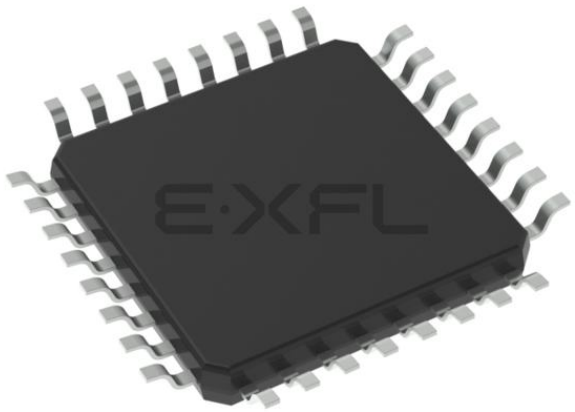

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What is "Embedded - Microcontrollers"?

"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®-M23
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	32MHz
Connectivity	I²C, LINbus, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, DMA, POR, PWM, WDT
Number of I/O	25
Program Memory Size	64KB (64K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	2K x 8
RAM Size	16K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.62V ~ 3.63V
Data Converters	A/D 10x12b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	32-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	32-TQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsaml10e16a-aut

Pin				Pin Name	Supply	A	B[1]						C[2][3]	D[2][3]	E	G	H	I	Reset State
SSOP24	VQFN24	WLCSP32	TQFP32 / VQFN32			EIC	REF	ADC	AC	PTC	DAC	OPAMP	SERCOM	SERCOM ALTERNATIVE	TC	RTC/ Debug	AC/ GCLK	CCL	
3	24	B2	31	PA30 / SWCLK	VDDIO	EXTINT[6]				XY[18]				SERCOM1/ PAD[2]	TC1/ WO[0]	SWCLK	GCLK_IO[0]	IN[3]	SWCLK, I, PU
4	1	C3	32	PA31 / SWDIO(4)	VDDIO	EXTINT[7]				XY[19]				SERCOM1/ PAD[3]	TC1/ WO[1]			OUT[1]	I/O, Hi-Z

1. All analog pin functions are on the peripheral function B. The peripheral function B must be selected to disable the digital control of the pin.
2. Refer to SERCOM Configurations to get the list of the supported features for each SERCOM instance.
3. 24-pin packages only have two SERCOM instances: SERCOM0 and SERCOM1.
4. The following pins are High Sink pins and have different properties than standard pins: PA16, PA17, PA22, PA23 and PA31.

4.2 Oscillators Pinout

The oscillators are not mapped to the I/O Pin Controller (PORT) functions and their multiplexing is controlled by the Oscillators Controller (OSCCTRL) and 32 kHz Oscillators Controller (OSC32KCTRL) registers.

Table 4-2. Oscillator Pinout

Oscillator	Supply	Signal	I/O pin
XOSC	VDDIO	XIN	PA14
		XOUT	PA15
XOSC32K	VDDANA	XIN32	PA00
		XOUT32	PA01

To improve the cycle-to-cycle jitter of the XOSC32 oscillator, it is recommended to keep the neighboring pins of XIN32 and the following pins of XOUT32 as static as possible:

Table 4-3. XOSC32 Jitter Minimization

Package Pin Count	Static Signal Recommended
32	PA02, PA03
24	PA02, PA03

4.3 Serial Wire Debug Interface Pinout

The SWCLK pin is by default assigned to the SWCLK peripheral function G to allow debugger probe detection.

A debugger probe detection (cold-plugging or hot-plugging) will automatically switch the SWDIO I/O pin to the SWDIO function, as long as the SWLCK peripheral function is selected.

Features	Cortex-M23 Configurable Options	SAM L10 Implementation	SAM L11 Implementation
Cross Trigger Interface (CTI)	Present or absent	Absent	Absent
Micro Trace Buffer (MTB)	Present or absent	Absent	Absent
Embedded Trace Macrocell (ETM)	Present or absent	Absent	Absent
JTAGnSW debug protocol	Selects between JTAG or Serial-Wire interfaces for the DAP	Serial-Wire	Serial-Wire
Multi-drop for Serial Wire	Present or absent	Absent	Absent

Note:

1. Refer to Table 11-3 for more information.

For more details, refer to the ARM Cortex-M23 Processor Technical Reference Manual (http://www.arm.com).

