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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®-M0+
Core Size	32-Bit Single-Core
Speed	48MHz
Connectivity	I <sup>2</sup> C, SPI, UART/USART
Peripherals	Brown-out Detect/Reset, POR, WDT
Number of I/O	38
Program Memory Size	16KB (16K x 8)
Program Memory Type	FLASH
EEPROM Size	-
RAM Size	2K x 8
Voltage - Supply (Vcc/Vdd)	1.62V ~ 3.6V
Data Converters	A/D 14x12b; D/A 1x10b
Oscillator Type	Internal
Operating Temperature	-40°C ~ 85°C (TA)
Mounting Type	Surface Mount
Package / Case	48-TQFP
Supplier Device Package	48-TQFP (7x7)
Purchase URL	<a href="https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsamd20g14b-au">https://www.e-xfl.com/product-detail/microchip-technology/atsamd20g14b-au</a>

## 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 two 16-bit values	One 32-bit value or two 16-bit values	One 32-bit value or 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 TQFP UFBGA	QFN TQFP WLCSP	QFN TQFP
Oscillators	32.768kHz crystal oscillator (XOSC32K) 0.4-32MHz crystal oscillator (XOSC) 32.768kHz internal oscillator (OSC32K) 32KHz ultra-low-power internal oscillator (OSCULP32K) 8MHz high-accuracy internal oscillator (OSC8M) 48MHz Digital Frequency Locked Loop (DFLL48M)		
Event System channels	8	8	8
SW Debug Interface	Yes	Yes	Yes
Watchdog Timer (WDT)	Yes	Yes	Yes

