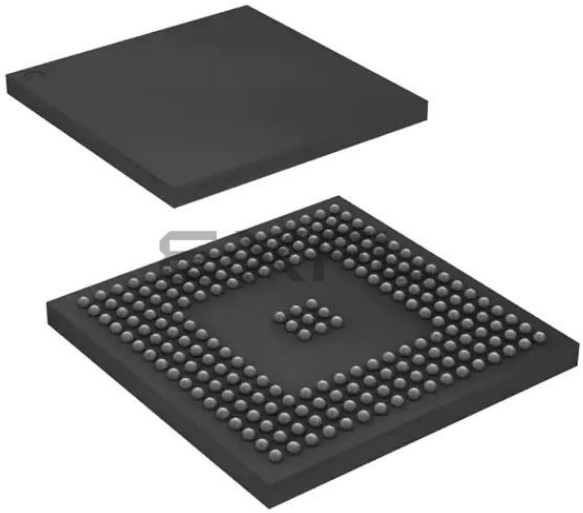
Microchip Technology - AT91SAM9261-CJ-999 Datasheet



Welcome to E-XFL.COM

Understanding Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are specialized computing chips designed to perform specific tasks within an embedded system. Unlike general-purpose microprocessors found in personal computers, embedded microprocessors are tailored for dedicated functions within larger systems, offering optimized performance, efficiency, and reliability. These microprocessors are integral to the operation of countless electronic devices, providing the computational power necessary for controlling processes, handling data, and managing communications.

Applications of Embedded - Microprocessors

Embedded microprocessors are utilized across a broad spectrum of applications, making them indispensable in

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	ARM926EJ-S
Number of Cores/Bus Width	1 Core, 32-Bit
Speed	190MHz
Co-Processors/DSP	-
RAM Controllers	SDRAM, SRAM
Graphics Acceleration	No
Display & Interface Controllers	LCD
Ethernet	-
SATA	-
USB	USB 2.0 (2)
Voltage - I/O	3.0V, 3.3V
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Security Features	-
Package / Case	217-LFBGA
Supplier Device Package	217-LFBGA (15x15)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/at91sam9261-cj-999

- Advanced Interrupt Controller (AIC)
  - Individually Maskable, Eight-level Priority, Vectored Interrupt Sources
  - Three External Interrupt Sources and One Fast Interrupt Source, Spurious Interrupt Protected
- Debug Unit (DBGU)
  - 2-wire USART and support for Debug Communication Channel, Programmable ICE Access Prevention
  - Mode for General Purpose Two-wire UART Serial Communication
- Periodic Interval Timer (PIT)
  - 20-bit Interval Timer plus 12-bit Interval Counter
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
  - Key Protected, Programmable Only Once, Windowed 12-bit Counter, Running at Slow Clock
- Real-Time Timer (RTT)
  - 32-bit Free-running Backup Counter Running at Slow Clock
- Three 32-bit Parallel Input/Output Controllers (PIO) PIOA, PIOB and PIOC
  - 96 Programmable I/O Lines Multiplexed with up to Two Peripheral I/Os
  - Input Change Interrupt Capability on Each I/O Line
  - Individually Programmable Open-drain, Pull-up Resistor and Synchronous Output
- Nineteen Peripheral DMA (PDC) Channels
- Multimedia Card Interface (MCI)
  - SDCard and MultiMediaCard™ Compliant
  - Automatic Protocol Control and Fast Automatic Data Transfers with PDC, MMC and SDCard Compliant
- Three Synchronous Serial Controllers (SSC)
  - Independent Clock and Frame Sync Signals for Each Receiver and Transmitter
  - I²S Analog Interface Support, Time Division Multiplex Support
  - High-speed Continuous Data Stream Capabilities with 32-bit Data Transfer
- Three Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver Transmitters (USART)
  - Individual Baud Rate Generator, IrDA® Infrared Modulation/Demodulation
  - Support for ISO7816 T0/T1 Smart Card, Hardware and Software Handshaking, RS485 Support
- Two Master/Slave Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
  - 8- to 16-bit Programmable Data Length, Four External Peripheral Chip Selects
- One Three-channel 16-bit Timer/Counters (TC)
  - Three External Clock Inputs, Two multi-purpose I/O Pins per Channel
  - Double PWM Generation, Capture/Waveform Mode, Up/Down Capability
- Two-wire Interface (TWI)
  - Master Mode Support, All Two-wire Atmel EEPROMs Supported
- IEEE® 1149.1 JTAG Boundary Scan on All Digital Pins
- Required Power Supplies:
  - 1.08V to 1.32V for VDDCORE and VDDBU
  - 3.0V to 3.6V for VDDOSC and for VDDPLL
  - 2.7V to 3.6V for VDDIOP (Peripheral I/Os)
  - 1.65V to 1.95V and 3.0V to 3.6V for VDDIOM (Memory I/Os)
- Available in a 217-ball LFBGA RoHS-compliant Package

1. Description

The AT91SAM9261 is a complete system-on-chip built around the ARM926EJ-S ARM Thumb processor with an extended DSP instruction set and Jazelle Java accelerator. It achieves 210 MIPS at 190 MHz.

