Microchip Technology - ATSAM4SD32CB-CN Datasheet

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"Embedded - Microcontrollers" refer to small, integrated circuits designed to perform specific tasks within larger systems. These microcontrollers are essentially compact computers on a single chip, containing a processor core, memory, and programmable input/output peripherals. They are called "embedded" because they are embedded within electronic devices to control various functions, rather than serving as standalone computers. Microcontrollers are crucial in modern electronics, providing the intelligence and control needed for a wide range of applications.

Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	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 ~ 105°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-TFBGA
Supplier Device Package	100-TFBGA (9x9)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsam4sd32cb-cn

S is an optional suffix. If S is specified, the condition code flags are updated on the result of the operation, see “Conditional Execution” .

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

Rd is the destination register.

Rn is the register holding the first operand.

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

Operation

The AND, EOR, and ORR instructions perform bitwise AND, Exclusive OR, and OR operations on the values in *Rn* and *Operand2*.

The BIC instruction performs an AND operation on the bits in *Rn* with the complements of the corresponding bits in the value of *Operand2*.

The ORN instruction performs an OR operation on the bits in *Rn* with the complements of the corresponding bits in the value of *Operand2*.

Restrictions

Do not use SP and do not use PC.

Condition Flags

If S is specified, these instructions:

- Update the N and Z flags according to the result
- Can update the C flag during the calculation of *Operand2*, see “Flexible Second Operand”
- Do not affect the V flag.

Note: 1. Each array element corresponds to a single NVIC register, for example the ICER[0] element corresponds to the ICER0.

If the user disables a system handler and the corresponding fault occurs, the processor treats the fault as a hard fault.

The user can write to this register to change the pending or active status of system exceptions. An OS kernel can write to the active bits to perform a context switch that changes the current exception type.

12.9.1.13 Configurable Fault Status Register

Name: SCB_CFSR

Access: Read/Write

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

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	NOCP	INVPC	INVSTATE	UNDEFINSTR

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
BFARVALID	–	–	STKERR	UNSTKERR	IMPRECISERR	PRECISERR	IBUSERR

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
MMARVALID	–	–	MSTKERR	MUNSTKERR	–	DACCVIOL	IACCVIOL

- **IACCVIOL: Instruction Access Violation Flag**

This is part of “MMFSR: Memory Management Fault Status Subregister” .

0: No instruction access violation fault.

1: The processor attempted an instruction fetch from a location that does not permit execution.

This fault occurs on any access to an XN region, even when the MPU is disabled or not present.

When this bit is 1, the PC value stacked for the exception return points to the faulting instruction. The processor has not written a fault address to the SCB_MMFAR.

- **DACCVIOL: Data Access Violation Flag**

This is part of “MMFSR: Memory Management Fault Status Subregister” .

0: No data access violation fault.

1: The processor attempted a load or store at a location that does not permit the operation.

When this bit is 1, the PC value stacked for the exception return points to the faulting instruction. The processor has loaded the SCB_MMFAR with the address of the attempted access.

- **MUNSTKERR: Memory Manager Fault on Unstacking for a Return From Exception**

This is part of “MMFSR: Memory Management Fault Status Subregister” .

0: No unstacking fault.

1: Unstack for an exception return has caused one or more access violations.

This fault is chained to the handler. This means that when this bit is 1, the original return stack is still present. The processor has not adjusted the SP from the failing return, and has not performed a new save. The processor has not written a fault address to the SCB_MMFAR.

16.6.4 RTC Calendar Register

Name: RTC_CALR

Address: 0x400E146C

Access: Read/Write

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

- **CENT: Current Century**

The range that can be set is 19–20 (gregorian) or 13–14 (persian) (BCD).

The lowest four bits encode the units. The higher bits encode the tens.

- **YEAR: Current Year**

The range that can be set is 00–99 (BCD).

The lowest four bits encode the units. The higher bits encode the tens.

- **MONTH: Current Month**

The range that can be set is 01–12 (BCD).

The lowest four bits encode the units. The higher bits encode the tens.

- **DAY: Current Day in Current Week**

The range that can be set is 1–7 (BCD).

The coding of the number (which number represents which day) is user-defined as it has no effect on the date counter.

- **DATE: Current Day in Current Month**

The range that can be set is 01–31 (BCD).

The lowest four bits encode the units. The higher bits encode the tens.

All non-significant bits read zero.