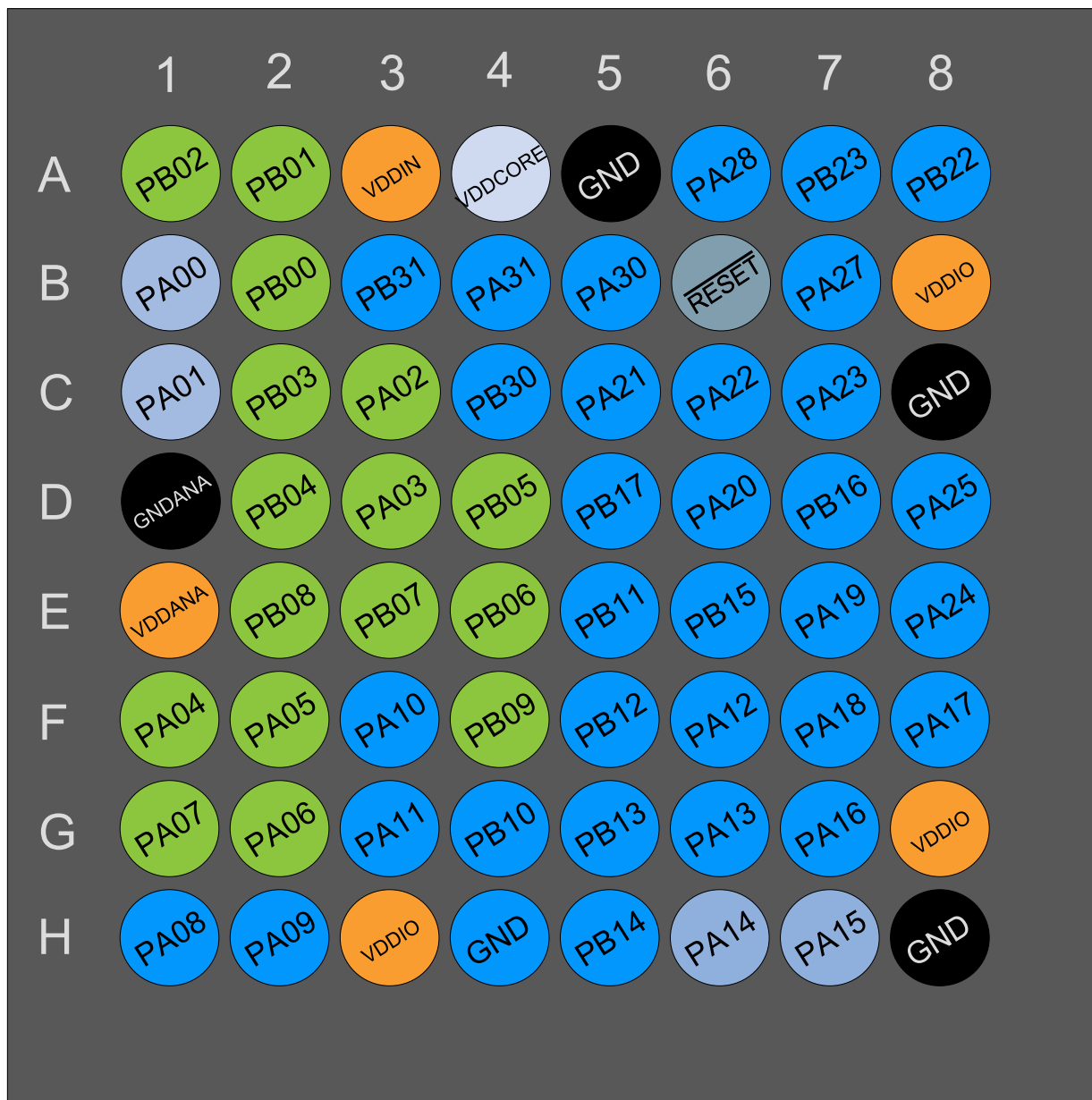
### 3.2. SAM D20G

Ordering Code	FLASH (bytes)	SRAM (bytes)	Package	Carrier Type
ATSAMD20G14A-AU	16K	2K	TQFP32	Tray
ATSAMD20G14A-AUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G14A-AN				Tray
ATSAMD20G14A-ANT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G14A-MU			QFN32	Tray
ATSAMD20G14A-MUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G14A-MN				Tray
ATSAMD20G14A-MNT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G15A-AU	32K	4K	TQFP48	Tray
ATSAMD20G15A-AUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G15A-AN				Tray
ATSAMD20G15A-ANT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G15A-MU			QFN48	Tray
ATSAMD20G15A-MUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G15A-MN				Tray
ATSAMD20G15A-MNT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G16A-AU	64K	8K	TQFP48	Tray
ATSAMD20G16A-AUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G16A-AN				Tray
ATSAMD20G16A-ANT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G16A-MU			QFN48	Tray
ATSAMD20G16A-MUT				Tape & Reel
ATSAMD20G16A-MN				Tray
ATSAMD20G16A-MNT				Tape & Reel

