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Applications of "Embedded - Microcontrollers"

Details	
Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M3
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I²C, IrDA, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	79
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	8K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.62V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 16x10b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	100-LQFP
Supplier Device Package	100-LQFP (14x14)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsam3n1cb-au

4.3 SAM3N4/2/1/0/00A Package and Pinout

Figure 4-5. Orientation of the 48-pad QFN Package

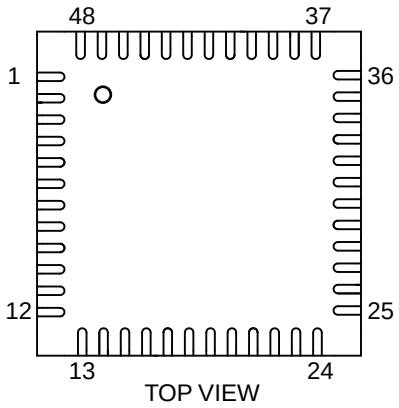
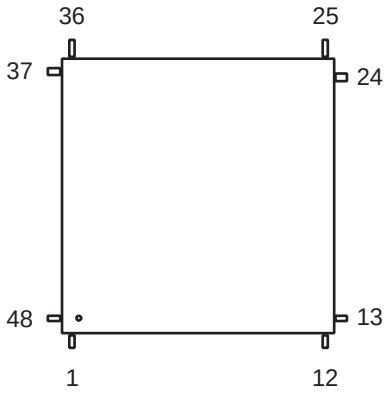


Figure 4-6. Orientation of the 48-lead LQFP Package



See Section 37. “Mechanical Characteristics” for mechanical drawings and specifications.

4.3.1 48-Lead LQFP and QFN Pinout

Table 4-4. 48-pin SAM3N4/2/1/0/00A Pinout

1	ADVREF	13	VDDIO	25	*TDI/PB4*	37	*TDO/TRACESWO/PB5*
2	GND	14	PA16/PGMD4	26	PA6/PGMNOE	38	JTAGSEL
3	*PB0/AD4*	15	PA15/PGMD3	27	PA5/PGMRDY	39	*TMS/SWDIO/PB6*
4	*PB1/AD5*	16	PA14/PGMD2	28	PA4/PGMNCMD	40	*TCK/SWCLK/PB7*
5	*PB2/AD6*	17	PA13/PGMD1	29	NRST	41	VDDCORE
6	*PB3/AD7*	18	VDDCORE	30	TST	42	*ERASE/PB12*
7	VDDIN	19	PA12/PGMD0	31	PA3	43	*PB10*
8	VDDOUT	20	PA11/PGMM3	32	PA2/PGMEN2	44	*PB11*
9	PA17/PGMD5/AD0	21	PA10/PGMM2	33	VDDIO	45	*XOUT/PB8*
10	PA18/PGMD6/AD1	22	PA9/PGMM1	34	GND	46	*XIN/P/PB9/GMCK*
11	PA19/PGMD7/AD2	23	PA8/XOUT32/PGMM0	35	PA1/PGMEN1	47	VDDIO
12	PA20/AD3	24	PA7/XIN32/PGMNVALID	36	PA0/PGMEN0	48	VDDPLL

Note: The bottom pad of the QFN package must be connected to ground.

11.4.3.9 Interruptible-continuable instructions

When an interrupt occurs during the execution of an LDM or STM instruction, the processor:

- stops the load multiple or store multiple instruction operation temporarily
- stores the next register operand in the multiple operation to EPSR bits[15:12].

After servicing the interrupt, the processor:

- returns to the register pointed to by bits[15:12]
- resumes execution of the multiple load or store instruction.

When the EPSR holds ICI execution state, bits[26:25,11:10] are zero.

11.4.3.10 If-Then block

The If-Then block contains up to four instructions following a 16-bit IT instruction. Each instruction in the block is conditional. The conditions for the instructions are either all the same, or some can be the inverse of others. See “IT” on page 127 for more information.