16.6.11 RTC Interrupt Mask Register

Name: RTC_IMR

Address: 0x400E1488

Access: Read-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**
–	–	TDERR	CAL	TIM	SEC	ALR	ACK

- **ACK: Acknowledge Update Interrupt Mask**

0: The acknowledge for update interrupt is disabled.

1: The acknowledge for update interrupt is enabled.

- **ALR: Alarm Interrupt Mask**

0: The alarm interrupt is disabled.

1: The alarm interrupt is enabled.

- **SEC: Second Event Interrupt Mask**

0: The second periodic interrupt is disabled.

1: The second periodic interrupt is enabled.

- **TIM: Time Event Interrupt Mask**

0: The selected time event interrupt is disabled.

1: The selected time event interrupt is enabled.

- **CAL: Calendar Event Interrupt Mask**

0: The selected calendar event interrupt is disabled.

1: The selected calendar event interrupt is enabled.

- **TDERR: Time and/or Date Error Mask**

0: The time and/or date error event is disabled.

1: The time and/or date error event is enabled.

17.5.3 Watchdog Timer Status Register

Name: WDT_SR

Address: 0x400E1458

Access Read-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
–	–	–	–	–	–	WDERR	WDUNF

- **WDUNF: Watchdog Underflow (cleared on read)**

0: No watchdog underflow occurred since the last read of WDT_SR.

1: At least one watchdog underflow occurred since the last read of WDT_SR.

- **WDERR: Watchdog Error (cleared on read)**

0: No watchdog error occurred since the last read of WDT_SR.

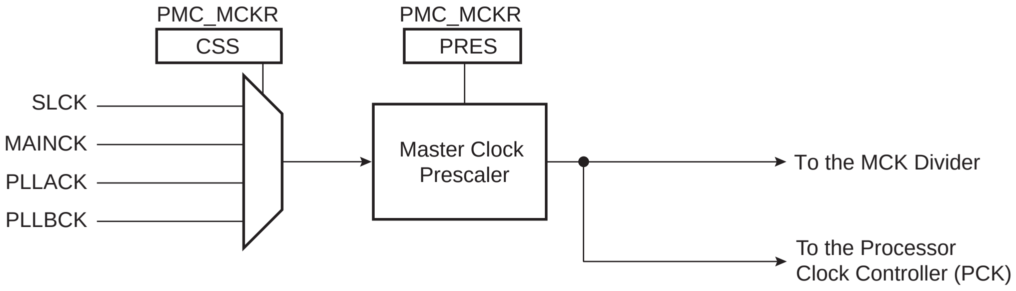
1: At least one watchdog error occurred since the last read of WDT_SR.

24.4 Device Initialization

Initialization follows the steps described below:

1. Stack setup
2. Set up the Embedded Flash Controller
3. External Clock detection (crystal or external clock on XIN)
4. If external crystal or clock with supported frequency, allow USB activation
5. Else, does not allow USB activation and use internal 12 MHz RC oscillator
6. Main oscillator frequency detection if no external clock detected
7. Switch Master Clock on Main Oscillator
8. C variable initialization
9. PLLA setup: PLLA is initialized to generate a 48 MHz clock
10. Disable the Watchdog
11. Initialization of UART0 (115200 bauds, 8, N, 1)
12. Initialization of the USB Device Port (in case USB activation allowed)
13. Wait for one of the following events
    1. Check if USB device enumeration has occurred
    2. Check if characters have been received in UART0
14. Jump to SAM-BA Monitor (see Section 24.5 ”SAM-BA Monitor”)

Figure 29-2. Master Clock Controller



29.5 Processor Clock Controller

The PMC features a Processor Clock Controller (HCLK) that implements the processor Sleep mode. These processor clock can be disabled by executing the WFI (WaitForInterrupt) or the WFE (WaitForEvent) processor instruction while the LPM bit is at 0 in the PMC Fast Startup Mode Register (PMC_FSMR).

The Processor Clock Controller HCLK is enabled after a reset and is automatically re-enabled by any enabled interrupt. The processor Sleep mode is entered by disabling the processor clock, which is automatically re-enabled by any enabled fast or normal interrupt, or by the reset of the product.

When processor Sleep mode is entered, the current instruction is finished before the clock is stopped, but this does not prevent data transfers from other masters of the system bus.

