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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	50MHz
Connectivity	I²C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	17
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 8x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	20-TSSOP (0.173", 4.40mm Width)
Supplier Device Package	20-TSSOP
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/nuvoton-technology-corporation-america/mini58fde

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2 FEATURES

- Core
  - ARM® Cortex®-M0 core running up to 50 MHz
  - One 24-bit system timer
  - Supports low power Idle mode
  - A single-cycle 32-bit hardware multiplier
  - NVIC for the 32 interrupt inputs, each with 4-level of priority
  - Supports Serial Wire Debug (SWD) interface and two watchpoints/four breakpoints
- Built-in LDO for wide operating voltage: 2.5V to 5.5V
- Memory
  - 32 KB Flash memory for program memory (APROM)
  - Configurable Flash memory for data memory (Data Flash)
  - 2.5 KB Flash for loader (LDROM)
  - 4 KB SRAM for internal scratch-pad RAM (SRAM)
- Clock Control
  - Programmable system clock source
    - Switch clock sources on-the-fly
  - Support 4 ~ 24 MHz external high speed crystal oscillator (HXT) for precise timing operation
  - Support 32.768 kHz external low speed crystal oscillator (LXT) for idle wake-up and system operation clock
  - Built-in 22.1184 MHz internal high speed RC oscillator (HIRC) for system operation (1% accuracy at 25^0C, 5V)
    - Dynamically calibrating the HIRC OSC to 22.1184 MHz ±1% from -40℃ to 105℃ by external 32.768K crystal oscillator (LXT)
  - Built-in 10 kHz internal low speed RC oscillator (LIRC) for Watchdog Timer and wake-up operation
  - PLL allowing CPU operation up to the maximum 50 MHz
- I/O Port
  - Up to 30 general-purpose I/O (GPIO) pins for LQFP-48 package
  - Four I/O modes:
    - Quasi-bidirectional input/output
    - Push-Pull output
    - Open-Drain output
    - Input only with high impendence
  - Optional Schmitt trigger input
- Timer
  - Provides two channel 32-bit Timers; one 8-bit pre-scaler counter with 24-bit up-timer for each timer

3 ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym	Description
ACMP	Analog Comparator Controller
ADC	Analog-to-Digital Converter
AHB	Advanced High-Performance Bus
APB	Advanced Peripheral Bus
BOD	Brown-out Detection
DAP	Debug Access Port
FIFO	First In, First Out
FMC	Flash Memory Controller
GPIO	General-Purpose Input/Output
HCLK	The Clock of Advanced High-Performance Bus
HIRC	22.1184 MHz Internal High Speed RC Oscillator
HXT	4~24 MHz External High Speed Crystal Oscillator
ICP	In Circuit Programming
ISP	In System Programming
ISR	Interrupt Service Routine
LDO	Low Dropout Regulator
LIRC	10 kHz internal low speed RC oscillator (LIRC)
LXT	32.768 kHz External Low Speed Crystal Oscillator
NVIC	Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller
PCLK	The Clock of Advanced Peripheral Bus
PLL	Phase-Locked Loop
PWM	Pulse Width Modulation
SPI	Serial Peripheral Interface
SPS	Samples per Second
TMR	Timer Controller
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter
UCID	Unique Customer ID
WDT	Watchdog Timer
WWDT	Window Watchdog Timer

Table 3-1 List of Abbreviations

4.2 NuMicro® Mini58 Series Product Selection Guide

Part Number	APROM	RAM	Data Flash	ISP Loader ROM	I/O	Timer	Connectivity			Comp.	PWM	ADC	ISP ICP	IRC 22.1184 MHz	Package
							UART	SPI	I^2C						
MINI58LDE	32 KB	4 KB	Configurable	2.5 KB	up to 30	2x32-bit	2	1	2	2	6	8x10-bit	v	v	LQFP48
MINI58ZDE	32 KB	4 KB	Configurable	2.5 KB	up to 29	2x32-bit	2	1	2	2	6	8x10-bit	v	v	QFN33(5x5)
MINI58TDE	32 KB	4 KB	Configurable	2.5 KB	up to 29	2x32-bit	2	1	2	2	6	8x10-bit	v	v	QFN33(4x4)
MINI58FDE	32 KB	4 KB	Configurable	2.5 KB	up to 17	2x32-bit	2	1	2	-	6	4x10-bit	v	v	TSSOP20