11.4.3.11 Exception mask registers

The exception mask registers disable the handling of exceptions by the processor. Disable exceptions where they might impact on timing critical tasks.

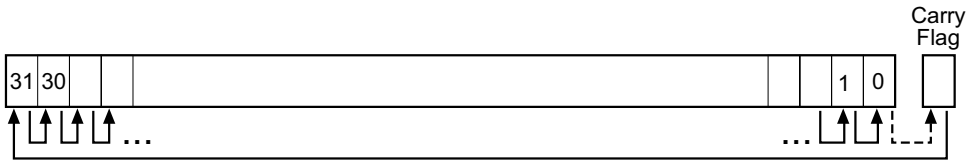
To access the exception mask registers use the MSR and MRS instructions, or the CPS instruction to change the value of PRIMASK or FAULTMASK. See “MRS” on page 136, “MSR” on page 137, and “CPS” on page 132 for more information.

11.11.4.5 RRX

Rotate right with extend moves the bits of the register *Rm* to the right by one bit. And it copies the carry flag into bit[31] of the result. See Figure 11-8 on page 81.

When the instruction is RRXS or when RRX is used in *Operand2* with the instructions MOVS, MVNS, ANDS, ORRS, ORNS, EORS, BICS, TEQ or TST, the carry flag is updated to bit[0] of the register *Rm*.

Figure 11-8. RRX



11.11.5 Address alignment

An aligned access is an operation where a word-aligned address is used for a word, dual word, or multiple word access, or where a halfword-aligned address is used for a halfword access. Byte accesses are always aligned.

The Cortex-M3 processor supports unaligned access only for the following instructions:

- LDR, LDRT
- LDRH, LDRHT
- LDRSH, LDRSHT
- STR, STRT
- STRH, STRHT

All other load and store instructions generate a usage fault exception if they perform an unaligned access, and therefore their accesses must be address aligned. For more information about usage faults see “Fault handling” on page 68.

Unaligned accesses are usually slower than aligned accesses. In addition, some memory regions might not support unaligned accesses. Therefore, ARM recommends that programmers ensure that accesses are aligned. To avoid accidental generation of unaligned accesses, use the UNALIGN_TRP bit in the Configuration and Control Register to trap all unaligned accesses, see “Configuration and Control Register” on page 168.

11.11.6 PC-relative expressions

A PC-relative expression or *label* is a symbol that represents the address of an instruction or literal data. It is represented in the instruction as the PC value plus or minus a numeric offset. The assembler calculates the required offset from the label and the address of the current instruction. If the offset is too big, the assembler produces an error.

- For B, BL, CBNZ, and CBZ instructions, the value of the PC is the address of the current instruction plus 4 bytes.
- For all other instructions that use labels, the value of the PC is the address of the current instruction plus 4 bytes, with bit[1] of the result cleared to 0 to make it word-aligned.
- Your assembler might permit other syntaxes for PC-relative expressions, such as a label plus or minus a number, or an expression of the form [PC, #number].

11.11.7 Conditional execution

Most data processing instructions can optionally update the condition flags in the *Application Program Status Register* (APSR) according to the result of the operation, see “Application Program Status Register” on page 44.

11.12.8 LDREX and STREX

Load and Store Register Exclusive.

11.12.8.1 Syntax

```
LDREX{cond} Rt, [Rn {, #offset}]
STREX{cond} Rd, Rt, [Rn {, #offset}]
LDREXB{cond} Rt, [Rn]
STREXB{cond} Rd, Rt, [Rn]
LDREXH{cond} Rt, [Rn]
STREXH{cond} Rd, Rt, [Rn]
```

where:

cond — is an optional condition code, see “Conditional execution” on page 81.

Rd — is the destination register for the returned status.

Rt — is the register to load or store.

Rn — is the register on which the memory address is based.

offset — is an optional offset applied to the value in *Rn*.

If *offset* is omitted, the address is the value in *Rn*.

11.12.8.2 Operation

LDREX, LDREXB, and LDREXH load a word, byte, and halfword respectively from a memory address.