29.6 SysTick Clock

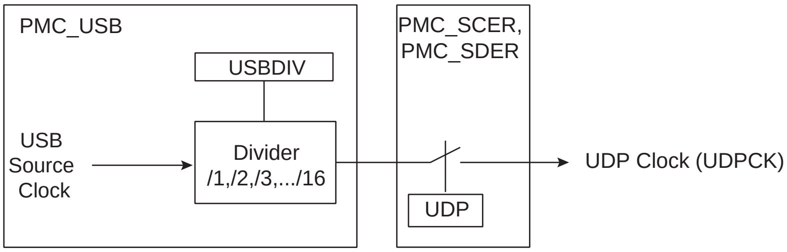
The SysTick calibration value is fixed to 12500 which allows the generation of a time base of 1 ms with SysTick clock to the maximum frequency on MCK divided by 8.

29.7 USB Clock Controller

The user can select the PLLA or the PLLB output as the USB source clock by writing the USBS bit in PMC_USB. If using the USB, the user must program the PLL to generate an appropriate frequency depending on the USBDIV bit in the USB Clock Register (PMC_USB).

When the PLL output is stable, i.e., the LOCK bit is set, the USB device FS clock can be enabled by setting the UDP bit in the System Clock Enable Register (PMC_SCER). To save power on this peripheral when it is not used, the user can set the UDP bit in the System Clock Disable Register (PMC_SCDR). The UDP bit in the System Clock Status Register (PMC_SCSR) gives the activity of this clock. The USB device port requires both the 48 MHz signal and the peripheral clock. The USB peripheral clock may be controlled by means of the Master Clock Controller.

Figure 29-3. USB Clock Controller



29.17.24PMC Peripheral Clock Disable Register 1

Name: PMC_PCDR1

Address: 0x400E0504

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
–	–	–	–	–	PID34	PID33	PID32

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

- **PIDx: Peripheral Clock x Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the corresponding peripheral clock.

Note: The values for PIDx are defined in the section “Peripheral Identifiers” in the product datasheet.

30. Chip Identifier (CHIPID)

30.1 Description

Chip Identifier (CHIPID) registers permit recognition of the device and its revision. These registers provide the sizes and types of the on-chip memories, as well as the set of embedded peripherals.

Two CHIPID registers are embedded: Chip ID Register (CHIPID_CIDR) and Chip ID Extension Register (CHIPID_EXID). Both registers contain a hard-wired value that is read-only.

The CHIPID_CIDR contains the following fields:

- VERSION: Identifies the revision of the silicon
- EPROC: Indicates the embedded ARM processor
- NVPTYP and NVPSIZ: Identify the type of embedded non-volatile memory and the size
- SRAMSIZ: Indicates the size of the embedded SRAM
- ARCH: Identifies the set of embedded peripherals
- EXT: Shows the use of the extension identifier register

The CHIPID_EXID register is device-dependent and reads 0 if CHIPID_CIDR.EXT = 0.

31.6.5 PIO Output Disable Register

Name: PIO_ODR

Address: 0x400E0E14 (PIOA), 0x400E1014 (PIOB), 0x400E1214 (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

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

- **P0–P31: Output Disable**

0: No effect.

1: Disables the output on the I/O line.

32.8.8 Loop Mode

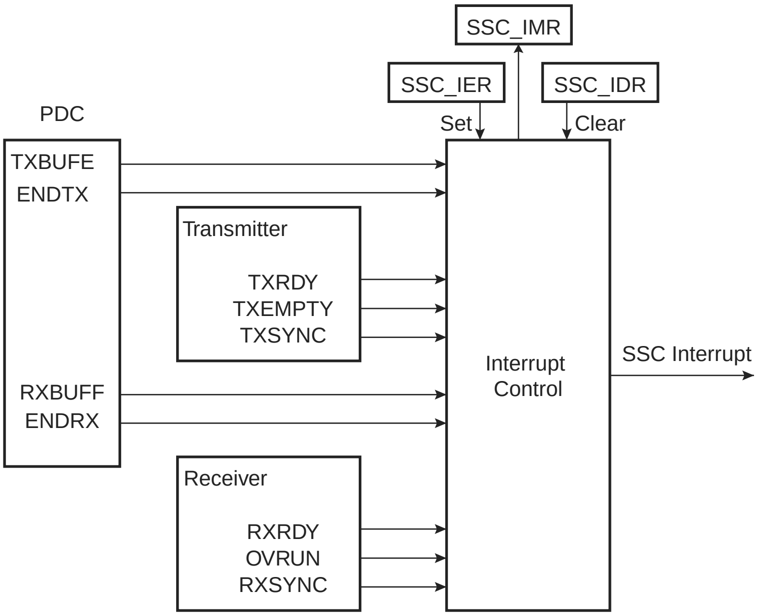
The receiver can be programmed to receive transmissions from the transmitter. This is done by setting the Loop Mode (LOOP) bit in the SSC_RFMR. In this case, RD is connected to TD, RF is connected to TF and RK is connected to TK.