## Atmel



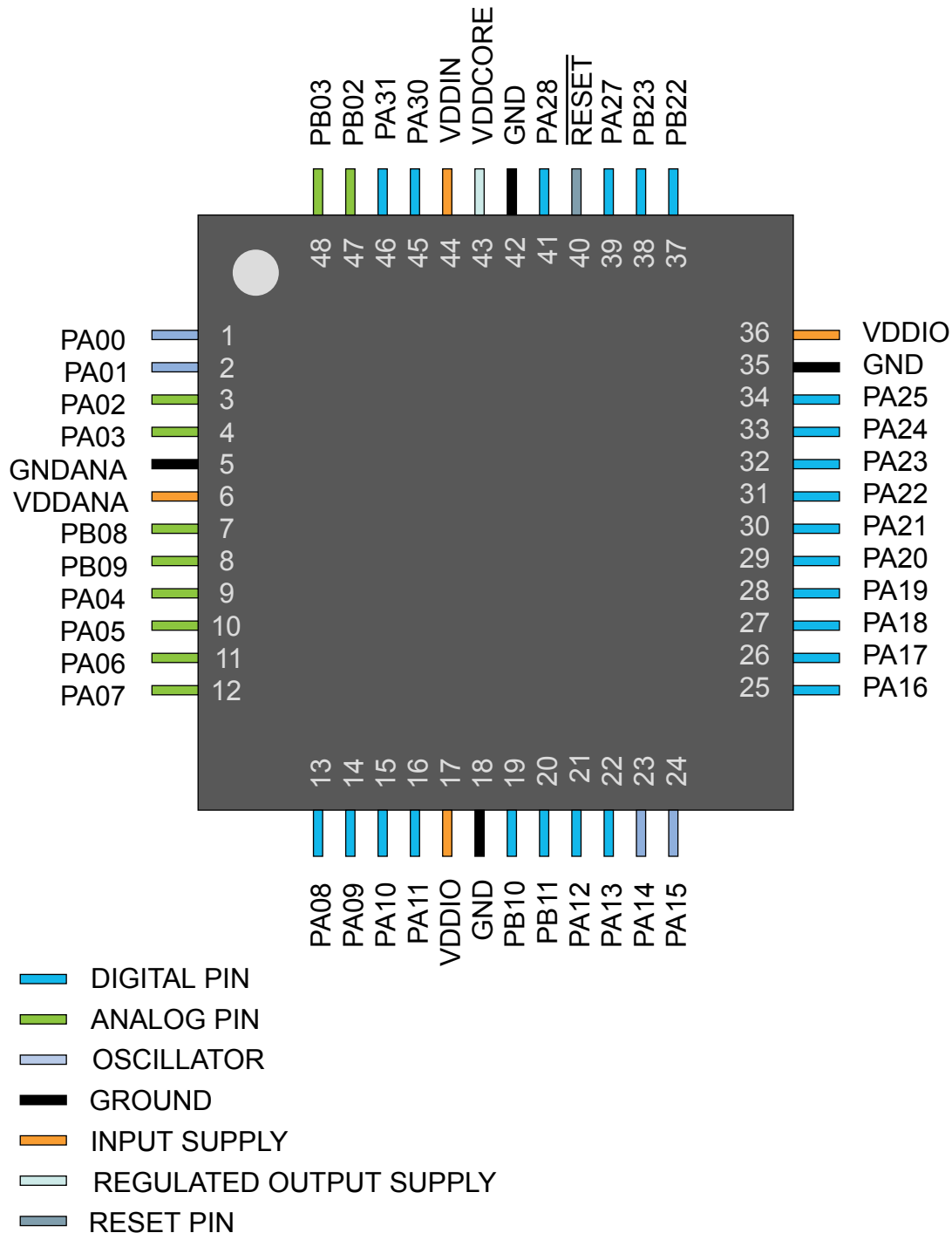
### 5.1.2. UFBGA64



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

## 5.2. SAM D20G

### 5.2.1. QFN48 / TQFP48



## 7. Processor And Architecture

### 7.1. Cortex M0+ Processor

The SAM D20 implements the ARM<sup>®</sup> Cortex<sup>®</sup>-M0+ processor, based on the ARMv6 Architecture and Thumb<sup>®</sup>-2 ISA. The Cortex M0+ is 100% instruction set compatible with its predecessor, the Cortex-M0 core, and upward compatible to Cortex-M3 and M4 cores. The ARM Cortex-M0+ implemented is revision r0p1. For more information refer to <http://www.arm.com>.

#### 7.1.1. Cortex M0+ Configuration

Table 7-1. Cortex M0+ Configuration

Features	Configurable option	Device configuration
Interrupts	External interrupts 0-32	28
Data endianness	Little-endian or big-endian	Little-endian
SysTick timer	Present or absent	Present
Number of watchpoint comparators	0, 1, 2	2
Number of breakpoint comparators	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	4
Halting debug support	Present or absent	Present
Multiplier	Fast or small	Fast (single cycle)
Single-cycle I/O port	Present or absent	Present
Wake-up interrupt controller	Supported or not supported	Not supported
Vector Table Offset Register	Present or absent	Present
Unprivileged/Privileged support	Present or absent	Absent <sup>(1)</sup>
Memory Protection Unit	Not present or 8-region	Not present
Reset all registers	Present or absent	Absent
Instruction fetch width	16-bit only or mostly 32-bit	32-bit

**Note:**

1. All software run in privileged mode only.

The ARM Cortex-M0+ core has two bus interfaces:

- Single 32-bit AMBA-3 AHB-Lite system interface that provides connections to peripherals and all system memory, which includes flash and RAM.
- Single 32-bit I/O port bus interfacing to the PORT with 1-cycle loads and stores.

#### 7.1.2. Cortex-M0+ Peripherals

- System Control Space (SCS)
  - The processor provides debug through registers in the SCS. Refer to the Cortex-M0+ Technical Reference Manual for details ([www.arm.com](http://www.arm.com)).
- System Timer (SysTick)

(INTFLAG) register. The interrupt flag is set when the interrupt condition occurs. Each interrupt in the peripheral can be individually enabled by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the peripheral's Interrupt Enable Set (INTENSET) register, and disabled by writing a one to the corresponding bit in the peripheral's Interrupt Enable Clear (INTENCLR) register. An interrupt request is generated from the peripheral when the interrupt flag is set and the corresponding interrupt is enabled. The interrupt requests for one peripheral are ORed together on system level, generating one interrupt request for each peripheral. An interrupt request will set the corresponding interrupt pending bit in the NVIC interrupt pending registers (SETPEND/CLRPEND bits in ISPR/ICPR). For the NVIC to activate the interrupt, it must be enabled in the NVIC interrupt enable register (SETENA/CLRENA bits in ISER/ICER). The NVIC interrupt priority registers IPR0-IPR7 provide a priority field for each interrupt.