STREX, STREXB, and STREXH attempt to store a word, byte, and halfword respectively to a memory address. The address used in any Store-Exclusive instruction must be the same as the address in the most recently executed Load-exclusive instruction. The value stored by the Store-Exclusive instruction must also have the same data size as the value loaded by the preceding Load-exclusive instruction. This means software must always use a Load-exclusive instruction and a matching Store-Exclusive instruction to perform a synchronization operation, see “Synchronization primitives” on page 60

If an Store-Exclusive instruction performs the store, it writes 0 to its destination register. If it does not perform the store, it writes 1 to its destination register. If the Store-Exclusive instruction writes 0 to the destination register, it is guaranteed that no other process in the system has accessed the memory location between the Load-exclusive and Store-Exclusive instructions.

For reasons of performance, keep the number of instructions between corresponding Load-Exclusive and Store-Exclusive instruction to a minimum.

The result of executing a Store-Exclusive instruction to an address that is different from that used in the preceding Load-Exclusive instruction is unpredictable.

11.12.8.3 Restrictions

In these instructions:

- do not use PC
- do not use SP for *Rd* and *Rt*
- for STREX, *Rd* must be different from both *Rt* and *Rn*
- the value of *offset* must be a multiple of four in the range 0-1020.

11.12.8.4 Condition flags

These instructions do not change the flags.

11.13.6 MOV and MVN

Move and Move NOT.

11.13.6.1 Syntax

```
MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Operand2
MOV{cond} Rd, #imm16
MVN{S}{cond} Rd, Operand2
```

where:

S is an optional suffix. If S is specified, the condition code flags are updated on the result of the operation, see “Conditional execution” on page 81.

cond is an optional condition code, see “Conditional execution” on page 81.

Rd is the destination register.

Operand2 is a flexible second operand. See “Flexible second operand” on page 77 for details of the options.

imm16 is any value in the range 0-65535.

11.13.6.2 Operation

The MOV instruction copies the value of *Operand2* into *Rd*.

When *Operand2* in a MOV instruction is a register with a shift other than LSL #0, the preferred syntax is the corresponding shift instruction:

- ASR{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, #n is the preferred syntax for MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, ASR #n
- LSL{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, #n is the preferred syntax for MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, LSL #n if *n* != 0
- LSR{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, #n is the preferred syntax for MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, LSR #n
- ROR{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, #n is the preferred syntax for MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, ROR #n
- RRX{S}{cond} Rd, Rm is the preferred syntax for MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, RRX.

Also, the MOV instruction permits additional forms of *Operand2* as synonyms for shift instructions:

- MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, ASR Rs is a synonym for ASR{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, Rs
- MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, LSL Rs is a synonym for LSL{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, Rs
- MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, LSR Rs is a synonym for LSR{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, Rs
- MOV{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, ROR Rs is a synonym for ROR{S}{cond} Rd, Rm, Rs

See “ASR, LSL, LSR, ROR, and RRX” on page 104.

The MVN instruction takes the value of *Operand2*, performs a bitwise logical NOT operation on the value, and places the result into *Rd*.

The MOVW instruction provides the same function as MOV, but is restricted to using the *imm16* operand.

11.13.6.3 Restrictions

You can use SP and PC only in the MOV instruction, with the following restrictions:

- the second operand must be a register without shift
- you must not specify the S suffix.

When *Rd* is PC in a MOV instruction:

- bit[0] of the value written to the PC is ignored
- a branch occurs to the address created by forcing bit[0] of that value to 0.

Though it is possible to use MOV as a branch instruction, ARM strongly recommends the use of a BX or BLX instruction to branch for software portability to the ARM instruction set.

11.22.5 SysTick design hints and tips

The SysTick counter runs on the processor clock. If this clock signal is stopped for low power mode, the SysTick counter stops.

Ensure software uses aligned word accesses to access the SysTick registers.