32.8.9 Interrupt

Most bits in the SSC_SR have a corresponding bit in interrupt management registers.

The SSC can be programmed to generate an interrupt when it detects an event. The interrupt is controlled by writing the Interrupt Enable Register (SSC_IER) and Interrupt Disable Register (SSC_IDR). These registers enable and disable, respectively, the corresponding interrupt by setting and clearing the corresponding bit in the Interrupt Mask Register (SSC_IMR), which controls the generation of interrupts by asserting the SSC interrupt line connected to the interrupt controller.

Figure 32-19. Interrupt Block Diagram



32.9.5 SSC Transmit Clock Mode Register

Name: SSC_TCMR

Address: 0x40004018

Access: Read/Write

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
PERIOD							

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
STTDLY							

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	START			

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CKG		CKI	CKO			CKS	

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

- **CKS: Transmit Clock Selection**

Value	Name	Description
0	MCK	Divided Clock
1	RK	RK Clock signal
2	TK	TK pin

- **CKO: Transmit Clock Output Mode Selection**

Value	Name	Description
0	NONE	None, TK pin is an input
1	CONTINUOUS	Continuous Transmit Clock, TK pin is an output
2	TRANSFER	Transmit Clock only during data transfers, TK pin is an output

- **CKI: Transmit Clock Inversion**

0: The data outputs (Data and Frame Sync signals) are shifted out on Transmit Clock falling edge. The Frame sync signal input is sampled on Transmit clock rising edge.

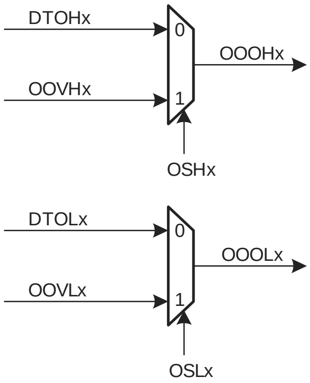
1: The data outputs (Data and Frame Sync signals) are shifted out on Transmit Clock rising edge. The Frame sync signal input is sampled on Transmit clock falling edge.

CKI affects only the Transmit Clock and not the output clock signal.

- **CKG: Transmit Clock Gating Selection**

Value	Name	Description
0	CONTINUOUS	None
1	EN_TF_LOW	Transmit Clock enabled only if TF Low
2	EN_TF_HIGH	Transmit Clock enabled only if TF High

Figure 39-8. Override Output Selection



The fields OSHx and OSLx in the PWM Output Selection Register (PWM_OS) allow the outputs of the dead-time generator DTOHx and DTOLx to be overridden by the value defined in the fields OOVHx and OOVLx in the PWM Output Override Value Register (PWM_OOV).

The set registers PWM Output Selection Set Register (PWM_OSS) and PWM Output Selection Set Update Register (PWM_OSSUPD) enable the override of the outputs of a channel regardless of other channels. In the same way, the clear registers PWM Output Selection Clear Register (PWM_OSC) and PWM Output Selection Clear Update Register (PWM_OSCUPD) disable the override of the outputs of a channel regardless of other channels.

By using buffer registers PWM_OSSUPD and PWM_OSCUPD, the output selection of PWM outputs is done synchronously to the channel counter, at the beginning of the next PWM period.

By using registers PWM_OSS and PWM_OSC, the output selection of PWM outputs is done asynchronously to the channel counter, as soon as the register is written.

The value of the current output selection can be read in PWM_OS.

While overriding PWM outputs, the channel counters continue to run, only the PWM outputs are forced to user defined values.

39.7.22 PWM Output Selection Clear Update Register

Name: PWM_OSCUPD

Address: 0x40020058

Access: Write-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	OSCUPL3	OSCUPL2	OSCUPL1	OSCUPL0
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
–	–	–	–	OSCUPH3	OSCUPH2	OSCUPH1	OSCUPH0

- **OSCUPHx: Output Selection Clear for PWMH output of the channel x**

0: No effect.

1: Dead-time generator output DTOHx selected as PWMH output of channel x at the beginning of the next channel x PWM period.

- **OSCUPLx: Output Selection Clear for PWML output of the channel x**

0: No effect.

