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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 "<u>Embedded -</u> <u>Microcontrollers</u>"

Details

Product Status	Active
Core Processor	ARM® Cortex®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I ² C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	26
Program Memory Size	32KB (32K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	4K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.62V ~ 3.6V
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/atsamd20e15b-au

Email: info@E-XFL.COM

Address: Room A, 16/F, Full Win Commercial Centre, 573 Nathan Road, Mongkok, Hong Kong

- Up to five 16-bit Timer/Counters (TC), configurable as either:
 - · One 16-bit TC with two compare/capture channels
 - One 8-bit TC with two compare/capture channels
 - One 32-bit TC with two compare/capture channels, by using two TCs
- 32-bit Real Time Counter (RTC) with clock/calendar function
- Watchdog Timer (WDT)
- CRC-32 generator
- Up to six Serial Communication Interfaces (SERCOM), each configurable to operate as either:
 - USART with full-duplex and single-wire half-duplex configuration
 - Inter-Integrated Circuit (I²C) up to 400kHz
 - Serial Peripheral Interface (SPI)
- One 12-bit, 350ksps Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) with up to 20 channels
 - · Differential and single-ended input
 - 1/2x to 16x programmable gain stage
 - Automatic offset and gain error compensation
 - Oversampling and decimation in hardware to support 13-, 14-, 15- or 16-bit resolution
- 10-bit, 350ksps Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC)
- Two Analog Comparators (AC) with window compare function
- Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC)
 - 256-Channel capacitive touch and proximity sensing
- I/O
 - Up to 52 programmable I/O pins
- Packages
 - 64-pin TQFP, QFN
 - 64-ball UFBGA
 - 48-pin TQFP, QFN
 - 45-ball WLCSP
 - 32-pin TQFP, QFN
- Operating Voltage
 - 1.62V 3.63V
- Power Consumption
 - Down to 70µA/MHz in active mode
 - Down to 8µA running the Peripheral Touch Controller



1. Description

The Atmel[®] | SMART[™] SAM D20 is a series of low-power microcontrollers using the 32-bit ARM[®] Cortex[®]-M0+ processor, and ranging from 32- to 64-pins with up to 256KB Flash and 32KB of SRAM. The SAM D20 devices operate at a maximum frequency of 48MHz and reach 2.46 CoreMark/MHz. They are designed for simple and intuitive migration with identical peripheral modules, hex compatible code, identical linear address map and pin compatible migration paths between all devices in the product series. All devices include intelligent and flexible peripherals, Atmel Event System for inter-peripheral signaling, and support for capacitive touch button, slider and wheel user interfaces.

The SAM D20 devices provide the following features: In-system programmable Flash, eight-channel Event System, programmable interrupt controller, up to 52 programmable I/O pins, 32-bit real-time clock and calendar, up to eight 16-bit Timer/Counters (TC). The timer/counters can be configured to perform frequency and waveform generation, accurate program execution timing or input capture with time and frequency measurement of digital signals. The TCs can operate in 8- or 16-bit mode, selected TCs can be cascaded to form a 32-bit TC. The series provide up to six Serial Communication Modules (SERCOM) that each can be configured to act as an USART, UART, SPI, I²C up to 400kHz, up to twenty-channel 350ksps 12-bit ADC with programmable gain and optional oversampling and decimation supporting up to 16-bit resolution, one 10-bit 350ksps DAC, two analog comparators with window mode, Peripheral Touch Controller supporting up to 256 buttons, sliders, wheels and proximity sensing; programmable Watchdog Timer, brown-out detector and power-on reset and two-pin Serial Wire Debug (SWD) program and debug interface.

All devices have accurate and low-power external and internal oscillators. All oscillators can be used as a source for the system clock. Different clock domains can be independently configured to run at different frequencies, enabling power saving by running each peripheral at its optimal clock frequency, and thus maintaining a high CPU frequency while reducing power consumption.