The AT91SAM9261 is an optimized host processor for applications with an LCD display. Its integrated LCD controller supports BW and up to 16M color, active and passive LCD displays. The 160 Kbyte integrated SRAM can be configured as a frame buffer minimizing the impact for LCD refresh on the overall processor performance. The External Bus Interface incorporates controllers for synchronous DRAM (SDRAM) and Static memories and features specific interface circuitry for CompactFlash and NAND Flash.

The AT91SAM9261 integrates a ROM-based Boot Loader supporting code shadowing from, for example, external DataFlash® into external SDRAM. The software controlled Power Management Controller (PMC) keeps system power consumption to a minimum by selectively enabling/disabling the processor and various peripherals and adjustment of the operating frequency.

The AT91SAM9261 also benefits from the integration of a wide range of debug features including JTAG-ICE, a dedicated UART debug channel (DBGU) and an embedded real time trace. This enables the development and debug of all applications, especially those with real-time constraints.

2. Block Diagram

Figure 2-1. AT91SAM9261 Block Diagram

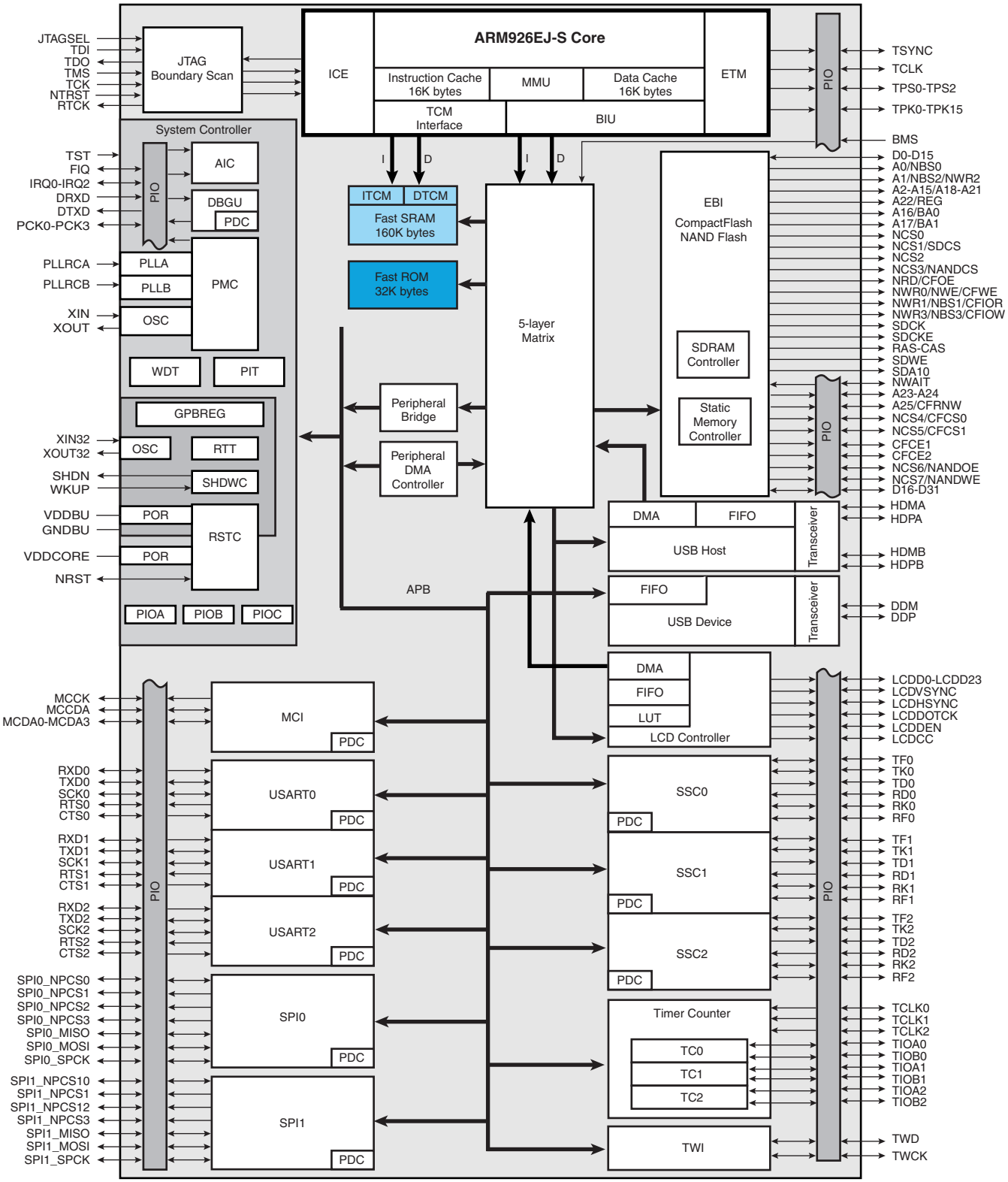


Table 3-1. Signal Description by Peripheral (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Type	Active Level	Comments
Reset/Test				
NRST	Microcontroller Reset	I/O	Low	Pull-up resistor
TST	Test Mode Select	Input		Pull-down resistor.
BMS	Boot Mode Select	Input		
Debug Unit				
DRXD	Debug Receive Data	Input		
DTXD	Debug Transmit Data	Output		
AIC				
IRQ0 - IRQ2	External Interrupt Inputs	Input		
FIQ	Fast Interrupt Input	Input		
PIO				
PA0 - PA31	Parallel IO Controller A	I/O		Pulled-up input at reset
PB0 - PB31	Parallel IO Controller B	I/O		Pulled-up input at reset
PC0 - PC31	Parallel IO Controller C	I/O		Pulled-up input at reset
EBI				
D0 - D31	Data Bus	I/O		Pulled-up input at reset
A0 - A25	Address Bus	Output		0 at reset
NWAIT	External Wait Signal	Input	Low	
SMC				
NCS0 - NCS7	Chip Select Lines	Output	Low	
NWR0 - NWR3	Write Signal	Output	Low	
NRD	Read Signal	Output	Low	
NWE	Write Enable	Output	Low	
NBS0 - NBS3	Byte Mask Signal	Output	Low	
CompactFlash Support				
CFCE1 - CFCE2	CompactFlash Chip Enable	Output	Low	
CFOE	CompactFlash Output Enable	Output	Low	
CFWE	CompactFlash Write Enable	Output	Low	
CFIOR	CompactFlash IO Read	Output	Low	
CFIOW	CompactFlash IO Write	Output	Low	
CFRNW	CompactFlash Read Not Write	Output		
CFCS0 - CFCS1	CompactFlash Chip Select Lines	Output	Low	
NAND Flash Support				
NANDOE	NAND Flash Output Enable	Output	Low	
NANDWE	NAND Flash Write Enable	Output	Low	
