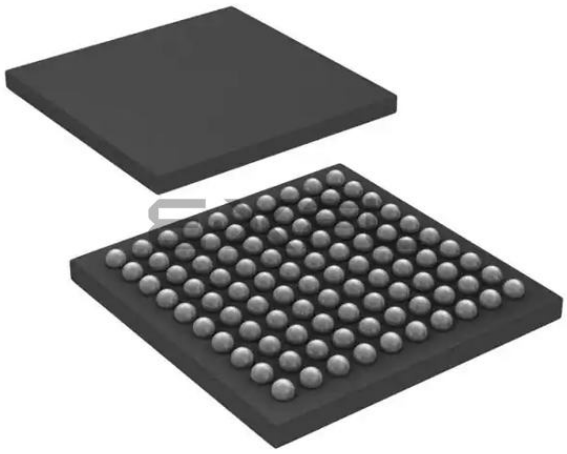

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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M4
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	120MHz
Connectivity	EBI/EMI, I²C, IrDA, Memory Card, SPI, SSC, UART/USART, USB
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	79
Program Memory Size	2MB (2M x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	160K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.62V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x12b; D/A 2x12b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-VFBGA
Supplier Device Package	100-VFBGA (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsam4sd32ca-cfur

Table 12-13. Cortex-M4 Instructions (Continued)

Mnemonic	Operands	Description	Flags
QSUB16	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Saturating Subtract 16	–
QSUB8	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Saturating Subtract 8	–
RBIT	Rd, Rn	Reverse Bits	–
REV	Rd, Rn	Reverse byte order in a word	–
REV16	Rd, Rn	Reverse byte order in each halfword	–
REVSH	Rd, Rn	Reverse byte order in bottom halfword and sign extend	–
ROR, RORS	Rd, Rm, <Rs|#n>	Rotate Right	N,Z,C
RRX, RRXS	Rd, Rm	Rotate Right with Extend	N,Z,C
RSB, RSBS	{Rd,} Rn, Op2	Reverse Subtract	N,Z,C,V
SADD16	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Add 16	GE
SADD8	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Add 8 and Subtract with Exchange	GE
SASX	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Add	GE
SBC, SBCS	{Rd,} Rn, Op2	Subtract with Carry	N,Z,C,V
SBFX	Rd, Rn, #lsb, #width	Signed Bit Field Extract	–
SDIV	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Divide	–
SEL	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Select bytes	–
SEV	–	Send Event	–
SHADD16	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Halving Add 16	–
SHADD8	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Halving Add 8	–
SHASX	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Halving Add and Subtract with Exchange	–
SHSAX	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Halving Subtract and Add with Exchange	–
SHSUB16	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Halving Subtract 16	–
SHSUB8	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Halving Subtract 8	–
SMLABB, SMLABT, SMLATB, SMLATT	Rd, Rn, Rm, Ra	Signed Multiply Accumulate Long (halfwords)	Q
SMLAD, SMLADX	Rd, Rn, Rm, Ra	Signed Multiply Accumulate Dual	Q
SMLAL	RdLo, RdHi, Rn, Rm	Signed Multiply with Accumulate ($32 \times 32 + 64$), 64-bit result	–
SMLALBB, SMLALBT, SMLALTB, SMLALTT	RdLo, RdHi, Rn, Rm	Signed Multiply Accumulate Long, halfwords	–
SMLALD, SMLALDX	RdLo, RdHi, Rn, Rm	Signed Multiply Accumulate Long Dual	–
SMLAWB, SMLAWT	Rd, Rn, Rm, Ra	Signed Multiply Accumulate, word by halfword	Q
SMLSD	Rd, Rn, Rm, Ra	Signed Multiply Subtract Dual	Q
SMLSLD	RdLo, RdHi, Rn, Rm	Signed Multiply Subtract Long Dual	
SMMLA	Rd, Rn, Rm, Ra	Signed Most significant word Multiply Accumulate	–
SMMLS, SMMLR	Rd, Rn, Rm, Ra	Signed Most significant word Multiply Subtract	–
SMMUL, SMMULR	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed Most significant word Multiply	–
SMUAD	{Rd,} Rn, Rm	Signed dual Multiply Add	Q

12.6.5.5 CMP and CMN

Compare and Compare Negative.

Syntax

```
CMP{cond} Rn, Operand2
CMN{cond} Rn, Operand2
```

where:

cond is an optional condition code, see “Conditional Execution” .

Rn is the register holding the first operand.

Operand2 is a flexible second operand. See “Flexible Second Operand” for details of the options.

Operation

These instructions compare the value in a register with *Operand2*. They update the condition flags on the result, but do not write the result to a register.

The CMP instruction subtracts the value of *Operand2* from the value in *Rn*. This is the same as a SUBS instruction, except that the result is discarded.

The CMN instruction adds the value of *Operand2* to the value in *Rn*. This is the same as an ADDS instruction, except that the result is discarded.

Restrictions

In these instructions:

- Do not use PC
- *Operand2* must not be SP.

Condition Flags

These instructions update the N, Z, C and V flags according to the result.

Examples

```
CMP     R2, R9
CMN     R0, #6400
CMPGT   SP, R7, LSL #2
```

12.8.3.6 Interrupt Priority Registers

Name: NVIC_IPRx [x=0..8]

Access: Read/Write

Reset: 0x000000000

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
PRI3							

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
PRI2							

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
PRI1							

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
PRI0							

The NVIC_IPR0–NVIC_IPR registers provide a 8-bit priority field for each interrupt. These registers are byte-accessible. Each register holds four priority fields that map up to four elements in the CMSIS interrupt priority array IP[0] to IP[ ].