Table 4.2-1 NuMicro® Mini58 Series Product Selection Guide

Pin Number			Pin Name	Pin Type	Description
LQFP 48-pin	QFN 33-pin	TSSOP 20-pin			
			UART0_nCTS	I	UART0 CTS pin
			UAR0_TXD	O	UART0 transmitter output pin
39	---	---	NC	---	Not connected
40	---	---	NC	---	Not connected
41	27	---	P5.3	I/O	General purpose digital I/O pin
			ADC_CH0	AI	ADC analog input pin
42	28	20	V_{DD}	P	Power supply for digital circuit
43			AV_{DD}	P	Power supply for analog circuit
44	29	---	P1.0	I/O	General purpose digital I/O pin
			ADC_CH1	AI	ADC analog input pin
			ACMP0_P1	AI	Analog comparator positive input pin
45	30	1	P1.2	I/O	General purpose digital I/O pin
			ADC_CH2	AI	ADC analog input pin
			UART0_RXD	I	UART0 data receiver input pin
			ACMP0_P2	AI	Analog comparator positive input pin (not support in TSSOP20 package)
			PWM0_CH0	O	PWM0 output of PWM unit
46	31	2	P1.3	I/O	General purpose digital I/O pin
			ADC_CH3	AI	ADC analog input pin
			UART0_TXD	O	UART0 transmitter output pin
			ACMP0_P3	AI	Analog comparator positive input pin (not support in TSSOP20 package)
			PWM0_CH1	O	PWM1 output of PWM unit
47	32	3	P1.4	I/O	General purpose digital I/O pin
			ADC_CH4	I/O	ADC analog input pin
			UART1_RXD	I	UART1 data receiver input pin
			ACMP0_N	AI	Analog comparator negative input pin (not support in TSSOP20 package)
			PWM0_CH4	O	PWM4 output of PWM unit
48	---	--	NC	---	Not connected

Table 4.4-1 NuMicro® Mini58 Series Pin Description

[1] I/O type description. I: input, O: output, I/O: quasi bi-direction, D: open-drain, P: power pin, ST: Schmitt trigger, A: Analog input.

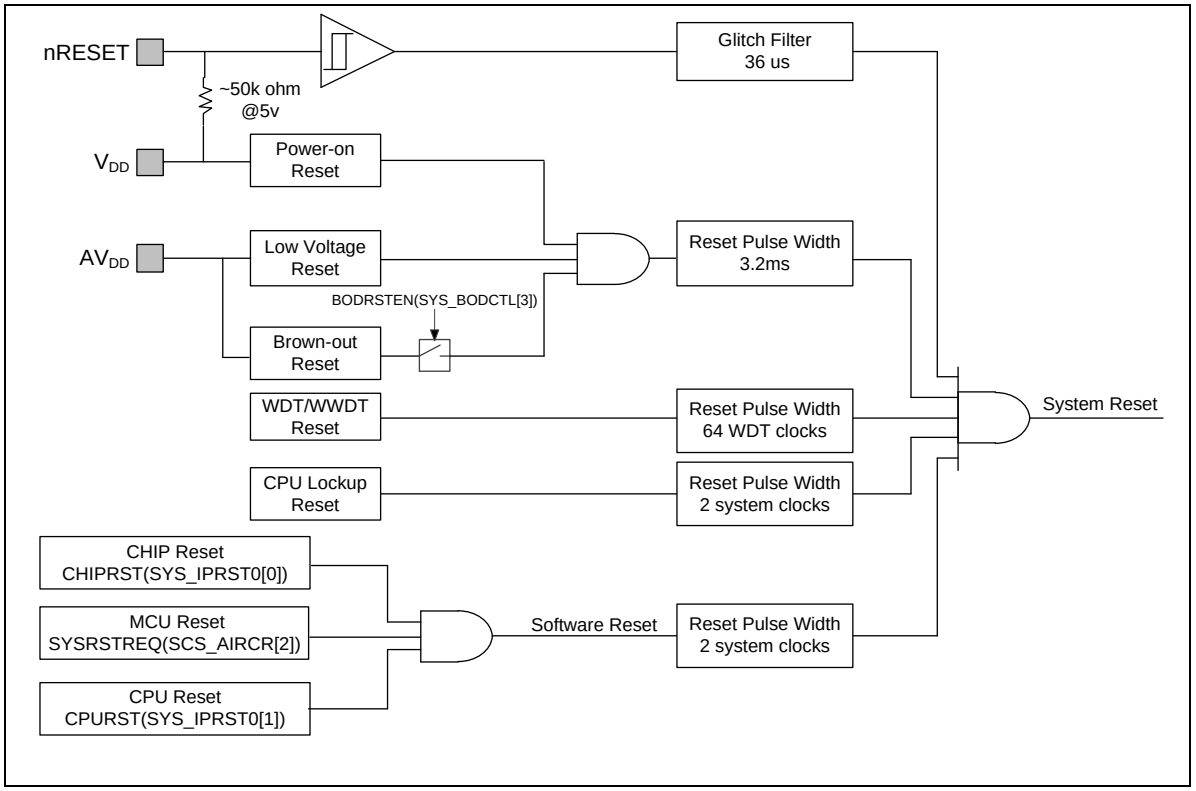


Figure 6.2-1 System Rese Resources

There are a total of 9 reset sources in the NuMicro® family. In general, CPU reset is used to reset Cortex®-M0 only; the other reset sources will reset Cortex®-M0 and all peripherals. However, there are small differences between each reset source and they are listed in Table 6.2-5.