15.6.5 RTC Time Alarm Register

Name: RTC_TIMALR

Address: 0x400E1470

Access: Read-write

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

23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
HOUREN	AMPM	HOUR					

15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
MINEN	MIN						

7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
SECEN	SEC						

This register can only be written if the WPEN bit is cleared in “RTC Write Protect Mode Register” on page 241.

- **SEC: Second Alarm**

This field is the alarm field corresponding to the BCD-coded second counter.

- **SECEN: Second Alarm Enable**

0 = The second-matching alarm is disabled.

1 = The second-matching alarm is enabled.

- **MIN: Minute Alarm**

This field is the alarm field corresponding to the BCD-coded minute counter.

- **MINEN: Minute Alarm Enable**

0 = The minute-matching alarm is disabled.

1 = The minute-matching alarm is enabled.

- **HOUR: Hour Alarm**

This field is the alarm field corresponding to the BCD-coded hour counter.

- **AMPM: AM/PM Indicator**

This field is the alarm field corresponding to the BCD-coded hour counter.

- **HOUREN: Hour Alarm Enable**

0 = The hour-matching alarm is disabled.

1 = The hour-matching alarm is enabled.

15.6.10 RTC Interrupt Disable Register

Name: RTC_IDR

Address: 0x400E1484

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
–	–	–	CALDIS	TIMDIS	SECDIS	ALRDIS	ACKDIS

- **ACKDIS: Acknowledge Update Interrupt Disable**

0 = No effect.

1 = The acknowledge for update interrupt is disabled.

- **ALRDIS: Alarm Interrupt Disable**

0 = No effect.

1 = The alarm interrupt is disabled.

- **SECDIS: Second Event Interrupt Disable**

0 = No effect.

1 = The second periodic interrupt is disabled.

- **TIMDIS: Time Event Interrupt Disable**

0 = No effect.

1 = The selected time event interrupt is disabled.

- **CALDIS: Calendar Event Interrupt Disable**

0 = No effect.

1 = The selected calendar event interrupt is disabled.

21.5.1 UART0 Serial Port

Communication is performed through the UART0 initialized to 115200 Baud, 8, n, 1.

The Send and Receive File commands use the Xmodem protocol to communicate. Any terminal performing this protocol can be used to send the application file to the target. The size of the binary file to send depends on the SRAM size embedded in the product. In all cases, the size of the binary file must be lower than the SRAM size because the Xmodem protocol requires some SRAM memory to work. See Section 21.2 ”Hardware and Software Constraints”

21.5.2 Xmodem Protocol

The Xmodem protocol supported is the 128-byte length block. This protocol uses a two-character CRC-16 to guarantee detection of a maximum bit error.

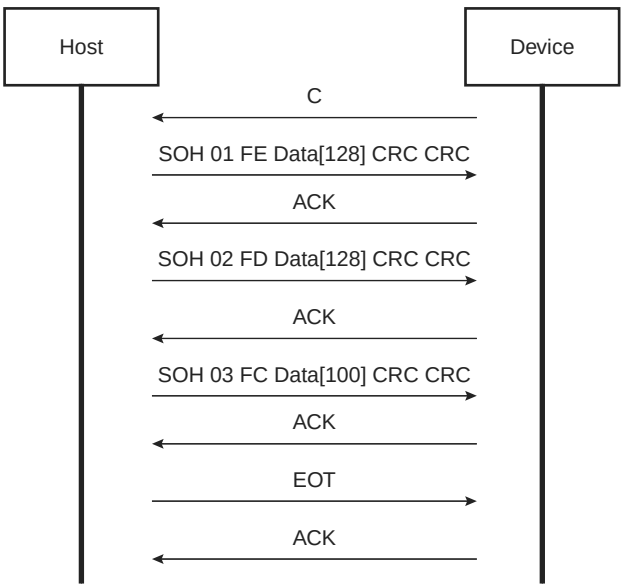
Xmodem protocol with CRC is accurate provided both sender and receiver report successful transmission. Each block of the transfer looks like:

<SOH><blk #><255-blk #><--128 data bytes--><checksum> in which:

- <SOH> = 01 hex
- <blk #> = binary number, starts at 01, increments by 1, and wraps 0FFH to 00H (not to 01)
- <255-blk #> = 1’s complement of the blk#.
- <checksum> = 2 bytes CRC16

Figure 21-2 shows a transmission using this protocol.