The SAM D20 devices have two software-selectable sleep modes, idle and standby. In idle mode the CPU is stopped while all other functions can be kept running. In standby all clocks and functions are stopped expect those selected to continue running. The device supports SleepWalking. This feature allows the peripheral to wake up from sleep based on predefined conditions, and thus allows the CPU to wake up only when needed, e.g. when a threshold is crossed or a result is ready. The Event System supports synchronous and asynchronous events, allowing peripherals to receive, react to and send events even in standby mode.

The Flash program memory can be reprogrammed in-system through the SWD interface. The same interface can be used for non-intrusive on-chip debug of application code. A boot loader running in the device can use any communication interface to download and upgrade the application program in the Flash memory.

The SAM D20 devices are supported with a full suite of program and system development tools, including C compilers, macro assemblers, program debugger/simulators, programmers and evaluation kits.



2. Configuration Summary

	SAM D20J	SAM D20G	SAM D20E
Pins	64	48	32
General Purpose I/O-pins (GPIOs)	52	38	26
Flash	256/128/64/32KB	256/128/64/32KB	256/128/64/32KB
SRAM	32/16/8/4/2KB	32/16/8/4/2KB	32/16/8/4/2KB
Timer Counter (TC) instances	8	6	6
Waveform output channels per TC instance	2	2	2
Serial Communication Interface (SERCOM) instances	6	6	4
Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC) channels	20	14	10
Analog Comparators (AC)	2	2	2
Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) channels	1	1	1
Real-Time Counter (RTC)	Yes	Yes	Yes
RTC alarms	1	1	1
RTC compare values	One 32-bit value or	One 32-bit value or	One 32-bit value or
	two 16-bit values	two 16-bit values	two 16-bit values
External Interrupt lines	16	16	16
Peripheral Touch Controller (PTC) X and Y lines	16x16	12x10	10x6
Maximum CPU frequency	48MHz		
Packages	QFN	QFN	QFN
	TQFP	TQFP	TQFP
	UFBGA	WLCSP	
Oscillators	32.768kHz crystal o	scillator (XOSC32K)	
	0.4-32MHz crystal c	scillator (XOSC)	
	32.768kHz internal	oscillator (OSC32K)	
	32KHz ultra-low-pov	ver internal oscillator	(OSCULP32K)
	8MHz high-accurac	y internal oscillator (C	DSC8M)
	48MHz Digital Frequ	uency Locked Loop (DFLL48M)
Event System channels	8	8	8
SW Debug Interface	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watchdog Timer (WDT)	Yes	Yes	Yes



3. Ordering Information



3.1. SAM D20E

Ordering Code	FLASH (bytes)	SRAM (bytes)	Package	Carrier Type
ATSAMD20E14A-AU	16K	2K	TQFP32	Tray
ATSAMD20E14A-AUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20E14A-AN				Tray
ATSAMD20E14A-ANT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20E14A-MU			QFN32	Tray
ATSAMD20E14A-MUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20E14A-MN				Tray
ATSAMD20E14A-MNT				Tape & Reel

Device Variant	DID.DEVSEL	Device ID (DID)
SAMD20E14A	0x0E	0x1000130E
Reserved	0x0F	
SAMD20G18U	0x10	0x10001310
SAMD20G17U	0x11	0x10001311
Reserved	0x12 - 0xFF	

Note: The device variant (last letter of the ordering number) is independent of the die revision (DSU.DID.REVISION): The device variant denotes functional differences, whereas the die revision marks evolution of the die. The device variant denotes functional differences, whereas the die revision marks evolution of the die.



5. Pinout

5.1. SAM D20J

5.1.1. QFN64 / TQFP64







- DIGITAL PIN
- ANALOG PIN
- OSCILLATOR
- GROUND
- INPUT SUPPLY
- REGULATED OUTPUT SUPPLY
- RESET PIN



6. **Product Mapping**

Figure 6-1. Product Mapping



PAC2 **EVSYS** SERCOM0 SERCOM1 SERCOM2 SERCOM3 SERCOM4 SERCOM5 TC0 TC1 TC2 тС3 TC4 TC5 TC6 TC7 ADC AC DAC PTC Reserved 0x42FFFFFF

This figure represents the full configuration of the SAM D20 device with maximum flash and SRAM capabilities and a full set of peripherals. Refer to the Configuration Summary for details.



