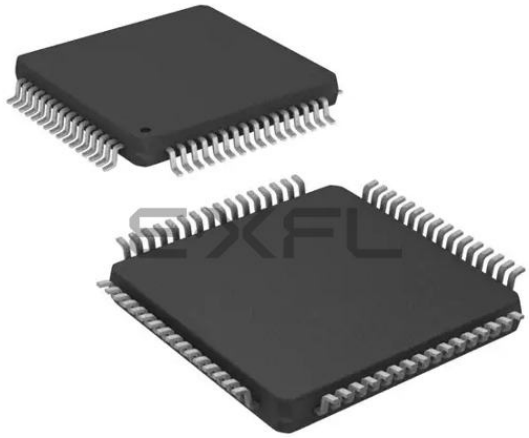

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Obsolete
Core Processor	8051
Core Size	8-Bit
Speed	25MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, SMBus (2-Wire/I²C), SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Cap Sense, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	54
Program Memory Size	8KB (8K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	512 x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.8V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	-
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	64-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	64-TQFP (10x10)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/silicon-labs/c8051f711-gqr

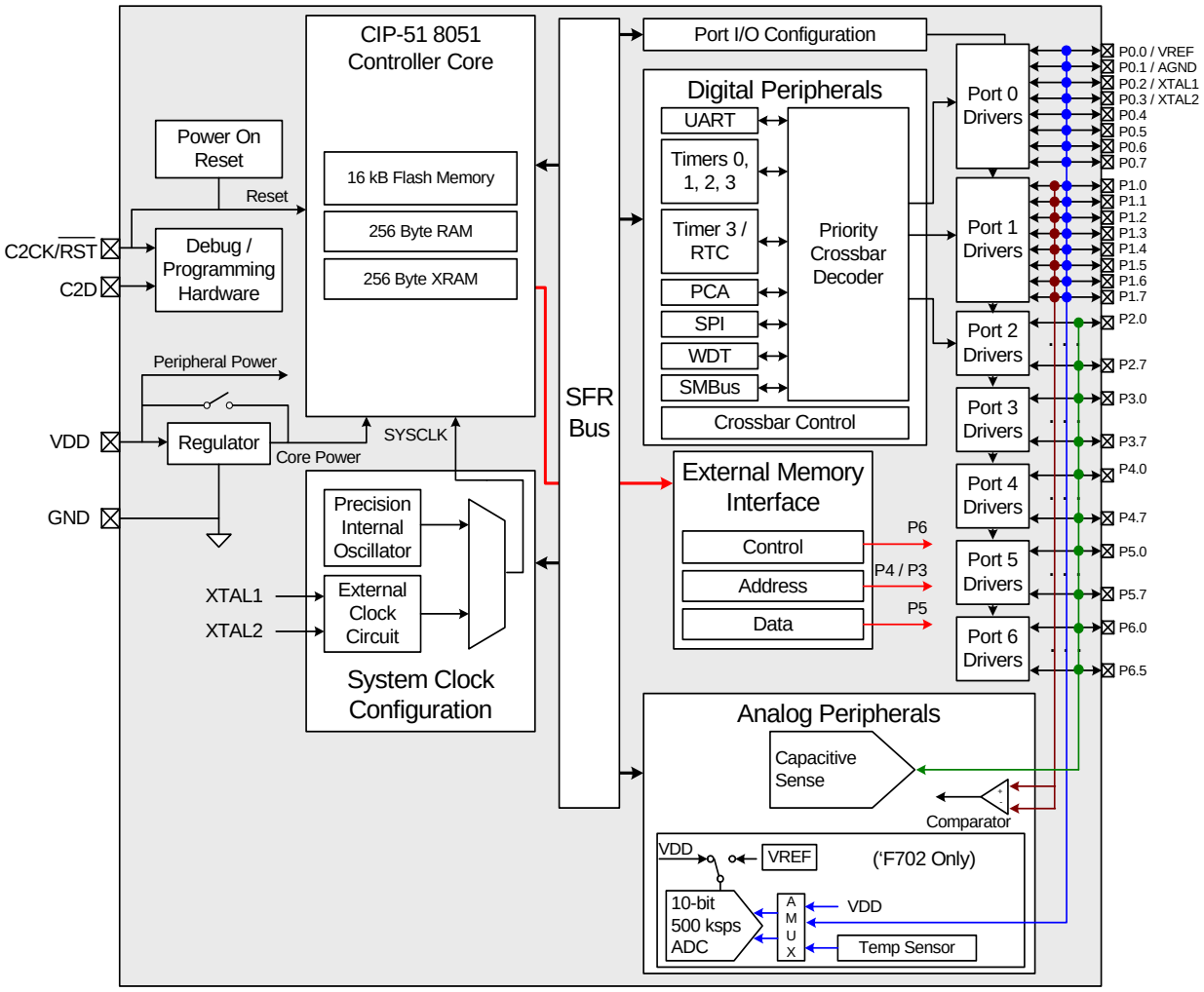

Figure 1.2. C8051F702/3 Block Diagram

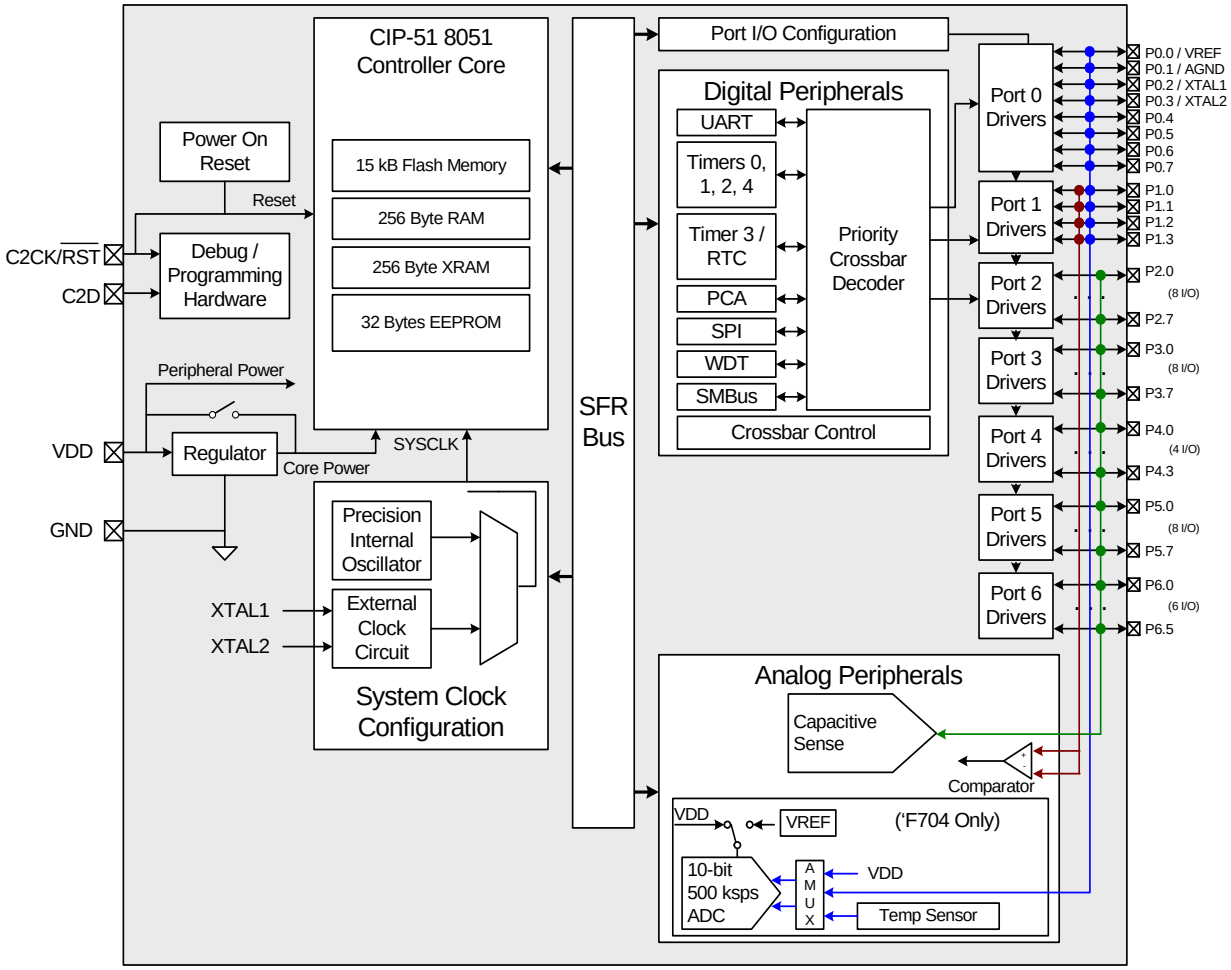

Figure 1.3. C8051F704/5 Block Diagram

Table 2.1. Product Selection Guide

Part Number	Digital Port I/Os	Capacitive Sense Channels	Flash Memory (kB)	EEPROM (Bytes)	External Memory Interface	10-bit 500 ksps ADC	ADC Channels	Temperature Sensor	Package (RoHS)
C8051F700-GQ	54	38	15	32	Y	Y	16	Y	TQFP-64
C8051F701-GQ	54	38	15	32	Y	N	—	—	TQFP-64
C8051F702-GQ	54	38	16	—	Y	Y	16	Y	TQFP-64
C8051F703-GQ	54	38	16	—	Y	N	—	—	TQFP-64
C8051F704-GQ	39	27	15	32	N	Y	12	Y	TQFP-48
C8051F704-GM	39	27	15	32	N	Y	12	Y	QFN-48
C8051F705-GQ	39	27	15	32	N	N	—	—	TQFP-48
C8051F705-GM	39	27	15	32	N	N	—	—	QFN-48
C8051F706-GQ	39	27	16	—	N	Y	12	Y	TQFP-48
C8051F706-GM	39	27	16	—	N	Y	12	Y	QFN-48
C8051F707-GQ	39	27	16	—	N	N	—	—	TQFP-48
C8051F707-GM	39	27	16	—	N	N	—	—	QFN-48