- **PRI3: Priority (4m+3)**

Priority, Byte Offset 3, refers to register bits [31:24].

- **PRI2: Priority (4m+2)**

Priority, Byte Offset 2, refers to register bits [23:16].

- **PRI1: Priority (4m+1)**

Priority, Byte Offset 1, refers to register bits [15:8].

- **PRI0: Priority (4m)**

Priority, Byte Offset 0, refers to register bits [7:0].

Notes:
1. Each priority field holds a priority value, 0–15. The lower the value, the greater the priority of the corresponding interrupt. The processor implements only bits[7:4] of each field; bits[3:0] read as zero and ignore writes.
2. For more information about the IP[0] to IP[34] interrupt priority array, that provides the software view of the interrupt priorities, see Table 12-29, “CMSIS Functions for NVIC Control” .
3. The corresponding IPR number *n* is given by *n* = *m* DIV 4.
4. The byte offset of the required Priority field in this register is *m* MOD 4.

The erase sequence is the following:

1. Erase starts as soon as one of the erase commands and the FARG field are written in EEFC_FCR.
   – For the EPA command, the two lowest bits of the FARG field define the number of pages to be erased (FARG[1:0]):

Table 20-4. EEFC_FCR.FARG Field for EPA Command

FARG[1:0]	Number of pages to be erased with EPA command
0	4 pages (only valid for small 8 KB sectors)
1	8 pages
2	16 pages
3	32 pages (not valid for small 8 KB sectors)

2. When erasing is completed, the bit EEFC_FSR.FRDY rises. If an interrupt has been enabled by setting the bit EEFC_FMR.FRDY, the interrupt line of the interrupt controller is activated.

Three errors can be detected in EEFC_FSR after an erasing sequence:

- Command Error: A bad keyword has been written in EEFC_FCR.
- Lock Error: At least one page to be erased belongs to a locked region. The erase command has been refused, no page has been erased. A command must be run previously to unlock the corresponding region.
- Flash Error: At the end of the erase period, the EraseVerify test of the Flash memory has failed.

20.4.3.4 Lock Bit Protection

Lock bits are associated with several pages in the embedded Flash memory plane. This defines lock regions in the embedded Flash memory plane. They prevent writing/erasing protected pages.

The lock sequence is the following:

1. Execute the ‘Set Lock Bit’ command by writing EEFC_FCR.FCMD with the SLB command and EEFC_FCR.FARG with a page number to be protected.
2. When the locking completes, the bit EEFC_FSR.FRDY rises. If an interrupt has been enabled by setting the bit EEFC_FMR.FRDY, the interrupt line of the interrupt controller is activated.
3. The result of the SLB command can be checked running a ‘Get Lock Bit’ (GLB) command.

Note: The value of the FARG argument passed together with SLB command must not exceed the higher lock bit index available in the product.

Two errors can be detected in EEFC_FSR after a programming sequence:

- Command Error: A bad keyword has been written in EEFC_FCR.
- Flash Error: At the end of the programming, the EraseVerify or WriteVerify test of the Flash memory has failed.

It is possible to clear lock bits previously set. After the lock bits are cleared, the locked region can be erased or programmed. The unlock sequence is the following:

1. Execute the ‘Clear Lock Bit’ command by writing EEFC_FCR.FCMD with the CLB command and EEFC_FCR.FARG with a page number to be unprotected.
2. When the unlock completes, the bit EEFC_FSR.FRDY rises. If an interrupt has been enabled by setting the bit EEFC_FMR.FRDY, the interrupt line of the interrupt controller is activated.

Note: The value of the FARG argument passed together with CLB command must not exceed the higher lock bit index available in the product.

Two errors can be detected in EEFC_FSR after a programming sequence:

- Command Error: A bad keyword has been written in EEFC_FCR.

23.7.6 CRCCU DMA Interrupt Disable Register

Name: CRCCU_DMA_IDR

Address: 0x40044018

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	DMAIDR

- **DMAIDR: Interrupt Disable**

0: No effect

1: Disable interrupt

27.5 Functional Description

27.5.1 Configuration

The PDC channel user interface enables the user to configure and control data transfers for each channel. The user interface of each PDC channel is integrated into the associated peripheral user interface.

The user interface of a serial peripheral, whether it is full- or half-duplex, contains four 32-bit pointers (RPR, RNPR, TPR, TNPR) and four 16-bit counter registers (RCR, RNCR, TCR, TNCR). However, the transmit and receive parts of each type are programmed differently: the transmit and receive parts of a full-duplex peripheral can be programmed at the same time, whereas only one part (transmit or receive) of a half-duplex peripheral can be programmed at a time.

32-bit pointers define the access location in memory for the current and next transfer, whether it is for read (transmit) or write (receive). 16-bit counters define the size of the current and next transfers. It is possible, at any moment, to read the number of transfers remaining for each channel.

The PDC has dedicated status registers which indicate if the transfer is enabled or disabled for each channel. The status for each channel is located in the associated peripheral status register. Transfers can be enabled and/or disabled by setting TXTEN/TXTDIS and RXTEN/RXTDIS in the peripheral's Transfer Control register.

At the end of a transfer, the PDC channel sends status flags to its associated peripheral. These flags are visible in the peripheral Status register (ENDRX, ENDTX, RXBUFF, and TXBUFE). Refer to Section 27.5.3 and to the associated peripheral user interface.

The peripheral where a PDC transfer is configured must have its peripheral clock enabled. The peripheral clock must be also enabled to access the PDC register set associated to this peripheral.