- The System Timer is a 24-bit timer that extends the functionality of both the processor and the NVIC. Refer to the Cortex-M0+ Technical Reference Manual for details (www.arm.com).
- Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)
 - External interrupt signals connect to the NVIC, and the NVIC prioritizes the interrupts. Software can set the priority of each interrupt. The NVIC and the Cortex-M0+ processor core are closely coupled, providing low latency interrupt processing and efficient processing of late arriving interrupts. Refer to Nested Vector Interrupt Controller and the Cortex-M0+ Technical Reference Manual for details (www.arm.com).
- System Control Block (SCB)
 - The System Control Block provides system implementation information, and system control. This includes configuration, control, and reporting of the system exceptions. Refer to the Cortex-M0+ Devices Generic User Guide for details (www.arm.com).
- Micro Trace Buffer (MTB)
 - The CoreSight MTB-M0+ (MTB) provides a simple execution trace capability to the Cortex-M0+ processor. Refer to section Micro Trace Buffer and the CoreSight MTB-M0+ Technical Reference Manual for details (www.arm.com).

7.1.3. Cortex-M0+ Address Map

Table 7-2. Cortex-M0+ Address Map

Address	Peripheral
0xE000E000	System Control Space (SCS)
0xE000E010	System Timer (SysTick)
0xE000E100	Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC)
0xE000ED00	System Control Block (SCB)
0x41006000 (see also Product Mapping)	Micro Trace Buffer (MTB)

7.1.4. I/O Interface

7.1.4.1. Overview

Because accesses to the AMBA[®] AHB-Lite[™] and the single cycle I/O interface can be made concurrently, the Cortex-M0+ processor can fetch the next instructions while accessing the I/Os. This enables single cycle I/O accesses to be sustained for as long as needed. Refer to *CPU Local Bus* for more information.

7.1.4.2. Description

Direct access to PORT registers.

7.2. Nested Vector Interrupt Controller

7.2.1. Overview

The Nested Vectored Interrupt Controller (NVIC) in the SAM D20 supports 32 interrupt lines with four different priority levels. For more details, refer to the Cortex-M0+ Technical Reference Manual (www.arm.com).

7.2.2. Interrupt Line Mapping

Each of the 28 interrupt lines is connected to one peripheral instance, as shown in the table below. Each peripheral can have one or more interrupt flags, located in the peripheral's Interrupt Flag Status and Clear



7.4. High-Speed Bus System

7.4.1. Features

High-Speed Bus Matrix has the following features:

- Symmetric crossbar bus switch implementation
- Allows concurrent accesses from different masters to different slaves
- 32-bit data bus
- Operation at a one-to-one clock frequency with the bus masters

7.4.2. Configuration

Table 7-4. Bus Matrix Masters

Bus Matrix Masters	Master ID
CM0+ - Cortex M0+ Processor	0
DSU - Device Service Unit	1

Table 7-5. Bus Matrix Slaves

Bus Matrix Slaves	Slave ID
Internal Flash Memory 0	
AHB-APB Bridge A 1	
AHB-APB Bridge B 2	
AHB-APB Bridge C	3

7.5. AHB-APB Bridge

The AHB-APB bridge is an AHB slave, providing an interface between the high-speed AHB domain and the low-power APB domain. It is used to provide access to the programmable control registers of peripherals (see *Product Mapping*).

AHB-APB bridge is based on AMBA APB Protocol Specification V2.0 (ref. as APB4) including:

- Wait state support
- Error reporting
- Transaction protection
- Sparse data transfer (byte, half-word and word)

Additional enhancements:

- Address and data cycles merged into a single cycle
- Sparse data transfer also apply to read access

to operate the AHB-APB bridge, the clock (CLK_HPBx_AHB) must be enabled. See *PM* – *Power Manager* for details.





Product Mapping on page 19

7.6. PAC - Peripheral Access Controller

7.6.1. Overview

There is one PAC associated with each AHB-APB bridge. The PAC can provide write protection for registers of each peripheral connected on the same bridge.