C8051F708-GQ	54	38	8	32	Y	Y	16	Y	TQFP-64
C8051F709-GQ	54	38	8	32	Y	N	—	—	TQFP-64
C8051F710-GQ	54	38	8	—	Y	Y	16	Y	TQFP-64
C8051F711-GQ	54	38	8	—	Y	N	—	—	TQFP-64
C8051F712-GQ	39	27	8	32	N	Y	12	Y	TQFP-48
C8051F712-GM	39	27	8	32	N	Y	12	Y	QFN-48
C8051F713-GQ	39	27	8	32	N	N	—	—	TQFP-48
C8051F713-GM	39	27	8	32	N	N	—	—	QFN-48
C8051F714-GQ	39	27	8	—	N	Y	12	Y	TQFP-48
C8051F714-GM	39	27	8	—	N	Y	12	Y	QFN-48
C8051F715-GQ	39	27	8	—	N	N	—	—	TQFP-48
C8051F715-GM	39	27	8	—	N	N	—	—	QFN-48
C8051F716-GM	29	26	16	—	N	Y	3	Y	QFN-32
C8051F717-GM	20	18	16	—	N	N	—	—	QFN-24
Lead finish material on all devices is 100% matte tin (Sn).									

Table 3.1. Pin Definitions for the C8051F70x/71x (Continued)

Name	TQFP64	TQFP48 QFN48	QFN32	QFN24	Type	Description
P5.1	10	10	7	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.0. CS0 input pin 26.
P5.2	7	7	6	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.2. CS0 input pin 27
P5.3	6	6	5	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.3. CS0 input pin 28.
P5.4	5	5	4	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.4. CS0 input pin 29.
P5.5	4	4	3	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.5. CS0 input pin 30.
P5.6	3	3	2	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.6. CS0 input pin 31.
P5.7	2	2	1	—	D I/O or A In	Port 5.7. CS0 input pin 32.
P6.0	1	—	—	—	D I/O	Port 6.0. CS0 input pin 33.
P6.1	64	—	—	—	D I/O	Port 6.1. CS0 input pin 34.
P6.2	63	—	—	—	D I/O	Port 6.2. CS0 input pin 35.
P6.3	62	1	32	—	D I/O	Port 6.3. CS0 input pin 36.
P6.4	61	48	31	1	D I/O	Port 6.4. CS0 input pin 37.
P6.5	60	47	30	24	D I/O	Port 6.5. CS0 input pin 38.