Figure 21-2. Xmodem Transfer Example



21.5.3 In Application Programming (IAP) Feature

The IAP feature is a function located in ROM that can be called by any software application.

When called, this function sends the desired FLASH command to the EEFC and waits for the Flash to be ready (looping while the FRDY bit is not set in the EEFC_FSR).

Since this function is executed from ROM, this allows Flash programming (such as sector write) to be done by code running in Flash.

25.15.14 PMC Status Register

Name: PMC_SR

Address: 0x400E0468

Access: Read-only

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	FOS	CFDS	CFDEV	MOSCRCS	MOSCSELS
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
–	–	–	–	–	PCKRDY2	PCKRDY1	PCKRDY0
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
OSCSELS	–	–	–	MCKRDY	–	LOCK	MOSCXTS

- **MOSCXTS: Main XTAL Oscillator Status**

0: Main XTAL oscillator is not stabilized.

1: Main XTAL oscillator is stabilized.

- **LOCK: PLL Lock Status**

0: PLL is not locked

1: PLL is locked.

- **MCKRDY: Master Clock Status**

0: Master Clock is not ready.

1: Master Clock is ready.

- **OSCSELS: Slow Clock Oscillator Selection**

0: Internal slow clock RC oscillator is selected.

1: External slow clock 32 kHz oscillator is selected.

- **PCKRDYx: Programmable Clock Ready Status**

0: Programmable Clock x is not ready.

1: Programmable Clock x is ready.

- **MOSCSELS: Main Oscillator Selection Status**

0: Selection is in progress

1: Selection is done

- **MOSCRCS: Main On-Chip RC Oscillator Status**

0: Main on-chip RC oscillator is not stabilized.

1: Main on-chip RC oscillator is stabilized.

- **CFDEV: Clock Failure Detector Event**

0: No clock failure detection of the main on-chip RC oscillator clock has occurred since the last read of PMC_SR.

1: At least one clock failure detection of the main on-chip RC oscillator clock has occurred since the last read of PMC_SR.

27.7.8 PIO Input Filter Disable Register

Name: PIO_IFDR

Addresses: 0x400E0E24 (PIOA), 0x400E1024 (PIOB), 0x400E1224 (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 “PIO Write Protect Mode Register” .

- **P0-P31: Input Filter Disable**

0 = No effect.

1 = Disables the input glitch filter on the I/O line.

27.7.12 PIO Output Data Status Register

Name: PIO_ODSR

Addresses: 0x400E0E38 (PIOA), 0x400E1038 (PIOB), 0x400E1238 (PIOC)

Access: Read-only or Read-write

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: Output Data Status**

0 = The data to be driven on the I/O line is 0.

1 = The data to be driven on the I/O line is 1.

27.7.18 PIO Multi-driver Enable Register

Name: PIO_MDER

Addresses: 0x400E0E50 (PIOA), 0x400E1050 (PIOB), 0x400E1250 (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 “PIO Write Protect Mode Register” .

- **P0-P31: Multi Drive Enable.**

0 = No effect.

1 = Enables Multi Drive on the I/O line.

27.7.41 PIO Edge/Level Status Register

Name: PIO_ELSR

Addresses: 0x400E0EC8 (PIOA), 0x400E10C8 (PIOB), 0x400E12C8 (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: Edge/Level Interrupt source selection.**

0 = The interrupt source is an Edge detection event.

1 = The interrupt source is a Level detection event.

29.11.1 TWI Control Register

Name: TWI_CR

Addresses: 0x40018000 (0), 0x4001C000 (1)

Access: Write-only

Reset: 0x00000000

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
SWRST	QUICK	SVDIS	SVEN	MSDIS	MSEN	STOP	START

- **START: Send a START Condition**

0 = No effect.

