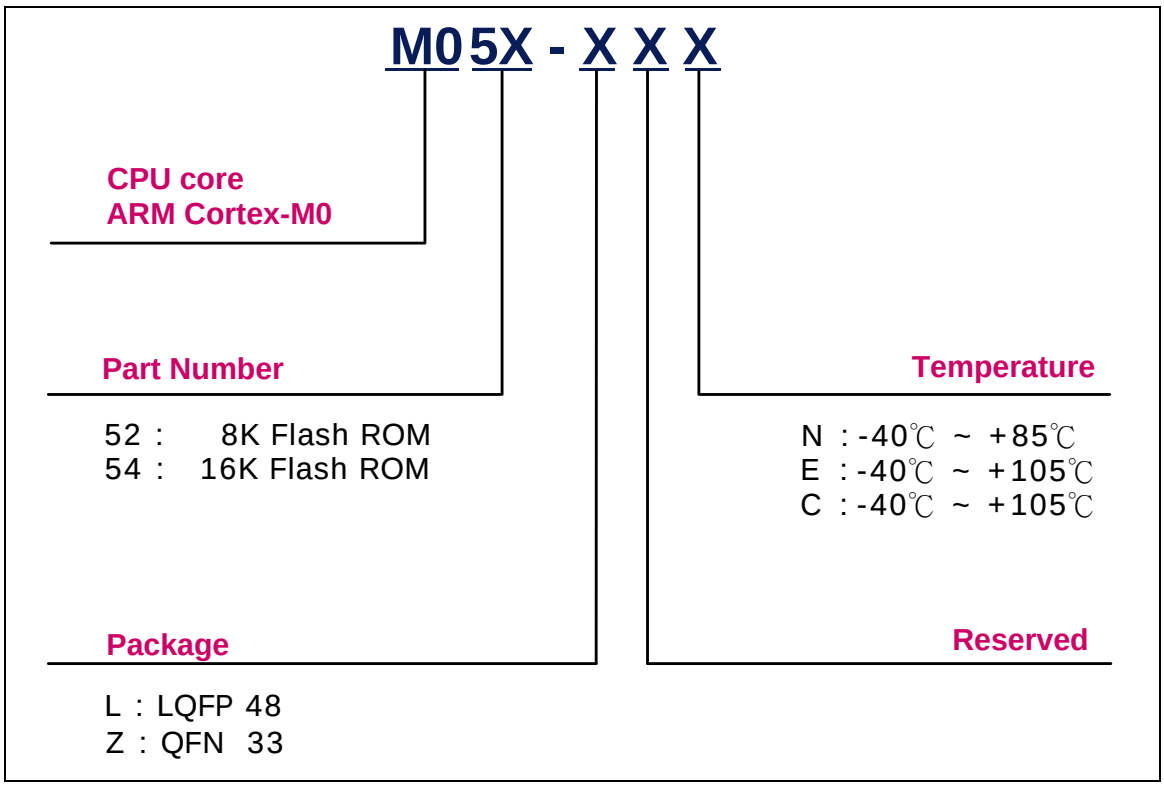


Figure 4–1 NuMicro M051™ Naming Rule

5 PIN CONFIGURATION

5.1 QFN 33 pin

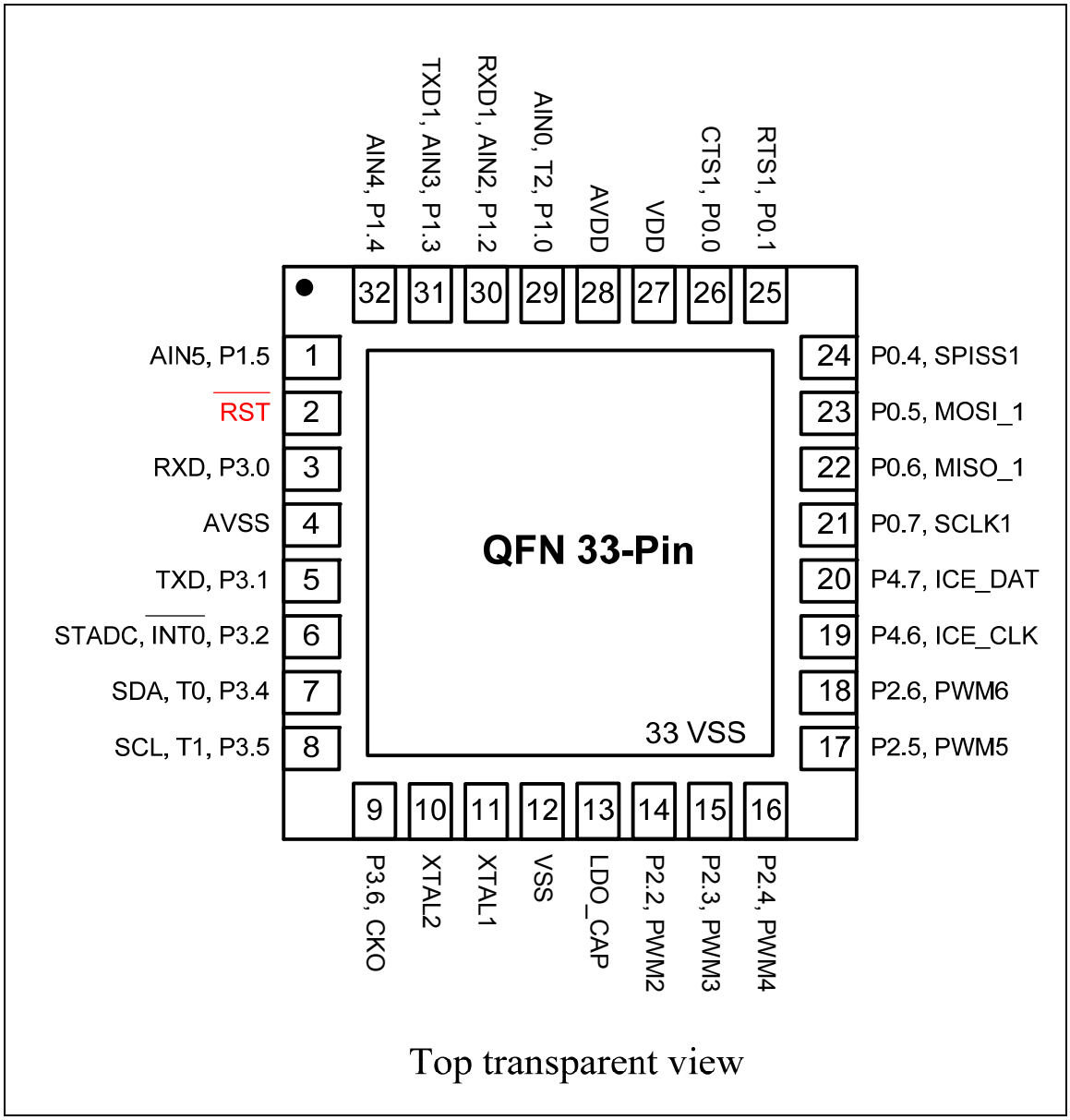


Figure 5-1 NuMicro™ M051 Series QFN33 Pin Diagram

- Load/store-multiples and multicycle-multiplies that can be abandoned and restarted to facilitate rapid interrupt handling.
- C Application Binary Interface compliant exception model.
  This is the ARMv6-M, C Application Binary Interface(C-ABI) compliant exception model that enables the use of pure C functions as interrupt handlers.
- Low power sleep mode entry using Wait For Interrupt (WFI), Wait For Event(WFE) instructions, or the return from interrupt sleep-on-exit feature.

NVIC features:

- 32 external interrupt inputs, each with four levels of priority.
- Dedicated non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI) input.
- Support for both level-sensitive and pulse-sensitive interrupt lines
- Wake-up Interrupt Controller (WIC), supports ultra-low power sleep mode.

Debug support:

- Four hardware breakpoints.
- Two watchpoints.
- Program Counter Sampling Register (PCSR) for non-intrusive code profiling.
- Single step and vector catch capabilities.

Bus interfaces:

- Single 32-bit AMBA-3 AHB-Lite system interface that provides simple integration to all system peripherals and memory.
- Single 32-bit slave port that supports the DAP (Debug Access Port).