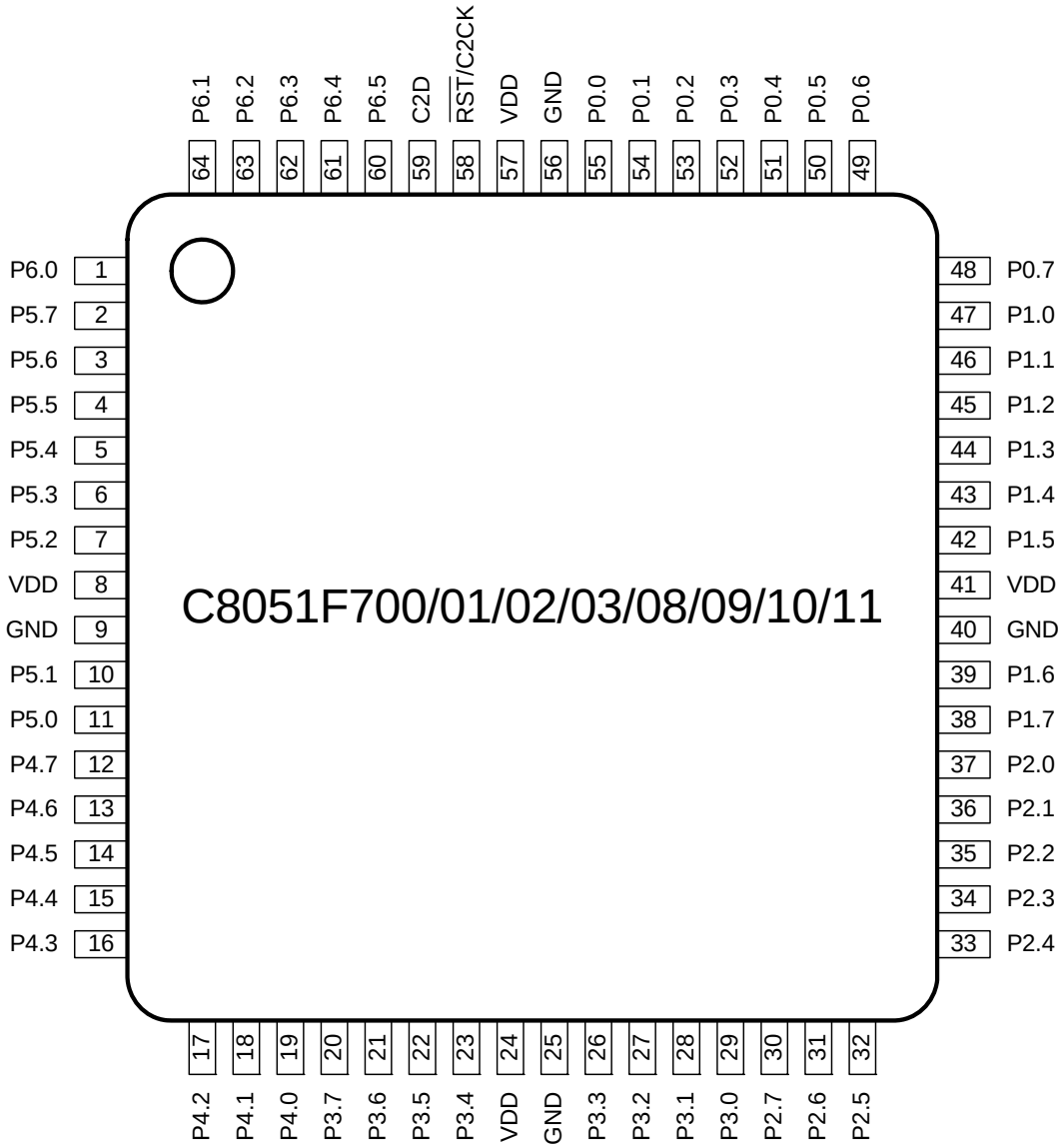

Figure 3.1. C8051F7xx-GQ TQFP64 Pinout Diagram (Top View)

Table 9.11. Power Management Electrical Characteristics

V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6 V; T_A = –40 to +85 °C unless otherwise specified. Use factory-calibrated settings.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Idle Mode Wake-Up time		2	—	3	SYSCLKs
Suspend Mode Wake-Up Time		—	250	—	ns

Table 9.12. Temperature Sensor Electrical Characteristics

V_{DD} = 3.0 V, –40 to +85 °C unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Linearity		—	1	—	°C
Slope		—	3.27	—	mV/°C
Slope Error*		—	±65	—	µV/°C
Offset	Temp = 0 °C	—	868	—	mV
Offset Error*	Temp = 0 °C	—	±15.3	—	mV
***Note:** Represents one standard deviation from the mean.					

Table 9.13. Voltage Reference Electrical Characteristics

V_{DD} = 1.8 to 3.6 V; –40 to +85 °C unless otherwise specified.

Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
Internal High-Speed Reference (REFSL[1:0] = 11)					
Output Voltage	25 °C ambient	1.55	1.59	1.70	V
Turn-on Time		—	—	1.7	µs
Supply Current		—	200	—	µA
External Reference (REF0E = 0)					
Input Voltage Range		0	—	V_{DD}	
Input Current	Sample Rate = 500 ksps; VREF = 3.0 V	—	7	—	µA

10.3.2. Tracking Modes

The AD0TM bit in register ADC0CN enables "delayed conversions", and will delay the actual conversion start by three SAR clock cycles, during which time the ADC will continue to track the input. If AD0TM is left at logic 0, a conversion will begin immediately, without the extra tracking time. For internal start-of-conversion sources, the ADC will track anytime it is not performing a conversion. When the CNVSTR signal is used to initiate conversions, ADC0 will track either when AD0TM is logic 1, or when AD0TM is logic 0 and CNVSTR is held low. See Figure 10.2 for track and convert timing details. Delayed conversion mode is useful when AMUX settings are frequently changed, due to the settling time requirements described in Section “10.3.3. Settling Time Requirements” on page 58.