NANDCS	NAND Flash Chip Select	Output	Low	

Table 3-1. Signal Description by Peripheral (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Type	Active Level	Comments
SDRAM Controller				
SDCK	SDRAM Clock	Output		
SDCKE	SDRAM Clock Enable	Output	High	
SDCS	SDRAM Controller Chip Select	Output	Low	
BA0 - BA1	Bank Select	Output		
SDWE	SDRAM Write Enable	Output	Low	
RAS - CAS	Row and Column Signal	Output	Low	
SDA10	SDRAM Address 10 Line	Output		
Multimedia Card Interface				
MCCK	Multimedia Card Clock	Output		
MCCDA	Multimedia Card A Command	I/O		
MCDA0 - MCDA3	Multimedia Card A Data	I/O		
USART				
SCK0 - SCK2	Serial Clock	I/O		
TXD0 - TXD2	Transmit Data	Output		
RXD0 - RXD2	Receive Data	Input		
RTS0 - RTS2	Request To Send	Output		
CTS0 - CTS2	Clear To Send	Input		
Synchronous Serial Controller				
TD0 - TD2	Transmit Data	Output		
RD0 - RD2	Receive Data	Input		
TK0 - TK2	Transmit Clock	I/O		
RK0 - RK2	Receive Clock	I/O		
TF0 - TF2	Transmit Frame Sync	I/O		
RF0 - RF2	Receive Frame Sync	I/O		
Timer/Counter				
TCLK0 - TCLK2	External Clock Input	Input		
TIOA0 - TIOA2	I/O Line A	I/O		
TIOB0 - TIOB2	I/O Line B	I/O		
SPI				
SPI0_MISO - SPI1_MISO	Master In Slave Out	I/O		
SPI0_MOSI - SPI1_MOSI	Master Out Slave In	I/O		
SPI0_SPCK - SPI1_SPCK	SPI Serial Clock	I/O		
SPI0_NPCS0, SPI1_NPCS0	SPI Peripheral Chip Select 0	I/O	Low	
SPI0_NPCS1 - SPI0_NPCS3 SPI1_NPCS1 - SPI1_NPCS3	SPI Peripheral Chip Select	Output	Low	

Table 3-1. Signal Description by Peripheral (Continued)

Signal Name	Function	Type	Active Level	Comments
Two-Wire Interface				
TWD	Two-wire Serial Data	I/O		
TWCK	Two-wire Serial Clock	I/O		
LCD Controller				
LCDD0 - LCDD23	LCD Data Bus	Output		
LCDVSYNC	LCD Vertical Synchronization	Output		
LCDHSYNC	LCD Horizontal Synchronization	Output		
LCDDOTCK	LCD Dot Clock	Output		
LCDDEN	LCD Data Enable	Output		
LCDCC	LCD Contrast Control	Output		
USB Device Port				
DDM	USB Device Port Data -	Analog		
DDP	USB Device Port Data +	Analog		
USB Host Port				
HDMA	USB Host Port A Data -	Analog		
HDPA	USB Host Port A Data +	Analog		
HDMB	USB Host Port B Data -	Analog		
HDPB	USB Host Port B Data +	Analog		

4.2 Pinout

Table 4-1. AT91SAM9261 Pinout for 217-ball LFBGA Package [1]

Pin	Signal Name
A1	A19
A2	A16/BA0
A3	A14
A4	A12
A5	A9
A6	A6
A7	A3
A8	A2
A9	NC
A10	XOUT32
A11	XIN32
A12	DDP
A13	HDPB
A14	HDMB
A15	PB27
A16	GND
A17	PB24
B1	A20
B2	A18
B3	A15
B4	A13
B5	A11
B6	A7
B7	A4
B8	A1/NBS2/NWR2
B9	VDDBU
B10	JTAGSEL
B11	WKUP
B12	DDM
B13	PB31
B14	HDMA
B15	PB26
B16	PB25
B17	PB19
C1	A22
C2	A21
C3	VDDIOM
C4	A17/BA1
C5	VDDIOM
C6	A8
C7	GND
C8	VDDIOM
C9	GNDBU
C10	TST
C11	GND
C12	HDPA
C13	PB30
C14	NC
C15	VDDIOP
C16	PB21
C17	TMS
D1	NCS2
D2	NCS1/SDCS
D3	GND
D4	VDDIOM