6.2.4 Whole System Memory Map

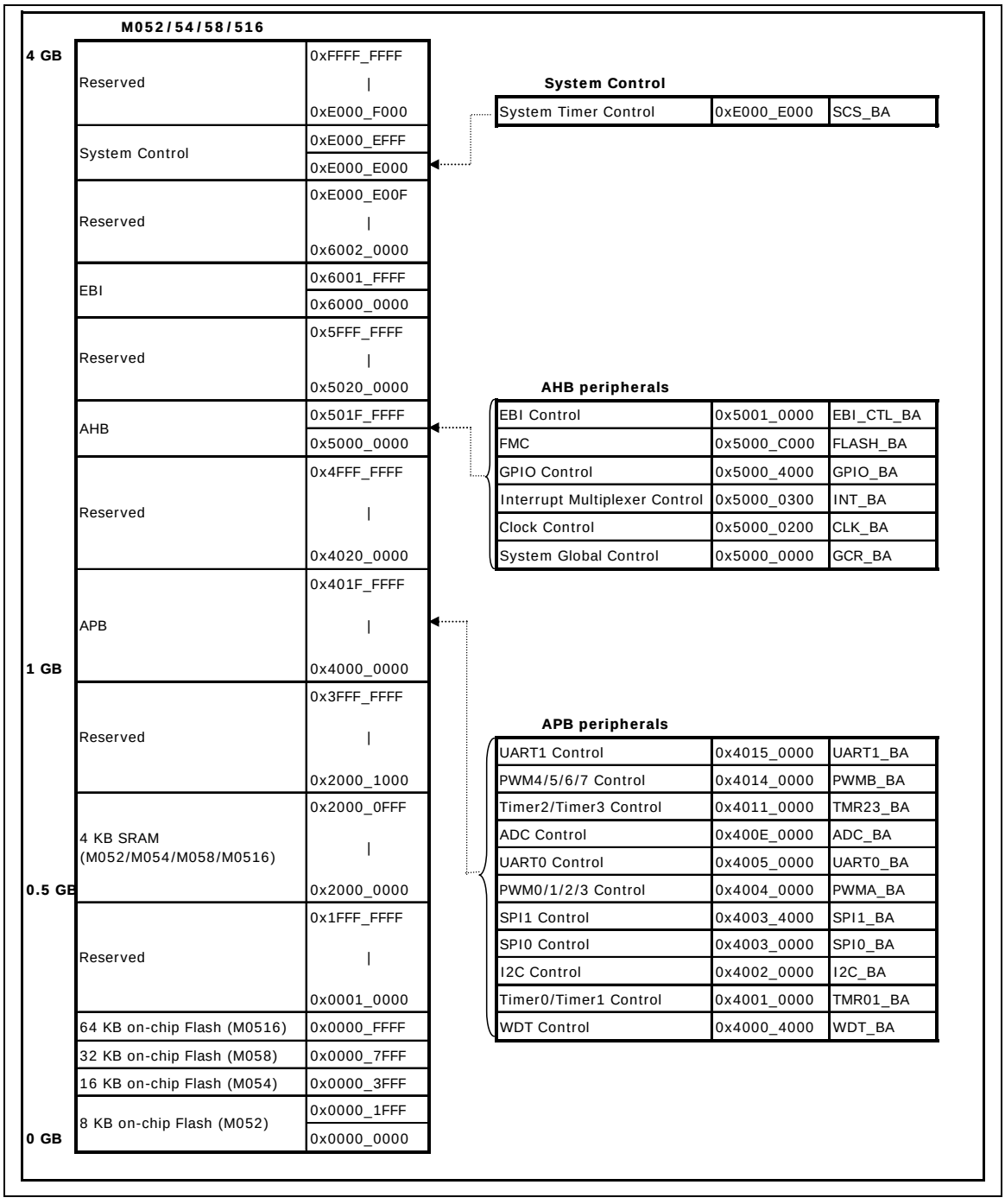
NuMicro M051™ series provides a 4G-byte address space. The memory locations assigned to each on-chip modules are shown in Table 6-1. The detailed register memory addressing and programming will be described in the following sections for individual on-chip peripherals. NuMicro M051™ series only supports little-endian data format.

Address Space	Token	Modules
Flash and SRAM Memory Space		
0x0000_0000 – 0x0000_FFFF	FLASH_BA	FLASH Memory Space (64KB)
0x2000_0000 – 0x2000_0FFF	SRAM_BA	SRAM Memory Space (4KB)
AHB Modules Space (0x5000_0000 – 0x501F_FFFF)		
0x5000_0000 – 0x5000_01FF	GCR_BA	System Global Control Registers
0x5000_0200 – 0x5000_02FF	CLK_BA	Clock Control Registers
0x5000_0300 – 0x5000_03FF	INT_BA	Interrupt Multiplexer Control Registers
0x5000_4000 – 0x5000_7FFF	GPIO_BA	GPIO (P0~P4) Control Registers
0x5000_C000 – 0x5000_FFFF	FMC_BA	Flash Memory Control Registers
0x5001_0000 – 0x5001_3FFF	EBI_CTL_BA	EBI Control Registers (128KB)
EBI Space (0x6000_0000 ~ 0x6001_FFFF)		
0x6000_0000 – 0x6001_FFFF	EBI_BA	EBI Space
APB Modules Space (0x4000_0000 ~ 0x400F_FFFF)		
0x4000_4000 – 0x4000_7FFF	WDT_BA	Watch-Dog Timer Control Registers
0x4001_0000 – 0x4001_3FFF	TMR01_BA	Timer0/Timer1 Control Registers
0x4002_0000 – 0x4002_3FFF	I2C_BA	I^2C Interface Control Registers
0x4003_0000 – 0x4003_3FFF	SPI0_BA	SPI0 with master/slave function Control Registers
0x4003_4000 – 0x4003_7FFF	SPI1_BA	SPI1 with master/slave function Control Registers
0x4004_0000 – 0x4004_3FFF	PWMA_BA	PWM0/1/2/3 Control Registers
0x4005_0000 – 0x4005_3FFF	UART0_BA	UART0 Control Registers