27.5.2 Memory Pointers

Each full-duplex peripheral is connected to the PDC by a receive channel and a transmit channel. Both channels have 32-bit memory pointers that point to a receive area and to a transmit area, respectively, in the target memory.

Each half-duplex peripheral is connected to the PDC by a bidirectional channel. This channel has two 32-bit memory pointers, one for current transfer and the other for next transfer. These pointers point to transmit or receive data depending on the operating mode of the peripheral.

Depending on the type of transfer (byte, half-word or word), the memory pointer is incremented respectively by 1, 2 or 4 bytes.

If a memory pointer address changes in the middle of a transfer, the PDC channel continues operating using the new address.

27.5.3 Transfer Counters

Each channel has two 16-bit counters, one for the current transfer and the one for the next transfer. These counters define the size of data to be transferred by the channel. The current transfer counter is decremented first as the data addressed by the current memory pointer starts to be transferred. When the current transfer counter reaches zero, the channel checks its next transfer counter. If the value of the next counter is zero, the channel stops transferring data and sets the appropriate flag. If the next counter value is greater than zero, the values of the next pointer/next counter are copied into the current pointer/current counter and the channel resumes the transfer, whereas next pointer/next counter get zero/zero as values.At the end of this transfer, the PDC channel sets the appropriate flags in the Peripheral Status register.

The following list gives an overview of how status register flags behave depending on the counters' values:

- ENDRX flag is set when the PDC Receive Counter Register (PERIPH_RCR) reaches zero.
- RXBUFF flag is set when both PERIPH_RCR and the PDC Receive Next Counter Register (PERIPH_RNCR) reach zero.

- ENDTX flag is set when the PDC Transmit Counter Register (PERIPH_TCR) reaches zero.
- TXBUFE flag is set when both PERIPH_TCR and the PDC Transmit Next Counter Register (PERIPH_TNCR) reach zero.

These status flags are described in the Transfer Status Register (PERIPH_PTSR).

27.5.4 Data Transfers

The serial peripheral triggers its associated PDC channels' transfers using transmit enable (TXEN) and receive enable (RXEN) flags in the transfer control register integrated in the peripheral's user interface.

When the peripheral receives external data, it sends a Receive Ready signal to its PDC receive channel which then requests access to the Matrix. When access is granted, the PDC receive channel starts reading the peripheral Receive Holding register (RHR). The read data are stored in an internal buffer and then written to memory.

When the peripheral is about to send data, it sends a Transmit Ready to its PDC transmit channel which then requests access to the Matrix. When access is granted, the PDC transmit channel reads data from memory and transfers the data to the Transmit Holding register (THR) of its associated peripheral. The same peripheral sends data depending on its mechanism.

27.5.5 PDC Flags and Peripheral Status Register

Each peripheral connected to the PDC sends out receive ready and transmit ready flags and the PDC returns flags to the peripheral. All these flags are only visible in the peripheral's Status register.

Depending on whether the peripheral is half- or full-duplex, the flags belong to either one single channel or two different channels.

27.5.5.1 Receive Transfer End

The receive transfer end flag is set when PERIPH_RCR reaches zero and the last data has been transferred to memory.

This flag is reset by writing a non-zero value to PERIPH_RCR or PERIPH_RNCR.

27.5.5.2 Transmit Transfer End

The transmit transfer end flag is set when PERIPH_TCR reaches zero and the last data has been written to the peripheral THR.

This flag is reset by writing a non-zero value to PERIPH_TCR or PERIPH_TNCR.

27.5.5.3 Receive Buffer Full

The receive buffer full flag is set when PERIPH_RCR reaches zero, with PERIPH_RNCR also set to zero and the last data transferred to memory.

This flag is reset by writing a non-zero value to PERIPH_TCR or PERIPH_TNCR.

27.5.5.4 Transmit Buffer Empty

The transmit buffer empty flag is set when PERIPH_TCR reaches zero, with PERIPH_TNCR also set to zero and the last data written to peripheral THR.

This flag is reset by writing a non-zero value to PERIPH_TCR or PERIPH_TNCR.

27.6.9 Transfer Control Register

Name: PERIPH_PTCR

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	TXTDIS	TXTEN
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
–	–	–	–	–	–	RXTDIS	RXTEN

- **RXTEN: Receiver Transfer Enable**

0: No effect.

1: Enables PDC receiver channel requests if RXTDIS is not set.

When a half-duplex peripheral is connected to the PDC, enabling the receiver channel requests automatically disables the transmitter channel requests. It is forbidden to set both TXTEN and RXTEN for a half-duplex peripheral.

- **RXTDIS: Receiver Transfer Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the PDC receiver channel requests.

When a half-duplex peripheral is connected to the PDC, disabling the receiver channel requests also disables the transmitter channel requests.

- **TXTEN: Transmitter Transfer Enable**

0: No effect.

1: Enables the PDC transmitter channel requests.

When a half-duplex peripheral is connected to the PDC, it enables the transmitter channel requests only if RXTEN is not set. It is forbidden to set both TXTEN and RXTEN for a half-duplex peripheral.

- **TXTDIS: Transmitter Transfer Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the PDC transmitter channel requests.

When a half-duplex peripheral is connected to the PDC, disabling the transmitter channel requests disables the receiver channel requests.

31.6.15 PIO Interrupt Disable Register

Name: PIO_IDR

Address: 0x400E0E44 (PIOA), 0x400E1044 (PIOB), 0x400E1244 (PIOC)

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
P31	P30	P29	P28	P27	P26	P25	P24
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
P23	P22	P21	P20	P19	P18	P17	P16
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	P9	P8
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

- **P0–P31: Input Change Interrupt Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the input change interrupt on the I/O line.