Pin	Signal Name
D5	VDDCORE
D6	A10
D7	A5
D8	A0/NBS0
D9	SHDN
D10	NC
D11	VDDIOP
D12	PB29
D13	PB28
D14	PB23
D15	PB20
D16	PB17
D17	TCK
E1	NWR1/NBS1/CFIOR
E2	NWR0/NWE/CFWE
E3	NRD/CFOE
E4	SDA10
E14	PB22
E15	PB18
E16	PB15
E17	TDI
F1	SDCKE
F2	RAS
F3	NWR3/NBS3/CFIOW
F4	NCS0
F14	PB16
F15	NRST
F16	TDO
F17	NTRST
G1	D0
G2	D1
G3	SDWE
G4	NCS3/NANDCS
G14	PB14
G15	PB12
G16	PB11
G17	PB8
H1	D2
H2	D3
H3	VDDIOM
H4	SDCK
H8	GND
H9	GND
H10	GND
H14	PB10
H15	PB13
H16	PB7
H17	PB5
J1	D4
J2	D5
J3	GND
J4	CAS
J8	GND
J9	GND
J10	GND

Pin	Signal Name
J14	VDDIOP
J15	PB9
J16	PB6
J17	PB4
K1	D6
K2	D8
K3	D10
K4	D7
K8	GND
K9	GND
K10	GND
K14	VDDCORE
K15	PB3/BMS
K16	PB1
K17	PB2
L1	D9
L2	D11
L3	D12
L4	VDDIOM
L14	PA30
L15	PA27
L16	PA31
L17	PB0
M1	D13
M2	D15
M3	PC18
M4	VDDCORE
M14	PA25
M15	PA26
M16	PA28
M17	PA29
N1	D14
N2	PC17
N3	PC31
N4	VDDIOM
N14	PA22
N15	PA21
N16	PA23
N17	PA24
P1	PC16
P2	PC30
P3	PC22
P4	PC24
P5	PC28
P6	PC1
P7	PC7
P8	PC11
P9	GNDPLL
P10	PA3
P11	VDDIOP
P12	VDDCORE
P13	PA15
P14	PA16
P15	VDDIOP
P16	PA19

Pin	Signal Name
P17	PA20
R1	PC19
R2	PC21
R3	GND
R4	PC27
R5	PC29
R6	PC4
R7	PC8
R8	PC12
R9	PC14
R10	VDDPLL
R11	PA0
R12	PA7
R13	PA10
R14	PA13
R15	PA17
R16	GND
R17	PA18
T1	PC20
T2	PC23
T3	PC26
T4	PC2
T5	VDDIOP
T6	PC5
T7	PC9
T8	PC10
T9	PC15
T10	VDDOSC
T11	GNDOSC
T12	PA1
T13	PA4
T14	PA6
T15	PA8
T16	PA11
T17	PA14
U1	PC25
U2	PC0
U3	PC3
U4	GND
U5	PC6
U6	VDDIOP
U7	GND
U8	PC13
U9	PLLRCB
U10	PLLRCA
U11	XIN
U12	XOUT
U13	PA2
U14	PA5
U15	PA12
U16	PA9
U17	RTCK

Note: 1. Shaded cells define the pins powered by VDDIOM.

6.2 Test Pin

The TST pin is used for manufacturing test purposes when asserted high. It integrates a permanent pull-down resistor of about 15 kΩ to GNDBU, so that it can be left unconnected for normal operations. Driving this line at a high level leads to unpredictable results.

6.3 Reset Pin

NRST is an open-drain output integrating a non-programmable pull-up resistor. It can be driven with voltage at up to VDDIOP. As the product integrates power-on reset cells, the NRST pin can be left unconnected in case no reset from the system needs to be applied to the product.

The NRST pin integrates a permanent pull-up resistor of 100 kΩ minimum to VDDIOP.

The NRST signal is inserted in the Boundary Scan.

6.4 PIO Controller A, B and C Lines

All the I/O lines PA0 to PA31, PB0 to PB31, and PC0 to PC31 integrate a programmable pull-up resistor of 100 kΩ. Programming of this pull-up resistor is performed independently for each I/O line through the PIO Controllers.

After reset, all the I/O lines default as inputs with pull-up resistors enabled, except those which are multiplexed with the External Bus Interface signals that require to be enabled as Peripherals at reset. This is explicitly indicated in the column “Reset State” of the PIO Controller multiplexing tables.

6.5 Shutdown Logic Pins

The SHDN pin is an output only, driven by Shutdown Controller.

The pin WKUP is an input only. It can accept voltages only between 0V and VDDBU.