0x400E_0000 – 0x400E_FFFF	ADC_BA	Analog-Digital-Converter (ADC) Control Registers
0x4011_0000 – 0x4011_3FFF	TMR23_BA	Timer2/Timer3 Control Registers
0x4014_0000 – 0x4014_3FFF	PWMB_BA	PWM4/5/6/7 Control Registers
0x4015_0000 – 0x4015_3FFF	UART1_BA	UART1 Control Registers
System Control Space (0xE000_E000 ~ 0xE000_EFFF)		
0xE000_E010 – 0xE000_E0FF	SCS_BA	System Timer Control Registers
0xE000_E100 – 0xE000_ECFF	SCS_BA	External Interrupt Controller Control Registers
0xE000_ED00 – 0xE000_ED8F	SCS_BA	System Control Registers

Table 6-1 Address Space Assignments for On-Chip Modules

6.2.5 Whole System Memory Mapping Table



M052/54/58/516

4 GB	Reserved	0xFFFF_FFFF | 0xE000_F000
	System Control	0xE000_EFFF 0xE000_E000
	Reserved	0xE000_E00F | 0x6002_0000
	EBI	0x6001_FFFF 0x6000_0000
	Reserved	0x5FFF_FFFF | 0x5020_0000
	AHB	0x501F_FFFF 0x5000_0000
	Reserved	0x4FFF_FFFF | 0x4020_0000
	APB	0x401F_FFFF | 0x4000_0000
1 GB	Reserved	0x3FFF_FFFF | 0x2000_1000
	4 KB SRAM (M052/M054/M058/M0516)	0x2000_0FFF | 0x2000_0000
0.5 GB	Reserved	0x1FFF_FFFF | 0x0001_0000
	64 KB on-chip Flash (M0516)	0x0000_FFFF
	32 KB on-chip Flash (M058)	0x0000_7FFF
	16 KB on-chip Flash (M054)	0x0000_3FFF
	8 KB on-chip Flash (M052)	0x0000_1FFF 0x0000_0000
0 GB		

System Control

System Timer Control	0xE000_E000	SCS_BA

AHB peripherals

EBI Control	0x5001_0000	EBI_CTL_BA
FMC	0x5000_C000	FLASH_BA
GPIO Control	0x5000_4000	GPIO_BA
Interrupt Multiplexer Control	0x5000_0300	INT_BA
Clock Control	0x5000_0200	CLK_BA
System Global Control	0x5000_0000	GCR_BA

APB peripherals

UART1 Control	0x4015_0000	UART1_BA
PWM4/5/6/7 Control	0x4014_0000	PWMB_BA
Timer2/Timer3 Control	0x4011_0000	TMR23_BA
ADC Control	0x400E_0000	ADC_BA
UART0 Control	0x4005_0000	UART0_BA
PWM0/1/2/3 Control	0x4004_0000	PWMA_BA
SPI1 Control	0x4003_4000	SPI1_BA
SPI0 Control	0x4003_0000	SPI0_BA
I2C Control	0x4002_0000	I2C_BA
Timer0/Timer1 Control	0x4001_0000	TMR01_BA
WDT Control	0x4000_4000	WDT_BA

6.2.7 Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)

Cortex-M0 provides an interrupt controller as an integral part of the exception mode, named as "Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)". It is closely coupled to the processor kernel and provides following features:

- Nested and Vectored interrupt support
- Automatic processor state saving and restoration
- Dynamic priority changing
- Reduced and deterministic interrupt latency

The NVIC prioritizes and handles all supported exceptions. All exceptions are handled in "Handler Mode". This NVIC architecture supports 32 (IRQ[31:0]) discrete interrupts with 4 levels of priority. All of the interrupts and most of the system exceptions can be configured to different priority levels. When an interrupt occurs, the NVIC will compare the priority of the new interrupt to the current running one's priority. If the priority of the new interrupt is higher than the current one, the new interrupt handler will override the current handler.

When any interrupts is accepted, the starting address of the interrupt service routine (ISR) is fetched from a vector table in memory. There is no need to determine which interrupt is accepted and branch to the starting address of the correlated ISR by software. While the starting address is fetched, NVIC will also automatically save processor state including the registers "PC, PSR, LR, R0~R3, R12" to the stack. At the end of the ISR, the NVIC will restore the mentioned registers from stack and resume the normal execution. Thus it will take less and deterministic time to process the interrupt request.

The NVIC supports "Tail Chaining" which handles back-to-back interrupts efficiently without the overhead of states saving and restoration and therefore reduces delay time in switching to pending ISR at the end of current ISR. The NVIC also supports "Late Arrival" which improves the efficiency of concurrent ISRs. When a higher priority interrupt request occurs before the current ISR starts to execute (at the stage of state saving and starting address fetching), the NVIC will give priority to the higher one without delay penalty. Thus it advances the real-time capability.