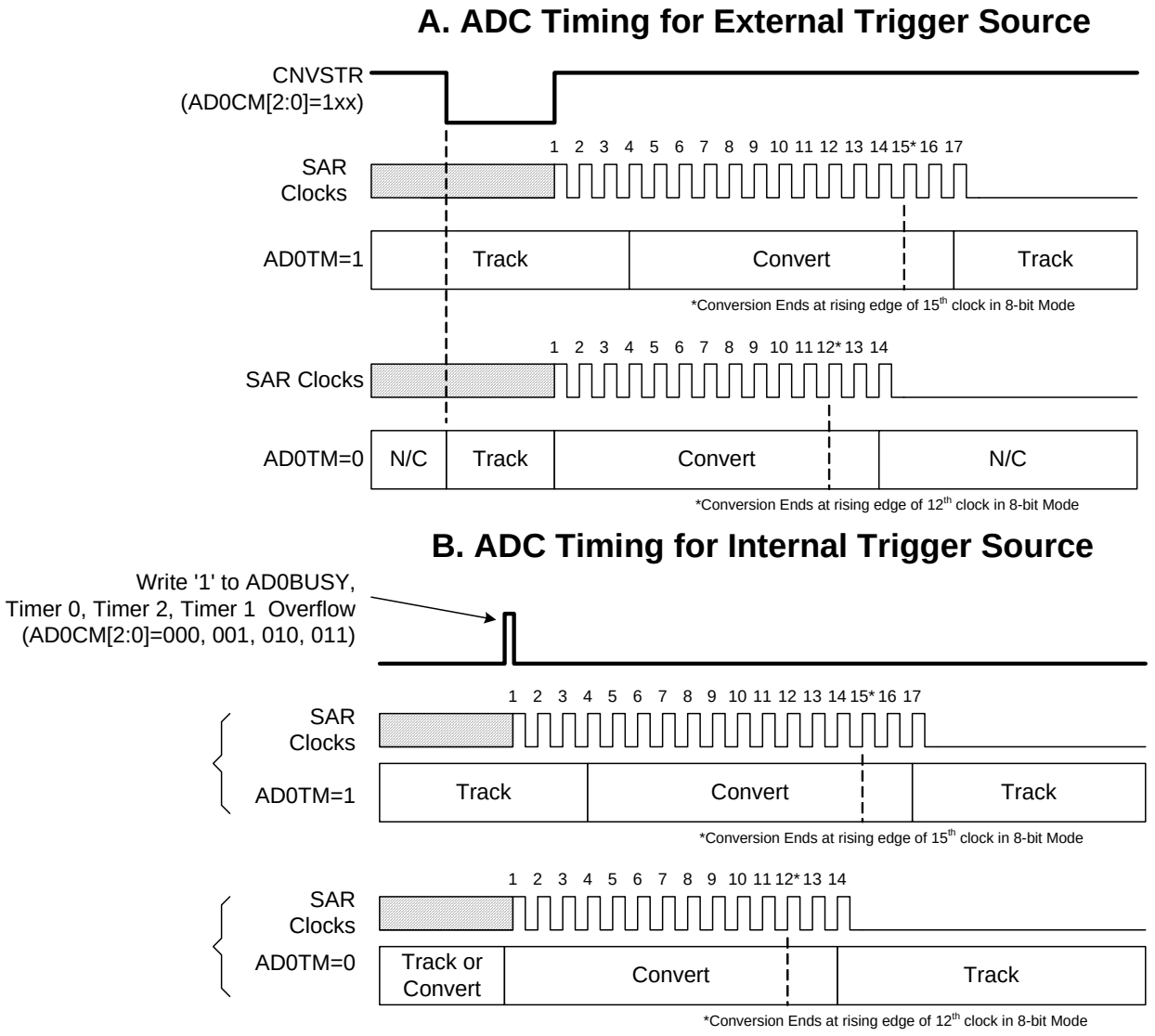

Figure 10.2. 10-Bit ADC Track and Conversion Example Timing

SFR Definition 10.2. ADC0H: ADC0 Data Word MSB

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC0H[7:0]							
Type	R/W							
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SFR Address = 0xBE; SFR Page = 0

Bit	Name	Function
7:0	ADC0H[7:0]	**ADC0 Data Word High-Order Bits.** For AD0LJST = 0: Bits 7:2 will read 000000b. Bits 1–0 are the upper 2 bits of the 10-bit ADC0 Data Word. For AD0LJST = 1: Bits 7:0 are the most-significant bits of the 10-bit ADC0 Data Word. **Note:** In 8-bit mode AD0LJST is ignored, and ADC0H holds the 8-bit data word.

SFR Definition 10.3. ADC0L: ADC0 Data Word LSB

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	ADC0L[7:0]							
Type	R/W							
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SFR Address = 0xBD; SFR Page = 0

Bit	Name	Function
7:0	ADC0L[7:0]	**ADC0 Data Word Low-Order Bits.** For AD0LJST = 0: Bits 7:0 are the lower 8 bits of the 10-bit Data Word. For AD0LJST = 1: Bits 7:6 are the lower 2 bits of the 10-bit Data Word. Bits 5–0 will always read 0. **Note:** In 8-bit mode AD0LJST is ignored, and ADC0L will read back 00000000b.

12. Voltage and Ground Reference Options

The voltage reference MUX is configurable to use an externally connected voltage reference, the on-chip voltage reference, or one of two power supply voltages (see Figure 12.1). The ground reference MUX allows the ground reference for ADC0 to be selected between the ground pin (GND) or a port pin dedicated to analog ground (P0.1/AGND).

The voltage and ground reference options are configured using the REF0CN SFR described on page 71. Electrical specifications are can be found in the Electrical Specifications Chapter.

Important Note About the V_{REF} and AGND Inputs: Port pins are used as the external V_{REF} and AGND inputs. When using an external voltage reference, P0.0/VREF should be configured as an analog input and skipped by the Digital Crossbar. When using AGND as the ground reference to ADC0, P0.1/AGND should be configured as an analog input and skipped by the Digital Crossbar. Refer to Section “28. Port Input/Output” on page 180 for complete Port I/O configuration details. The external reference voltage must be within the range $0 \le V_{REF} \le V_{DD}$ and the external ground reference must be at the same DC voltage potential as GND.