1 = A frame beginning with a START bit is transmitted according to the features defined in the mode register.

This action is necessary when the TWI peripheral wants to read data from a slave. When configured in Master Mode with a write operation, a frame is sent as soon as the user writes a character in the Transmit Holding Register (TWI_THR).

- **STOP: Send a STOP Condition**

0 = No effect.

1 = STOP Condition is sent just after completing the current byte transmission in master read mode.

  – In single data byte master read, the START and STOP must both be set.
  – In multiple data bytes master read, the STOP must be set after the last data received but one.
  – In master read mode, if a NACK bit is received, the STOP is automatically performed.
  – In master data write operation, a STOP condition will be sent after the transmission of the current data is finished.

- **MSEN: TWI Master Mode Enabled**

0 = No effect.

1 = If MSDIS = 0, the master mode is enabled.

Note: Switching from Slave to Master mode is only permitted when TXCOMP = 1.

- **MSDIS: TWI Master Mode Disabled**

0 = No effect.

1 = The master mode is disabled, all pending data is transmitted. The shifter and holding characters (if it contains data) are transmitted in case of write operation. In read operation, the character being transferred must be completely received before disabling.

30.6.2 UART Mode Register

Name: UART_MR

Addresses: 0x400E0604 (0), 0x400E0804 (1)

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
CHMODE		–	–	PAR			–
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

- **PAR: Parity Type**

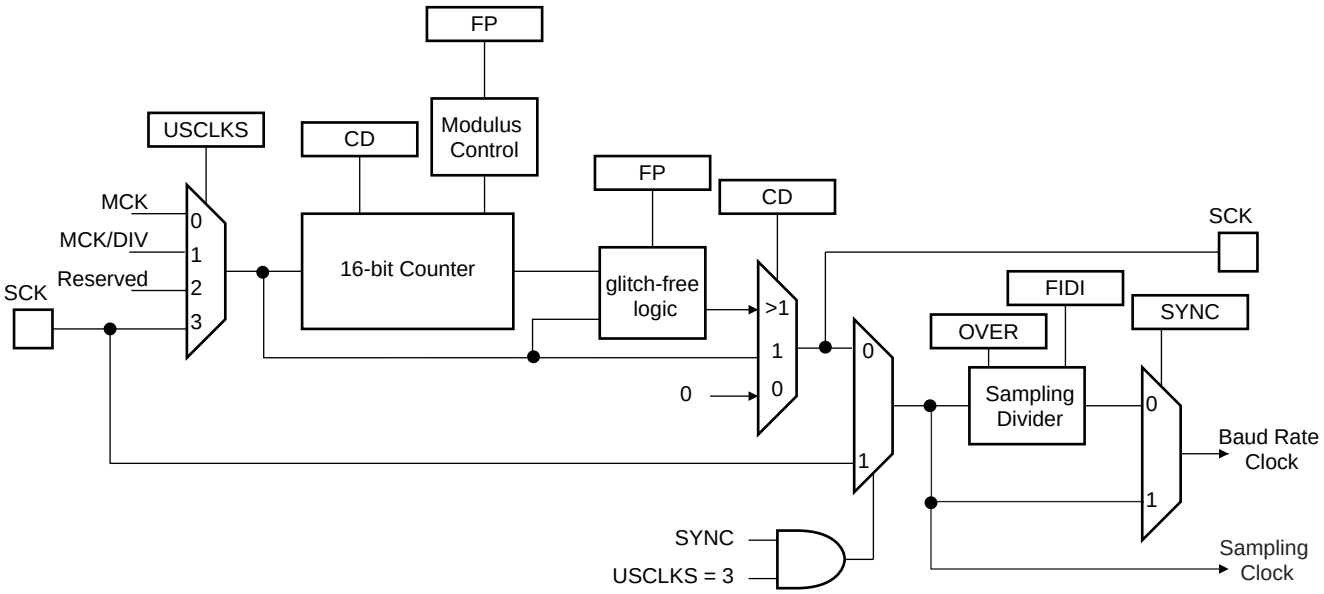
Value	Name	Description
0	EVEN	Even parity
1	ODD	Odd parity
2	SPACE	Space: parity forced to 0
3	MARK	Mark: parity forced to 1
4	NO	No parity