Reset Sources / Register	POR	nRESET	WDT	LVR	BOD	Lockup	CHIP	MCU	CPU
SYS_RSTSTS	0x001	Bit 1 = 1	Bit 2 = 1	0x001	Bit 4 = 1	Bit 8 = 1	Bit 0 = 1	Bit 5 = 1	Bit 7 = 1
CHIPRST (SYS_IPRST0[0])	0x0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BODEN (SYS_BODCTL[0])	Reload from CONFIG0	Reload from CONFIG0	Reload from CONFIG0	Reload from CONFIG0	-	Reload from CONFIG0	Reload from CONFIG0	Reload from CONFIG0	-
BODVL (SYS_BODCTL[2:1])									
BODRSTEN (SYS_BODCTL[3])									
XTLEN (CLK_PWRCTL[1:0])	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x0	0x0	
WDTCKEN (CLK_APBCLK0[0])	0x1	-	0x1	-	-	-	0x1	-	-
HCLKSEL (CLK_CLKSEL0[2:0])	0x8	0x8	0x8	0x8	0x8	0x8	0x8	0x8	-

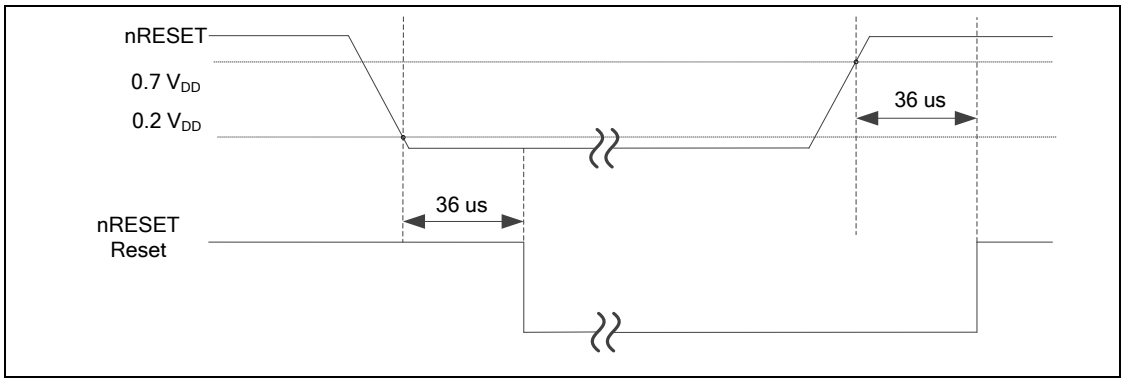


Figure 6.2-2 nRESET Reset Waveform

6.2.2.2 Power-On Reset (POR)

The Power-on reset (POR) is used to generate a stable system reset signal and forces the system to be reset when power-on to avoid unexpected behavior of MCU. When applying the power to MCU, the POR module will detect the rising voltage and generate reset signal to system until the voltage is ready for MCU operation. At POR reset, the PORF (SYS_RSTSTS[0]) will be set to 1 to indicate there is a POR reset event. The PORF (SYS_RSTSTS[0]) bit can be cleared by writing 1 to it. Figure 6.2-3 shows the waveform of Power-On reset.