31.6.16 PIO Interrupt Mask Register

Name: PIO_IMR

Address: 0x400E0E48 (PIOA), 0x400E1048 (PIOB), 0x400E1248 (PIOC)

Access: Read-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
P31	P30	P29	P28	P27	P26	P25	P24
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
P23	P22	P21	P20	P19	P18	P17	P16
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
P15	P14	P13	P12	P11	P10	P9	P8
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
P7	P6	P5	P4	P3	P2	P1	P0

- **P0–P31: Input Change Interrupt Mask**

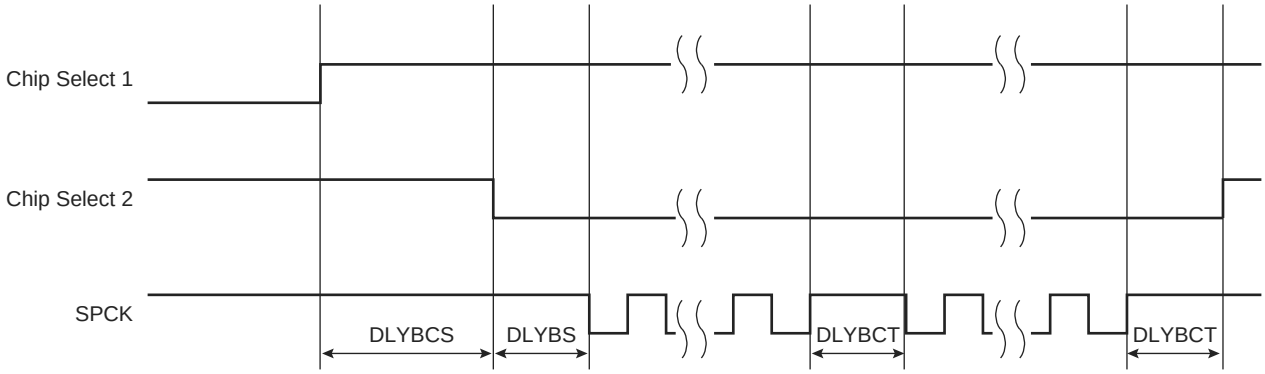
0: Input change interrupt is disabled on the I/O line.

1: Input change interrupt is enabled on the I/O line.

- Delay between consecutive transfers—independently programmable for each chip select by writing the DLYBCT field. The time required by the SPI slave device to process received data is managed through DLYBCT. This time depends on the SPI slave system activity.

These delays allow the SPI to be adapted to the interfaced peripherals and their speed and bus release time.

Figure 33-10. Programmable Delays



33.7.3.5 Peripheral Selection

The serial peripherals are selected through the assertion of the NPCS0 to NPCS3 signals. By default, all NPCS signals are high before and after each transfer.

- **Fixed Peripheral Select Mode**: SPI exchanges data with only one peripheral.
  Fixed peripheral select mode is enabled by writing the PS bit to zero in the SPI_MR. In this case, the current peripheral is defined by the PCS field in the SPI_MR and the PCS field in the SPI_TDR has no effect.
- **Variable Peripheral Select Mode:** Data can be exchanged with more than one peripheral without having to reprogram the NPCS field in the SPI_MR.
  Variable peripheral select mode is enabled by setting the PS bit to 1 in the SPI_MR. The PCS field in the SPI_TDR is used to select the current peripheral. This means that the peripheral selection can be defined for each new data. The value to write in the SPI_TDR has the following format:

  [xxxxxxx(7-bit) + LASTXFER(1-bit)[1]+ xxxx(4-bit) + PCS (4-bit) + DATA (8 to 16-bit)] with PCS equals the chip select to assert, as defined in Section 33.8.4 “SPI Transmit Data Register” and LASTXFER bit at 0 or 1 depending on the CSAAT bit.

Note: 1. Optional

CSAAT, LASTXFER and CSNAAT bits are discussed in Section 33.7.3.9 “Peripheral Deselection with PDC”.

If LASTXFER is used, the command must be issued after writing the last character. Instead of LASTXFER, the user can use the SPIDIS command. After the end of the PDC transfer, it is necessary to wait for the TXEMPTY flag and then write SPIDIS into the SPI Control Register (SPI_CR). This does not change the configuration register values). The NPCS is disabled after the last character transfer. Then, another PDC transfer can be started if the SPIEN has previously been written in the SPI_CR.

33.7.3.6 SPI Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC)

In both Fixed and Variable peripheral select modes, the Peripheral DMA Controller (PDC) can be used to reduce processor overhead.

The fixed peripheral selection allows buffer transfers with a single peripheral. Using the PDC is an optimal means, as the size of the data transfer between the memory and the SPI is either 8 bits or 16 bits. However, if the peripheral selection is modified, the SPI_MR must be reprogrammed.

33.8.2 SPI Mode Register

Name: SPI_MR

Address: 0x40008004

Access: Read/Write

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
DLYBCS							
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	PCS			
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LLB	–	WDRBT	MODFDIS	–	PCSDEC	PS	MSTR

This register can only be written if the WPEN bit is cleared in the SPI Write Protection Mode Register.

- **MSTR: Master/Slave Mode**

0: SPI is in Slave mode

1: SPI is in Master mode

- **PS: Peripheral Select**

0: Fixed Peripheral Select

1: Variable Peripheral Select

- **PCSDEC: Chip Select Decode**

0: The chip selects are directly connected to a peripheral device.

1: The four NPCS chip select lines are connected to a 4-bit to 16-bit decoder.