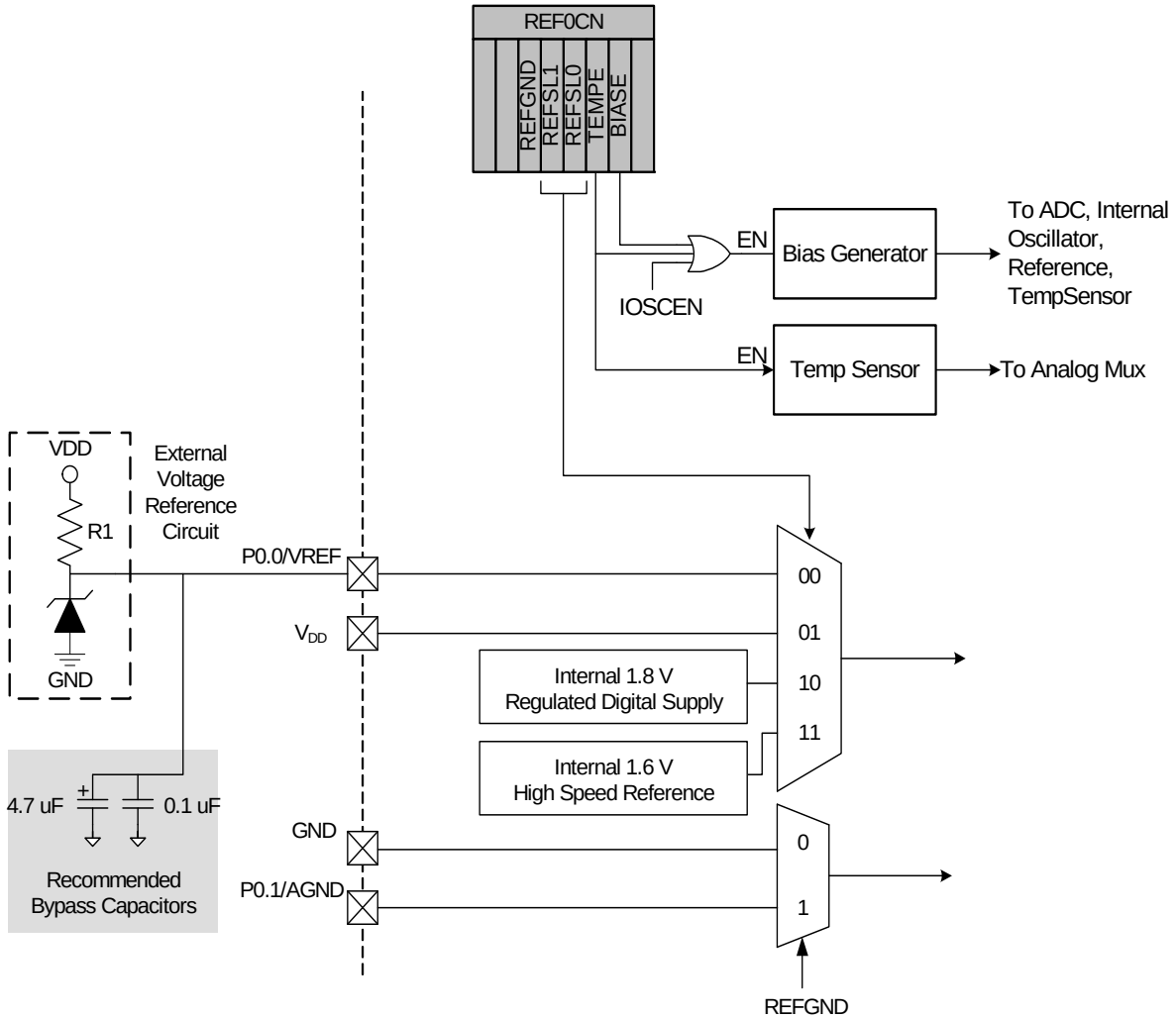

Figure 12.1. Voltage Reference Functional Block Diagram

15.4. Automatic Scanning

CS0 can be configured to automatically scan a sequence of contiguous CS0 input channels by configuring and enabling auto-scan. Using auto-scan with the CS0 comparator interrupt enabled allows a system to detect a change in measured capacitance without requiring any additional dedicated MCU resources.

Auto-scan is enabled by setting the CS0 start-of-conversion bits (CS0CF6:4) to 111b. After enabling auto-scan, the starting and ending channels should be set to appropriate values in CS0SS and CS0SE, respectively. Writing to CS0SS when auto-scan is enabled will cause the value written to CS0SS to be copied into CS0MX. After being enabled, writing a 1 to CS0BUSY will start auto-scan conversions. When auto-scan completes the number of conversions defined in the CS0 accumulator bits (CS0CF2:0), auto-scan configures CS0MX to the next sequential port pin configured as an analog input and begins a conversion on that channel. The scan sequence continues until CS0MX reaches the ending input channel value defined in CS0SE.

Note: All other CS0 pins configured for analog input with a 0 in the port latch are grounded during the conversion.

After the final channel conversion, auto-scan configures CS0MX back to the starting input channel. For an example system configured to use auto-scan, please see Figure “15.2 Auto-Scan Example” on page 83.

Note: Auto-scan attempts one conversion on a CS0MX channel regardless of whether that channel’s port pin has been configured as an analog input. Auto-scan will also complete the current rotation when the device is halted for debugging.

If auto-scan is enabled when the device enters suspend mode, auto-scan will remain enabled and running. This feature allows the device to wake from suspend through CS0 greater-than comparator event on any configured capacitive sense input included in the auto-scan sequence of inputs.

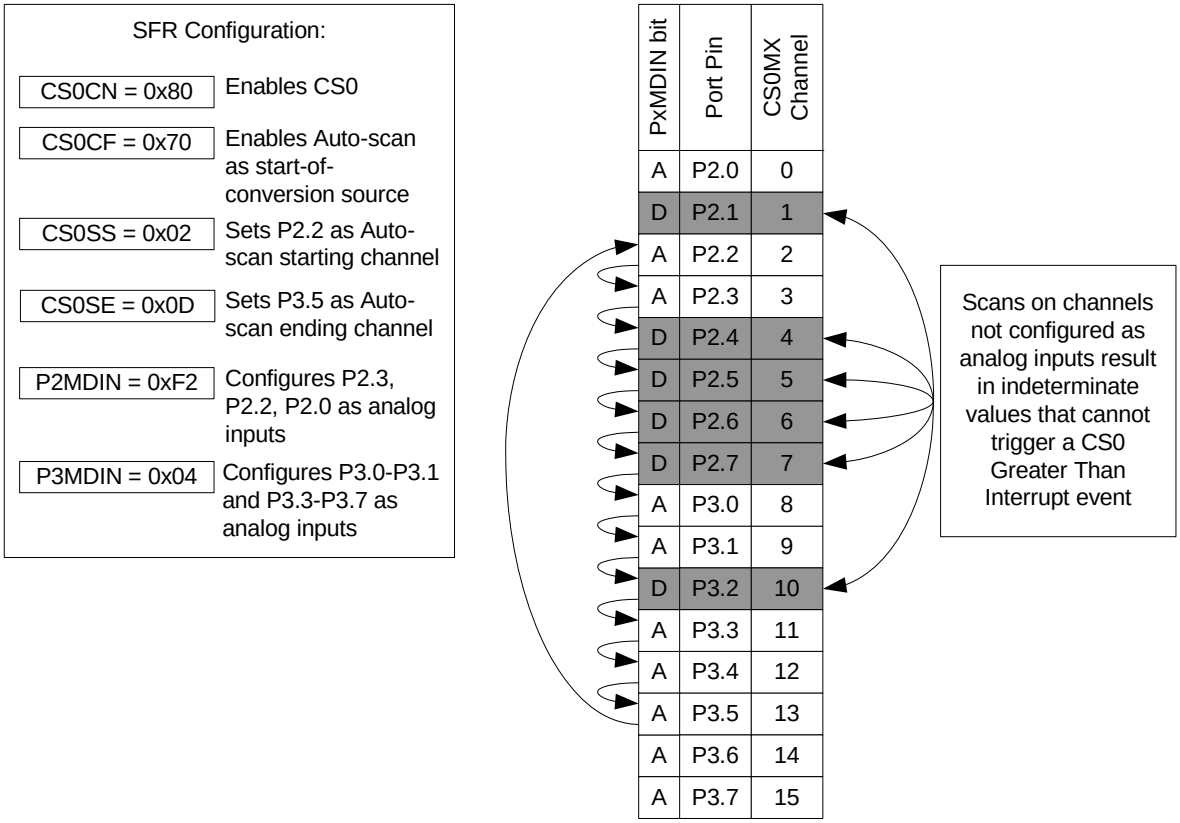

Figure 15.2. Auto-Scan Example

15.5. CS0 Comparator

The CS0 comparator compares the latest capacitive sense conversion result with the value stored in CS0THH:CS0THL. If the result is less than or equal to the stored value, the CS0CMPF bit(CS0CN:0) is set to 0. If the result is greater than the stored value, CS0CMPF is set to 1.

If the CS0 conversion accumulator is configured to accumulate multiple conversions, a comparison will not be made until the last conversion has been accumulated.

An interrupt will be generated if CS0 greater-than comparator interrupts are enabled by setting the ECSGRT bit (EIE2.1) when the comparator sets CS0CMPF to 1.