1: Dead-time generator output DTOLx selected as PWML output of channel x at the beginning of the next channel x PWM period.

40.7.3 UDP Function Address Register

Name: UDP_FADDR

Address: 0x40034008

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
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	FEN
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
–	FADD						

- **FADD[6:0]: Function Address Value**

The Function Address Value must be programmed by firmware once the device receives a set address request from the host, and has achieved the status stage of the no-data control sequence. Refer to the *Universal Serial Bus Specification, Rev. 2.0* for more information. After power up or reset, the function address value is set to 0.

- **FEN: Function Enable**

Read:

0: Function endpoint disabled

1: Function endpoint enabled

Write:

0: Disables function endpoint

1: Default value

The Function Enable bit (FEN) allows the microcontroller to enable or disable the function endpoints. The microcontroller sets this bit after receipt of a reset from the host. Once this bit is set, the USB device is able to accept and transfer data packets from and to the host.

41.7.8 ACC Write Protection Mode Register

Name: ACC_WPMR

Address: 0x400400E4

Access: Read/Write

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

- **WPEN: Write Protection Enable**

0: Disables the write protection if WPKEY corresponds to 0x414343 (“ACC” in ASCII).

1: Enables the write protection if WPKEY corresponds to 0x414343 (“ACC” in ASCII).

See “Register Write Protection” on page 1071 for the list of registers that can be write-protected.

- **WPKEY: Write Protection Key**

Value	Name	Description
0x414343	PASSWD	Writing any other value in this field aborts the write operation of the WPEN bit. Always reads as 0.