11.1.2 Cortex-M23 Core Peripherals

The processor has the following core peripheral:

- System Timer (SysTick)
  - The System Timer is a 24-bit timer clocked by the core frequency.

> **Important:** On SAM L11 devices, there are two System timers, one for Secure state and one for Non-secure state.

- Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)
  - The NVIC is an embedded interrupt controller that supports low latency interrupt processing.

> **Important:** On SAM L11 devices, there are two Vector tables: the Secure Vector table and the Non-Secure Vector table.

- System Control Block (SCB)
  - The System Control Block (SCB) provides system implementation information and system control that includes configuration, control, and reporting of system exceptions
- Memory Protection Unit (MPU)
  - The MPU improves system reliability by defining the memory attributes for different memory regions.

> **Important:** On SAM L11 devices, there are two MPUs: one for the Secure state and one for the Non-secure state. Each MPU can define memory access permissions and attributes independently.

- Security Attribution Unit (SAU)
  - The SAU improves system security by defining security attributes for different regions.

14.4.2.1.3 CRC Computation and Programming

The CRCs needs to be recalculated and updated in their respective NVM row as soon as a data from any of the checked regions is changed.

Important: USERCRC and BOCORCRC CRCs programming must be done by any programming tool supporting the SAM L11 devices.

The algorithm is a CRC-32 module embedded in the DSU peripheral and that uses for both CRC calculation with the following parameters:

- Width = 32 bits
- Polynomial = 0x04C11DB7 (Poly)
- Initial Value = 0xFFFFFFFF (Init)
- Input Data is reflected (RefIn)
- Output Data is reflected (RefOut)
- No XOR is performed on the output CRC (XorOut)

Example: the DSU CRC of 0x31, 0x32, 0x33, 0x34, 0x35, 0x36, 0x37, 0x38, 0x39 is 0x340BC6D9

14.4.2.2 Memories and Peripherals Configurations Initialization

For SAM L11 devices, memories and peripherals security attributions are done by reading the different fuses values from the NVM User (UROW) and Boot Configuration (BOCOR) rows.

The Boot ROM is responsible for setting these attributions on the different concerned memory and peripheral controllers:

- Set memory security attribution according to AS, ANSC, DS, RS, BS, BSNC and BOOTPROT fuses
- Set peripherals security attribution according to NONSECA, NONSECB and NONSECC fuses

Important: The Boot ROM does not perform any consistency checks on the configured memory attributions (e.g setting BS>BOOTPROT will not trigger any errors during Boot ROM execution).

14.4.2.3 Secure Boot

Depending on the BOOTOPT fuse value (from BOCOR NVM row), the following secure boot integrity checks will be performed on:

- The Flash BS memory area which is composed by:
  - The Flash Secure BOOT memory region
  - The Flash Non-Secure Callable BOOT memory region
- And the NVM Boot Configuration row (BOCOR)

Table 14-4. Secure Boot Options

BOOTOPT	Verified Areas	Verification Method
0	None	-
1	Flash BS Memory Region + NVM BOCOR row	SHA-256

Hot plugging in standby mode is supported except if the power domain PDSW is in retention state.

Cold plugging in OFF mode is supported as long as the reset duration is superior to (Tmin).

22.5.7 Register Access Protection

Registers with write-access can be write-protected optionally by the peripheral access controller (PAC).

PAC Write-Protection is not available for the following registers:

- Interrupt Flag register (INTFLAG).

Optional PAC Write-Protection is denoted by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in each individual register description.

Write-protection does not apply to accesses through an external debugger.

Related Links

15. PAC - Peripheral Access Controller

22.5.8 SAM L11 TrustZone Specific Register Access Protection

On **SAM L11** devices, this peripheral has different access permissions depending on PAC Security Attribution (Secure or Non-Secure):

- If the peripheral is configured as Non-Secure in the PAC:
  - Secure access and Non-Secure access are granted
- If the peripheral is configured as Secure in the PAC:
  - Secure access is granted
  - Non-Secure access is discarded (Write is ignored, read 0x0) and a PAC error is triggered

Refer to *Peripherals Security Attribution* for more information.