When PCSDEC = 1, up to 15 Chip Select signals can be generated with the four NPCS lines using an external 4-bit to 16-bit decoder. The Chip Select registers define the characteristics of the 15 chip selects, with the following rules:

SPI_CSR0 defines peripheral chip select signals 0 to 3.

SPI_CSR1 defines peripheral chip select signals 4 to 7.

SPI_CSR2 defines peripheral chip select signals 8 to 11.

SPI_CSR3 defines peripheral chip select signals 12 to 14.

- **MODFDIS: Mode Fault Detection**

0: Mode fault detection enabled

1: Mode fault detection disabled

- **WDRBT: Wait Data Read Before Transfer**

0: No Effect. In Master mode, a transfer can be initiated regardless of the SPI_RDR state.

1: In Master mode, a transfer can start only if the SPI_RDR is empty, i.e., does not contain any unread data. This mode prevents overrun error in reception.

34.8.5 TWI Clock Waveform Generator Register

Name: TWI_CWGR

Address: 0x40018010 (0), 0x4001C010 (1)

Access: Read/Write

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	–	CKDIV		

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
CHDIV							

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CLDIV							

TWI_CWGR is only used in Master mode.

- **CLDIV: Clock Low Divider**

The TWCK low period is defined as follows: $t_{low} = ((CLDIV \times 2^{CKDIV}) + 4 \times t_{peripheral\ clock}$

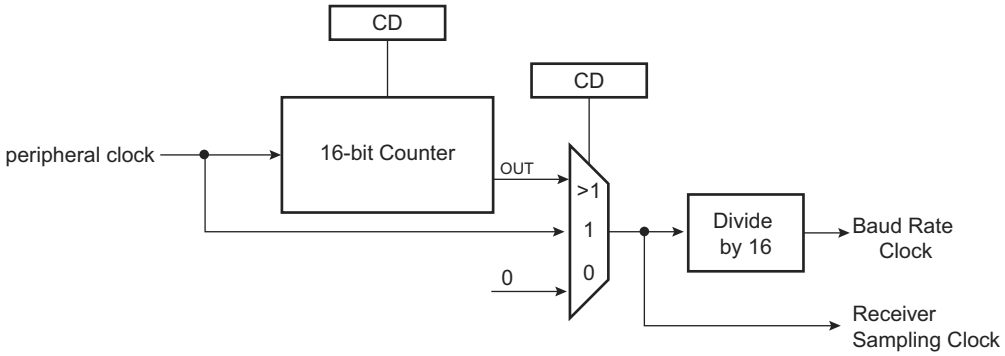
- **CHDIV: Clock High Divider**

The TWCK high period is defined as follows: $t_{high} = ((CHDIV \times 2^{CKDIV}) + 4 \times t_{peripheral\ clock}$

- **CKDIV: Clock Divider**

The TWCK is used to increase both SCL high and low periods.

Figure 35-2. Baud Rate Generator



35.5.2 Receiver

35.5.2.1 Receiver Reset, Enable and Disable

After device reset, the UART receiver is disabled and must be enabled before being used. The receiver can be enabled by writing the Control Register (UART_CR) with the bit RXEN at 1. At this command, the receiver starts looking for a start bit.

The programmer can disable the receiver by writing UART_CR with the bit RXDIS at 1. If the receiver is waiting for a start bit, it is immediately stopped. However, if the receiver has already detected a start bit and is receiving the data, it waits for the stop bit before actually stopping its operation.

The receiver can be put in reset state by writing UART_CR with the bit RSTRX at 1. In this case, the receiver immediately stops its current operations and is disabled, whatever its current state. If RSTRX is applied when data is being processed, this data is lost.

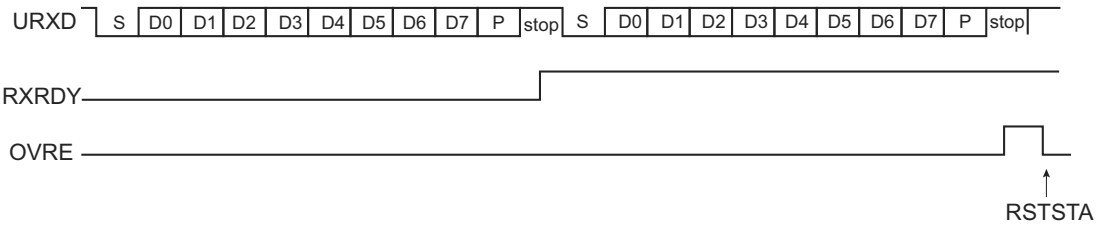
35.5.2.2 Start Detection and Data Sampling

The UART only supports asynchronous operations, and this affects only its receiver. The UART receiver detects the start of a received character by sampling the URXD signal until it detects a valid start bit. A low level (space) on URXD is interpreted as a valid start bit if it is detected for more than seven cycles of the sampling clock, which is 16 times the baud rate. Hence, a space that is longer than 7/16 of the bit period is detected as a valid start bit. A space which is 7/16 of a bit period or shorter is ignored and the receiver continues to wait for a valid start bit.

When a valid start bit has been detected, the receiver samples the URXD at the theoretical midpoint of each bit. It is assumed that each bit lasts 16 cycles of the sampling clock (1-bit period) so the bit sampling point is eight cycles (0.5-bit period) after the start of the bit. The first sampling point is therefore 24 cycles (1.5-bit periods) after detecting the falling edge of the start bit.

Each subsequent bit is sampled 16 cycles (1-bit period) after the previous one.