- **CHMODE: Channel Mode**

Value	Name	Description
0	NORMAL	Normal Mode
1	AUTOMATIC	Automatic Echo
2	LOCAL_LOOPBACK	Local Loopback
3	REMOTE_LOOPBACK	Remote Loopback

The modified architecture is presented below:

Figure 31-4. Fractional Baud Rate Generator



31.7.1.3 Baud Rate in Synchronous Mode or SPI Mode

If the USART is programmed to operate in synchronous mode, the selected clock is simply divided by the field CD in US_BRGR.

$$BaudRate = \frac{SelectedClock}{CD}$$

In synchronous mode, if the external clock is selected (USCLKS = 3), the clock is provided directly by the signal on the USART SCK pin. No division is active. The value written in US_BRGR has no effect. The external clock frequency must be at least 3 times lower than the system clock. In synchronous mode master (USCLKS = 0 or 1, CLK0 set to 1), the receive part limits the SCK maximum frequency to MCK/3 in USART mode, or MCK/6 in SPI mode.

When either the external clock SCK or the internal clock divided (MCK/DIV) is selected, the value programmed in CD must be even if the user has to ensure a 50:50 mark/space ratio on the SCK pin. If the internal clock MCK is selected, the Baud Rate Generator ensures a 50:50 duty cycle on the SCK pin, even if the value programmed in CD is odd.

31.7.1.4 Baud Rate in ISO 7816 Mode

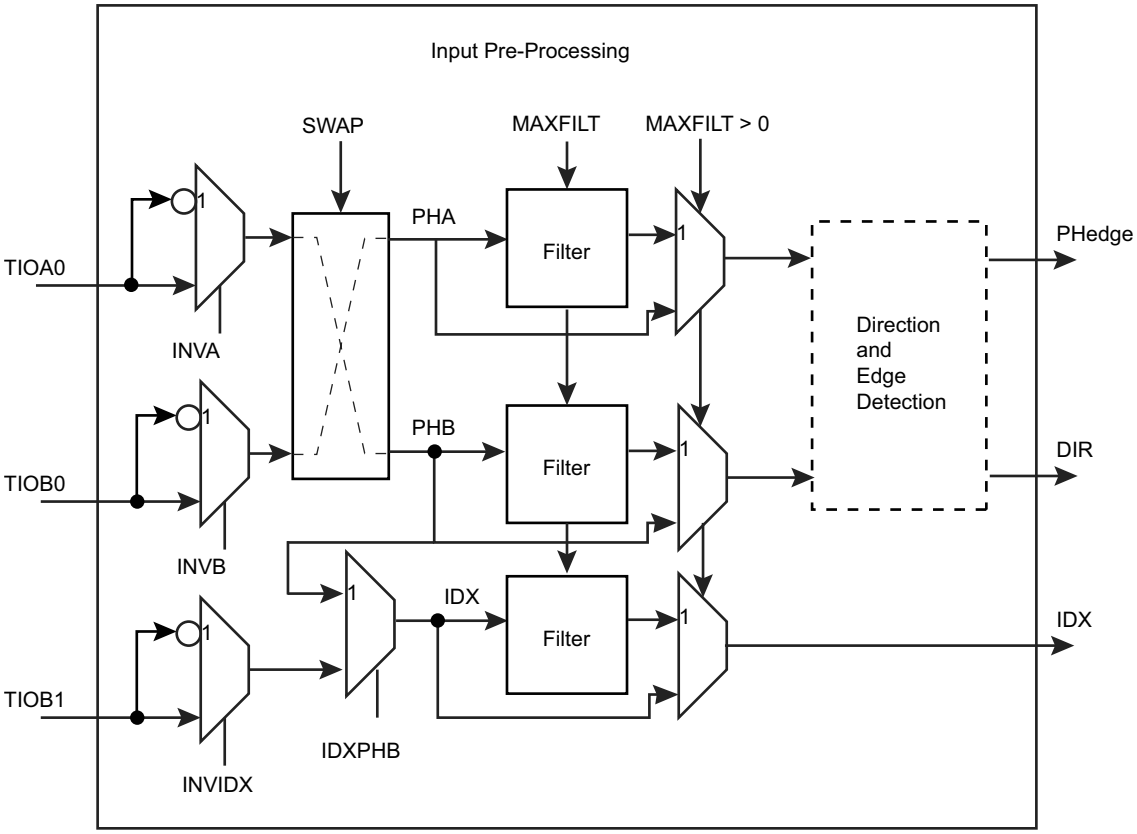
The ISO7816 specification defines the bit rate with the following formula:

$$B = \frac{Di}{Fi} \times f$$

where:

- B is the bit rate
- Di is the bit-rate adjustment factor
- Fi is the clock frequency division factor
- f is the ISO7816 clock frequency (Hz)

Figure 32-16. Input Stage



Input filtering can efficiently remove spurious pulses that might be generated by the presence of particulate contamination on the optical or magnetic disk of the rotary sensor.

Spurious pulses can also occur in environments with high levels of electro-magnetic interference. Or, simply if vibration occurs even when rotation is fully stopped and the shaft of the motor is in such a position that the beginning of one of the reflective or magnetic bars on the rotary sensor disk is aligned with the light or magnetic (Hall) receiver cell of the rotary sensor. Any vibration can make the PHA, PHB signals toggle for a short duration.

32.7.2 TC Channel Mode Register: Capture Mode

Name: TC_CMRx [x=0..2] (CAPTURE_MODE)

Address: 0x40010004 (0)[0], 0x40010044 (0)[1], 0x40010084 (0)[2], 0x40014004 (1)[0], 0x40014044 (1)[1], 0x40014084 (1)[2]

Access: Read/Write

31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
–	–	–	–	LDRB		LDRA	
15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
WAVE	CPCTRG	–	–	–	ABETRG	ETRGEDG	
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
LDBDIS	LDBSTOP	BURST		CLKI	TCCLKS		

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

- **TCCLKS: Clock Selection**

Value	Name	Description
0	TIMER_CLOCK1	Clock selected: internal MCK/2 clock signal (from PMC)
1	TIMER_CLOCK2	Clock selected: internal MCK/8 clock signal (from PMC)
2	TIMER_CLOCK3	Clock selected: internal MCK/32 clock signal (from PMC)
3	TIMER_CLOCK4	Clock selected: internal MCK/128 clock signal (from PMC)
4	TIMER_CLOCK5	Clock selected: internal SLCK clock signal (from PMC)
5	XC0	Clock selected: XC0
6	XC1	Clock selected: XC1
7	XC2	Clock selected: XC2

- **CLKI: Clock Invert**

0: Counter is incremented on rising edge of the clock.

1: Counter is incremented on falling edge of the clock.

- **BURST: Burst Signal Selection**

Value	Name	Description
0	NONE	The clock is not gated by an external signal.
1	XC0	XC0 is ANDed with the selected clock.
2	XC1	XC1 is ANDed with the selected clock.
3	XC2	XC2 is ANDed with the selected clock.

- **LDBSTOP: Counter Clock Stopped with RB Loading**

0: Counter clock is not stopped when RB loading occurs.

1: Counter clock is stopped when RB loading occurs.

34.7.7 ADC Channel Status Register

Name: ADC_CHSR

Address: 0x40038018

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
CH15	CH14	CH13	CH12	CH11	CH10	CH9	CH8
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
CH7	CH6	CH5	CH4	CH3	CH2	CH1	CH0

- **CHx: Channel x Status**

0 = Corresponding channel is disabled.

1 = Corresponding channel is enabled.