**Table 7-3. Interrupt Line Mapping**

Peripheral Source	NVIC Line
EIC NMI – External Interrupt Controller	NMI
PM – Power Manager	0
SYSCTRL – System Control	1
WDT – Watchdog Timer	2
RTC – Real Time Counter	3
EIC – External Interrupt Controller	4
NVMCTRL – Non-Volatile Memory Controller	5
EVSYS – Event System	6
SERCOM0 – Serial Communication Interface 0	7
SERCOM1 – Serial Communication Interface 1	8
SERCOM2 – Serial Communication Interface 2	9
SERCOM3 – Serial Communication Interface 3	10
SERCOM4 – Serial Communication Interface 4	11
SERCOM5 – Serial Communication Interface 5	12
TC0 – Timer Counter 0	13
TC1 – Timer Counter 1	14
TC2 – Timer Counter 2	15
TC3 – Timer Counter 3	16
TC4 – Timer Counter 4	17
TC5 – Timer Counter 5	18
TC6 – Timer Counter 6	19
TC7 – Timer Counter 7	20
ADC – Analog-to-Digital Converter	21
AC – Analog Comparator	22



## 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\_HPBBx\_AHB) must be enabled. See *PM – Power Manager* for details.

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 peripheral, while writing a one to a bit in the Write Protect Set (WPSET) register will set 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 32-bit 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.

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.

### 7.7.2. PAC1 Register Description

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.

### 7.7.2.2. Write Protect Set

**Name:** WPSET  
**Offset:** 0x04  
**Reset:** 0x000002  
**Property:** –

Bit	31	30	29	28	27	26	25	24
Access								
Reset								
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
		MTB			PORT	NVMCTRL	DSU	
Access		R/W			R/W	R/W	R/W	
Reset		0			0	0	1	

#### Bit 6 – MTB

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 3 – PORT

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 – NVMCTRL

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 16 – ADC

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.

#### Bits 15,14,13,12,11,10,9,8 – TCx

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.

#### Bits 7,6,5,4,3,2 – SERCOMx

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 – EVSYS

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.

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

#### Bit 16 – ADC

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.

#### Bits 15,14,13,12,11,10,9,8 – TCx

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.

#### Bits 7,6,5,4,3,2 – SERCOMx

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 – EVSYS

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.



## 8. Packaging Information

### 8.1. Thermal Considerations

#### Related Links

[Junction Temperature](#) on page 39

#### 8.1.1. Thermal Resistance Data

The following *table* summarizes the thermal resistance data depending on the package.

**Table 8-1. Thermal Resistance Data**

Package Type	$\theta_{JA}$	$\theta_{JC}$
32-pin TQFP	68.0°C/W	25.8°C/W
48-pin TQFP	78.8°C/W	12.3°C/W
64-pin TQFP	66.7°C/W	11.9°C/W
32-pin QFN	37.2°C/W	13.1°C/W
48-pin QFN	33.0°C/W	11.4°C/W
64-pin QFN	33.5°C/W	11.2°C/W
64-ball UFBGA	67.4°C/W	12.4°C/W
45-ball WLCSP	37.0°C/W	0.36°C/W

#### 8.1.2. Junction Temperature

The average chip-junction temperature,  $T_J$ , in °C can be obtained from the following:

1.  $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times \theta_{JA})$
2.  $T_J = T_A + (P_D \times (\theta_{HEATSINK} + \theta_{JC}))$

where:

- $\theta_{JA}$  = Package thermal resistance, Junction-to-ambient (°C/W), see Thermal Resistance Data
- $\theta_{JC}$  = Package thermal resistance, Junction-to-case thermal resistance (°C/W), see Thermal Resistance Data
- $\theta_{HEATSINK}$  = Thermal resistance (°C/W) specification of the external cooling device
- $P_D$  = Device power consumption (W)
- $T_A$  = Ambient temperature (°C)

From the first equation, the user can derive the estimated lifetime of the chip and decide if a cooling device is necessary or not. If a cooling device is to be fitted on the chip, the second equation should be used to compute the resulting average chip-junction temperature  $T_J$  in °C.