7.2 Debug and Test Features

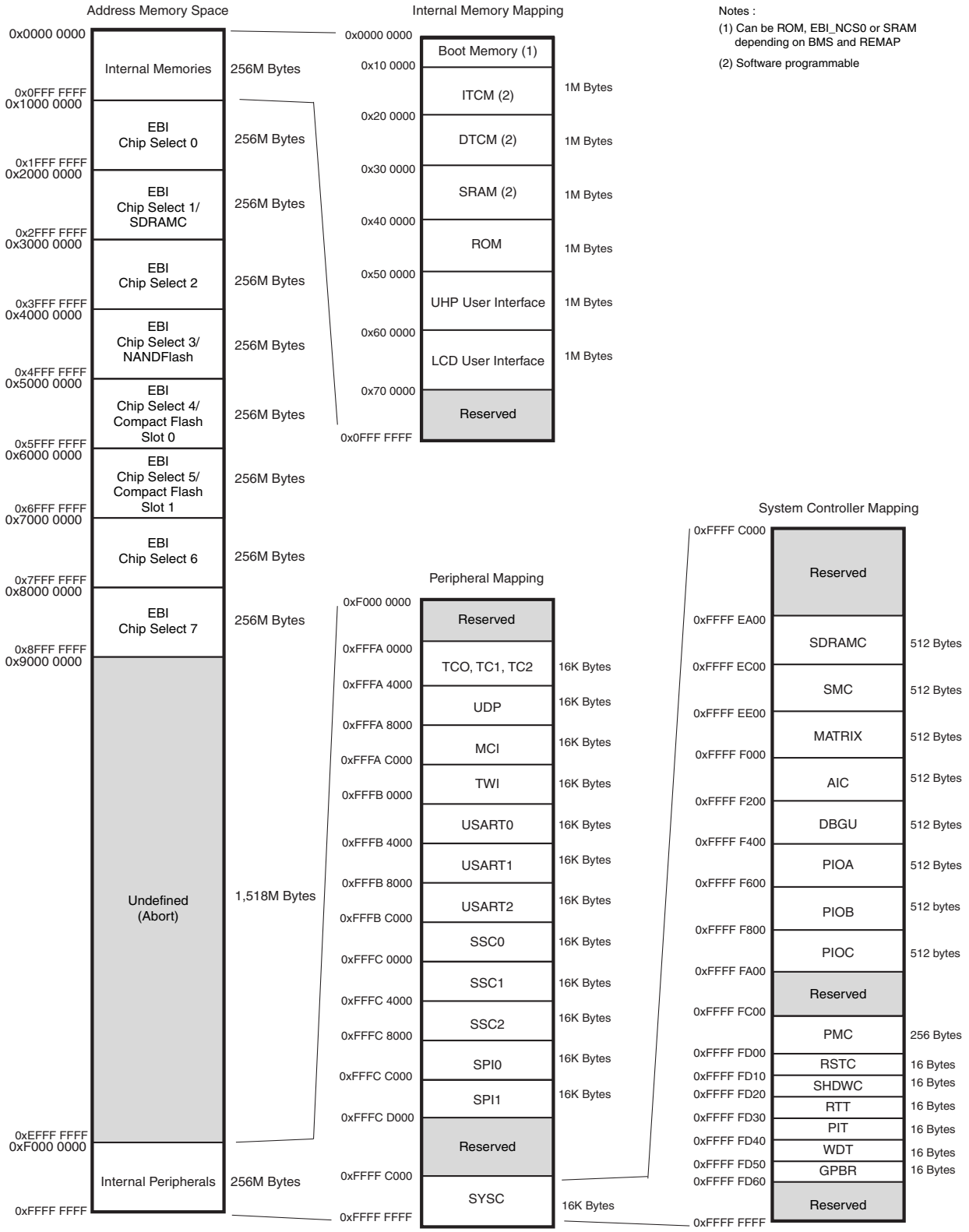
- Integrated Embedded In-circuit Emulator Real-Time
  - Two real-time Watchpoint Units
  - Two Independent Registers: Debug Control Register and Debug Status Register
  - Test Access Port Accessible through JTAG Protocol
  - Debug Communications Channel
- Debug Unit
  - Two-pin UART
  - Debug Communication Channel Interrupt Handling
  - Chip ID Register
- Embedded Trace Macrocell: ETM9™
  - Medium+ Level Implementation
  - Half-rate Clock Mode
  - Four Pairs of Address Comparators
  - Two Data Comparators
  - Eight Memory Map Decoder Inputs
  - Two 16-bit Counters
  - One 3-stage Sequencer
  - One 45-byte FIFO
- IEEE1149.1 JTAG Boundary-scan on All Digital Pins

7.3 Bus Matrix

- Five Masters and Five Slaves handled
  - Handles Requests from the ARM926EJ-S, USB Host Port, LCD Controller and the Peripheral DMA Controller to internal ROM, internal SRAM, EBI, APB, LCD Controller and USB Host Port.
  - Round-Robin Arbitration (three modes supported: no default master, last accessed default master, fixed default master)
  - Burst Breaking with Slot Cycle Limit
- One Address Decoder Provided per Master
  - Three different slaves may be assigned to each decoded memory area: one for internal boot, one for external boot, one after remap.
- Boot Mode Select Option
  - Non-volatile Boot Memory can be Internal or External.
  - Selection is made by BMS pin sampled at reset.
- Remap Command
  - Allows Remapping of an Internal SRAM in Place of the Boot Non-Volatile Memory
  - Allows Handling of Dynamic Exception Vectors

8. Memories

Figure 8-1. AT91SAM9261 Memory Mapping



The memory blocks assigned to SRAM A, SRAM B and SRAM C areas are not contiguous and when the user dynamically changes the Internal SRAM configuration, the new 16 Kbyte block organization may affect the previous configuration from a software point of view.