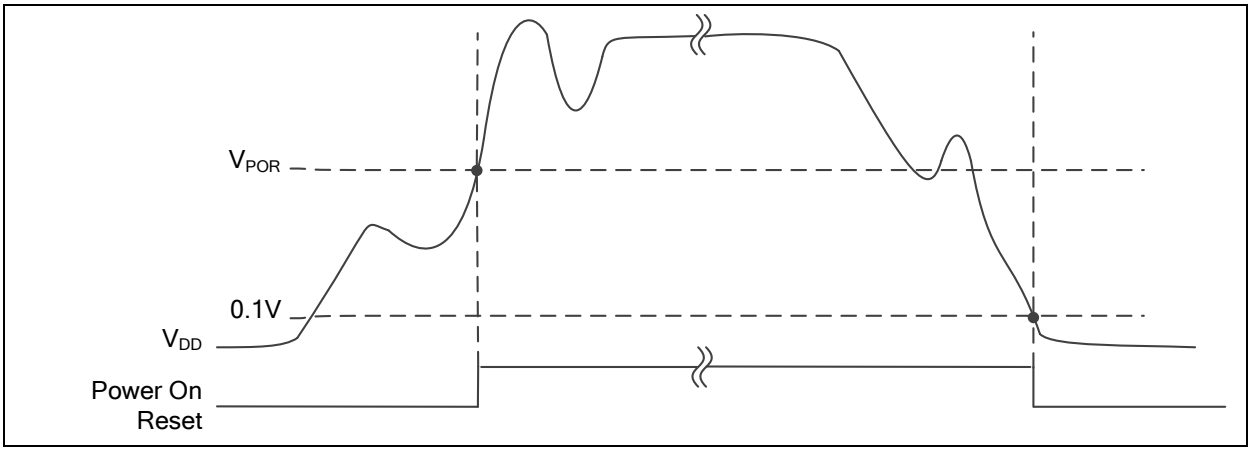


Figure 6.2-3 Power-on Reset (POR) Waveform

6.2.2.3 Low Voltage Reset (LVR)

Low Voltage Reset detects AV_{DD} during system operation. When the AV_{DD} voltage is lower than V_{LVR} and the state keeps longer than De-glitch time (16*HCLK cycles), chip will be reset. The LVR reset will control the chip in reset state until the AV_{DD} voltage rises above V_{LVR} and the state keeps longer than De-glitch time. The PINRF (SYS_RSTSTS[1]) will be set to 1 if the previous reset source is nRESET reset. Figure 6.2-4 shows the Low Voltage Reset waveform.

6.2.7 System Timer (SysTick)

The Cortex®-M0 includes an integrated system timer, SysTick, which provides a simple, 24-bit clear-on-write, decrementing, wrap-on-zero counter with a flexible control mechanism. The counter can be used as a Real Time Operating System (RTOS) tick timer or as a simple counter.

When system timer is enabled, it will count down from the value in the SysTick Current Value Register (SYST_CVR) to zero, and reload (wrap) to the value in the SysTick Reload Value Register (SYST_RVR) on the next clock edge, and then decrement on subsequent clocks. When the counter transitions to zero, the COUNTFLAG status bit is set. The COUNTFLAG bit clears on reads.

The SYST_CVR value is UNKNOWN on reset. Software should write to the register to clear it to zero before enabling the feature. This ensures the timer to count from the SYST_RVR value rather than an arbitrary value when it is enabled.

If the SYST_RVR is zero, the timer will be maintained with a current value of zero after it is reloaded with this value. This mechanism can be used to disable the feature independently from the timer enable bit.

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

6.2.8 Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)

6.2.8.1 Overview

The Cortex®-M0 CPU provides an interrupt controller as an integral part of the exception mode, named as “Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)”, which is closely coupled to the processor core and provides following features.

6.2.8.2 Features

- Nested and Vectored interrupt support
- Automatic processor state saving and restoration
- Dynamic priority change
- 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 an interrupt 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 “ARM® Cortex®-M0 Technical Reference Manual” and “ARM® v6-M Architecture Reference Manual”.

6.2.8.3 Exception Model and System Interrupt Map

The following table lists the exception model supported by NuMicro® Mini58 series. Software can set four levels of priority on some of these exceptions as well as on all interrupts. The highest user-configurable priority is denoted as 0 and the lowest priority is denoted as 3. The default priority of all the user-configurable interrupts is 0. Note that the priority 0 is treated as the fourth priority on the system, after three system exceptions “Reset”, “NMI” and “Hard Fault”.

6.5 General Purpose I/O (GPIO)

6.5.1 Overview

The NuMicro® Mini58 series has up to 30 General Purpose I/O pins to be shared with other function pins depending on the chip configuration. These 30 pins are arranged in 6 ports named as P0, P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5. Each of the 30 pins is independent and has the corresponding register bits to control the pin mode function and data.

The I/O type of each pin can be configured by software individually as Input, Push-pull output, Open-drain output, or Quasi-bidirectional mode. After the chip is reset, the I/O mode of all pins is stay in input mode and each port data register Px_DOUT[n] resets to 1. For Quasi-bidirectional mode, each I/O pin is equipped with a very weak individual pull-up resistor about 110 kΩ ~ 300 kΩ for V_{DD} is from 5.0 V to 2.5 V.

6.5.2 Features

- Four I/O modes:
  - Quasi-bidirectional mode
  - Push-pull output
  - Open-drain output
  - Input-only with high impendence
- Quasi-bidirectional TTL/Schmitt trigger input mode selected by SYS_Px_MFP[23:16]
- I/O pin configured as interrupt source with edge/level setting
- I/O pin internal pull-up resistor enabled only in Quasi-bidirectional I/O mode
- Enabling the pin interrupt function will also enable the pin wake-up function
- High driver and high sink I/O mode support
- Configurable default I/O mode of all pins after reset by CIOINI (Config0[10]) setting
  - CIOINI = 0, all GPIO pins in Quasi-bidirectional mode after chip reset
  - CIOINI = 1, all GPIO pins in Input tri-state mode after chip reset

6.6 Timer Controller (TMR)

6.6.1 Overview

The Timer Controller includes two 32-bit timers, TMR0 and TMR1, allowing user to easily implement a timer control for applications. The timer can perform functions, such as frequency measurement, delay timing, clock generation, event counting by external input pins, and interval measurement by external capture pins.