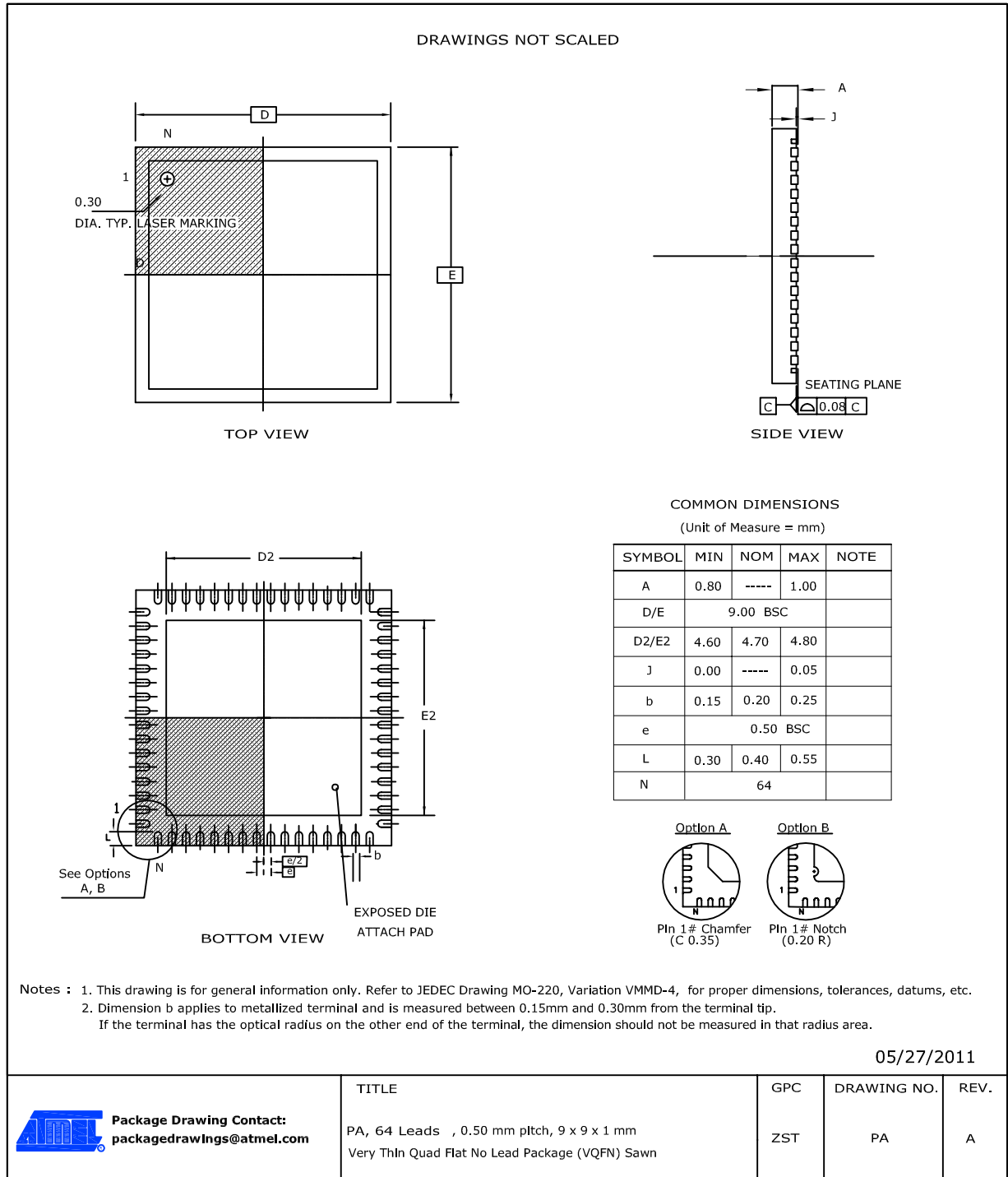
#### Related Links

[Thermal Considerations](#) on page 39

**Table 8-4. Package Reference**

JEDEC Drawing Reference	MS-026
JESD97 Classification	E3

### 8.2.2. 64 pin QFN

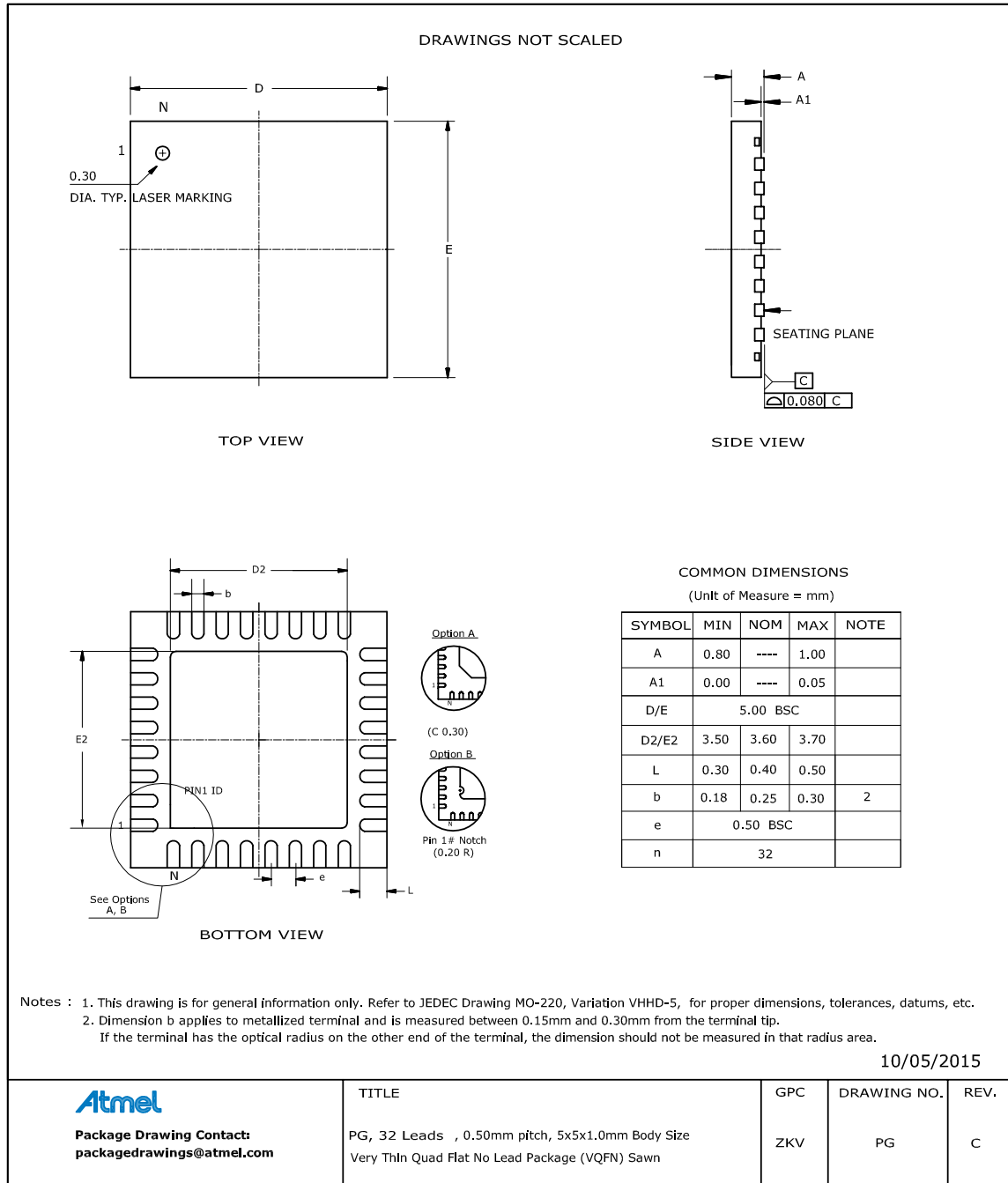


**Note:** The exposed die attach pad is not connected electrically inside the device.

**Table 8-22. Package Reference**

JEDEC Drawing Reference	MS-026
JESD97 Classification	E3

### 8.2.8. 32 pin QFN



**Note:** The exposed die attach pad is connected inside the device to GND and GNDANA.

**Table 8-23. Device and Package Maximum Weight**

90	mg
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Table 8-24. Package Characteristics