If auto-scan is running when the comparator sets the CS0CMPF bit, no further auto-scan initiated conversions will start until firmware sets CS0BUSY to 1.

A CS0 greater-than comparator event can wake a device from suspend mode. This feature is useful in systems configured to continuously sample one or more capacitive sense channels. The device will remain in the low-power suspend state until the captured value of one of the scanned channels causes a CS0 greater-than comparator event to occur. It is not necessary to have CS0 comparator interrupts enabled in order to wake a device from suspend with a greater-than event.

For a summary of behavior with different CS0 comparator, auto-scan, and auto accumulator settings, please see Table 15.2.

SFR Definition 15.11. CS0MD2: Capacitive Sense Mode 2

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	CS0CR[1:0]		CS0DT[2:0]			CS0IA[2:0]		
Type	R/W		R/W			R/W		
Reset	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

SFR Address = 0xBE; SFR Page = F

Bit	Name	Description
7:6	CS0CR[1:0]	**CS0 Conversion Rate.** These bits control the conversion rate of the CS0 module. See the electrical specifications table for specific timing. 00: Conversions last 12 internal CS0 clocks and are 12 bits in length. 01: Conversions last 13 internal CS0 clocks and are 13 bits in length. 10: Conversions last 14 internal CS0 clocks and are 14 bits in length. 11: Conversions last 16 internal CS0 clocks.and are 16 bits in length.
5:3	CS0DT[2:0]	**CS0 Discharge Time.** These bits adjust the primary CS0 reset time. For most touch-sensitive switches, the default (fastest) value is sufficient, and these bits should not be modified. 000: Discharge time is 0.75 µs (recommended for most switches) 001: Discharge time is 1.0 µs 010: Discharge time is 1.2 µs 011: Discharge time is 1.5 µs 100: Discharge time is 2 µs 101: Discharge time is 3 µs 110: Discharge time is 6 µs 111: Discharge time is 12 µs
2:0	CS0IA[2:0]	**CS0 Output Current Adjustment.** These bits allow the user to adjust the output current used to charge up the capacitive sensor element. For most touch-sensitive switches, the default (highest) current is sufficient, and these bits should not be modified. 000: Full Current (recommended for most switches) 001: 1/8 Current 010: 1/4 Current 011: 3/8 Current 100: 1/2 Current 101: 5/8 Current 110: 3/4 Current 111: 7/8 Current

17. Memory Organization

The memory organization of the CIP-51 System Controller is similar to that of a standard 8051. There are two separate memory spaces: program memory and data memory. Program and data memory share the same address space but are accessed via different instruction types. The memory organization of the C8051F70x/71x device family is shown in Figure 17.1

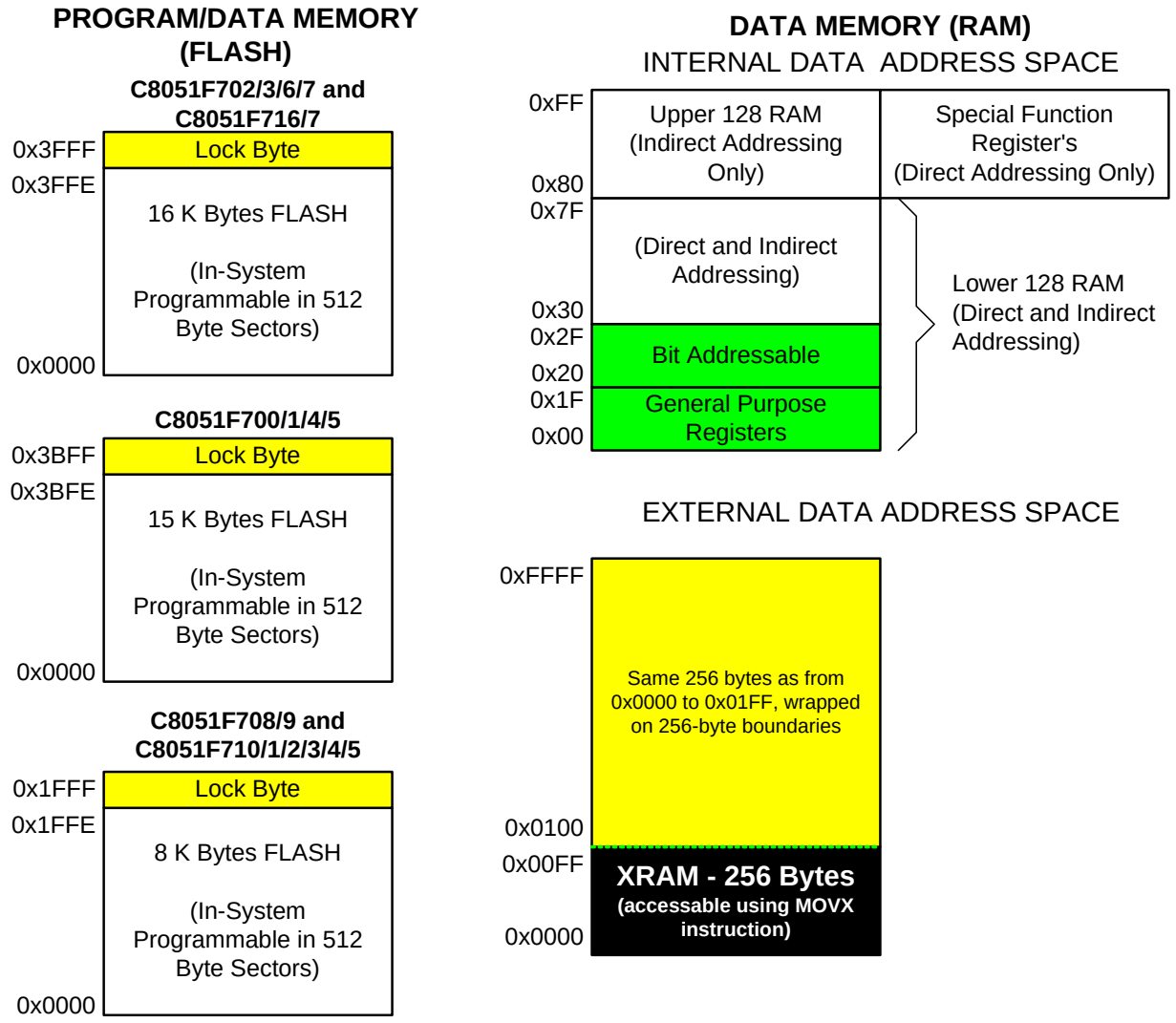

Figure 17.1. C8051F70x/71x Memory Map

SFR Definition 18.3. EMI0TC: External Memory Timing Control

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	EAS[1:0]		EWR[3:0]				EAH[1:0]	
Type	R/W		R/W				R/W	
Reset	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