22.5.9 Analog Connections

Not applicable.

22.6 Functional Description

22.6.1 Terminology

The following is a list of terms used to describe the Power Managemement features of this microcontroller.

22.6.1.1 Performance Levels

To help balance between performance and power consumption, the device has two performance levels. Each of the performance levels has a maximum operating frequency and a corresponding maximum consumption in µA/MHz.

It is the application's responsibility to configure the appropriate PL depending on the application activity level. When the application selects a new PL, the voltage applied on the full logic area moves from one value to another. This voltage scaling technique allows to reduce the active power consumption while decreasing the maximum frequency of the device.

22.6.1.1.1 PL0

Performance Level 0 (PL0) provides the maximum energy efficiency configuration.

Refer to the *Electrical Characteristics* chapters for details on energy consumption and maximum operating frequency.

22.8.6 Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x06
Reset: 0x00
Property: –

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
								PLRDY
Access								R/W
Reset								0

Bit 0 – PLRDY Performance Level Ready
This flag is set when the performance level is ready and will generate an interrupt if INTENCLR/SET.PLRDY is '1'.

Writing a '1' to this bit has no effect.

Writing a '1' to this bit clears the Performance Ready interrupt flag.

23.8.10 DFLLULP Dither Control

Name: DFLLULPDITHER
Offset: 0x1E
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Enable-Protected

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
		PER[2:0]				STEP[2:0]		
Access	R	R/W	R/W	R/W	R	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 6:4 – PER[2:0] Dither Period
These bits define the number of reference clock periods over which dithering is applied.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	PER1	Dither over 1 reference clock period
0x1	PER2	Dither over 2 reference clock periods
0x2	PER4	Dither over 4 reference clock periods
0x3	PER8	Dither over 8 reference clock periods
0x4	PER16	Dither over 16 reference clock periods
0x5	PER32	Dither over 32 reference clock periods
0x6 – 0x7	-	Reserved

Bits 2:0 – STEP[2:0] Dither Step
This field defines the dithering step size.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	STEP1	Dither step = 1
0x1	STEP2	Dither step = 2
0x2	STEP4	Dither step = 4
0x3	STEP8	Dither step = 8
0x4 – 0x7	-	Reserved

27. RTC – Real-Time Counter

27.1 Overview

The Real-Time Counter (RTC) is a 32-bit counter with a 10-bit programmable prescaler that typically runs continuously to keep track of time. The RTC can wake up the device from sleep modes using the alarm/compare wake up, periodic wake up, or overflow wake up mechanisms, or from the wake inputs.

The RTC can generate periodic peripheral events from outputs of the prescaler, as well as alarm/compare interrupts and peripheral events, which can trigger at any counter value. Additionally, the timer can trigger an overflow interrupt and peripheral event, and can be reset on the occurrence of an alarm/compare match. This allows periodic interrupts and peripheral events at very long and accurate intervals.

The 10-bit programmable prescaler can scale down the clock source. By this, a wide range of resolutions and time-out periods can be configured. With a 32.768kHz clock source, the minimum counter tick interval is 30.5µs, and time-out periods can range up to 36 hours. For a counter tick interval of 1s, the maximum time-out period is more than 136 years.

27.2 Features

- 32-bit counter with 10-bit prescaler
- Multiple clock sources
- 32-bit or 16-bit counter mode
- One 32-bit or two 16-bit compare values
- Clock/Calendar mode
  - Time in seconds, minutes, and hours (12/24)
  - Date in day of month, month, and year
  - Leap year correction
- Digital prescaler correction/tuning for increased accuracy
- Overflow, alarm/compare match and prescaler interrupts and events
  - Optional clear on alarm/compare match
- 2 general purpose registers
- Tamper Detection
  - Timestamp on event or up to 5 inputs with debouncing
  - Active layer protection

- The configuration of secured external interrupts can only be changed in the secure alias. Attempt to change the configuration in non-secure mode is silently ignored. Affected configuration registers are: CTRLA, NMICTRL, NMIFLAG, EVCTRL, INTENCLR, INTENSET, INTFLAG, ASYNCH, CONFIGn, DEBOUNCEN, DPRESCALER.