Moisture Sensitivity Level	MSL3
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Table 8-25. Package Reference

JEDEC Drawing Reference	MO-220
JESD97 Classification	E3

## 8.2.9. 35 ball WLCSP

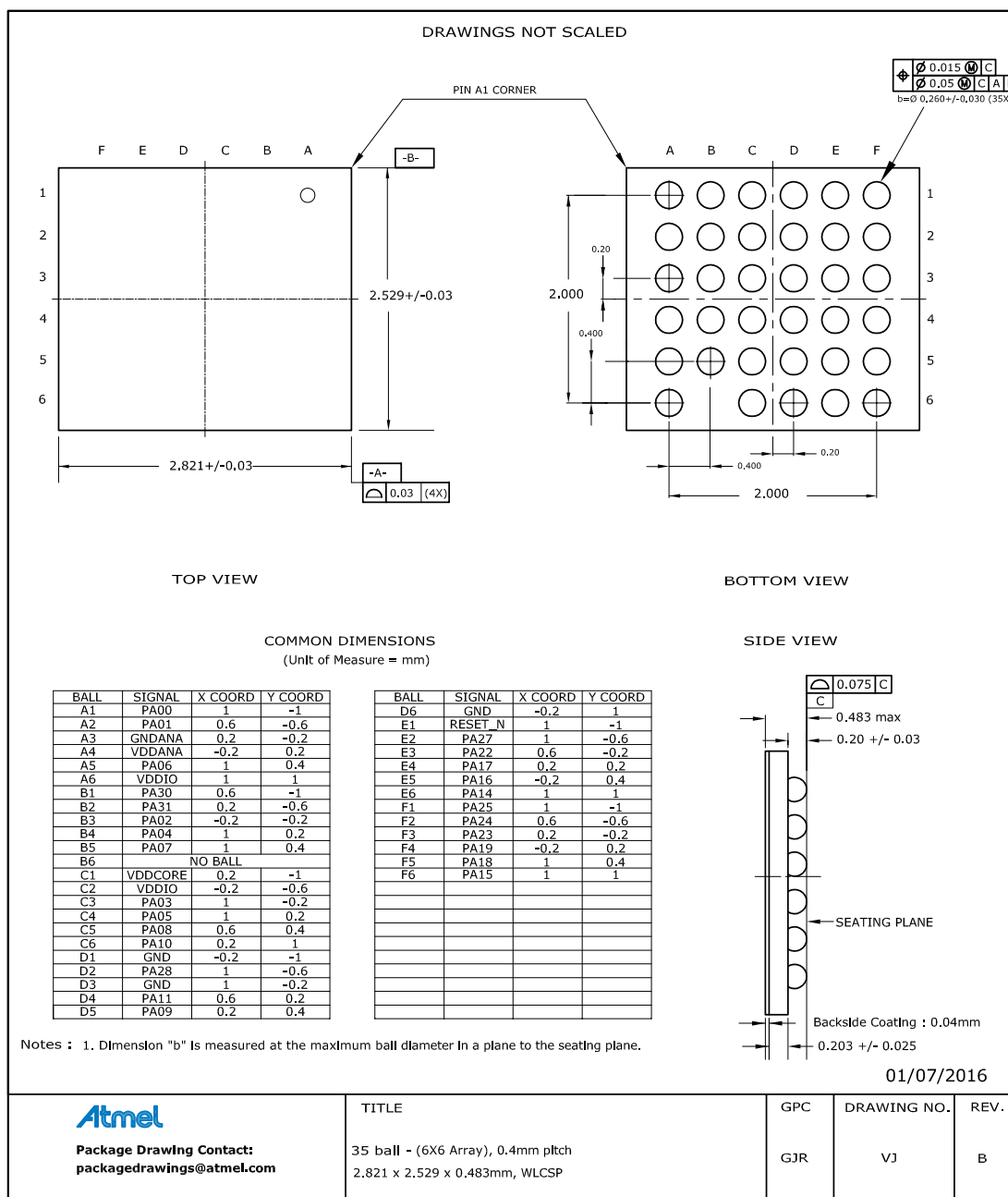


Table 8-26. Device and Package Maximum Weight

6.2	mg
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**Atmel Corporation** 1600 Technology Drive, San Jose, CA 95110 USA T: (+1)(408) 441.0311 F: (+1)(408) 436.4200 | [www.atmel.com](http://www.atmel.com)

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