45.3 100-ball VFBGA Mechanical Characteristics

Figure 45-3. 100-ball VFBGA Package Drawing

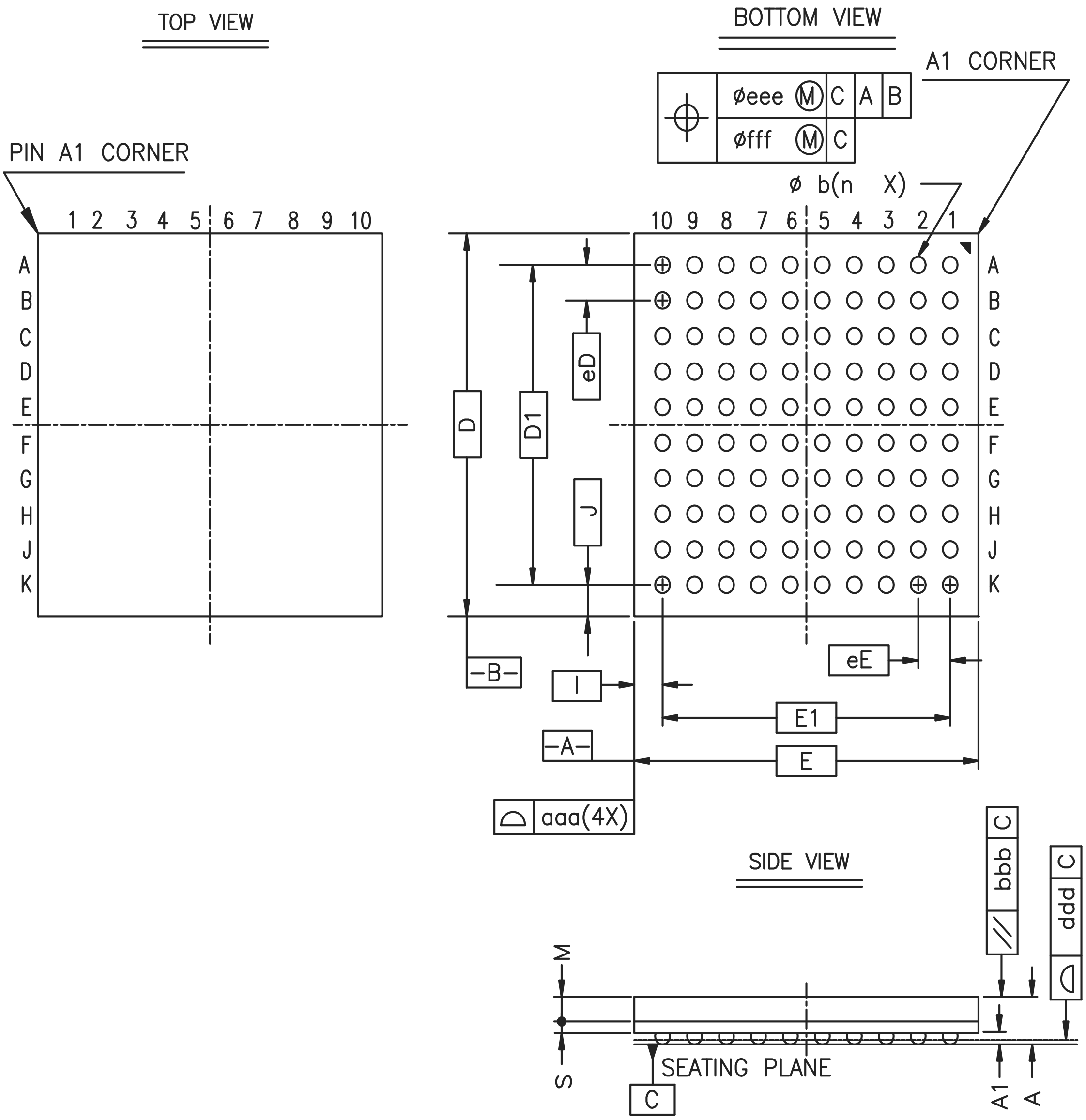


Table 45-8. VFBGA Package Dimensions

		Symbol	Common Dimensions (mm)
Package:			VFBGA
Body Size:	X	E	7.000 ± 0.100
	Y	D	7.000 ± 0.100
Ball Pitch:	X	eE	0.650
	Y	eD	0.650
Total Thickness:		A	1.000 max
Mold Thickness:		M	0.450 ref.
Substrate Thickness:		S	0.210 ref.

Table 49-3. SAM4S Datasheet Rev. 11100I Revision History (Continued)

Doc. Date	Changes
03-Apr-15	**Section 41., "Analog Comparator Controller (ACC)"** Added Table 41-1 "List of External Analog Data Inputs" Changed all occurrences of 'MCK' to 'peripheral clock'. Updated Table 41-2 "ACC Pin List" Updated Figure 41-1, "Analog Comparator Controller Block Diagram" Section 41.7.2, "ACC Mode Register": replaced two instances of "CF" with "CE" in SELFS bit description Section 41.7.6, "ACC Interrupt Status Register": added (cleared on read) to CE bit description
	Section 42., "Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC)" Corrected ADC_SR to ADC_ISR in Section 42.6.5, "Conversion Results". Figure 42-1 "Analog-to-Digital Converter Block Diagram": Added bus clock and added ADCClock output from Control Logic block Revised Section 42.6.1, "Analog-to-Digital Conversion" Added Section 42.6.2, "ADC Clock" Section 42.6.3, "ADC Reference Voltage": changed title (was "Conversion Reference") Modified Figure 42-4 "EOCx and DRDY Flag Behavior" and Figure 42-5 "EOCx, OVREx and GOVREx Flag Behavior" Modified warning below Figure 42-5 "EOCx, OVREx and GOVREx Flag Behavior". Section 42.6.8, "Comparison Window": Removed paragraph on LOWRES bit use. Updated Section 42.6.9, "Differential Inputs" Modified Table 42-5 "Gain of the Sample and Hold Unit" and Table 42-6 "Offset of the Sample and Hold Unit". Section 42.6.10, "Input Gain and Offset": all references to "OFFSET" bit changed to OFFx. Added Figure 42-8 "Buffer Structure". Modified Section 42.7.2, "ADC Mode Register", Section 42.7.6, "ADC Channel Disable Register", Section 42.7.12, "ADC Interrupt Status Register", Section 42.7.14, "ADC Extended Mode Register", Section 42.7.16, "ADC Channel Gain Register" Replaced references to vrefin by V_{ADVREF} in text and figures. Section 42.6.12 "Automatic Calibration": Removed sentence on ADC running mode. Replaced instances of "ADCClock" with "ADC clock" or acronym "ADCCLK" throughout
	Section 43., "Digital-to-Analog Converter Controller (DACC)" MCK replaced with Peripheral clock Updated Section 43.2, "Embedded Characteristics" Updated Figure 43-1 "DACC Block Diagram" Section 43.6.6, "DACC Timings": replaced two instances of "DACC clock periods" with "peripheral clock periods" Table 43-3 "Register Mapping": - Removed reset value from write-only register DACC_CDR - Displayed offset ranges 0x34–0x90 and 0x98–0xE0 as "Reserved" Modified Section 43.7.2, "DACC Mode Register" Removed references to Sleep mode and refresh period