Table 8-5 illustrates different configurations and the related 16 Kbyte blocks (RB0 to RB9) assignments.

Table 8-5. 16 Kbyte Block Allocation

Decoded Area	Address	Configuration Examples and Related 16 Kbyte Block Assignments			
		ITCM = 0 Kbyte DTCM = 0 Kbyte AHB = 160 Kbytes (1)	**ITCM = 64 Kbytes DTCM = 64 Kbytes AHB = 32 Kbytes**	**ITCM = 32 Kbytes DTCM = 64 Kbytes AHB = 64 Kbytes**	**ITCM = 32 Kbytes DTCM = 16 Kbytes AHB = 112 Kbytes**
Internal SRAM A (ITCM)	0x0010 0000		RB3	RB3	RB3
	0x0010 4000		RB2	RB2	RB2
	0x0010 8000		RB1		
	0x0010 C000		RB0		
Internal SRAM B (DTCM)	0x0020 0000		RB7	RB7	RB7
	0x0020 4000		RB6	RB6	
	0x0020 8000		RB5	RB5	
	0x0020 C000		RB4	RB4	
Internal SRAM C (AHB)	0x0030 0000	RB9	RB9	RB9	RB9
	0x0030 4000	RB8	RB8	RB8	RB8
	0x0030 8000	RB7		RB1	RB6
	0x0030 C000	RB6		RB0	RB5
	0x0031 0000	RB5			RB4
	0x0031 4000	RB4			RB1
	0x0031 8000	RB3			RB0
	0x0031 C000	RB2			
	0x0032 0000	RB1			
	0x0032 4000	RB0			

Note: 1. Configuration after reset.

8.1.1.2 Internal ROM

The AT91SAM9261 integrates a 32 Kbyte Internal ROM mapped at address 0x0040 0000. It is also accessible at address 0x0 after reset and before remap if the BMS is tied high during reset.

8.1.1.3 USB Host Port

The AT91SAM9261 integrates a USB Host Port Open Host Controller Interface (OHCI). The registers of this interface are directly accessible on the AHB Bus and are mapped like a standard internal memory at address 0x0050 0000.

8.1.1.4 LCD Controller

The AT91SAM9261 integrates an LCD Controller. The interface is directly accessible on the AHB Bus and is mapped like a standard internal memory at address 0x0060 0000.

9. System Controller

The System Controller manages all vital blocks of the microcontroller: interrupts, clocks, power, time, debug and reset.

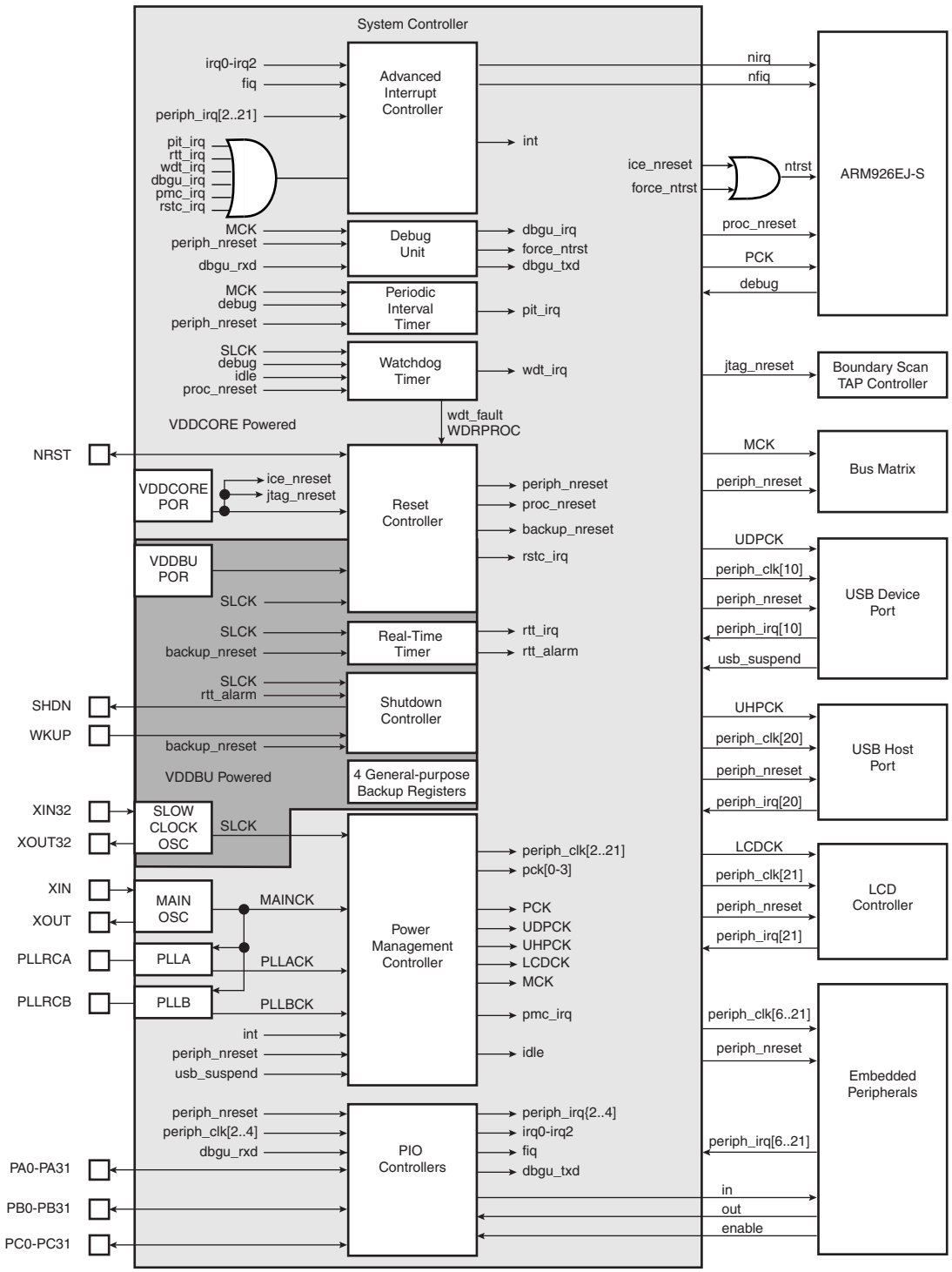
The System Peripherals are all mapped within the highest 6 Kbytes of address space, between addresses 0xFFFF EA00 and 0xFFFF FFFF. Each peripheral has an address space of 256 or 512 Bytes, representing 64 or 128 registers.