SFR Address = 0xEE; SFR Page = F

Bit	Name	Function
7:6	EAS[1:0]	**EMIF Address Setup Time Bits.** 00: Address setup time = 0 SYSCLK cycles. 01: Address setup time = 1 SYSCLK cycle. 10: Address setup time = 2 SYSCLK cycles. 11: Address setup time = 3 SYSCLK cycles.
5:2	EWR[3:0]	**EMIF $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ Pulse-Width Control Bits.** 0000: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 1 SYSCLK cycle. 0001: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 2 SYSCLK cycles. 0010: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 3 SYSCLK cycles. 0011: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 4 SYSCLK cycles. 0100: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 5 SYSCLK cycles. 0101: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 6 SYSCLK cycles. 0110: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 7 SYSCLK cycles. 0111: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 8 SYSCLK cycles. 1000: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 9 SYSCLK cycles. 1001: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 10 SYSCLK cycles. 1010: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 11 SYSCLK cycles. 1011: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 12 SYSCLK cycles. 1100: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 13 SYSCLK cycles. 1101: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 14 SYSCLK cycles. 1110: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 15 SYSCLK cycles. 1111: $\overline{WR}$ and $\overline{RD}$ pulse width = 16 SYSCLK cycles.
1:0	EAH[1:0]	**EMIF Address Hold Time Bits.** 00: Address hold time = 0 SYSCLK cycles. 01: Address hold time = 1 SYSCLK cycle. 10: Address hold time = 2 SYSCLK cycles. 11: Address hold time = 3 SYSCLK cycles.

Table 30.1. SMBus Clock Source Selection

SMBCS1	SMBCS0	SMBus Clock Source
0	0	Timer 0 Overflow
0	1	Timer 1 Overflow
1	0	Timer 2 High Byte Overflow
1	1	Timer 2 Low Byte Overflow

The SMBCS1–0 bits select the SMBus clock source, which is used only when operating as a master or when the Free Timeout detection is enabled. When operating as a master, overflows from the selected source determine the absolute minimum SCL low and high times as defined in Equation 30.1.The selected clock source may be shared by other peripherals so long as the timer is left running at all times. For example, Timer 1 overflows may generate the SMBus and UART baud rates simultaneously. Timer configuration is covered in Section “33. Timers” on page 262.

$$T_{HighMin} = T_{LowMin} = \frac{1}{f_{ClockSourceOverflow}}$$

Equation 30.1. Minimum SCL High and Low Times

The selected clock source should be configured to establish the minimum SCL High and Low times as per Equation 30.1. When the interface is operating as a master (and SCL is not driven or extended by any other devices on the bus), the typical SMBus bit rate is approximated by Equation 30.2.

$$BitRate = \frac{f_{ClockSourceOverflow}}{3}$$

Equation 30.2. Typical SMBus Bit Rate

Figure 30.4 shows the typical SCL generation described by Equation 30.2. Notice that T_{HIGH} is typically twice as large as T_{LOW}. The actual SCL output may vary due to other devices on the bus (SCL may be extended low by slower slave devices, or driven low by contending master devices). The bit rate when operating as a master will never exceed the limits defined by equation Equation 30.1.

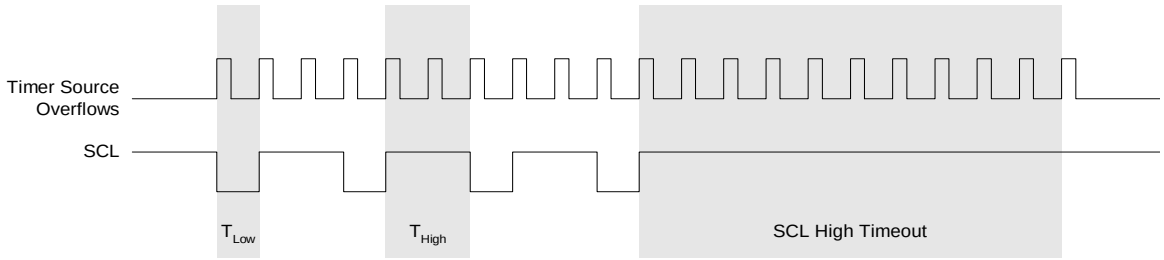

Figure 30.4. Typical SMBus SCL Generation

Setting the EXTHOLD bit extends the minimum setup and hold times for the SDA line. The minimum SDA setup time defines the absolute minimum time that SDA is stable before SCL transitions from low-to-high. The minimum SDA hold time defines the absolute minimum time that the current SDA value remains stable after SCL transitions from high-to-low. EXTHOLD should be set so that the minimum setup and hold times meet the SMBus Specification requirements of 250 ns and 300 ns, respectively. Table 30.2 shows the min-

30.5. SMBus Transfer Modes

The SMBus interface may be configured to operate as master and/or slave. At any particular time, it will be operating in one of the following four modes: Master Transmitter, Master Receiver, Slave Transmitter, or Slave Receiver. The SMBus interface enters Master Mode any time a START is generated, and remains in Master Mode until it loses an arbitration or generates a STOP. An SMBus interrupt is generated at the end of all SMBus byte frames. The position of the ACK interrupt when operating as a receiver depends on whether hardware ACK generation is enabled. As a receiver, the interrupt for an ACK occurs **before** the ACK with hardware ACK generation disabled, and **after** the ACK when hardware ACK generation is enabled. As a transmitter, interrupts occur **after** the ACK, regardless of whether hardware ACK generation is enabled or not.

30.5.1. Write Sequence (Master)

During a write sequence, an SMBus master writes data to a slave device. The master in this transfer will be a transmitter during the address byte, and a transmitter during all data bytes. The SMBus interface generates the START condition and transmits the first byte containing the address of the target slave and the data direction bit. In this case the data direction bit (R/W) will be logic 0 (WRITE). The master then transmits one or more bytes of serial data. After each byte is transmitted, an acknowledge bit is generated by the slave. The transfer is ended when the STO bit is set and a STOP is generated. The interface will switch to Master Receiver Mode if SMB0DAT is not written following a Master Transmitter interrupt. Figure 30.5 shows a typical master write sequence. Two transmit data bytes are shown, though any number of bytes may be transmitted. Notice that all of the “data byte transferred” interrupts occur **after** the ACK cycle in this mode, regardless of whether hardware ACK generation is enabled.