Note: Refer to the *Mix-Secure Peripherals* section in the SAM L11 *Security Features* chapter for more information.

29.5.10 Analog Connections

Not applicable.

29.6 Functional Description

29.6.1 Principle of Operation

The EIC detects edge or level condition to generate interrupts to the CPU interrupt controller or events to the Event System. Each external interrupt pin (EXTINT) can be filtered using majority vote filtering, clocked by GCLK_EIC or by CLK_ULP32K.

29.6.2 Basic Operation

29.6.2.1 Initialization

The EIC must be initialized in the following order:

1. Enable CLK_EIC_APB
2. If required, configure the NMI by writing the Non-Maskable Interrupt Control register (29.8.2 NMICTRL)
3. Enable GCLK_EIC or CLK_ULP32K when one of the following configuration is selected:
   – the NMI uses edge detection or filtering.
   – one EXTINT uses filtering.
   – one EXTINT uses synchronous edge detection.
   – one EXTINT uses debouncing.

   GCLK_EIC is used when a frequency higher than 32KHz is required for filtering.

   CLK_ULP32K is recommended when power consumption is the priority. For CLK_ULP32K write a '1' to the Clock Selection bit in the Control A register (CTRLA.CKSEL).
4. Configure the EIC input sense and filtering by writing the Configuration n register (CONFIG).
5. Optionally, enable the asynchronous mode.
6. Optionally, enable the debouncer mode.
7. Enable the EIC by writing a ‘1’ to CTRLA.ENABLE.

The following bits are enable-protected, meaning that it can only be written when the EIC is disabled (CTRLA.ENABLE=0):

- Clock Selection bit in Control A register (CTRLA.CKSEL)

The following registers are enable-protected:

- Event Control register (29.8.5 EVCTRL)
- Configuration n register (CONFIG).
- External Interrupt Asynchronous Mode register (29.8.9 ASYNCH)

29.8.6 Interrupt Enable Clear

Name: INTENCLR
Offset: 0x0C
Reset: 0x00000000
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Mix-Secure

Important: For **SAM L11 Non-Secure** accesses, read and write accesses (RW*) are allowed only if the external interrupt x (EXTINTx) is set as Non-Secure in the NONSEC register (NONSEC.EXTINTx bit).

This register allows the user to disable an interrupt without doing a read-modify-write operation. Changes in this register will also be reflected in the Interrupt Enable Set register (INTENSET).

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	NSCHK							
Access	RW/RW/RW							
Reset	0							

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
Access								
Reset								

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
Access								
Reset								

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	EXTINT[7:0]							
Access	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW	RW/RW*/RW
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit 31 – NSCHK Non-secure Check Interrupt Enable
Writing a '0' to this bit has no effect.
Writing a '1' to this bit will clear the NSCHK Interrupt Enable bit.

Bits 7:0 – EXTINT[7:0] External Interrupt Enable
The bit x of EXTINT enables the interrupt associated with the EXTINTx pin.

Writing a '0' to bit x has no effect.

Value	Description
0	The external interrupt x is disabled.
1	The external interrupt x is enabled.

31.7 Register Summary

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.								
0x00	CTRLA	7:0	SILACC	DRP		TAMPERS			ENABLE	SWRST
0x01 ... 0x03	Reserved									
0x04	INTENCLR	7:0							DRP	ERR
0x05	INTENSET	7:0							DRP	ERR
0x06	INTFLAG	7:0							DRP	ERR
0x07	STATUS	7:0							DRP	RAMINV
0x08	SYNCBUSY	7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
		15:8								
		23:16								
		31:24								
0x0C	DSCC	7:0	DSCKEY[7:0]							
		15:8	DSCKEY[15:8]							
		23:16	DSCKEY[23:16]							
		31:24	DSCEN		DSCKEY[29:24]					
0x10	PERMW	7:0						DATA[2:0]		
0x11	PERMR	7:0						DATA[2:0]		
0x12 ... 0xFF	Reserved									
0x0100	RAM0	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		31:24	DATA[31:24]							
0x0104	RAM1	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		31:24	DATA[31:24]							
0x0108	RAM2	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		31:24	DATA[31:24]							
0x010C	RAM3	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		31:24	DATA[31:24]							
0x0110	RAM4	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							
		23:16	DATA[23:16]							
		31:24	DATA[31:24]							
0x0114	RAM5	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8	DATA[15:8]							

31.8.1 Control A

Name: CTRLA
Offset: 0x000
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	SILACC	DRP		TAMPERS			ENABLE	SWRST
Access	R/W	R/W		R/W			R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0		0			0	0

Bit 7 – SILACC Silent Access
Enables differential storage of data.