Figure 35-3. Start Bit Detection



38.10.1 Executing an ATA Polling Command

1. Issue READ_DMA_EXT with RW_MULTIPLE_REGISTER (CMD60) for 8 KB of DATA.
2. Read the ATA status register until DRQ is set.
3. Issue RW_MULTIPLE_BLOCK (CMD61) to transfer DATA.
4. Read the ATA status register until DRQ && BSY are configured to 0.

38.10.2 Executing an ATA Interrupt Command

1. Issue READ_DMA_EXT with RW_MULTIPLE_REGISTER (CMD60) for 8 KB of DATA with nIEN field set to zero to enable the command completion signal in the device.
2. Issue RW_MULTIPLE_BLOCK (CMD61) to transfer DATA.
3. Wait for Completion Signal Received Interrupt.

38.10.3 Aborting an ATA Command

If the host needs to abort an ATA command prior to the completion signal it must send a special command to avoid potential collision on the command line. The SPCMD field of the HSMCI_CMDR must be set to 3 to issue the CE-ATA completion Signal Disable Command.

38.10.4 CE-ATA Error Recovery

Several methods of ATA command failure may occur, including:

- No response to an MMC command, such as RW_MULTIPLE_REGISTER (CMD60).
- CRC is invalid for an MMC command or response.
- CRC16 is invalid for an MMC data packet.
- ATA Status register reflects an error by setting the ERR bit to one.
- The command completion signal does not arrive within a host specified time out period.

Error conditions are expected to happen infrequently. Thus, a robust error recovery mechanism may be used for each error event. The recommended error recovery procedure after a timeout is:

- Issue the command completion signal disable if nIEN was cleared to zero and the RW_MULTIPLE_BLOCK (CMD61) response has been received.
- Issue STOP_TRANSMISSION (CMD12) and successfully receive the R1 response.
- Issue a software reset to the CE-ATA device using FAST_IO (CMD39).

If STOP_TRANMISSION (CMD12) is successful, then the device is again ready for ATA commands. However, if the error recovery procedure does not work as expected or there is another timeout, the next step is to issue GO_IDLE_STATE (CMD0) to the device. GO_IDLE_STATE (CMD0) is a hard reset to the device and completely resets all device states.

Note that after issuing GO_IDLE_STATE (CMD0), all device initialization needs to be completed again. If the CE-ATA device completes all MMC commands correctly but fails the ATA command with the ERR bit set in the ATA Status register, no error recovery action is required. The ATA command itself failed implying that the device could not complete the action requested, however, there was no communication or protocol failure. After the device signals an error by setting the ERR bit to one in the ATA Status register, the host may attempt to retry the command.

38.11 HSMCI Boot Operation Mode

In boot operation mode, the processor can read boot data from the slave (MMC device) by keeping the CMD line low after power-on before issuing CMD1. The data can be read from either the boot area or user area, depending on register setting. As it is not possible to boot directly on SD-CARD, a preliminary boot code must be stored in internal Flash.

38.14.2 HSMCI Mode Register

Name: HSMCI_MR

Address: 0x40000004

Access: Read/Write

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
PDCMODE	PADV	FBYTE	WRPROOF	RDPROOF	PWSDIV		
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CLKDIV							

This register can only be written if the WPEN bit is cleared in the HSMCI Write Protection Mode Register.

- **CLKDIV: Clock Divider**

High Speed MultiMedia Card Interface clock (MCCK or HSMCI_CK) is Master Clock (MCK) divided by (2*(CLKDIV+1)).

- **PWSDIV: Power Saving Divider**

High Speed MultiMedia Card Interface clock is divided by $2^{(PWSDIV)}$ + 1 when entering Power Saving Mode.

Warning: This value must be different from 0 before enabling the Power Save Mode in the HSMCI_CR (HSMCI_PWSEN bit).

- **RDPROOF: Read Proof Enable**

Enabling Read Proof allows to stop the HSMCI Clock during read access if the internal FIFO is full. This will guarantee data integrity, not bandwidth.

0: Disables Read Proof.

1: Enables Read Proof.

- **WRPROOF: Write Proof Enable**

Enabling Write Proof allows to stop the HSMCI Clock during write access if the internal FIFO is full. This will guarantee data integrity, not bandwidth.

0: Disables Write Proof.

1: Enables Write Proof.

- **FBYTE: Force Byte Transfer**

Enabling Force Byte Transfer allow byte transfers, so that transfer of blocks with a size different from modulo 4 can be supported.

Warning: BLKLEN value depends on FBYTE.

0: Disables Force Byte Transfer.

1: Enables Force Byte Transfer.

39.7.21 PWM Output Selection Set Update Register

Name: PWM_OSSUPD

Address: 0x40020054

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	OSSUPL3	OSSUPL2	OSSUPL1	OSSUPL0

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
–	–	–	–	OSSUPH3	OSSUPH2	OSSUPH1	OSSUPH0

- **OSSUPHx: Output Selection Set for PWMH output of the channel x**

0: No effect.

1: Output override value OOVHx selected as PWMH output of channel x at the beginning of the next channel x PWM period.

- **OSSUPLx: Output Selection Set for PWML output of the channel x**

0: No effect.

1: Output override value OOVLx selected as PWML output of channel x at the beginning of the next channel x PWM period.