For more detailed information, please refer to the documents "ARM® Cortex™-M0 Technical Reference Manual" and "ARM® v6-M Architecture Reference Manual".

6.3 Clock Controller

6.3.1 Overview

The clock controller generates the clocks for the whole chip, including system clocks and all peripheral clocks. The clock controller also implements the power control function with the individually clock ON/OFF control, clock source selection and clock divider. The chip will not enter power down mode until CPU sets the power down enable bit (PWR_DOWN_EN) and Cortex-M0 core executes the WFI instruction. After that, chip enters power down mode and wait for wake-up interrupt source triggered to leave power down mode. In the power down mode, the clock controller turns off the external 4~24 MHz high speed crystal and internal 22.1184 MHz high speed oscillator to reduce the overall system power consumption.

6.3.2 Clock Generator Block Diagram

The clock generator consists of 4 sources which list below:

- One external 4~24 MHz high speed crystal
- One internal 22.1184 MHz high speed oscillator
- One programmable PLL FOUT(PLL source consists of external 4~24 MHz high speed crystal and internal 22.1184 MHz high speed oscillator)
- One internal 10 kHz low speed oscillator

6.3.3 System Clock and SysTick Clock

The system clock has 4 clock sources which were generated from clock generator block. The clock source switch depends on the register HCLK_S(CLKSEL0[2:0]). The block diagram is shown in the Figure 6-5.

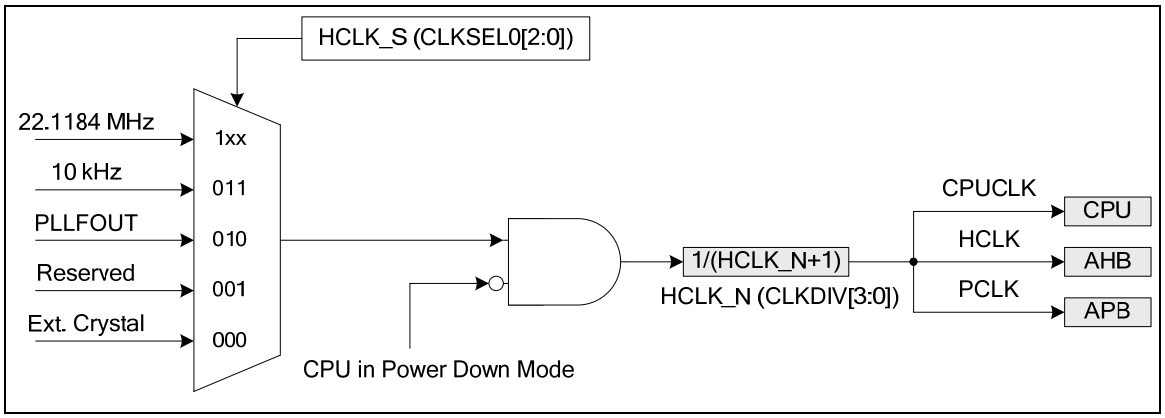


Figure 6-5 System Clock Block Diagram

The clock source of SysTick in Cortex-M0 core can use CPU clock or external clock (SYST_CSR[2]). If using external clock, the SysTick clock (STCLK) has 4 clock sources. The clock source switch depends on the setting of the register STCLK_S (CLKSEL0[5:3]. The block diagram is shown in the Figure 6-6.

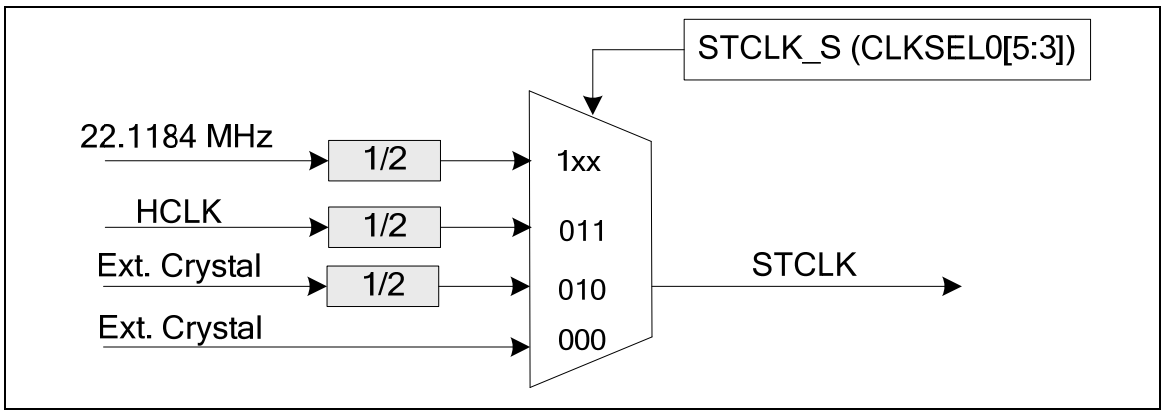


Figure 6-6 SysTick clock Control Block Diagram

6.3.7 Frequency Divider Output

This device is equipped a power-of-2 frequency divider which is composed by16 chained divide-by-2 shift registers. One of the 16 shift register outputs selected by a sixteen to one multiplexer is reflected to P3.6. Therefore there are 16 options of power-of-2 divided clocks with the frequency from $F_{in}/2^1$ to $F_{in}/2^{17}$ where Fin is input clock frequency to the clock divider.