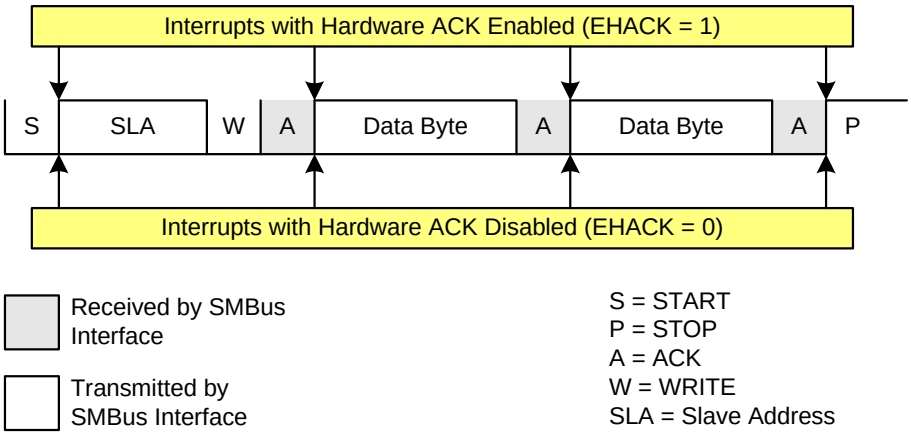

Figure 30.5. Typical Master Write Sequence

SFR Definition 31.1. SPI0CFG: SPI0 Configuration

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	SPIBSY	MSTEN	CKPHA	CKPOL	SLVSEL	NSSIN	SRMT	RXBMT
Type	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R	R	R
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

SFR Address = 0xA1; SFR Page = 0

Bit	Name	Function
7	SPIBSY	**SPI Busy.** This bit is set to logic 1 when a SPI transfer is in progress (master or slave mode).
6	MSTEN	**Master Mode Enable.** 0: Disable master mode. Operate in slave mode. 1: Enable master mode. Operate as a master.
5	CKPHA	**SPI0 Clock Phase.** 0: Data centered on first edge of SCK period.* 1: Data centered on second edge of SCK period.*
4	CKPOL	**SPI0 Clock Polarity.** 0: SCK line low in idle state. 1: SCK line high in idle state.
3	SLVSEL	**Slave Selected Flag.** This bit is set to logic 1 whenever the NSS pin is low indicating SPI0 is the selected slave. It is cleared to logic 0 when NSS is high (slave not selected). This bit does not indicate the instantaneous value at the NSS pin, but rather a de-glitched version of the pin input.
2	NSSIN	**NSS Instantaneous Pin Input.** This bit mimics the instantaneous value that is present on the NSS port pin at the time that the register is read. This input is not de-glitched.
1	SRMT	**Shift Register Empty (valid in slave mode only).** This bit will be set to logic 1 when all data has been transferred in/out of the shift register, and there is no new information available to read from the transmit buffer or write to the receive buffer. It returns to logic 0 when a data byte is transferred to the shift register from the transmit buffer or by a transition on SCK. SRMT = 1 when in Master Mode.
0	RXBMT	**Receive Buffer Empty (valid in slave mode only).** This bit will be set to logic 1 when the receive buffer has been read and contains no new information. If there is new information available in the receive buffer that has not been read, this bit will return to logic 0. RXBMT = 1 when in Master Mode.

Note: In slave mode, data on MOSI is sampled in the center of each data bit. In master mode, data on MISO is sampled one SYSCLK before the end of each data bit, to provide maximum settling time for the slave device. See Table 31.1 for timing parameters.

SFR Definition 33.14. TMR3RLL: Timer 3 Reload Register Low Byte

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TMR3RLL[7:0]							
Type	R/W							
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SFR Address = 0x92; SFR Page = 0

Bit	Name	Function
7:0	TMR3RLL[7:0]	**Timer 3 Reload Register Low Byte.** TMR3RLL holds the low byte of the reload value for Timer 3.

SFR Definition 33.15. TMR3RLH: Timer 3 Reload Register High Byte

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Name	TMR3RLH[7:0]							
Type	R/W							
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

SFR Address = 0x93; SFR Page = 0

Bit	Name	Function
7:0	TMR3RLH[7:0]	**Timer 3 Reload Register High Byte.** TMR3RLH holds the high byte of the reload value for Timer 3.

34. Programmable Counter Array

The Programmable Counter Array (PCA0) provides enhanced timer functionality while requiring less CPU intervention than the standard 8051 counter/timers. The PCA consists of a dedicated 16-bit counter/timer and three 16-bit capture/compare modules. Each capture/compare module has its own associated I/O line (CEXn) which is routed through the Crossbar to Port I/O when enabled. The counter/timer is driven by a programmable timebase that can select between seven sources: system clock, system clock divided by four, system clock divided by twelve, the external oscillator clock source divided by 8, Timer 0 overflows, or an external clock signal on the ECI input pin. Each capture/compare module may be configured to operate independently in one of six modes: Edge-Triggered Capture, Software Timer, High-Speed Output, Frequency Output, 8 to 11-Bit PWM, or 16-Bit PWM (each mode is described in Section “34.3. Capture/Compare Modules” on page 286). The external oscillator clock option is ideal for real-time clock (RTC) functionality, allowing the PCA to be clocked by a precision external oscillator while the internal oscillator drives the system clock. The PCA is configured and controlled through the system controller's Special Function Registers. The PCA block diagram is shown in Figure 34.1

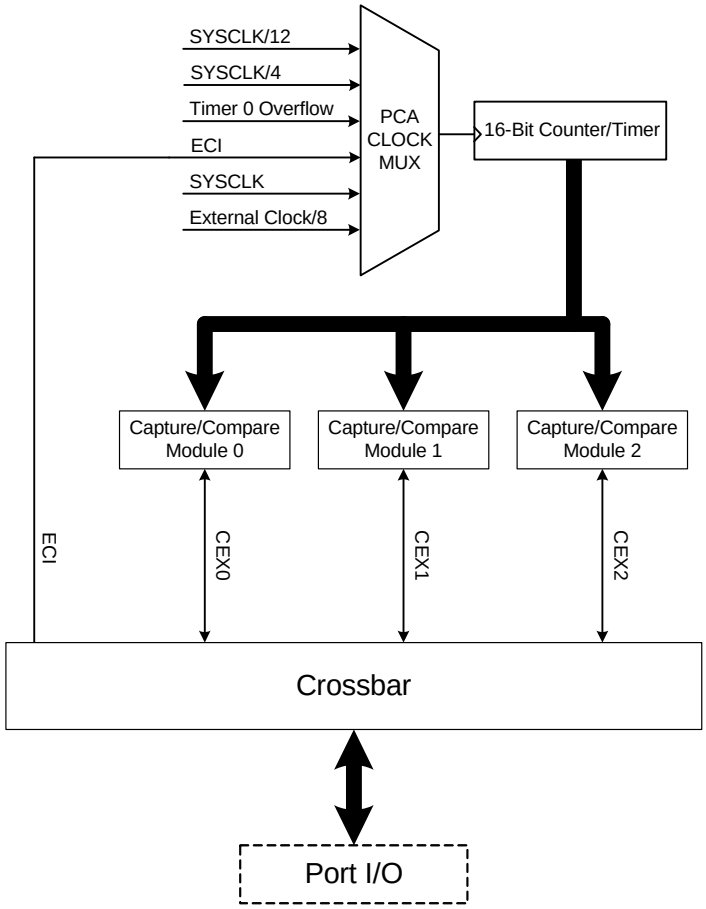

Figure 34.1. PCA Block Diagram