Value	Description
0	Silent access is disabled.
1	Silent access is enabled.

Bit 6 – DRP Data Remanence Prevention
Enables periodic DRP in TrustRAM.

Value	Description
0	Data remanence prevention is disabled.
1	Data remanence prevention is enabled.

Bit 4 – TAMPERS Tamper Erase
Auto-erases TrustRAM and DSCC.DSCKEY on tamper event.

Value	Description
0	Tamper erase is disabled.
1	Tamper erase is enabled.

Bit 1 – ENABLE Enable

Value	Description
0	The TRAM is disabled.
1	The TRAM is enabled.

Bit 0 – SWRST Software Reset
Writing a zero to this bit has no effect.

Writing a one to this bit resets all registers in the TRAM to their initial state, and the TRAM will be disabled. This bit can also be set via hardware when a tamper occurs while CTRLA.TAMPERS is set.

Writing a one to CTRLA.SWRST will always take precedence, meaning that all other writes in the same writeoperation will be discarded.

Due to synchronization there is a delay from writing CTRLA.SWRST until the reset is complete. CTRLA.SWRST and SYNCBUSY.SWRST will both be cleared when the reset is complete.

33.7.16 Interrupt Flag Status and Clear

Name: INTFLAG
Offset: 0x1D6
Reset: 0x0
Property: -

Important: This register is only available for **SAM L11** and has no effect for **SAM L10**.

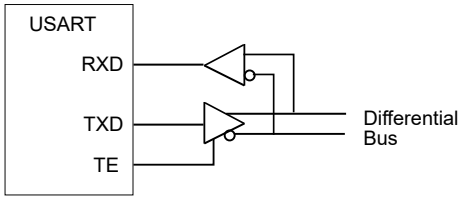
Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
								NSCHK
Access								RW/RW/RW
Reset								0

Bit 0 – NSCHK Non-Secure Check
This flag is set when a bit in NSCHKCHAN is 1 and the corresponding bit in NONSECCHAN is cleared, or when a bit in NSCHKCHAN is 0 and the corresponding bit in NONSECCHAN is set, or when a bit in NSCHKUSER is 1 and the corresponding bit in NONSECUSER is cleared, or when a bit in NSCHKUSER is 0 and the corresponding bit in NONSECUSER is set.

Writing '0' to this bit has no effect.

Writing '1' to this bit will clear the Non-Secure Check interrupt flag.

Figure 35-13. RS485 Bus Connection



The TE pin will remain high for the complete frame including stop bit(s). If a Guard Time is programmed in the Control C register (CTRLC.GTIME), the line will remain driven after the last character completion. The following figure shows a transfer with one stop bit and CTRLC.GTIME=3.

Figure 35-14. Example of TE Drive with Guard Time

The Transmit Complete interrupt flag (INTFLAG.TXC) will be raised after the guard time is complete and TE goes low.

35.6.3.6 ISO 7816 for Smart Card Interfacing

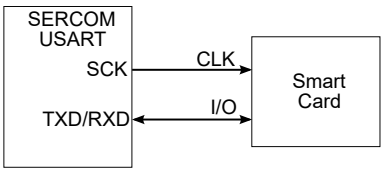
The SERCOM USART features an ISO/IEC 7816-compatible operating mode. This mode permits interfacing with smart cards and Security Access Modules (SAM) communicating through an ISO 7816 link. Both T=0 and T=1 protocols defined by the ISO 7816 specification are supported.