Figure 42-2. Sequence of ADC Conversions When Tracking Time > Conversion Time

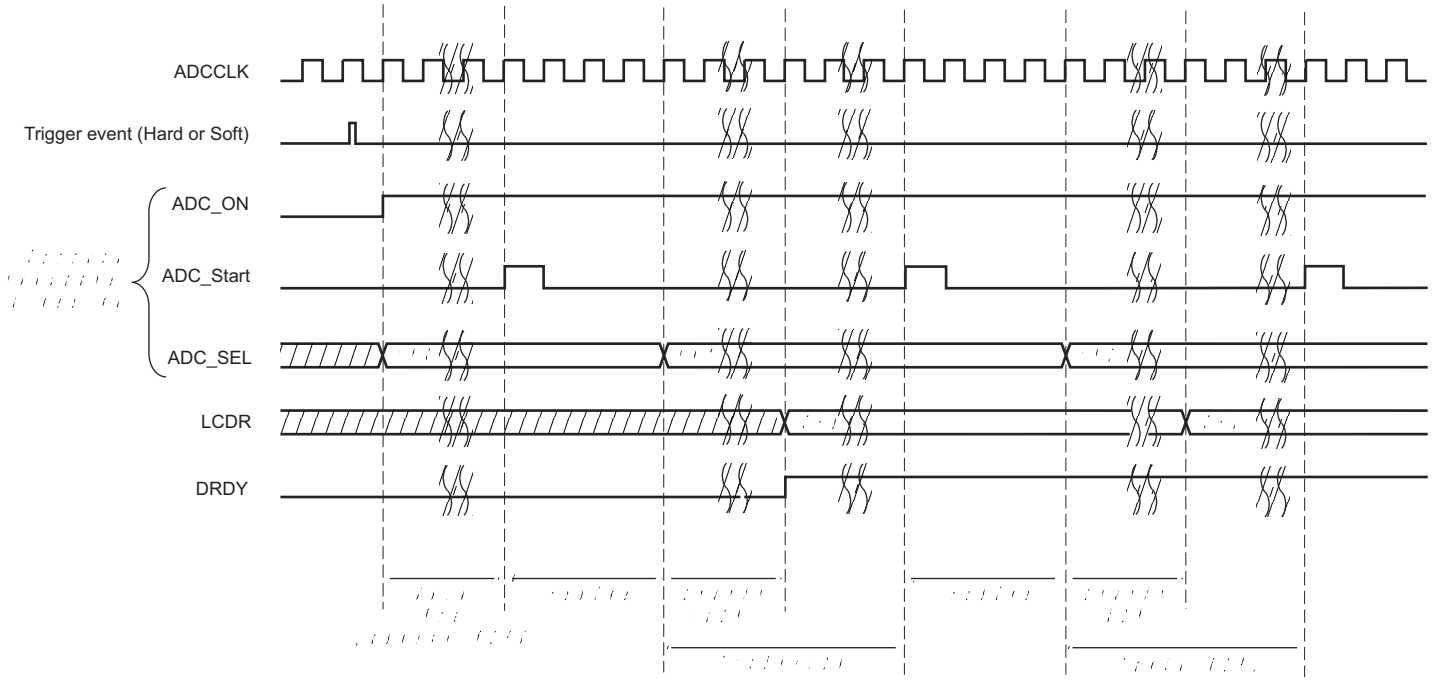
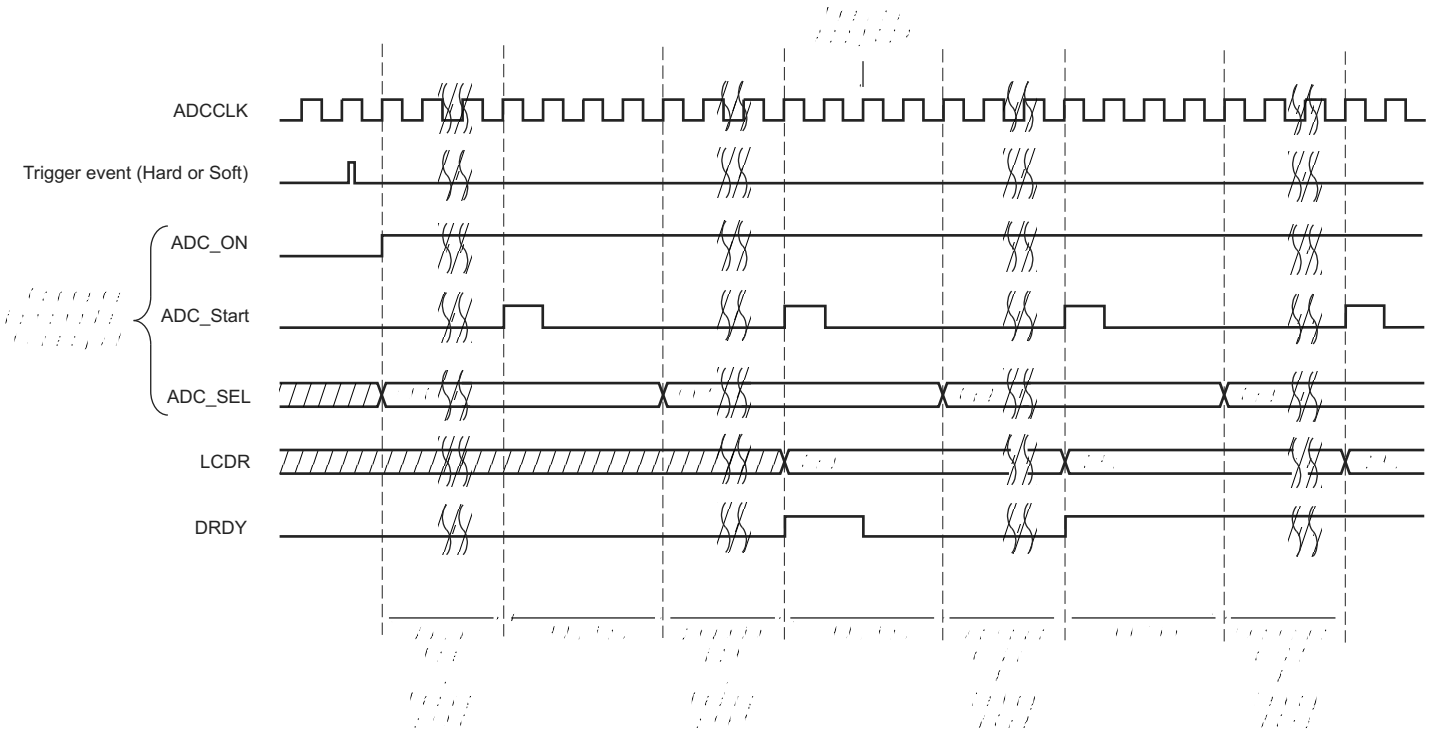