The output formula is $F_{out} = F_{in}/2^{(N+1)}$, where F_{in} is the input clock frequency, F_{out} is the clock divider output frequency and N is the 4-bit value in FREQDIV.FSEL[3:0].

When write 1 to DIVIDER_EN (FRQDIV[4]), the chained counter starts to count. When write 0 to DIVIDER_EN (FRQDIV[4]), the chained counter continuously runs till divided clock reaches low state and stay in low state.

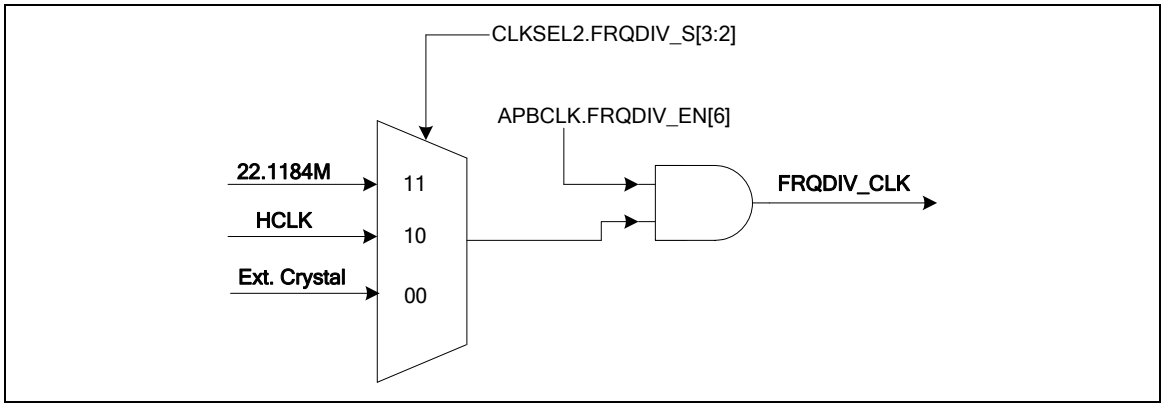


Figure 6-9 Clock Source of Frequency Divider

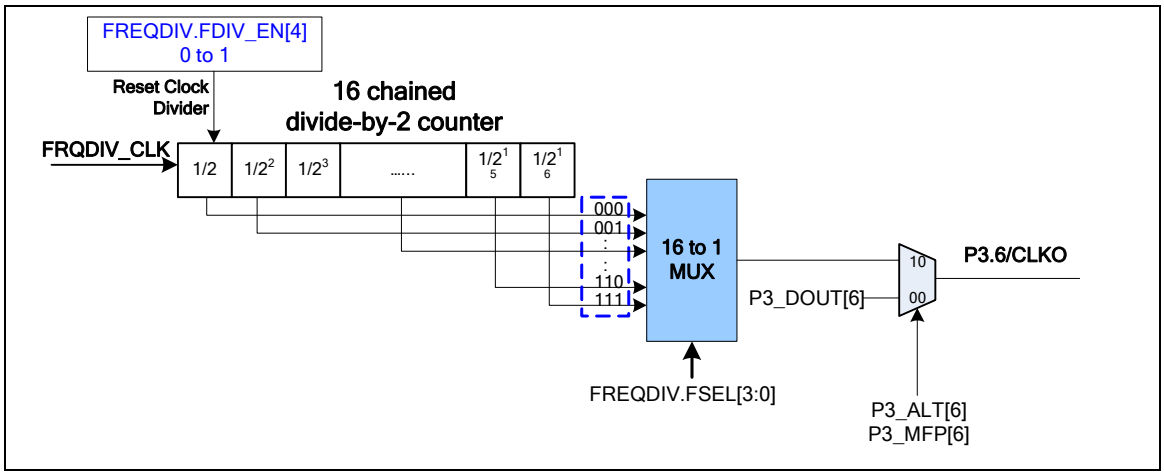


Figure 6-10 Block Diagram of Frequency Divider

6.4.1.3 Open-Drain Mode Explanation

Set Px_PMD(PMDn[1:0]) to 10b the Px[n] pin is in Open-Drain mode and the I/O pin supports digital output function but only with sink current capability, an additional pull-up resister is needed for driving high state. If the bit value in the corresponding bit [n] of Px_DOUT is "0", the pin drive a "low" output on the pin. If the bit value in the corresponding bit [n] of Px_DOUT is "1", the pin output drives high that is controlled by the internal pull-up resistor or the external pull high resistor.