ISO 7816 is available with the following configuration:

- ISO 7816 format (CTRLA.FORM = 0x07)
- Inverse transmission and reception (CTRLA.RXINV=1 and CTRLA.TXINV=1)
- Single bidirectional data line (CTRLA.TXPO and CTRLA.RXPO configured to use the same data pin)
- Even parity (CTRLB.PMODE=0)
- 8-bit character size (CTRLB.CHSIZE=0)
- T=0 (CTRLA.CMODE=1) or T=1 (CTRLA.CMODE=0)

ISO 7816 is a half duplex communication on a single bidirectional line. The USART connects to a smart card as shown below. The output is only driven when the USART is transmitting. The USART is considered as the master of the communication as it generates the clock.

Figure 35-15. Connection of a Smart Card to the SERCOM USART



ISO 7816 characters are specified as 8 bits with even parity. The USART must be configured accordingly.

The USART cannot operate concurrently in both receiver and transmitter modes as the communication is unidirectional. It has to be configured according to the required mode by enabling or disabling either the receiver or the transmitter as desired. Enabling both the receiver and the transmitter at the same time in ISO 7816 mode may lead to unpredictable results.

The ISO 7816 specification defines an inverse transmission format. Data bits of the character must be transmitted on the I/O line at their negative value (CTRLA.RXINV=1 and CTRLA.TXINV=1).

37.7 Register Summary - I2C Slave

Offset	Name	Bit Pos.								
0x00	CTRLA	7:0	RUNSTDBY			MODE[2:0]			ENABLE	SWRST
		15:8								
		23:16	SEXTTOEN		SDAHOLD[1:0]					PINOUT
		31:24		LOWTOUT			SCLSM		SPEED[1:0]	
0x04	CTRLB	7:0								
		15:8	AMODE[1:0]					AACKEN	GCMD	SMEN
		23:16						ACKACT	CMD[1:0]	
		31:24								
0x08 ... 0x13	Reserved									
0x14	INTENCLR	7:0	ERROR					DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
0x15	Reserved									
0x16	INTENSET	7:0	ERROR					DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
0x17	Reserved									
0x18	INTFLAG	7:0	ERROR					DRDY	AMATCH	PREC
0x19	Reserved									
0x1A	STATUS	7:0	CLKHOLD	LOWTOUT		SR	DIR	RXNACK	COLL	BUSERR
		15:8					LENERR	HS	SEXTTOUT	
0x1C	SYNCBUSY	7:0							ENABLE	SWRST
		15:8								
		23:16								
		31:24								
0x20 ... 0x23	Reserved									
0x24	ADDR	7:0	ADDR[6:0]							GENCEN
		15:8	TENBITEN					ADDR[9:7]		
		23:16	ADDRMASK[6:0]							
		31:24						ADDRMASK[9:7]		
0x28	DATA	7:0	DATA[7:0]							
		15:8								

37.8 Register Description - I2C Slave

Registers can be 8, 16, or 32 bits wide. Atomic 8-, 16- and 32-bit accesses are supported. In addition, the 8-bit quarters and 16-bit halves of a 32-bit register, and the 8-bit halves of a 16-bit register can be accessed directly.

Some registers are optionally write-protected by the Peripheral Access Controller (PAC). Optional PAC write-protection is denoted by the "PAC Write-Protection" property in each individual register description. For details, refer to 37.5.8 Register Access Protection.

Table 37-3. Command Description

CMD[1:0]	DIR	Action
0x0	X	(No action)
0x1	X	(Reserved)
0x2	Used to complete a transaction in response to a data interrupt (DRDY)	
	0 (Master write)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by waiting for any start (S/Sr) condition
	1 (Master read)	Wait for any start (S/Sr) condition
0x3	Used in response to an address interrupt (AMATCH)	
	0 (Master write)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by reception of next byte
	1 (Master read)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by slave data interrupt
	Used in response to a data interrupt (DRDY)	
	0 (Master write)	Execute acknowledge action succeeded by reception of next byte
	1 (Master read)	Execute a byte read operation followed by ACK/NACK reception

Bits 15:14 – AMODE[1:0] Address Mode
These bits set the addressing mode.

These bits are not write-synchronized.