6.6.2 Features

- Two sets of 32-bit timer with 24-bit up counter and one 8-bit prescale counter
- Independent clock source for each timer
- Provides one-shot, periodic, toggle-output and continuous counting operation modes
- 24-bit up counter value is readable through CNT (TIMRTx_CNT[23:0])
- Supports event counting function
- 24-bit capture value is readable through CAPDAT (TIMERx_CAP[23:0])
- Supports external capture pin event for interval measurement
- Supports external capture pin event to reset 24-bit up counter
- Supports chip wake-up from Idle/Power-down mode if a timer interrupt signal is generated
- Supports internal capture triggered while internal ACMP output signal transition

6.11 I²C Serial Interface Controller (I²C)

6.11.1 Overview

I²C is a two-wire, bi-directional serial bus that provides a simple and efficient method for data exchange between devices. The I²C standard is a true multi-master bus including collision detection and arbitration that prevents data corruption if two or more masters attempt to control the bus simultaneously. There are two sets of I²C controller and only I²C0 supports Power-down wake-up function.

6.11.2 Features

The I²C bus uses two wires (SDA and SCL) to transfer information between devices connected to the bus. The main features of the bus include:

- Supports up to two I²C ports
- Master/Slave mode
- Bi-directional data transfer between masters and slaves
- Multi-master bus
- Arbitration between simultaneously transmitting masters without corruption of serial data on the bus
- Serial clock synchronization allowing devices with different bit rates to communicate via one serial bus
- Serial clock synchronization can be used as a handshake mechanism to suspend and resume serial transfer
- Built-in 14-bit time-out counter that requests the I²C interrupt if the I²C bus hangs up and timer-out counter overflows
- Programmable clocks allowing for versatile rate control
- Supports 7-bit addressing mode
- Supports multiple address recognition (four slave address registers with mask option)
- Supports Power-down wake-up function (Only I²C0 channel support this function)
- Supports two-level buffer function

6.13 Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)

6.13.1 Overview

The Mini58 series contains one 10-bit successive approximation analog-to-digital converters (SAR A/D converter) with eight input channels. The A/D converters can be started by software, external pin (STADC/P3.2) or PWM trigger.

6.13.2 Features

- Analog input voltage range: 0 ~ Analog Supply Voltage from AV_{DD}
- 10-bit resolution and 8-bit accuracy is guaranteed
- Up to eight single-end analog input channels
- Maximum ADC clock frequency is 6 MHz, and 14 ADC clocks per sample
- Two operating modes
  - Single mode: A/D conversion is performed one time on a specified channel
  - PWM sequence mode: When PWM trigger, two of three ADC channels from 0 to 2 will automatically convert analog data in the sequence of channel [0,1] or channel[1,2] or channel[0,2] defined by MODESEL (ADC_SEQCTL[3:2])
- An A/D conversion can be started by:
  - Software write 1 to SWTRG bit
  - External pin STADC
  - PWM trigger with optional start delay period
- Each Conversion result is held in data register with valid and overrun indicators
- Conversion results can be compared with specified value and user can select whether to generate an interrupt when conversion result matches the compare register setting
- Channel 7 supports 2 input sources: External analog voltage and internal fixed band-gap voltage