Figure 9-1 on page 23 shows the System Controller block diagram.

Figure 8-1 on page 16 shows the mapping of the User Interfaces of the System Controller peripherals.

9.1 Block Diagram

Figure 9-1. System Controller Block Diagram



  - Offers visibility of COMMRX and COMMTX signals from the ARM Processor
- Chip ID Registers
  - Identification of the device revision, sizes of the embedded memories, set of peripherals
- ICE Access prevention
  - Enables software to prevent system access through the ARM Processor's ICE
  - Prevention is made by asserting the NTRST line of the ARM Processor's ICE

9.12 PIO Controllers

- Three PIO Controllers, each controlling up to 32 programmable I/O Lines
  - PIOA has 32 I/O Lines
  - PIOB has 32 I/O Lines
  - PIOC has 32 I/O Lines
- Fully programmable through Set/Clear Registers
- Multiplexing of two peripheral functions per I/O Line
- For each I/O Line (whether assigned to a peripheral or used as general-purpose I/O)
  - Input change interrupt
  - Glitch filter
  - Multi-drive option enables driving in open drain
  - Programmable pull up on each I/O line
  - Pin data status register, supplies visibility of the level on the pin at any time
- Synchronous output, provides Set and Clear of several I/O lines in a single write

- using the three Timer Counter channels' outputs and trigger inputs
- using the SSC2

10.3.1.5 *NAND Flash Interface*

Using the NAND Flash interface prevents:

- using NCS3, NCS6 and NCS7 to access other parallel devices

10.3.1.6 *Compact Flash Interface*

Using the CompactFlash interface prevents:

- using NCS4 and/or NCS5 to access other parallel devices

10.3.1.7 *SPI0 and the MultiMedia Card Interface*

As the DataFlash Card is compatible with the SDCard, it is useful to multiplex SPI and MCI. Here, the SPI0 signal is multiplexed with the MCI.

10.3.1.8 *USARTs*

- Using the USART1 and USART2 control signals prevents using the ETM.
- Alternatively, using USART0 with its control signals prevents using some clock outputs and interrupt lines.

10.3.1.9 *Clock Outputs*

- Using the clock outputs multiplexed with the PIO A prevents using the Debug Unit and/or the Two Wire Interface.
- Alternatively, using the second implementation of the clock outputs prevents using the LCD Controller Interface and/or USART0.

10.3.1.10 *Interrupt Lines*

- Using FIQ prevents using the USART0 control signals.
- Using IRQ0 prevents using the NWAIT EBI signal.
- Using the IRQ1 and/or IRQ2 prevents using the SPI1.

10.3.2 PIO Controller A Multiplexing

Table 10-2. Multiplexing on PIO Controller A

PIO Controller A					Application Usage		
I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Comments	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PA0	SPI0_MISO	MCDA0		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA1	SPI0_MOSI	MCCDA		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA2	SPI0_SPCK	MCCK		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA3	SPI0_NPCS0			I/O	VDDIOP		
PA4	SPI0_NPCS1	MCDA1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA5	SPI0_NPCS2	MCDA2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA6	SPI0_NPCS3	MCDA3		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA7	TWD	PCK0		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA8	TWCK	PCK1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA9	DRXD	PCK2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA10	DTXD	PCK3		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA11	TSYNC	SCK1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA12	TCLK	RTS1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA13	TPS0	CTS1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA14	TPS1	SCK2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA15	TPS2	RTS2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA16	TPK0	CTS2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA17	TPK1	TF1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA18	TPK2	TK1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA19	TPK3	TD1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA20	TPK4	RD1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA21	TPK5	RK1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA22	TPK6	RF1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA23	TPK7	RTS0		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA24	TPK8	SPI1_NPCS1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA25	TPK9	SPI1_NPCS2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA26	TPK10	SPI1_NPCS3		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA27	TPK11	SPI0_NPCS1		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA28	TPK12	SPI0_NPCS2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA29	TPK13	SPI0_NPCS3		I/O	VDDIOP		
PA30	TPK14	A23		A23	VDDIOP		
PA31	TPK15	A24		A24	VDDIOP		