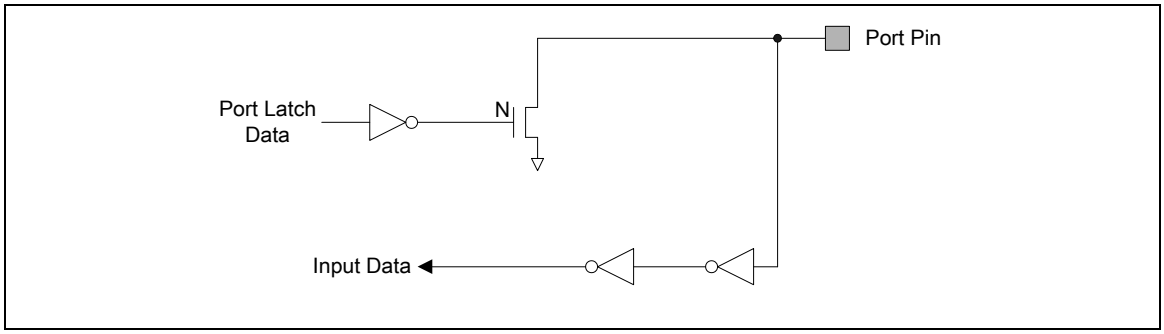


Figure 6-12 Open-Drain Output

6.4.1.4 Quasi-bidirectional Mode Explanation

Set Px_PMD(PMDn[1:0]) to 11b the Px[n] pin is in Quasi-bidirectional mode and the I/O pin supports digital output and input function at the same time but the source current is only up to hundreds uA. Before the digital input function is performed the corresponding bit in Px_DOUT must be set to 1. The quasi-bidirectional output is common on the 80C51 and most of its derivatives. If the bit value in the corresponding bit [n] of Px_DOUT is "0", the pin drive a "low" output on the pin. If the bit value in the corresponding bit [n] of Px_DOUT is "1", the pin will check the pin value. If pin value is high, no action takes. If pin state is low, then pin will drive strong high with 2 clock cycles on the pin and then disable the strong output drive and then the pin status is control by internal pull-up resistor. Note that the source current capability in quasi-bidirectional mode is only about 200uA to 30uA for VDD is form 5.0V to 2.5V

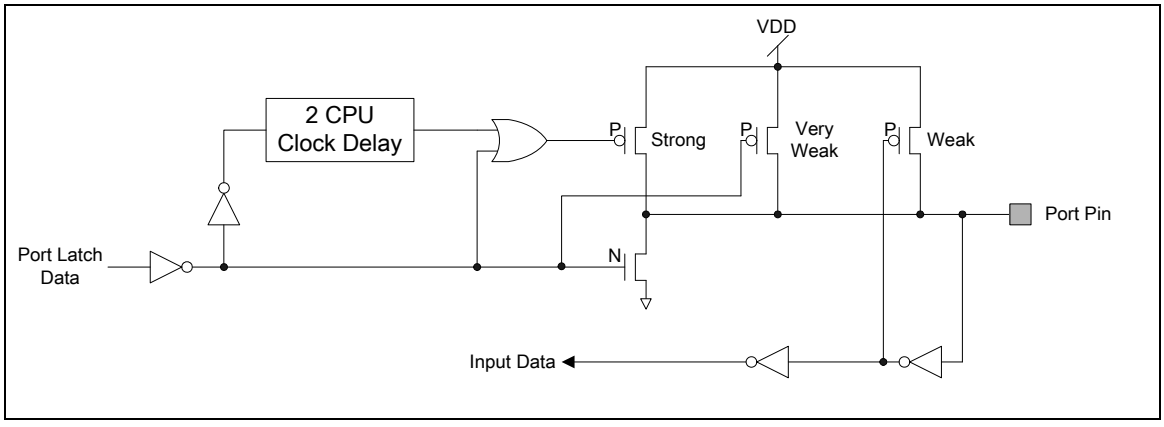


Figure 6-13 Quasi-bidirectional I/O Mode

6.8 Timer Controller

6.8.1 Overview

The timer controller includes four 32-bit timers, TIMER0~TIMER3, which allows user to easily implement a timer control for applications. The timer can perform functions like frequency measurement, interval measurement, clock generation, delay timing, and so on. The timer can generates an interrupt signal upon timeout, or provide the current value of count during operation.