6.14 Analog Comparator (ACMP)

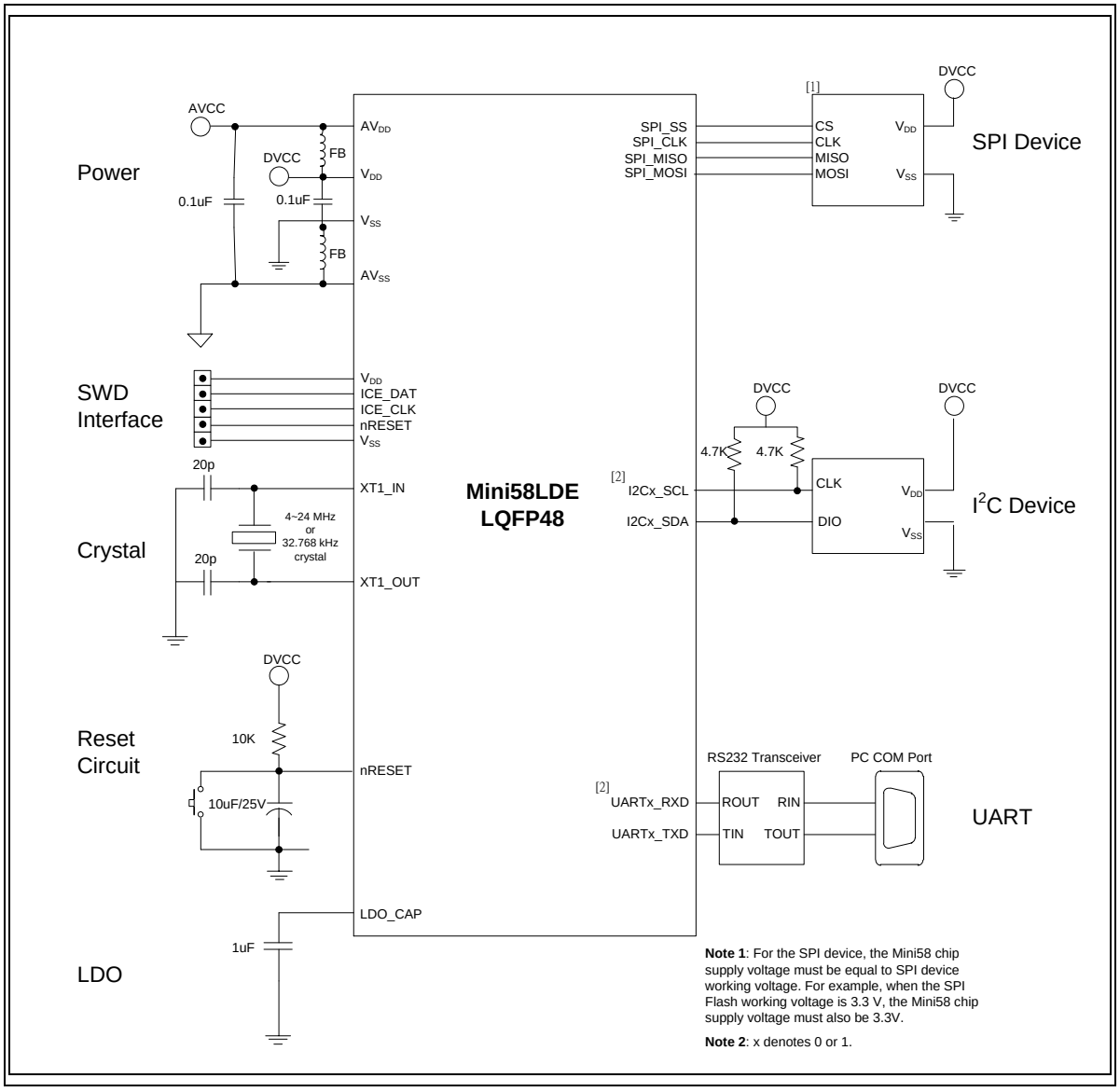
6.14.1 Overview

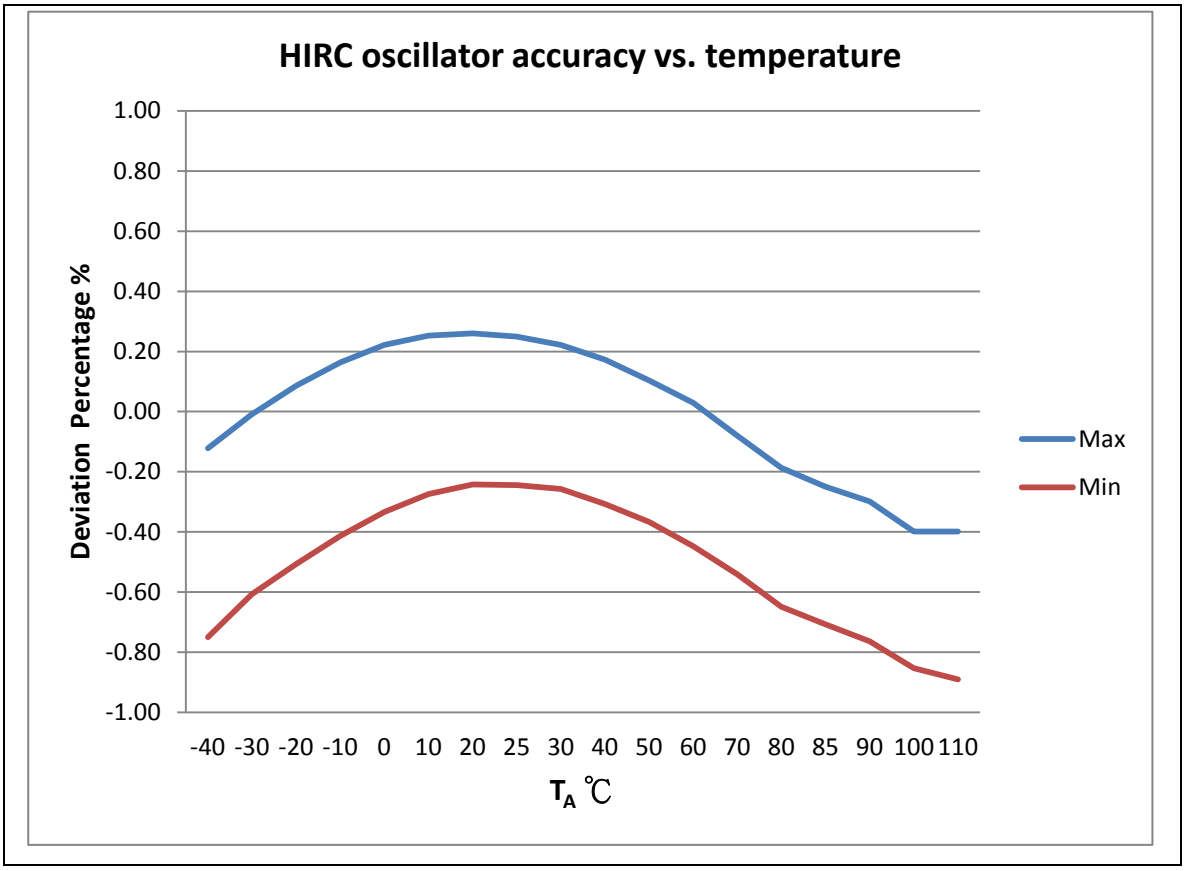
The NuMicro® Mini58 series contains two comparators which can be used in a number of different configurations. The comparator output is logic 1 when positive input is greater than negative input, otherwise the output is 0. Each comparator can be configured to generate interrupt when the comparator output value changes.

6.14.2 Features

- Analog input voltage range: 0 ~ AV_{DD}
- Supports Hysteresis function