10.3.4 PIO Controller C Multiplexing

Table 10-4. Multiplexing on PIO Controller C

PIO Controller C					Application Usage		
I/O Line	Peripheral A	Peripheral B	Comments	Reset State	Power Supply	Function	Comments
PC0	NANDOE	NCS6		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC1	NANDWE	NCS7		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC2	NWAIT	IRQ0		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC3	A25/CFRNW			A25	VDDIOP		
PC4	NCS4/CFCS0			I/O	VDDIOP		
PC5	NCS5/CFCS1			I/O	VDDIOP		
PC6	CFCE1			I/O	VDDIOP		
PC7	CFCE2			I/O	VDDIOP		
PC8	TXD0	PCK2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC9	RXD0	PCK3		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC10	RTS0	SCK0		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC11	CTS0	FIQ		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC12	TXD1	NCS6		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC13	RXD1	NCS7		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC14	TXD2	SPI1_NPCS2		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC15	RXD2	SPI1_NPCS3		I/O	VDDIOP		
PC16	D16	TCLK0		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC17	D17	TCLK1		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC18	D18	TCLK2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC19	D19	TIOA0		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC20	D20	TIOB0		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC21	D21	TIOA1		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC22	D22	TIOB1		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC23	D23	TIOA2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC24	D24	TIOB2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC25	D25	TF2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC26	D26	TK2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC27	D27	TD2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC28	D28	RD2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC29	D29	RK2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC30	D30	RF2		I/O	VDDIOM		
PC31	D31	PCK1		I/O	VDDIOM		

10.5 Static Memory Controller

- External memory mapping, 256 Mbyte address space per Chip Select Line
- Up to Eight Chip Select Lines
- 8-, 16- or 32-bit Data Bus
- Multiple Access Modes supported
  - Byte Write or Byte Select Lines
  - Asynchronous read in Page Mode supported (4- up to 32-byte page size)
- Multiple device adaptability
  - Compliant with LCD Module
  - Control signal 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

10.6 SDRAM Controller

- Supported Devices
  - Standard and Low Power SDRAM (Mobile SDRAM)
- Numerous configurations supported
  - 2K, 4K, 8K Row Address Memory Parts
  - SDRAM with two or four Internal Banks
  - SDRAM with 16- or 32-bit Data Path
- Programming Facilities
  - Word, half-word, byte access
  - Automatic page break when Memory Boundary has been reached
  - Multibank Ping-pong Access
  - Timing parameters specified by software
  - Automatic refresh operation, refresh rate is programmable
- Energy-saving Capabilities
  - Self-refresh, power down and deep power down modes supported
- Error detection
  - Refresh Error Interrupt
- SDRAM Power-up Initialization by software
- CAS Latency of 1, 2 and 3 supported
- Auto Precharge Command not used

10.7 Serial Peripheral Interface

- Supports communication with serial external devices
  - Four chip selects with external decoder support allow communication with up to fifteen peripherals
  - Serial memories, such as DataFlash and 3-wire EEPROMs
  - Serial peripherals, such as ADCs, DACs, LCD Controllers, CAN Controllers and Sensors
  - External co-processors
- Master or slave serial peripheral bus interface
  - 8- to 16-bit programmable data length per chip select
  - Programmable phase and polarity per chip select
  - Programmable transfer delays between consecutive transfers and between clock and data per chip select
  - Programmable delay between consecutive transfers
  - Selectable mode fault detection
- Very fast transfers supported
  - Transfers with baud rates up to MCK
  - The chip select line may be left active to speed up transfers on the same device

10.8 Two-wire Interface

- Compatibility with standard two-wire serial memory
- One, two or three bytes for slave address
- Sequential read/write operations

10.9 USART

- Programmable Baud Rate Generator
- 5- to 9-bit full-duplex synchronous or asynchronous serial communications
  - 1, 1.5 or 2 stop bits in Asynchronous Mode or 1 or 2 stop bits in Synchronous Mode
  - Parity generation and error detection
  - Framing error detection, overrun error detection
  - MSB- or LSB-first
  - Optional break generation and detection
  - By-8 or by-16 over-sampling receiver frequency
  - Hardware handshaking RTS-CTS
  - Receiver time-out and transmitter timeguard
  - Optional Multi-drop Mode with address generation and detection
- RS485 with driver control signal
- ISO7816, T = 0 or T = 1 Protocols for interfacing with smart cards
  - NACK handling, error counter with repetition and iteration limit
- IrDA modulation and demodulation
  - Communication at up to 115.2 Kbps

Table 13-1. Revision History (Continued)

Doc. Rev.	Source	Comments
6062KS	5846 5932	In **Features**, on page 2 Debug Unit (DBGU) updated Section 10.9 “USART”, manchester encoding option is not avaiilable.
6062L 	5424/rfo	Section 8.1.2.1 “BMS = 1, Boot on Embedded ROM”, updated. **Section 12. “Ordering Information”,** updated with ordering information for chip revision B.