Value	Name	Description
0x0	MASK	The slave responds to the address written in ADDR.ADDR masked by the value in ADDR.ADDRMASK. See *SERCOM – Serial Communication Interface* for additional information.
0x1	2_ADDRS	The slave responds to the two unique addresses in ADDR.ADDR and ADDR.ADDRMASK.
0x2	RANGE	The slave responds to the range of addresses between and including ADDR.ADDR and ADDR.ADDRMASK. ADDR.ADDR is the upper limit.
0x3	-	Reserved.

Bit 10 – AACKEN Automatic Acknowledge Enable
This bit enables the address to be automatically acknowledged if there is an address match.

This bit is not write-synchronized.

Value	Description
0	Automatic acknowledge is disabled.
1	Automatic acknowledge is enabled.

Bit 9 – GCMD PMBus Group Command
This bit enables PMBus group command support. When enabled, the Stop Recived interrupt flag (INTFLAG.PREC) will be set when a STOP condition is detected if the slave has been addressed since the last STOP condition on the bus.

This bit is not write-synchronized.

38.7.1.15 Channel x Compare/Capture Value, 8-bit Mode

Name: CCx
Offset: 0x1C + x*0x01 [x=0..1]
Reset: 0x00
Property: Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	CC[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bits 7:0 – CC[7:0] Channel x Compare/Capture Value
These bits contain the compare/capture value in 8-bit TC mode. In Match frequency (MFRQ) or Match PWM (MPWM) waveform operation (WAVE.WAVEGEN), the CC0 register is used as a period register.

38.7.3.13 Counter Value, 32-bit Mode

Name: COUNT
Offset: 0x14
Reset: 0x00
Property: PAC Write-Protection, Write-Synchronized, Read-Synchronized

Note: Prior to any read access, this register must be synchronized by user by writing the according TC Command value to the Control B Set register (CTRLBSET.CMD=READSYNC).

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
	COUNT[31:24]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16
	COUNT[23:16]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
	COUNT[15:8]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
	COUNT[7:0]							
Access	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W	R/W
Reset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

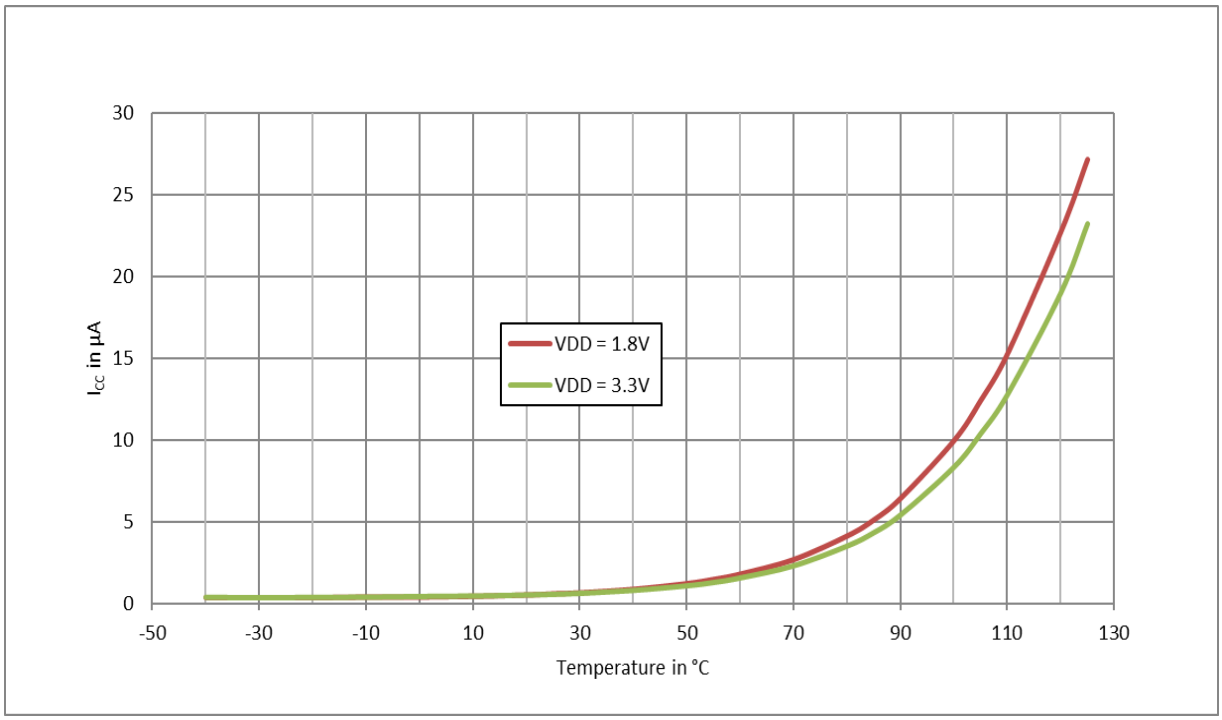
Bits 31:0 – COUNT[31:0] Counter Value
These bits contain the current counter value.