Figure 42-3. Sequence of ADC Conversions When Tracking Time < Conversion Time



44. Electrical Characteristics

44.1 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 44-1. Absolute Maximum Ratings*

Storage Temperature..... -60°C to + 150°C
Solder Temperature.....260°C
Voltage on all input pins with Respect to Ground.....-0.3V to + VDDIO + 0.4V
Maximum Operating Voltage (VDDCORE).....1.32V
Maximum Operating Voltage (VDDIO).....4.0V
Total DC Output Current on all I/O lines 100-lead LQFP.....150 mA 100-ball TFBGA.....150 mA 100-ball VFBGA.....150 mA 64-lead LQFP.....100 mA 64-lead QFN.....100 mA 64-lead WLCSP.....100 mA

*Notice: Stresses beyond those listed under “Absolute Maximum Ratings” may cause permanent damage to the device. This is a stress rating only and functional operation of the device at these or other conditions beyond those indicated in the operational sections of this specification is not implied. **Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability.**

44.2 Recommended Operating Conditions

Table 44-2. Recommended Operating Conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
T_A	Ambient Temperature Range		-40	–	+105	°C
VDDCORE	DC Supply Core		1.08	1.20	1.32	V
VDDIO	DC Supply I/Os		1.62	3.3	3.6	V
V_{DDPLL}	PLL A, PLLB and Main Oscillator Supply		1.08	–	1.32	V
$V_{rip(VDDIO)}$	Supply Ripple Voltage (on VDDIO)	RMS value, 10 kHz to 10 MHz	–	–	30	mV
$V_{rip(VDDPLL)}$	Supply Ripple Voltage (on VDDPLL)	RMS value, 10 kHz to 10 MHz	–	–	20	mV
		RMS value > 10 MHz	–	–	10	
$V_{rip(VDDIN)}$	Supply Ripple Voltage (on VDDIN)	RMS value, 10 kHz to 20 MHz	–	–	20	mV
f_{MCK}	Master Clock Frequency	VDDCORE @ 1.20V	–	–	120	MHz
		VDDCORE @ 1.08V	–	–	100	

44.12 AC Characteristics

44.12.1 Master Clock Characteristics

Table 44-63. Master Clock Waveform Parameters

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Max	Unit
$1/(t_{CPMCK})$	Master Clock Frequency	VDDCORE @ 1.20V	–	120	MHz
		VDDCORE @ 1.08V	–	100	

44.12.2 I/O Characteristics

Criteria used to define the maximum frequency of the I/Os:

- Output duty cycle (40%–60%)
- Minimum output swing: 100 mV to V_{DDIO} - 100 mV
- Minimum output swing: 100 mV to V_{DDIO} - 100 mV
- Addition of rising and falling time inferior to 75% of the period

Table 44-64. I/O Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Max	Unit
FreqMax1	Pin Group 1(1) Maximum Output Frequency	10 pF	V_{DDIO} = 1.62V	–	70	MHz
		30 pF		–	45	
PulseminH1	Pin Group 1(1) High Level Pulse Width	10 pF		–	–	ns
		30 pF		11	–	
PulseminL1	Pin Group 1(1) Low Level Pulse Width	10 pF		7.2	–	ns
		30 pF		11	–	
FreqMax2	Pin Group 2(2) Maximum Output Frequency	10 pF		–	46	MHz
		25 pF		–	23	
PulseminH2	Pin Group 2(2) High Level Pulse Width	10 pF		11	–	ns
		25 pF		21.8	–	
PulseminL2	Pin Group 2(2) Low Level Pulse Width	10 pF		11	–	ns
		25 pF		21.8	–	
FreqMax3	Pin Group3(3) Maximum Output Frequency	10 pF		–	70	MHz
		25 pF		–	35	
PulseminH3	Pin Group 3(3) High Level Pulse Width	10 pF		7.2	–	ns
		25 pF		14.2	–	
PulseminL3	Pin Group 3(3) Low Level Pulse Width	10 pF		7.2	–	ns
		25 pF		14.2	–	
FreqMax4	Pin Group 4(4) Maximum Output Frequency	10 pF		–	58	MHz
		25 pF		–	29	
PulseminH4	Pin Group 4(4) High Level Pulse Width	10 pF		8.6	–	ns
		25 pF		17.2	–	
PulseminL4	Pin Group 4(4) Low Level Pulse Width	10 pF		8.6	–	ns
		25 pF		17.2	–	
FreqMax5	Pin Group 5(5) Maximum Output Frequency	25 pF		–	25	MHz
$t_{sk(io)}$	Maximum I/O skew for all I/Os except PB0	30 pF		–	800	ps
	Maximum I/O skew for PB0			–	1200	

Notes: 1. Pin Group 1 = PA14, PA29