The PAC peripheral bus clock (CLK_PACx_APB) can be enabled and disabled in the Power Manager. CLK_PAC0_APB and CLK_PAC1_APB are enabled are reset. CLK_PAC2_APB is disabled at reset. Refer to *PM* – *Power Manager* for details. The PAC will continue to operate in any sleep mode where the selected clock source is running. Write-protection does not apply for debugger access. When the debugger makes an access to a peripheral, write-protection is ignored so that the debugger can update the register.



Write-protect registers allow the user to disable a selected peripheral's write-protection without doing a read-modify-write operation. These registers are mapped into two I/O memory locations, one for clearing and one for setting the register bits. Writing a one to a bit in the Write Protect Clear register (WPCLR) will clear the corresponding bit in both registers (WPCLR and WPSET) and disable the write-protection for the corresponding bit in both registers (WPCLR and WPSET) and enable the write-protection for the corresponding bit in both registers (WPCLR and WPSET) and enable the write-protection for the corresponding bit in both registers (WPCLR and WPSET) and enable the write-protection for the corresponding bit in both registers (WPCLR and WPSET) and enable the write-protection for the corresponding peripheral. Both registers (WPCLR and WPSET) will return the same value when read.

If a peripheral is write-protected, and if a write access is performed, data will not be written, and the peripheral will return an access error (CPU exception).

The PAC also offers a safety feature for correct program execution, with a CPU exception generated on double write-protection or double unprotection of a peripheral. If a peripheral n is write-protected and a write to one in WPSET[n] is detected, the PAC returns an error. This can be used to ensure that the application follows the intended program flow by always following a write-protect with an unprotect, and vice versa. However, in applications where a write-protected peripheral is used in several contexts, e.g., interrupts, care should be taken so that either the interrupt can not happen while the main application or other interrupt levels manipulate the write-protection status, or when the interrupt handler needs to unprotect the peripheral, based on the current protection status, by reading WPSET.

7.7. Register Description

Atomic 8-, 16- and 32-bit accesses are supported. In addition, the 8-bit quarters and 16-bit halves of a 32bit register, and the 8-bit halves of a 16-bit register can be accessed directly. Refer to the Product Mapping for PAC locations.

Related Links

Product Mapping on page 19

7.7.1. PAC0 Register Description



Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.

Bit 3 – GCLK

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.

Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.

Bit 2 – SYSCTRL

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.

Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.

Bit 1 – PM

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.

Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.



Name: WPSET Offset: 0x04 **Reset:** 0x000000 Property: -Bit 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 Access Reset Bit 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 Access Reset 15 9 8 Bit 14 13 12 11 10 Access Reset Bit 6 5 3 2 0 7 4 1 EIC RTC WDT GCLK SYSCTRL PM Access R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W R/W 0 0 0 0 0 0 Reset

Bit 6 – EIC

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.

Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.

Bit 5 – RTC

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.

Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.

Bit 4 – WDT

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.



Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.

Bit 1 – DSU

Writing a zero to these bits has no effect.

Writing a one to these bits will clear the Write Protect bit for the corresponding peripherals.

Value	Description
0	Write-protection is disabled.
1	Write-protection is enabled.



Table 8-9.	Package	Characteristics
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Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3	
Table 8-10. Package Reference		
JEDEC Drawing Reference	MO-220	
JESD97 Classification	E8	

8.2.4. 48 pin TQFP





Table 8-11. Device and Package Maximum Weight

140	mg

Table 8-12. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3	
Table 8-13. Package Reference		
JEDEC Drawing Reference	MS-026	
JESD97 Classification	E3	



Table 8-22. Package Reference

JEDEC Drawing Reference	MS-026
JESD97 Classification	E3

8.2.8. 32 pin QFN





Table 8-23. Device and Package Maximum Weight

90	mg
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Table 8-24. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3	
Table 8-25. Package Reference		
JEDEC Drawing Reference	MO-220	
JESD97 Classification	E3	

8.2.9. 35 ball WLCSP



Table 8-26. Device and Package Maximum Weight

6.2



mg



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