- Optional internal reference voltage source for each comparator negative input
- ACMP0 supports:
  - Four positive sources
    - P1.5, P1.0, P1.2, or P1.3
  - Three negative sources
    - P1.4
    - Internal Comparator Reference Voltage (CRV)
    - Internal band-gap voltage (V_{BG})
- ACMP1 supports:
  - Four positive sources
    - P3.1, P3.2, P3.4, or P3.5
  - Three negative sources
    - P3.0
    - Internal Comparator Reference Voltage (CRV)
    - Internal band-gap voltage (V_{BG})

7 APPLICATION CIRCUIT

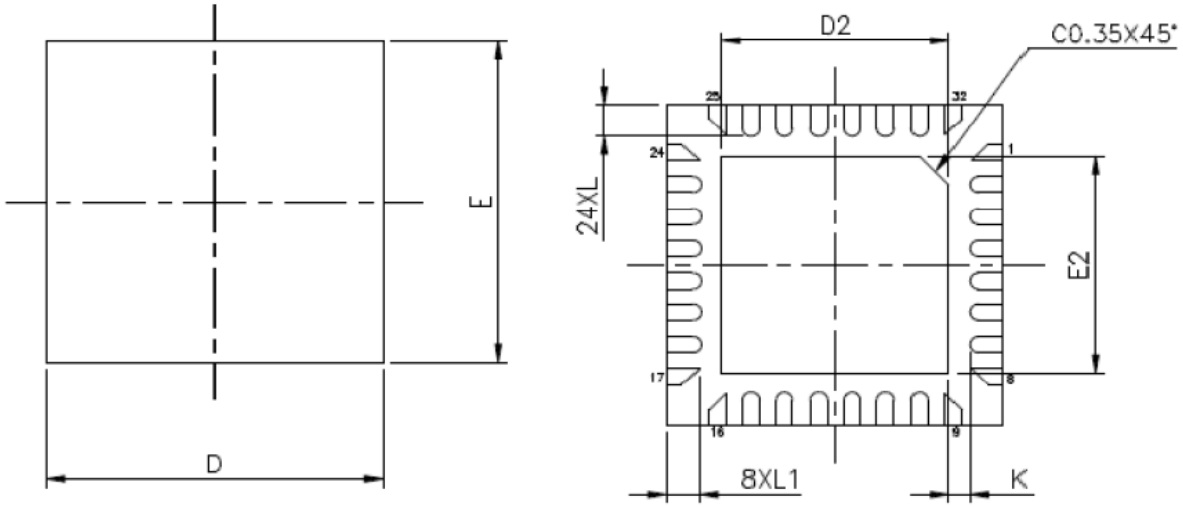




8.3.6 10 kHz Internal Low Speed RC Oscillator (LIRC)