Value	Description
0	Internal DAC output not enabled.
1	Internal DAC output enabled to be used by the AC or ADC.

Bit 0 – EOEN External Output Enable

Value	Description
0	The DAC output is turned off.
1	The high-drive output buffer drives the DAC output to the V_{OUT} pin.

Figure 48-5. Power Consumption over Temperature in Standby Sleep Mode with PDSW in Retention state

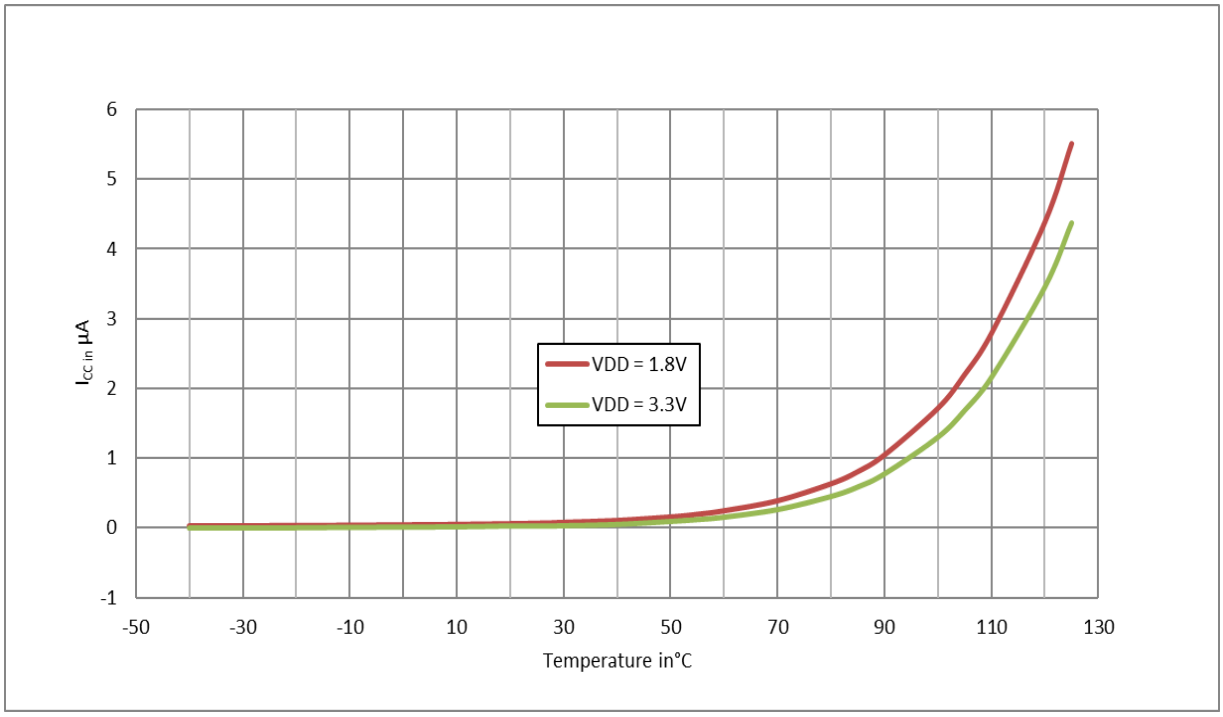


Power Consumption in Off Sleep Mode

Operating conditions:

- VDDIO = 3.3V or 1.8V

Figure 48-6. Power Consumption over Temperature in Off Sleep Mode



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