6.8.2 Features

- 4 sets of 32-bit timers with 24-bit up-timer and one 8-bit pre-scale counter
- Independent clock source for each timer.
- 24-bit timer value is readable through TDR (Timer Data Register)
- Provides one-shot, periodic, toggle and continuous counting operation modes.
- Time out period = (Period of timer clock input) * (8-bit pre-scale counter + 1) * (24-bit TCMP)
- Maximum counting cycle time = (1 / T MHz) * (2^8) * (2^24), T is the period of timer clock

control provided by RTS pin or can program GPIO (P0.3 for RTS0 and P0.1 for RTS 1) to implement the function by software. The RS-485 mode is selected by setting the UA_FUN_SEL register to select RS-485 function. The RS-485 driver control is implemented using the RTS control signal from an asynchronous serial port to enable the RS-485 driver. In RS-485 mode, many characteristics of the RX and TX are same as UART.

6.10.2 Features

- Full duplex, asynchronous communications
- Separate receive / transmit 15 bytes (UART0/UART1) entry FIFO for data payloads
- Support hardware auto flow control/flow control function (CTS, RTS) and programmable RTS flow control trigger level (UART0 and UART1 support)
- Programmable receiver buffer trigger level
- Support programmable baud-rate generator for each channel individually
- Support CTS wake up function (UART0 and UART1 support)
- Support 7 bit receiver buffer time out detection function
- Programmable transmitting data delay time between the last stop and the next start bit by setting UA_TOR [DLY] register
- Support break error, frame error, and parity error detect function
- Fully programmable serial-interface characteristics
- Programmable number of data bit, 5, 6, 7, 8 bit character
- Programmable parity bit, even, odd, no parity or stick parity bit generation and detection
- Programmable stop bit, 1, 1.5, or 2 stop bit generation
- Support IrDA SIR function mode
- Support for 3/16 bit duration for normal mode
- Support RS-485 function mode.
- Support RS-485 9bit mode
- Support hardware or software direct enable control provided by RTS pin

6.13 Flash Memory Controller (FMC)

6.13.1 Overview

NuMicro M051™ series equips with 64K/32K/16K/8K bytes on chip embedded Flash for application program memory (APROM) that can be updated through ISP/IAP procedure. In System Programming (ISP) function enables user to update program memory when chip is soldered on PCB. After chip power on Cortex-M0 CPU fetches code from APROM or LDROM decided by boot select (CBS) in Config0. By the way, NuMicro M051™ series also provide additional 4K bytes DATA Flash for user to store some application depended data before chip power off in 64/32/16/8K bytes APROM model.

6.13.2 Features

- Run up to 50 MHz with zero wait state for continuous address read access
- 64/32/16/8KB application program memory (APROM)
- 4KB in system programming (ISP) loader program memory (LDROM)
- Fixed 4KB data flash with 512 bytes page erase unit
- In System Program (ISP)/In Application Program (IAP) to update on chip Flash
- In Circuit Program (ICP) via serial wire debug interface (SWD)

8 ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS

8.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

SYMBOL	PARAMETER	MIN	MAX	UNIT
DC Power Supply	VDD–VSS	-0.3	+7.0	V
Input Voltage	VIN	VSS-0.3	VDD+0.3	V
Oscillator Frequency	$1/t_{CLCL}$	0	40	MHz
Operating Temperature	TA	-40	+85	°C
Storage Temperature	TST	-55	+150	°C
Maximum Current into V_{DD}		-	120	mA
Maximum Current out of V_{SS}			120	mA
Maximum Current sunk by a I/O pin			35	mA
Maximum Current sourced by a I/O pin			35	mA
Maximum Current sunk by total I/O pins			100	mA
Maximum Current sourced by total I/O pins			100	mA

Note: Exposure to conditions beyond those listed under absolute maximum ratings may adversely affects the lift and reliability of the device.

8.3.4 Internal 22.1184 MHz High Speed Oscillator

PARAMETER	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply voltage[1]	-	2.5	-	5.5	V
Center Frequency	-	-	22.1184		MHz
Calibrated Internal Oscillator Frequency	+25 C; V_{DD} =5V	-1	-	+1	%
	-40 C~+85 C; V_{DD}=2.5V~5.5V	-3	-	+3	%
Accuracy of Un-calibrated Internal Oscillator Frequency	-40 C~+85 C; V_{DD}=2.5V~5.5V	-25	-	+25	%
Operating current	V_{DD} =5V	-	500	-	uA

8.3.5 Internal 10 kHz Low Speed Oscillator

PARAMETER	CONDITION	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	UNIT
Supply voltage[1]	-	2.5	-	5.5	V
Center Frequency	-	-	10	-	kHz
Calibrated Internal Oscillator Frequency	+25 C; V_{DD} =5V	-30	-	+30	%
	-40 C~+85 C; V_{DD}=2.5V~5.5V	-50	-	+50	%
Operating current	V_{DD} =5V	-	5	-	uA

Notes:

1. Internal operation voltage comes form LDO.

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