Symbol	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Test Conditions
V_{LRC}	Supply Voltage	2.5	-	5.5	V	-
f_{LRC}	Center Frequency	-	10	-	kHz	-
	Oscillator Frequency	-10	-	+10	%	V_{DD}=2.5V~ 5.5V T_A = 25℃
		-40	-	+40	%	V_{DD}=2.5V~ 5.5V T_A = -40℃~+105℃

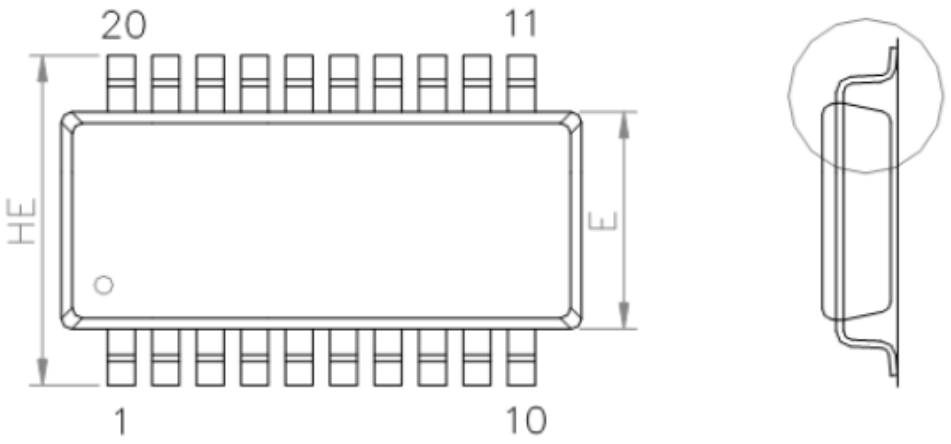
9.2 33-pin QFN (4 mm x 4 mm)

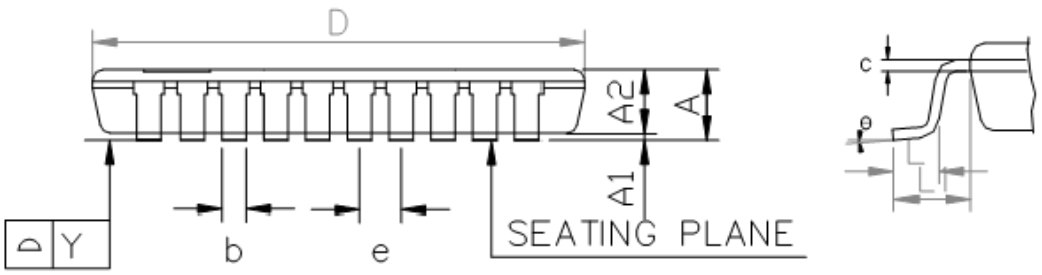


	Symbol	Min	Nom	Max
Total Thickness	A	0.7	0.75	0.8
Stand Off	A1	0.0	0.02	0.05
L/F Thickness	A3		0.2 REF.	
Lead Width	b	0.15	0.20	0.25
Body Size	D		4.00 BSC	
	E		4.00 BSC	
Lead Pitch	e		0.40 BSC	
Lead Length	L	0.35	0.4	0.45
	K	0.2	--	--

Symbol	L/F SIZE	Dimension in mm		
		MIN.	NOR.	MAX.
D2	114X114 mm	2.6	2.7	2.75
E2		2.6	2.7	2.75

9.4 20-pin TSSOP





SYMBOL	DIMENSION (MM)			DIMENSION (INCH)		
	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.	MIN.	NOM.	MAX.
A	-	-	1.20	-	-	0.047
A1	0.05	-	0.15	0.002	-	0.006
A2	0.80	0.90	1.05	0.031	0.035	0.041
E	4.30	4.40	4.50	0.169	0.173	0.177
HE	6.40 BSC			0.252 BSC		
D	6.40	6.50	6.60	0.252	0.256	0.260
L	0.50	0.60	0.75	0.020	0.024	0.030
L1	1.00 REF			0.039 REF		
b	0.19	-	0.30	0.007	-	0.012
e	0.65 BSC			0.026 BSC		
c	0.09	-	0.20	0.004	-	0.008
θ	0°	-	8°	0°	-	8°
Y	0.10 BASIC			0.004 BASIC		

10 REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision	Description
2015.06.11	1.00	Preliminary version.
2015.10.12	1.01	Updated LDROM size from 2 Kbytes to 2.5 Kbytes.
2015.12.09	1.02	Fixed cross reference error.
2018.5.09	1.03	1. Rearranged pins of SWD interface in Chapter 7 APPLICATION CIRCUIT. 2. Modified Flash data retention time to 10 years in Sectoin 8.5.